

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Health

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1945



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

MARTIN H. COLLIER, M.D., *President*.....Grenloch
CLARENCE J. SCHWEIKHARDT, D.D.S., *Vice-President*.....Maplewood
WALTER G. ALEXANDER, M.D.....Orange
S. JOSEPHINE BAKER, M.D., Dr. P. H.....Belle Mead
(Deceased February, 1945)
LOUIS P. BOOZ, C.E.....Perth Amboy
PERCY N. DANIELS, C.E.....Trenton
ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, Phar. D.....Trenton
THOMAS L. LAWRENCE.....Hamburg
FREDERICK P. LEE, M.D.....Paterson
MISS MARGARET L. MACNAUGHTON.....Jersey City
FRANK J. OSBORNE.....East Orange
E. W. SMILLIE, V.M.D.....Princeton
MARTHA W. TYNDALL, M.D.....Westfield
(Appointed to replace Dr. Baker, May 21, 1945)

J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D., *Director and Secretary*

EDMUND R. OUTCALT, *Deputy Secretary*

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

TRENTON, N. J., August 16, 1945.

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, 1945.

MARTIN H. COLLIER, M.D.,
President,
State Department of Health.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

TRENTON, N. J., August 16, 1945.

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, 1945. The reports of the Bureau Chiefs will give comprehensive accounts of the activities of the eleven Bureaus and other sub-divisions of the Department during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report of the Director of Health

By J. LYNN MAHAFFEY, M.D.

The peak of the war effort was reached during the fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, and victory in Europe was secured with success in the Pacific not far off. With so many trained and experienced health officials and technicians both from the State Department of Health and from local health departments serving in the armed forces and with a large percentage of the physicians, dentists and nurses of the State in the service, the 1944 health records which achieved new highs in preventive medicine are truly significant. We closed another war year with overcrowding, lack of housing, long working hours, increased industrial health hazards and an influx of a large transient population without an epidemic. Indeed, at the close of the year the health prospects were brighter than ever before. There were many special health problems as a result of the war which had to be dealt with by state and local health departments and it is possible to list only a few of the more significant ones in this report.

The examination of thousands of young men and women of our State for induction resulted in the referral to the State Department of Health of large numbers of persons who showed evidence of infection with venereal disease or tuberculosis. This mass case-finding opportunity was utilized and an individual follow-up was made of each person referred. Since the program was inaugurated, over 1,200 persons with active tuberculosis have been referred and follow-up made. Persons with syphilis and gonorrhea who are rejected for military service become the responsibility of civilian health authorities; in the last fiscal year there were 378 such cases of syphilis and 96 such cases of gonorrhea referred. All were followed up to insure that proper medical care was received. Venereal disease contact reports from the services provide another case-finding opportunity of large proportions, for over 2,500 such contacts were reported and followed up in the past fiscal year.

A close working relationship with the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, with state and local police and with local health officers has been maintained in a program for the suppression of prostitution.

VETERAN REFERRAL SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

Reports of men discharged from military service who have been treated for syphilis or who were found to have positive blood tests at the time of discharge are being received in increasing volume. During the year 269 such reports were received and the men interviewed. Reports of veterans with tuberculosis admitted to or leaving any hospital of the Veterans' Administration, including the names and addresses of members of the immediate family, are now received by the State Department of Health and a procedure has been established whereby each of these cases is followed up and the family contacts examined. Up to June 30, 1945, the names of 44 veterans had been received and 331 contacts had been followed up.

The program of providing sanitary inspection and other public health services in the areas surrounding Fort Dix and Camp Kilmer was continued and a close relationship has existed between this Department and the Post Medical Inspectors and their staffs.

The work of examining and treating migrant laborers infected with venereal disease was stimulated by the enactment of legislation requiring that migratory laborers have a physical examination for evidence of infection with venereal disease. Special clinics were held in migrant labor centers. Sanitary inspection of camps on farms and in some industrial plants at which migratory laborers were quartered were made as far as available personnel permitted.

Representatives of the Department were qualified by the Federal Government to inspect milk and cream supplies used on interstate carriers, at Army and Navy training centers and at other similar agencies, and did this additional work as a war service.

THE E. M. I. C. PROGRAM

The Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program which is administered by the Department of Health in New Jersey provided maternity care for 10,568 mothers and pediatric care for 1,302 infants during the fiscal year. Nearly \$800,000 was expended in New Jersey for medical, nursing and hospital service for the families of service men in this program. The physicians of the state continued to give general support to the program and it could not have succeeded without their work.

The Department worked closely with the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, U. S. Army, U. S. Navy and other federal and state agencies on the health problems of war industries. Virtually all of the work of the Bureau of Industrial Health was in war industries.

FOOD CONTROL PROBLEMS OF WAR TIME

The drain placed upon our food supplies by the needs of the armed forces and lend-lease commitments resulted in serious shortages of several essential foods making it increasingly difficult to maintain high standards in the civilian food supply. In addition to food shortages, food manufacturing plants, warehouses, wholesalers and retailers were operating with reduced and untrained personnel so that continual vigilance on the part of food and drug inspectors was required. In several instances it was necessary to condemn and destroy large quantities of essential foods because of adulteration due to decomposition or contamination with filth, insects or rodents as a result of improper storage and handling.

The meat shortage resulted in an increase in the applications for licenses to operate slaughter-houses. Increased inspections of slaughter-houses were made to enforce the provisions of the Slaughter-house Act and it was found necessary to bring action against some concerns and to close others because of insanitary conditions.

The number of cold storage locker warehouses which rent private lockers to individuals has increased and indications are that additional plants will be erected throughout the state as materials become available. These warehouses come within the provisions of the Cold Storage Law of New Jersey and are licensed by this Department. Additional legislation is being considered to meet certain problems which arise in the conduct of these warehouses. A special inspection program under which the kitchens of the general hospitals throughout the state were inspected resulted in the elimination of insanitary practices in food handling in a number of hospitals.

POLICING OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS RESUMED

In the last half of the fiscal year the active policing of sewage treatment plants discharging effluents into the Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays and the Atlantic Ocean, which had been discontinued for a number of years, was resumed in anticipation of increased use of these recreational waters with the lifting of war-time restrictions. Despite lack of personnel, every effort was made to maintain the progress that had been achieved in the pollution abatement program of the Raritan River and which has brought about a gross decrease in pollution of 32,400 pounds of Five-Day Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand per 24 hours in the period from 1937 to 1943. War-time shortages and controls of critical materials have prevented alterations and improvements to existing sewage and industrial waste treatment plants as well as the construction of new installations. This is reflected in the estimated cost of

sewerage projects submitted to the Department for approval which dropped from \$9,300,000 in 1938-39 to \$1,300,000 in 1944-45. The major effort of the reduced engineering personnel was directed toward maintenance of safe water supplies.

Emergency aid was given by the Department to seashore and inland municipalities that had suffered from the hurricane of September, 1944. Assistance was given in the rehabilitation of public water supplies and sewage treatment plants damaged by the storm, and emergency aid was given in areas where private disposal systems were damaged. Free typhoid vaccination clinics were established in these areas.

The short-term public health courses conducted by the Department of Health and Rutgers University which have always been given at New Brunswick were decentralized to meet the problems of war-time travel. Courses were held in Newark and Jersey City, as well as in New Brunswick. Enrollment in the courses, which included one in Mosquito Control and another in Food Sanitation and Control, reached a new high.

REDUCTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The calendar year of 1944 showed a striking reduction in the number of cases of reportable diseases in the state. Diphtheria cases and deaths reached a new low and measles were considerably less prevalent than during the previous year. Influenza and pneumonia, diseases which might be expected to increase under war-time conditions, showed a drop. Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, however, increased during the year to reach the second highest figure ever recorded. The 1944 cases of poliomyelitis have been exceeded only by the number reported in 1916 and 1931. Five hundred and fifty-two cases and 54 deaths from this disease were recorded.

The malaria incidence in the civilian population of New Jersey showed a promising picture with 38 civilian cases reported, of which at least 32 were infected outside of New Jersey. Cooperative measures for the control of malaria, which is now a potential danger through return to the state of infected military personnel, have been taken by the State Department of Health, the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, the County Mosquito Control Commissions and local boards of health. The occurrence of 73 cases of undulant fever within the state is further demonstration of the public health hazard which results from the small percentage of raw milk still sold in New Jersey.

The Department continued to distribute certain biologicals free of charge through 60 distributing stations in various parts of the state. Measles globulin received from the American Red Cross as a by-product of the processing

of blood for use by the military forces was added to the list of biologicals. The use of pneumonia serum has decreased with the development of chemotherapy. During the 1944-45 fiscal year over 2,300 packages of biologicals were supplied to physicians and local boards of health.

TUBERCULOSIS CASE FINDING

Tuberculosis case and death rates for 1944 continued the downward trend of past years and reached the lowest point ever recorded in New Jersey. In addition to the case-finding program among persons rejected by the Selective Service Boards and among veterans, community and industrial mass chest x-ray surveys were conducted. Six surveys of community groups were made in which a total of 1,438 persons were x-rayed. The industrial group survey program which was inaugurated in August, 1942, was carried forward and 22 surveys were made, bringing the total number of surveys since the program started to 54. A total of 114,751 persons in 16 of the 21 counties of the state have been x-rayed in this program.

The chest x-ray survey of selected groups is one of our most productive case-finding methods, and an expansion of the present program to permit increasing numbers of surveys is planned. Although war-time restrictions have prevented the purchase of the equipment needed to accomplish this, three portable 70 mm. photo-fluorographic units and one mobile x-ray laboratory containing an x-ray room, dark room and dressing room have been ordered. With this equipment the present program will be expanded well beyond its present area.

PENICILLIN AN EFFECTIVE CONTROL MEASURE

The greatest advance during the year in the field of venereal disease control was the development and use of penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea and infectious syphilis. With the time for treatment of gonorrhea reduced from several weeks or even months to four hours, gonorrhea patients can be placed on an out-patient basis. Penicillin treatment provided by the Department for gonorrhea patients increased from 357 in the first half of the fiscal year to 446 in the second half, and penicillin treatment of early syphilis increased from 95 cases to 168 in the same period. There is no question but that many more patients were treated with penicillin by private physicians.

There has been a significant trend of patients from health department clinics to the offices of private physicians which may be attributed to the improved economic status of the people. Procedures have been inaugurated which will enable public health nurses to extend a greater amount of service

in interviewing infectious patients referred by private physicians to learn the source of infection, to get names of contacts and to arrange for the examination and, if necessary, treatment of the contacts named.

The gonococcus culture service has been continued and culture outfits are now provided at 108 stations throughout the state. Use of this service by physicians is increasing and it provides a sensitive diagnostic procedure for their use.

RABIES IN ANIMALS

Outbreaks of rabies in dogs occurred in two areas of the state during the 1944-45 fiscal year. The first outbreak, in Morris County, had fewer cases and was brought under prompt control as a result of quarantine measures; the second outbreak, in Bergen County, was more extensive and presented a more serious problem. Quarantine measures did, however, succeed in bringing this outbreak under control. There were 66 cases of rabies in animals reported during the fiscal year. No case of human rabies occurred in this period.

Municipal authorities showed an increasing thoroughness in enforcing the dog licensing provisions of the Rabies Control Act and reports received showed that over 310,000 dogs were licensed in New Jersey. Referrals of violations to the Department by local authorities for prosecution showed a marked decrease, indicating that the responsibility is being accepted by the local officials. The requests for assistance which the Department continues to receive from municipalities in New Jersey show that there is still a serious dog control problem in the state. This problem and how to meet it is being studied by a joint committee of the State Board of Health, Rabies Control Unit, mayors' associations, and local health and municipal officials.

HEALTHY MOTHERS AND BABIES

New Jersey's maternal mortality rate of 1.6 in 1944 was the lowest rate ever reported for New Jersey and the infant mortality rate of 34 is the same low rate achieved in 1943. There were 244 nurses working under the supervision of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in 19 of the 21 counties. During the year nurses were placed for a demonstration period in the seven new communities in the state.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM EXPANDED

The Dental Health Program of the Department continued its expansion along the four broad phases of activity: (1) providing consultative service for dental programs, (2) providing authoritative dental health education material,

(3) continuing investigative, demonstration and educational programs, and (4) establishing dental treatment programs for low income children in rural and suburban areas. At the end of the fiscal year in July, 1945, there were 171 communities included in the dental treatment programs as compared with 160 in 1943-44, and 3,255 children received completed treatment as compared with 2,372 in 1943-44. The dental program has achieved increased recognition throughout the state and the list of cooperating agencies grows with each year of the service.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The entire Department was saddened by the loss of John V. Mulcahy, Chief of the Bureau of Bacteriology, who died in August, 1944. Mr. Mulcahy came with the Department in 1903 and served as Chief of the Bureau of Bacteriology from 1922 until his death. His many years of service in the state in the cause of public health stand as his memorial. Mr. John H. Spooner, Jr., senior bacteriologist of 20 years' experience with the Department, succeeded Mr. Mulcahy.

In spite of the loss of Mr. Mulcahy and the absence of trained bacteriologists in the services, over 275,000 specimens were examined in the bacteriological laboratories, many of which were made in connection with war-time programs. In addition to these specimens, 17,239 samples of food, drugs, water, sewage and miscellaneous preparations were examined in the chemical laboratories of the Department.

The health education program of the Department was carried on by the individual bureaus as in past years, the Health Education Service providing radio programs, newspaper publicity and issuing the *Public Health News*. The reorganization program provides for the establishment of a Division of Health Education and it is anticipated that this will be achieved during the coming fiscal year.

The number of certified copies of vital records issued indicates that the peak load of providing certified copies of birth certificates for war-time needs has passed. However, the requests for issuance of certificates for dependency allotments and for other governmental needs showed an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year. It is anticipated that the issuance of these certificates, which are made without charge and which numbered 25,400 last year, will increase.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICES INCREASED

The number of requests received by the Department for service rendered by the Bureau of Industrial Health indicates a rapidly growing acceptance of and reliance on these services by industry. The emphasis in 1944-45 was on plants employing fewer than 500 workers—in fact 71 per cent of the plants visited had fewer than 500 workers. This service is supplying a real need since it is the smaller plants that are in greater need of assistance from outside agencies to meet their industrial health problems. The Bureau provides environmental engineering consultative services and medical and nursing consultation for the improvement of plant health activities. A comprehensive study of plant health facilities and services was made in over 1,300 industrial plants in the state and a census of industrial nurses was taken.

ADVISORY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE APPOINTED

The work of the Advisory Public Health Nurse was resumed in October, 1944, rendering consultation service in public health nursing to both official and non-official agencies. An active register of Public Health Nurses has been compiled and impetus has been given to public health nursing throughout the state by the work of the Advisory Public Health Nurse.

REORGANIZATION PLANS

The interest of health officials and civic groups throughout the state was centered during the year upon the legislative program of Governor Walter E. Edge for reorganization of the State Government. Legislation providing for the reorganization and consolidation of a number of state agencies was enacted. Assembly Bill 404 creating a new State Department of Health with a State Health Commissioner and an Advisory Public Health Council, and abolishing the State Board of Health and the office of Perth Amboy Port Health Officer and transferring these functions to the State Department of Health, was introduced for study. The active interest of the people of New Jersey in their State Health Department and in public health administration, as evidenced by the detailed study which many groups made of Assembly Bill 404, is a heartening development for public health officials, for unless public support of the Department is given, its program cannot succeed. The State Board of Health is proceeding with the program of reorganizing the Department, and it is expected that as personnel becomes available the reorganization plan will be implemented. It is anticipated that following the study of Assembly Bill 404 it will be introduced in the 1946 Legislature with certain changes.

ADEQUATE QUARTERS GREATEST NEED

The outstanding need of the State Department of Health is for adequate quarters to house all of the Department's activities in one building. It is hoped that the building program for the post-war period will provide for a State Department of Health Building. At the present time the offices of the Department are scattered throughout the State House and in a number of separate buildings in downtown Trenton, resulting in a costly loss of time, money and administrative efficiency.

WAR SERVICES OF DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

The employees of the Department have given a full measure of service to their country during the war period. First of these are the men and women who served in the armed forces of the nation, many of whom at present are overseas. These have made the greatest sacrifice. On the home front our employees met their quotas in the War Bond drives and in the annual National War Fund collections and other community endeavors. Short-handed as we are and with demands for services increased, many of our employees have worked overtime without regard for themselves and without receiving overtime compensation in order that the necessary work could be done. Many of our employees served on local Civilian Defense Councils and assistance was given to the New Jersey State Defense Council.

I believe it an inadequate but appropriate tribute that this annual report of the work of the Department during the fourth year of the war should be dedicated to the employees of the State Department of Health listed below who served in the armed forces.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PERMANENT EMPLOYEES WHO
SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES

Ernest W. Abicht	Marjorie L. Joyner
Peter Aiello	Joseph B. Kane
Camille Bavara	Lewis W. Klockner
Magdalene Beckett	Elizabeth M. Lajta
Theodore T. Beiger	Ann Lorenzo
Mildred Bein	Anna K. Macri
Daniel Bergsma, M.D.	Alfred R. Matthews
Margaret Black	Donald McGrath
Doris F. Cook	Fred H. Meyer
Clarence Bunting	Donald H. Outcalt
Catherine V. Biddulph	Audi Reed
Margaret K. Bulter	Loretta M. Reid
Anabel Cadwallader	Virginia Rondinelli
Kenneth J. Carhart	Catherine E. Rosso
Martin T. Carson	Alfred Russo
John P. Casey	Frank M. Saybolt
George Butkosky	Rosalie Scheurich
Charles P. Companick	Elizabeth Schnetzler
Charles P. Coogan	Arnold Singer
John S. Croft	Leonid S. Snegireff, M.D.
John C. Davis (Deceased)	Grace A. Spring
Mary DeBlasio	Kathryn L. Strauss
Franklin Deibert	Albert W. Sweet
Robert M. Dounton	William H. Tetter
Geoffrey W. Esty, M.D.	Francis A. Timko
Leonard A. Fischman	Gussie Turner
Rosalie M. Gilbert	Frank A. Tuzzolo
Harry Greenfield	Christine Wales
James Hann	Blanche Weil
Elizabeth Harris	James N. Welsh
Ralph H. Holt	Herbert Weltchek, M.D.
Arthur J. Hughes, M.D.	Jean M. Whitford
Norma Hunt	Adolpha Wilkowsky
James S. Izenberg	Joseph Worek

Report of Bureau of Administration

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945

By EDMUND R. OUTCALT, *Chief*

At the meeting of the State Department of Health held on July 11, 1944, Martin H. Collier, M.D., was elected President and Clarence J. Schweikhardt, D.D.S., was elected Vice-President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Mr. Thomas L. Lawrence of Hamburg and Dr. Frederick P. Lee were appointed to membership by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate on June 16, 1944, for the four-year term expiring July 1, 1948.

Martha W. Tyndall, M.D., of Westfield, was appointed to membership by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate on May 21, 1945, to fill the unexpired term of S. Josephine Baker, M.D., Dr. P. H., deceased.

At the Department's meeting of September 12, 1944, the following committees were appointed by the President to serve during the year:

Budget Committee: Mr. Daniels, Chairman; Dr. Lee, Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Fischelis, Mr. Lawrence.

Legislative Committee: Mr. Booz, Chairman; Dr. Alexander, Dr. Schweikhardt, Mr. Lawrence, Dr. Smillie.

Dental Committee: Dr. Schweikhardt, Chairman; Dr. Lee, Mr. Booz, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Fischelis.

Committee to Study Establishment and Administration of Local Health Units: Dr. Smillie, Chairman; Mr. Osborne, Dr. Fischelis, Mr. Daniels, Dr. Baker.

Tuberculosis Committee: Dr. Baker, Chairman; Dr. Lee, Dr. Schweikhardt, Dr. Alexander.

Committee to Consider Mental Hygiene Clinics: Mr. Osborne, Chairman; Dr. Baker, Dr. Alexander, Miss MacNaughton.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS

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

At a meeting of the Department held on May 15, 1945, Mr. Patrick J. Monaghan, Newark; Mr. James J. Hagan, Jersey City; Samuel L. Salasin, M.D., Atlantic City; Mr. John E. Bacon, Mr. C. K. Blanchard and L. M. Lounsbury, D.V.M., of the State Department of Health, were reappointed as members of the Board of Examiners of Health Officers and Inspectors for the year ending March 1, 1946.

Dr. Salasin and Mr. Bacon were re-elected President and Secretary of the Board, respectively.

During the year there were filed with the Department 91 applications for examination as Health Officer or as Inspector of the various classes.

Licenses were issued to those receiving a general average of 70 per cent or more, as follows: Health Officer, 12; Sanitary Inspector, First Class, 23; Sanitary Inspector, Second Class, 11; Sanitary Inspector, Third Class, 1; Plumbing Inspector, 24; Veterinary Meat Inspector, 1.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OMITTED

The Annual Conference of State and Local Health Officials of New Jersey was not held this year, owing to war-time travel restrictions.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

On June 12, 1945, a permit was granted to the Essex College of Medicine and Surgery, Newark, to conduct animal experimentation in accordance with section 4:22-16 of the Revised Statutes, subject to the proviso that upon reinspection the conditions under which animals used for experimentation are housed are satisfactory to the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey.

The following legislation of interest to health officials was enacted by the Legislature during the year 1945:

S-3, *Chap. 53, Barton*. Includes dermatitis venenata in list of compensable occupational diseases under Workmen's Compensation Act.

S-6, *Chap. 13, Wright*. Permits nurses under 21 years of age to be registered; eliminates necessity for filing certificate of registration in County Clerk's office.

S-11, *Chap. 101, Summerill*. Requires county and municipal courts to order that defendants suffering from venereal disease in infectious stages be held for examination and treatment.

S-12, *Chap. 102, Summerill*. Requires migrant laborers to show within 90 days after entry into state that they have been examined for venereal disease, or to submit to such examination within 30 days after entry.

S-13, *Chap. 103, Summerill*. Requires that examinations for venereal disease be confidential records.

S-14, *Chap. 104, Summerill*. Defines venereal diseases; permits quarantine for such diseases.

S-81, *Chap. 192, Summerill*. Forbids persons or corporations from maintaining polluted water supplies for domestic or potable use; regulates disposal of refuse; fixes penalties.

S-115, *Chap. 283, Summerill*. Provides procedure for state and local registrars of vital statistics to record legal name changes.

S-140, *Chap. 294, Pierson*. Forbids delivery of milk to retail consumers before 7 A. M.; or to retail stores before 6:30 A. M.; or after 6 P. M.

S-157, *Chap. 195, Pyne*. Provides for addition to Wanaque Reservoir water supply by pumping from Ramapo River and for a new reservoir at Dock Watch Hollow; appropriates \$8,000,000 and state credit to municipalities for project.

S-188, *Chap. 302, Proctor*. Provides burial of all indigent war veterans at county expense.

S-204, *Chap. 202, Stanger*. Requires State Health Department to report periodically to county superintendents of soldiers' burials concerning death certificates issued for deceased veterans, place of burial and other information.

S-215, *Chap. 252, Summerill*. Permits Common Pleas Judges to commit tubercular patients to institutions designated by State Department of Institutions and Agencies where such tubercular persons have been confined to county tubercular hospital and who fail to remain there or persistently violate rules.

S-216, *Chap. 253, Summerill*. Requires death certificates to carry name of war engaged in by deceased veteran and social security numbers of deceased persons; removes certain items from certificates.

S-231, *Chap. 94, Pyne*. Creates Commission on Alcoholism and Promotion of Temperance to administer program to rehabilitate alcoholics; provides Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, Commissioner of Education and State Director of Health constitute such commission.

S-249, *Chap. 287, Lewis*. Permits township boards of health to order pensioning of health officers after 20 years' service and at age of 80.

SCR-32, *Sholl*. Commends State Health Department for work in clearing pollution of Delaware River.

A-18, *Chap. 37, Young*. Permits municipalities not owning water or sewerage systems to construct extensions to such systems to supply public schools or municipal buildings.

A-29, *Chap. 38, R. G. Howell*. Governs taking of oysters and clams by power boats from Delaware River and tributaries.

A-143, *Chap. 71, Huhn*. Creates Migrant Labor Division consisting of 12 members in State Department of Labor to regulate migrant labor camps; appropriates \$100,000.

A-349, *Chap. 181, McCay*. Permits counties without communicable disease hospitals to contract with hospitals having communicable disease facilities for care of patients; permits appropriations up to \$50,000 a year.

A-394, *Chap. 300, W. H. Jones*. Creates Bergen-Hackensack Sewer District and Sewer Authority of five members named by freeholder board to construct and operate trunk sewer; specifies municipalities within such district.

A-381, and ACR-16, *Chap. 301, Young*. An act in relation to a program for the collection, storage and distribution of human blood.

SJR-12, *Morrissey*. Memorializes Congress to include in rivers and harbors appropriations bill sum sufficient to end pollution in Delaware River at Camden and Philadelphia.

The following bills were introduced in the Legislature, but had not become laws at the time this report was submitted:

S-80, *Summerill*. Permits state and local departments of health to require examination of persons infected, or exposed, to communicable diseases; fixes penalties.

S-153, *Morrissey*. Transfers to State Health Department functions of County Mosquito Extermination Commissions.

S-164, *Pyne*. Permits cemetery associations to amend original charters with approval of trustees or managers.

S-168, *Summerill*. Requires juvenile camps to be licensed by State Health Department; requires department to draft regulations covering food service and sanitary regulations and to inspect such camps.

S-187, *Pierson*. Provides for licensing of dogs in April instead of January of each year.

S-217, *Summerill*. Permits State Health Department to accept federal grants for public health purposes, such funds to be maintained in separate account.

S-236, *Summerill*. Forbids manufacture and sale of bread unless enriched with certain vitamins; provides enforcement by state and local health authorities.

S-246, *Bodine*. Requires operators of frozen food locker plants to be licensed and regulated by State Department of Health.

S-247, *Bodine*. Exempts from provisions of cold storage warehouse act operators of frozen food locker plants.

S-251, *Pierson*. Creates State Water Authority to plan and develop water supply from Delaware River; empowers authority to arrange with Philadelphia for joint project for that city and New Jersey and to request Federal Supreme Court determine state's share of water that may be diverted; appropriates \$500,000 for planning and administration.

A-273, *Lasher*. Permits counties to adopt plumbing codes to be effective in certain municipalities of such counties.

A-277, *Livermore*. Places local boards of health or other persons named by municipalities, except police department members, in charge of enforcing regulations regarding licensing of dogs and reporting such information.

A-346, *Wilson*. Permits State Health Department to name milk inspectors under civil service rules to inspect milk sold in state and production of such milk.

A-388, *Young*. Permits municipalities not owning water systems to make extensions to existing systems owned by another municipality; permits such municipalities to issue bond anticipation notes for cost and to repay costs from water sales.

A-404, *W. H. Jones*. Creates new State Department of Health with State Health Commissioner, required to be physician, at \$15,000 a year and Public Health Council of seven members.

APPROPRIATIONS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, there was appropriated through state and federal sources to the New Jersey State Health Department the sum of \$2,430,920.84.

The State Legislature appropriated \$662,660.82 and the following sums were received from the Federal government:

Social Security Act, Title V (U. S. Children's Bureau)	\$110,453.07
Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program (U. S. Children's Bureau)	1,220,780.00
Social Security Act, Title VI (U. S. P. H. S.)	243,994.00
Venereal Disease Control Act (U. S. P. H. S.)	159,132.95
Tuberculosis control funds (U. S. P. H. S.)	33,900.00
Total federal funds	\$1,768,260.02

In addition to the foregoing appropriations, \$77,584.19 was received from dog registration fees, \$23,328.21 of which was used for rabies control. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 151, P. L. 1941, the sum of \$52,232.94 was transferred to the General Fund of the State from the revenue received from this source.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Source	Amount
Analyses of water samples	\$920.00
Audiometer rental	295.00
Laboratory receipts	6.00
Licenses—cold storage	560.00
“ goat milk	116.21
“ ice cream	5,505.00
“ milk plant	16,100.00
“ narcotics	310.00
“ sewage and water plant operators	3,347.00
Miscellaneous (sand analysis)	30.00
Penalties—Violations Food and Drug Laws	6,037.63
“ Rabies Law	6.00
“ Potable Water Act	300.00
“ Public Place Act	25.00
Fees for Vital Statistics certificates	26,341.66
Total revenue transmitted to the State Treasury	\$59,899.50

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

STATE FUNDS

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION BUREAUS

	Admin- stration	Bacter- iology	Chemistry	Dental Health	Regis- ter- ing and Sanitation	Food and Drugs	Local Health	Negro Health	Vital Statistics	Totals
Salaries	\$29,773.49	\$36,503.00	\$22,749.88	\$47,064.61	\$42,066.87	\$54,801.94	\$42,343.75	\$8,703.23	\$43,047.30	\$327,954.07
War adjustment	905.19	2,246.46	1,034.00	171.39	1,980.00	2,772.00	1,921.45	528.00	3,547.50	15,105.99
Laboratory supplies		16,381.79	2,391.92	588.36		206.48				19,568.55
Pneumonia serum and measles serum							1,011.12			1,011.12
Diphtheria toxoid and smallpox vaccine							4,662.68			4,662.68
Whooping cough immunization, Typhoid vaccine							4,098.77			4,098.77
Stationery and office supplies	3,251.88						878.08			878.08
Auto maintenance	108.12						74.98			3,311.03
Engineering supplies				374.85	1,267.33	104.17	576.77			2,570.58
Dental health education materials Other materials and supplies				849.26	686.17	243.51				686.17
Inspectors' supplies	26.05	16.50	37.36		39.31		2.00			849.26
Insurance	1,864.09	75.19	105.32	869.62	2,912.88	80.00		1,496.40	78.32	18,008.73
Travel	687.99			114.05	64.05	9,401.22	64.05			1,795.00
Printing	4,513.43	1,615.20	176.56	438.61	406.03	3,669.96	535.99	124.88	1,613.67	9,791.33
Binding							588.00		750.00	750.00
Rental of tabulating machine							212.25	480.00	708.00	1,296.00
Rents (office)	72.00			840.00	420.00	362.00				1,320.00
Rents (garage)					318.01	45.52				1,066.25
Court expenses										363.53
Maintenance of dental trailer				57.63						57.63
Other miscellaneous expenses	4,865.34	1,466.08	72.67	246.93	72.55	16.69	50.00	22.50	3,649.55	10,462.31
Maintenance of boats and plants Laboratory equipment			260.00			3,030.69				3,030.69
Compensation award		612.25								872.25
Office equipment		3.50	125.00	54.74		76.00		66.00	28.85	108.35
Totals	\$46,067.58	\$88,919.97	\$26,952.71	\$51,670.05	\$50,203.20	\$72,372.04	\$58,535.58	\$11,421.01	\$54,323.19	\$430,465.33

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1945

STATE FUNDS

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

	Veneral Disease Control	Maternal and Child Health	Industrial Health	Totals
Salaries	\$15,672.38		\$16,319.46	\$125,126.08
War adjustment	782.47	7,395.67	528.00	8,706.14
Laboratory supplies, drugs and biologicals	4,963.74		444.76	5,408.50
Stationery and office supplies	277.80	1,000.24	264.42	1,542.46
Travel	1,044.35	12,900.43	3,277.50	17,222.28
Printing	943.54	466.87	586.40	1,996.81
Miscellaneous expenses	361.62	187.39	179.49	728.50
Rent (office)			1,560.00	1,560.00
Compensation award	5.00			5.00
Baby station supplies and silver-nitrate		239.54		239.54
Totals	\$24,050.90	\$115,324.38	\$23,160.03	\$162,535.31

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE FUNDS

Central administration bureaus

\$430,465.33

Appropriations for specific purposes

162,535.31

Total

\$593,000.64

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1945

FEDERAL FUNDS

Project	Salaries	Travel	Materials, Supplies and Services	Total Expendi- tures
<i>Title VI, Social Security Act</i>				
Bureau of Administration	\$17,581.94	\$869.13	\$7,097.73	\$25,548.80
Bureau of Bacteriology	27,358.25	.....	632.98	27,991.23
Bureau of Chemistry	12,793.97	.....	913.86	13,707.83
Bureau of Dental Health	11,785.76	827.03	2,406.31	15,019.10
Bureau of Engineering and Sanitation	22,557.38	1,088.29	5,376.08	29,021.75
Bureau of Food and Drugs	14,767.53	3,956.60	3,629.32	22,353.45
Bureau of Industrial Health .....	.....	.....	2,442.24	2,442.24
Bureau of Local Health Administration	13,665.33	2,197.87	4,814.33	20,677.53
Atlantic-Cape May State Health District	4,376.50	333.87	436.49	5,146.86
Bergen-Passaic State Health District	3,460.50	344.30	145.73	3,950.53
Burlington State Health District	11,551.49	2,712.49	570.68	14,834.66
Camden-Salem-Gloucester and Cumberland State Health District	6,851.58	1,113.78	454.93	8,420.29
Monmouth-Ocean and part of Middlesex State Health District	3,549.00	359.34	111.57	4,019.91
Somerset-Hunterdon-Middlesex and Camp Kilmer State Health District	5,313.00	968.05	422.05	6,703.10
Sussex-Warren-Morris State Health District	4,787.00	1,103.90	864.16	6,755.06
Gloucester City Area State Health District	3,425.30	409.05	.....	3,834.35
Bureau of Vital Statistics	10,230.34	18.30	1,748.67	11,997.31
Tuberculosis Control Unit	7,776.81	1,716.35	531.10	10,024.26
In-service field orientation .....	.....	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00
<i>Total Expenditures—Title VI, Social Security Act</i>	<i>\$181,831.68</i>	<i>\$18,018.35</i>	<i>\$33,718.23</i>	<i>\$233,568.26</i>

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1945—Continued

FEDERAL FUNDS

Project	Salaries	Travel	Materials, Supplies and Services	Total Expendi- tures
<i>Veneereal Disease Control Act</i>				
Bureau of Administration	\$219.81	.....	.....	\$219.81
Bureau of Bacteriology	4,673.50	.....	5,900.83	10,574.33
Bureau of Veneereal Disease Control	78,992.89	\$7,197.47	59,791.69	145,982.05
Training of personnel .....	.....	.....	641.13	641.13
<i>Total Expenditures—Veneereal Disease Control Act</i>	<i>\$83,886.20</i>	<i>\$7,197.47</i>	<i>\$66,333.65</i>	<i>\$157,417.32</i>
<i>Title V, Social Security Act</i>				
Expenditures—				
Bureau of Maternal Child Health	\$67,026.76	\$6,906.90	\$12,171.32	\$86,104.98
E. M. I. C. Funds—Bureau Maternal and Child Health	14,251.79	.....	1,142,012.04	1,156,263.83
<i>Total Expenditures—Bureau Maternal and Child Health</i>	<i>\$81,278.55</i>	<i>\$6,906.90</i>	<i>\$1,154,183.36</i>	<i>\$1,242,368.81</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Control Funds</i>				
Total Expenditures—Tuberculosis Control	\$164.65	\$336.89	\$32,250.90	\$32,752.44
<i>Total Federal funds expended</i>	<i>\$347,161.08</i>	<i>\$32,459.61</i>	<i>\$1,286,486.14</i>	<i>\$1,666,106.83</i>

COMBINED EXPENDITURES—STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

<i>Salaries (and War Adjustment)—</i>				
State				
Federal: Title VI—Social Security Act	\$181,831.68	.....	\$476,892.28	.....
Veneereal Disease Control Act	83,886.20	.....	.....	.....
Title V—Social Security Act (Maternal and Child Health)	67,026.76	.....	.....	.....
E. M. I. C. Funds (Maternal and Child Health)	14,251.79	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Control Funds	164.65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	347,161.08	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$824,053.36
<i>Other Expenses—</i>				
State				
Federal: Title VI—Social Security Act	\$51,736.58	.....	\$116,108.36	.....
Veneereal Disease Control Act	73,531.12	.....	.....	.....
Title V—Social Security Act (Maternal and Child Health)	19,078.22	.....	.....	.....
E. M. I. C. Funds (Maternal and Child Health)	1,142,012.04	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Control Funds	32,587.79	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,318,945.79	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,435,054.15
<i>Total expended—State and Federal funds</i>	<i>\$2,259,107.51</i>	.....	.....	.....
<i>Expended for Rabies Control from dog registration fees</i>	<i>\$23,328.21</i>	.....	.....	.....

Health Education Service

EDWIN C. LANIGAN, *Supervisor*

Lay and professional public health information publicized during the fiscal year, July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, utilized the customary media of radio, sound and silent moving pictures and slide films, newspaper releases, public meetings, pamphlets and six issues of *Public Health News*, the accredited bi-monthly bulletin of the Department.

Servicing of films and their distribution was handled through the courtesy of the State Museum. A total of 129,933 persons attended the 1,572 showings of the Department's 58 prints of moving picture films; weekly radio health programs were conducted, news releases issued weekly and cautionary bulletins in emergency situations.

Assistance was given to the Essex County Dental Society in the promotion of a cooperative radio program over Station WAAT, Newark.

The Service assisted in promotion of National Social Hygiene Week and National Child Health Day.

Report of the Bureau of Local Health Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, *Chief*

During the year 1944 a total of 89,929 cases of the 36 reportable diseases was received from local boards of health. This is a considerable reduction from the 1943 figure of 162,868. More than 73,000, or 81%, of the cases reported in 1944 were cases of diseases most commonly occurring among children, i.e., chickenpox, measles, German measles, mumps and whooping cough.

Diphtheria reports dropped from 155 in 1943 to 141, the lowest figure on record in this state. Deaths likewise dropped from 12 in 1943 to five in 1944.

Influenza reports totaled 478 against 1,329 in 1943. Deaths from this disease numbered 224 against 344 in 1943.

Measles were considerably less prevalent than in 1943. The number of reported cases was 29,491. Eleven deaths were recorded, seven of which were in children below five years of age.

Meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal) reports numbered 676, which is the second highest figure ever recorded in the state. Of this number 37 were reported by military posts. Deaths recorded were 111.

Pneumonia reports dropped from 5,422 in 1943 to 3,961 in 1944. Deaths for 1944 totaled 1,811. Two hundred and eighty-two of these deaths were in children below one year of age.

Poliomyelitis, acute anterior, was more prevalent in 1944 than in 1943, the figures being 552 against 85. The 1944 figure has been exceeded only twice in New Jersey, in 1916 and 1931. Fifty-four deaths were recorded, the highest number since 1931.

Scarlet fever reports increased from 4,080 in 1943 to 6,202 in 1944. The corresponding death figures were 12 and 11.

Tuberculosis reports decreased from 3,868 in 1943 to 3,475 in 1944. The latter is the lowest figure recorded in this state. Deaths decreased from 1,913 in 1943 to 1,838 in 1944.

Typhoid fever case reports totaled 80, against 57 in the preceding year. Nine deaths were recorded.

Whooping cough records showed 3,097 cases and 10 deaths recorded. Nine of the deaths were in infants under one year of age and one in a child between one and five years.

ANTHRAX

Only four cases of this disease were reported in 1944. No fatalities occurred. The cases were in persons engaged in industrial plants where wool, hair or hides were processed.

MALARIA

Eight hundred and twenty-six cases of malaria were reported in 1944. Of this number, 788 cases were reported by military and naval establishments; 38 cases were reported by local boards of health. Investigation of the latter group of cases by local health officials or representatives of the State Health Department indicated that at least 32 were infected outside of New Jersey. The remaining six cases probably were infected within the state. In view of the potential danger of the spread of malaria through the return to the state of infected military personnel, the record as set forth is gratifying.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

In 1944, 19 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported. One of the cases was fatal. The record for 1943 was 16 cases and two deaths. The 1944 cases were distributed by counties as follows: Atlantic 1, Bergen 1, Burlington 2, Camden 2, Cape May 1, Essex 2, Gloucester 1, Middlesex 1, Monmouth 4, Morris 1, Ocean 2, and Salem 1.

Vaccine for protective inoculations furnished by the United States Public Health Service was distributed to physicians upon request.

TULAREMIA

Only one case of tularemia was reported during the year. This was in a resident of Camden County who gave a history of having dressed rabbits which he had shot.

TRICHINOSIS

Fifty-three cases with no deaths were recorded in 1944. The case histories indicated that 46 of the victims had eaten pork or pork products prior to illness, three had eaten meat that was passed through a grinder in which pork had previously been ground, one had eaten smoked liverwurst, and in three cases no definite information was obtained.

The largest group of cases was 24 who were infected at a picnic at which undercooked pork sausage, frankfurters and hamburgers were served.

Another group consisted of ten persons in one family who were infected by eating homemade sausage at a family dinner.

UNDULANT FEVER

During 1944 there were 73 cases of undulant fever reported. No death occurred. Cases occurred in every county except Cape May. The counties with the highest number of cases were Bergen with 10 and Morris with 11. Examination of the case histories showed that 37 of the patients had been regular users of raw milk prior to illness; nine had used both raw and pasteurized milk; four had used pasteurized milk regularly but occasionally used milk of unknown kind; 21 are said to have used pasteurized milk exclusively and in two cases no definite information as to the use of milk was obtained. These figures indicate that at least 64% of the cases were in persons who had used raw milk. Thirteen of the cases had opportunity to acquire infection through occupational hazards. They were dairymen 7, veterinarians 2, cattle dealer 1, slaughterhouse worker 1, dairy laboratory worker 1, and milk plant operator 1.

INVESTIGATIONS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Employees of the Bureau investigated during the fiscal year 634 cases of communicable diseases, exclusive of tuberculosis. These cases were divided by diseases as follows:

Chickenpox	46	Rocky Mt. spotted fever	10
Diphtheria	28	Scarlet fever	55
Dysentery	6	Streptococcic sore throat	3
Encephalitis, lethargic	1	Infectious hepatitis	74
Malaria	9	Trichinosis	31
Measles	1	Tularemia	1
Meningitis, epidemic cerebrospinal ..	34	Typhoid fever	22
Mumps	56	Typhus fever	3
Paratyphoid fever	2	Undulant fever	61
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	189	Whooping cough	2

In addition to the cases listed above, investigations were made of five outbreaks of gastro-enteritis, as follows:

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Vector or Suspected Vector of Infection</i>
Hamilton Township (Atl.)	4	Boston cream pie
Hainesport Township	11	Tenderized ham
Ewing Township	31 plus	Roast beef sandwiches
Woodbridge Township	11	Frankfurters
Pompton Lakes Borough	40	Tenderized ham

Three additional outbreaks of gastro-enteritis were reported to the Bureau by local health officials, as listed below:

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Vector or Suspected Vector of Infection</i>
Montclair Town	4	Shrimp salad
Newark City	250 plus	Cream-filled cake
Trenton City	5	Smoked ham

DAIRY PREMISES

Cases of communicable diseases were reported on 15 dairy premises during the fiscal year. These reports included 18 cases of scarlet fever and one case of tuberculosis. The daily amount of milk produced on the 15 dairies was about 2,780 quarts. In only one instance was it necessary to prohibit the sale of milk. In all others arrangements were made with the dairymen for the observance of measures to protect the milk from infection.

TYPHOID CARRIERS

At the close of the fiscal year, 87 persons were recorded in the files of the Department as carriers of typhoid bacilli. Three were withdrawn from the list during the year; one by death, one by removal from the state and one in accordance with the resolution adopted by the State Board of Health at its meeting in May, 1943, covering release through a series of negative specimens following surgical treatment. Six carriers were added to the list during the year. Two were discovered as a result of investigation of cases of typhoid fever and four known carriers of typhoid bacilli from other states moved to New Jersey.

TOXOID AND VACCINE

Diphtheria toxoid (alum precipitated), diphtheria toxoid (Ramon), smallpox vaccine, whooping cough vaccine, typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, combined, whooping cough vaccine, and diphtheria toxoid-whooping cough vaccine, combined, were distributed through 60 stations throughout the state. During the latter part of the year anti-rabies vaccine (human) was also made available free at certain key stations.

OTHER BIOLOGICS

Measles globulin was also added to the list of materials distributed through the established cooperating stations. This material was procured at first from the American Red Cross at cost of processing and later was furnished by the Red Cross organization without charge. The product was obtained in the processing of blood collected throughout the country under the auspices of the American Red Cross for use by military forces.

During the year ending June 30, 1945, a total of 23,016 packages of the eight materials above listed was furnished to the 60 distributing stations. Reports received during the year from physicians and local boards of health on the use of the material supplied by the Department show that at least 30,869 children received either diphtheria toxoid or diphtheria toxoid-whooping cough, combined, and at least 1,351 children received whooping cough vaccine not combined with diphtheria toxoid. A total of 23,230 smallpox vaccinations with vaccine furnished by the state was reported.

Pneumonia serum for the treatment of patients financially unable to pay for the material was also furnished during the year. Because of the limited calls for this material none was stocked in stations and each call was handled by special order. Serum for treating seven cases was released during the year.

AID IN VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Eighteen groups of local boards of health principally representing small municipalities or townships in seven counties to which District Health Officers are assigned continued to pool resources for the operation of venereal disease clinics. Four Public Health Nurses assigned to the Bureau of Local Health Administration and working from the District Health Offices at Mt. Holly, Mays Landing and Dover made 925 visits to patients delinquent in venereal disease treatment and 792 visits to persons reported as contacts or probable sources of infection.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INDUCTION BOARDS

A procedure for the follow-up persons deferred from military services after discovery of signs of tuberculosis at military induction stations continued. The names of all such persons reported from induction stations were referred either directly to local health boards or tuberculosis associations or, as in areas to which District Health Officers are assigned, were referred to such officers for further referral to local agencies. A special form upon which to record data as to results of examination subsequent to the examination at induction

stations was furnished for each case and efforts made through correspondence and personal visits to have such forms completed and returned to the office of the Department at Trenton.

Since the names of such deferred draftees were first made available to the Department up to June 30, 1945, a total of 5,977 persons has been so listed as tuberculous suspects. As shown in the following table, of this number, after more complete and careful examination, at least 1,203 were found to have active tuberculosis.

CLASSIFICATION BASED UPON FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS OF 5,977 PERSONS RECORDED AS DEFERRED FROM MILITARY SERVICE WITH EVIDENCE SUGGESTIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS

1. <i>Active Tuberculosis</i>		
(a) Pulmonary	1194	
(b) Non-pulmonary	9	
	—	1203
2. <i>Arrested Tuberculosis</i>		
(a) Pulmonary	2666	
(b) Non-pulmonary	54	
	—	2720
		3923
3. Pathology other than tuberculosis	316	
4. No apparent pathology	450	
5. In military service when followed up	106	
6. Residing out of New Jersey and so referred	573	
7. Deceased during investigation	18	
8. Not located in follow-up	219	
	—	1682
9. Under investigation:		
(a) Previously reported by local boards of health as tuberculosis	58	
(b) Not previously reported by local boards of health as tuberculosis	314	
	—	372
		5977
		==

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Names and addresses of workers found to show evidence suggestive of tuberculosis in x-ray screening examination of employees in industrial plants by the mobile unit sponsored by the Department were referred to the Bureau of Local Health Administration for follow-up. In this work there was continued the general plan previously followed of referring such persons to their family physician, and to local agencies through district health offices or directly in instances in which the name of a family physician was not available or report of follow-up examination by the family physician was not received.

During the year ending June 30, 1945, there were referred to the Bureau the names of 397 persons found to show evidence suggestive of tuberculosis in the x-ray screening examination of 17,974 employees at 18 industrial plants in five counties. The status of the follow-up of these 397 persons as of June 30, 1945, was as follows:

CLASSIFICATION BASED UPON FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS OF 397 PERSONS REFERRED AS SHOWING EVIDENCE SUGGESTIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN X-RAY SCREENING EXAMINATIONS IN INDUSTRY DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

1. Number cases tuberculosis, active	30
2. Number cases tuberculosis, arrested	211
3. Pathology other than tuberculosis	62
4. No apparent pathology	63
5. Not located in follow-up	12
6. Excluded from follow-up	5
7. Still under investigation	14
	—
	397

In addition to follow-up of suspected cases of tuberculosis discovered in the mass chest x-ray surveys at industries during the year ending June 30, 1945, efforts continued to complete the follow-up of persons listed in previous surveys but still under investigation at the end of the 1943-44 fiscal year.

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

After conference with representatives of the Veterans Administration and others, a plan has been placed into operation whereby hospitals of the Veterans Administration report to the State Health Department tuberculous veterans admitted to or leaving such institutions. In these reports there are included the names and addresses of members of the veteran's immediate family as such appear on the records of the Veterans Hospital.

A procedure has been followed whereby the data received are referred to local agencies, chiefly through District Health Offices, with the object of having interviewed any veteran leaving a Veterans Hospital with tuberculosis and urging further hospitalization, more complete examination or some other step the situation may indicate. A further objective is to have examined for signs of tuberculosis family contacts with these veterans.

Up to June 30, 1945, the names of 44 veterans reported as leaving Veterans Hospitals with tuberculosis were referred out for follow-up. Information received after the follow-up visits shows 11 were attending chest clinics in New Jersey; three were being treated in tuberculosis hospitals in New Jersey; three had been persuaded to re-enter a veterans hospital; four were under the care of a physician employed privately; eight were not located in New Jersey and 14 were still under investigation at the end of the fiscal year.

During the same period, 331 persons were reported as probable contacts with tuberculous veterans inasmuch as they were recorded as members of the immediate families of such veterans.

The results reported on the follow-up of these 331 persons are as follows:

STATUS OF 331 PERSONS REPORTED AS MEMBERS OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF
TUBERCULOUS VETERANS

1. Number examined and found tuberculous:		
(a) Active	5	
(b) Arrested	18	
	—	23
2. Lung pathology other than tuberculosis		3
3. No lung pathology found	125	
4. Not located		8
5. Excluded for lack of definite exposure, etc.	74	
6. Still under investigation	98	
	—	331

INSPECTION OF FOOD-VENDING ESTABLISHMENTS

In the areas about Fort Dix and Camp Kilmer frequent inspection is made by employees assigned the Bureau of places offering food or drink for sale to the public. Such inspections are also made to a limited degree of such places in small towns and in rural areas. During the year a total of 6,554 inspections of this type were made. As a check on dishwashing methods, swabs from utensils in a few eating places in the Fort Dix and Camp Kilmer areas were collected on alternate weeks and submitted to the laboratory of the Department for determination of total bacteria.

CAMP INSPECTIONS

Recreational camps for youths are located chiefly in rural sections. Local boards of health in most areas in which such camps are operated are not equipped with personnel to make inspection at such establishments. Accordingly, inspections were made at many camps by employees assigned this Bureau. A total of 119 such camps was so inspected. To 66 of these there was issued a certificate of approval based upon the relatively high standards of sanitary facilities found to be maintained at the time of inspection. At the request of the New Jersey Health Officers' Association a bill was prepared providing for the licensing of juvenile camps by the State Health Department and fixing acceptable standards of sanitation. This bill did not become a law. Special conferences were held with groups of camp operators and mosquito control officials for discussion of means of mosquito control at camps.

MIGRATORY LABOR

Inspections of camps at which migratory laborers were quartered on farms and at some industrial plants were made during the summer to the extent practical with the field force available. The problems in public health and sanitation presented by migrants, particularly those attracted to New Jersey for work on farms, were widely discussed by various groups. Chapter 71, Laws of 1945, was enacted creating a Migratory Labor Division in the State Department of Labor and fixing minimum sanitary requirements specifically relating to camps for migrant laborers. Portions of this law, however, did not become effective until after the end of the fiscal year of 1943-44.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Laboratory tests of water collected from private wells and springs and from some lakes and streams used as bathing places were reported upon by this Bureau. Total samples thus reported numbered 739, of which 447 were collected by district health officers, inspectors or other employees of the Bureau. Of the total number, 451 or 61 per cent were found to be safe, 46 or 6 per cent were of doubtful quality, while 242 or 33 per cent were unsafe. A considerable number of the unsafe samples were second or third samples from supplies previously found polluted but on which work had been done, unsuccessfully, in an effort to make the supply safe. Of 154 polluted supplies in which the local board of health was asked to report what steps had been taken to safeguard users of the water, 81 satisfactory replies were received.

TRAINING COURSES

Training courses in public health were held by Rutgers University and the State Department of Health, as for many years, and consisted of the usual summer courses held two days a week for six weeks and winter courses, usually held Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons at New Brunswick.

To meet transportation difficulties occasioned by gas rationing, crowded trains and buses, certain classes were held in Newark and Jersey City. Six winter courses were held. For ten weeks starting in October a 30-hour course in Parasitology was offered at Rutgers for those who could not be received the previous spring for lack of laboratory space. Eleven completed this course. At the same time, a basic course of 20 clock-hours for sanitarians was held in Newark and a 30-hour course in Water Supply and Sewage Disposal was held in New Brunswick.

Beginning late in February, the basic course for sanitarians was repeated in Jersey City, a 20-hour course in Food Sanitation and Control was started in Newark and a 30-hour course in Mosquito Control began at New Brunswick. Enrollment in the two courses for sanitarians totaled 39, the Water and Sewage course served 16 men, mostly plumbers, and the Mosquito course was attended by 16 health officials, mosquito commission employees and others. The Food Control course attracted a class of 62 which included not only health officials but dietitians of schools and hospitals, restaurant proprietors and persons engaged in industrial nutrition projects.

Since the students in the summer courses numbered 33, the total enrollment in the year's courses was 177.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

Information obtained from annual reports of local boards of health for the calendar year 1944 shows that these boards had available for their use in that year \$3,006,408.42, which is equivalent to 72 cents per capita for the state as a whole. The amount of this sum reported as expended during the year was \$2,871,541.11. Some boards receive and expend funds for hospital maintenance and a few also spend money for garbage and rubbish removal. The amount reported as expended for these purposes in 1944 was \$160,638.83.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Special problems in sanitation were created as a result of an unusually severe storm on the night of September 14, 1944. Sections along the Atlantic Ocean and Raritan Bay shore were directly exposed to the storm and suffered from interference with the operation of water and sewerage systems and destruction of property, including means of waste disposal at private homes. Emergency aid in meeting sanitary problems was given, particularly in communities along the coast from Barnegat City south and also in parts of the Raritan Bay areas. In these areas, through the cooperation of local physicians and local health departments, typhoid vaccination clinics were established at which immunization treatments were offered free. A physician was employed by the State Health Department to aid in these clinics and many persons took advantage of the offer made. Subsequently detailed sanitary surveys were made in some of the affected communities and the findings discussed with local health officials.

A house-to-house sanitary survey was undertaken in a borough in Gloucester County and in a large township in Atlantic County; similar surveys were made in a part of Cinnaminson Township and in the Ewansville section of Burlington County.

ADVISORY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

The position of Advisory Public Health Nurse, after being temporarily vacant, was filled in October, 1944 by the assignment of Mrs. Gertrude L. McLaughlin to serve in this capacity. There follow brief statements of the type of work prepared by Mrs. McLaughlin during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Consultant service was rendered in the field of public health nursing in New Jersey both to official and to non-official agencies. This service included the interviewing of nurses for placement, an activity which was of increased importance during the year because of many changes in nursing personnel due to war conditions.

Another important activity of the Advisory Public Health Nurse was the compilation and maintenance of a file of the nurses engaged in public health work throughout the state. The number of nurses so engaged this year was found to be 1,185, exclusive of 779 nurses employed in private industries.

Assistance was given to the Industrial Hygiene Bureau with nursing problems because of the vacancy existing in the consultant nursing personnel in that unit.

Contact was established with other State and federal agencies in order to obtain information in regard to public health nursing policies and activities in other parts of the country.

Active participation was maintained in committee work on a State level with the various nursing and social agencies during the year.

One national and two regional conferences were attended and pertinent facts discussed at these conferences were shared with other Bureaus.

Other activities included:—

- Eighty-five conferences with individual nurses, health officers and representatives of various groups.
- Forty-three meetings were attended in the interest of public health nursing.
- Active participation on the public health nursing councils of several private agencies and schools of public health nursing.
- Assistance with educational programs in schools of nursing in local hospitals.
- Radio talks on public health nursing.
- Talks on public health nursing matters were delivered at various group meetings.
- Several articles were written for publication.
- A considerable quantity of correspondence on nursing phases of public health nursing was conducted throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF OTHER WORK OF THE BUREAU

Services rendered and work performed by the Bureau during the fiscal year included other activities not specifically referred to above. Some of these may be summarized as follows:

Number of conferences with local health officials on questions pertaining to public health	4,623
Number of conferences with persons other than local health officials	7,464
Number of meetings of local boards of health attended	68
Number of other meetings attended	418
Number of lectures given in summer courses for health officials	54
Number of lectures given in special courses for health officials	43
Number of other talks or lectures given or papers read	72
Number of persons given immunizing treatments or aid given in such treatments	3,675
Number of specimens collected from humans either by employees of the Bureau or with their aid to be examined for pathogenic bacteria	759
Number of other specimens and samples collected for laboratory examination	1,694
Number of instances in which aid was given in diagnosis of suspected communicable disease cases	8

Appended to this report are morbidity and mortality tables showing for the State and for each county, the number of reported cases and deaths and other data for each reportable disease for the year 1944. Such case and death rates as are shown were calculated by using population estimates for 1944 furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS, CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR CERTAIN REPORTABLE DISEASES FOR 1944

DISEASE	Cases	Cases Per 100,000 Pop.	Deaths	Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.	Per Cent Fatality
Chickenpox	23,745	569.72	3	0.07	0.01
Diphtheria	141	3.38	5	0.12	3.54
Influenza	478	11.47	224	5.37	46.86
Pneumonia	3,961	95.03	1,811	43.45	45.72
Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebrospinal	676	16.22	111	2.66	18.42
Measles	29,491	707.58	11	0.26	0.03
German Measles	3,217	77.18	0	.....	.....
Poliovirus, Acute Anterior	552	13.24	54	1.29	9.78
Scarlet Fever	6,202	148.80	11	0.26	0.17
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	19	0.45	1	0.01	5.26
Tuberculosis	3,475	83.37	1,885	44.10	52.59
Typhoid Fever	50	1.22	8	0.19	10.00
Whooping Cough	3,097	74.30	10	0.24	0.82

CASES AND DEATHS FROM OTHER REPORTABLE DISEASES FOR 1944

DISEASE	Cases	Deaths	DISEASE	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	4	0	Rabies	2	2
Dysentery, Amoebic	100	4	Smallpox	0	0
Bacillary	6	0	Tetanus	12	6
Unspecified	1	1	Trachoma	1	2
Encephalitis, Lethargic	23	33	Trichinosis	53	0
Malaria	826	0	Tularemia	1	0
Mumps	13,561	6	Typhus Fever	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	0	Undulant Fever	73	0
Paratyphoid Fever	11	1			

REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR 1944

COUNTIES	Anthrax	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Encephalitis, Lethargic	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebrospinal	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia	Acute Anterior Poliovirus
Atlantic	0	217	2	0	65	3	280	23	17	209	0	1	74	15
Bergen	0	4,108	10	2	10	5	7,078	472	40	1,547	1	0	211	74
Burlington	0	187	3	1	13	0	249	102	66	152	0	0	40	16
Camden	0	73	0	0	23	0	234	102	26	187	0	0	103	46
Cape May	0	37	15	0	1	0	134	6	1	16	0	0	3	5
Cumberland	0	56	2	0	8	1	66	0	13	0	0	0	43	14
Gloucester	0	8,109	1	0	114	14	8,701	1,338	181	49	0	3	1,250	170
Hudson	0	1,275	25	0	29	1	1,617	71	51	478	0	0	310	50
Hunterdon	0	49	0	0	13	0	1,223	2	0	137	0	0	23	6
Mercer	0	693	8	0	30	0	203	53	23	293	1	0	298	13
Middlesex	0	323	11	1	7	0	206	53	23	312	0	0	83	35
Monmouth	0	935	0	2	7	0	586	233	23	902	0	0	71	20
Morris	0	1,183	3	0	1	0	1,742	113	14	1,116	0	0	63	12
Ocean	0	24	0	0	14	0	239	10	4	80	0	0	45	0
Passaic	0	1,313	7	0	13	0	3,240	77	84	488	0	1	39	32
Salem	0	60	3	0	1	0	67	64	10	8	0	0	8	0
Somerset	0	331	0	4	27	1	312	33	8	394	0	0	100	11
Sussex	0	281	2	0	1	0	703	4	3	297	0	0	47	5
Trenton	0	3,274	1	0	14	0	2,165	12	4	1,177	0	0	21	6
Warren	0	3,77	3	0	1	0	188	6	8	121	1	0	18	6
State Institutions	0	62	6	0	76	0	102	12	3	14	0	0	49	1
Military posts	0	43	5	0	1	785	222	190	87	469	0	0	260	1
State total	4	23,745	141	28	478	826	29,491	3,217	676	18,661	4	11	3,961	652

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR 1944—(Continued)

COUNTIES	Rabies	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	Scarlet Fever	Streptococcal Sore Throat	Smallpox	Tetanus	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis	Tularaemia	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever	Undulant Fever	Whooping Cough
Atlantic	0	1	586	10	0	0	0	83	1	1	0	1	446
Bergen	0	1	104	1	0	0	0	81	0	4	0	10	18
Burlington	0	0	1,348	0	0	0	0	188	0	4	0	5	13
Camden	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	16	0	1	0	1	111
Cape May	0	1	101	2	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	32
Cumberland	0	0	1,054	85	0	2	7	745	0	0	0	4	658
Essex	0	2	373	16	0	0	0	42	0	2	0	4	0
Gloucester	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	612	0	10	0	1	420
Hudson	0	0	345	10	0	0	0	18	0	1	0	4	1
Hunterdon	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	843	4	0	3	4	189	0	2	0	1	47
Middlesex	0	4	251	1	0	0	3	162	0	0	0	1	24
Morris	0	1	137	6	0	1	0	161	0	2	0	2	270
Munith	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	11	130
Ocean	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Passaic	0	0	76	0	0	0	12	268	0	1	0	0	130
Salem	0	1	128	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	4	46
Somerset	0	0	103	2	0	0	17	36	0	0	0	0	24
Sussex	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	12
Warren	0	0	592	0	0	2	3	193	0	1	0	1	642
Warren	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	30
State Institutions	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	224	0	83	0	0	5
Military posts	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	78	0	2	1	1	0
State total	2	19	6,202	78	0	12	63	3,475	1	80	3	73	3,607

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

RECORDED DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR 1944

COUNTIES	Anthrax	Cholera	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis, Lethargic	Infuenza	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Meningitis, Epidemic, Cerebrospinal	Mumps	Ophthalmia, Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis
Atlantic	0	0	1	1	1	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	73	0
Bergen	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	117	1
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	42	0
Camden	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	125	3
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	9
Hudson	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	310	0
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	1
Middlesex	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	84	0
Morris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	1
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
Passaic	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State total	0	3	5	5	33	224	0	11	0	111	6	0	1	1,811	64

RECORDED DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR 1944—(Continued)

COUNTIES	COUNTRIES												State total						
	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth		Ocean	Passaic	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren
Rabies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Streptococcal Sore Throat	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	18
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Trichinosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	68	132	50	114	0	25	444	357	357	119	70	44	14	116	20	13	99	18	1,898
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Deaths occurring in state institutions are charged to the place of residence of the decedent.
Deaths occurring at military posts are charged to the county in which the post is located.

REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY
For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 year	12	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2 years	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
3 years	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
4 years	6	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Under 5 years	36	4	3	4	6	3	3	1	0	2	2	4	4
5 to 9 years	51	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	3	7	10	6	8
10 to 14 years	20	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	1
15 to 19 years	12	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
20 to 24 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
25 to 34 years	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
35 to 44 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
45 to 54 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	141	10	9	9	15	9	12	4	4	10	16	25	18

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY
For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex -

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	5	1	0	0	5	1
1 year	3	1	5	0	8	1
2 years	3	1	3	0	6	1
3 years	5	0	2	0	7	0
4 years	3	0	3	1	6	1
Under 5 years	23	3	13	1	36	4
5 to 9 years	30	1	21	0	51	1
10 to 14 years	7	0	13	0	20	0
15 to 19 years	4	0	8	0	12	0
20 to 24 years	3	0	3	0	6	0
25 to 34 years	3	0	3	0	6	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	3	0	4	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	0	2	0	2	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	70	4	71	1	141	5

REPORTED CASES OF EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS IN NEW JERSEY
For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	27	2	5	5	7	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
1 year	28	4	2	0	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	5
2 years	35	5	4	19	3	1	4	3	2	2	0	1	1
3 years	22	4	4	3	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0
4 years	23	2	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Under 5 years	135	17	20	21	18	13	10	7	6	4	4	7	8
5 to 9 years	83	13	8	9	10	9	5	5	3	8	2	7	2
10 to 14 years	53	10	6	8	7	4	1	6	3	5	2	2	1
15 to 19 years	90	19	11	13	13	4	4	3	7	5	5	2	4
20 to 24 years	50	7	5	6	6	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	7
25 to 34 years	88	14	9	12	9	11	4	7	3	7	4	5	3
35 to 44 years	59	17	10	10	7	8	4	6	7	4	1	7	9
45 to 54 years	49	7	8	9	4	3	6	8	0	0	1	4	6
55 to 64 years	30	1	4	3	6	6	3	1	1	1	0	1	3
65 years and over	16	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	676	108	84	88	83	59	42	40	34	28	33	32	45

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS
IN NEW JERSEY**

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	14	3	13	5	27	8
1 year	29	2	8	1	37	3
2 years	28	7	7	4	35	11
3 years	9	2	13	3	22	5
4 years	17	3	6	2	23	5
Under 5 years	88	17	47	15	135	32
5 to 9 years	50	2	33	1	83	3
10 to 14 years	37	2	18	2	55	4
15 to 19 years	68	8	22	1	90	9
20 to 24 years	47	2	23	0	70	2
25 to 34 years	25	7	43	0	68	13
35 to 44 years	33	7	23	7	56	14
45 to 54 years	29	8	20	6	49	14
55 to 64 years	18	8	12	4	30	12
65 years and over	13	6	3	2	16	8
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	430	67	246	44	676	111

REPORTED CASES OF PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	297	28	27	48	61	24	26	10	15	7	18	21	12
1 year	143	14	19	20	29	20	7	3	7	1	5	3	13
2 years	85	16	17	17	12	9	4	0	6	2	6	3	6
3 years	59	8	8	13	10	4	3	0	2	1	1	4	5
4 years	51	9	4	5	16	4	0	1	1	1	4	3	3
Under 5 years	646	75	75	103	128	61	40	14	31	12	34	34	39
5 to 9 years	101	28	28	28	7	7	6	8	5	11	12	5	11
10 to 14 years	88	12	12	12	9	8	2	4	5	2	3	9	10
15 to 19 years	156	25	13	26	18	14	9	4	3	0	10	20	14
20 to 24 years	171	41	21	24	12	13	5	2	7	4	18	18	11
25 to 34 years	306	77	46	61	38	39	15	10	12	11	27	27	33
35 to 44 years	436	88	63	42	48	38	20	9	14	13	27	39	39
45 to 54 years	457	121	44	35	42	37	16	9	16	14	20	35	36
55 to 64 years	528	125	67	59	56	28	20	10	20	32	49	42	42
65 years and over	892	220	94	104	72	69	43	19	32	31	66	72	57
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3961	822	400	525	451	335	180	88	146	117	242	302	293

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex.

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	150	168	108	114	297	282
1 year	87	29	94	30	143	63
2 years	59	14	39	11	93	25
3 years	33	3	24	4	59	7
4 years	24	3	27	4	51	7
Under 5 years	394	211	252	168	646	374
5 to 9 years	106	6	8	8	191	14
10 to 14 years	49	7	42	5	88	12
15 to 19 years	109	12	47	4	156	16
20 to 24 years	127	11	44	4	171	15
25 to 34 years	249	23	147	25	396	48
35 to 44 years	268	76	168	43	436	121
45 to 54 years	314	134	143	63	457	199
55 to 64 years	355	214	173	67	528	281
65 years and over	469	387	423	344	892	731
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2437	1081	1524	730	3961	1811

REPORTED CASES OF ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0
1 year	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	5	3	1
2 years	41	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	16	5	11	4	0
3 years	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	6	2	0
4 years	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	11	10	4	0
Under 5 years	137	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	44	37	34	11	1
5 to 9 years	184	1	1	0	1	0	2	8	47	61	44	16	3
10 to 14 years	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	47	19	6	2
15 to 19 years	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	23	11	1	0
20 to 24 years	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8	4	0	0
25 to 34 years	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	1	0
35 to 44 years	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	0
45 to 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	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	552	3	1	0	1	1	4	21	174	189	116	36	6

**REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS
IN NEW JERSEY**

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	3	1	3	0	6	1
1 year	0	0	5	2	5	2
2 years	24	0	14	1	38	1
3 years	24	3	14	1	38	4
4 years	19	2	15	0	34	2
Under 5 years	83	6	54	3	137	9
5 to 9 years	109	8	75	6	184	14
10 to 14 years	80	9	45	5	125	14
15 to 19 years	32	2	23	3	55	5
20 to 24 years	5	1	2	3	7	4
25 to 34 years	5	2	3	1	8	3
35 to 44 years	7	2	3	1	10	3
45 to 54 years	0	1	0	0	0	1
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	323	31	229	23	552	54

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	23	3	2	3	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1 year	11	13	11	10	23	17	11	3	1	2	3	5	7
2 years	285	21	35	54	54	39	23	13	5	3	4	13	19
3 years	338	30	41	61	75	45	16	11	4	6	7	14	28
4 years	411	44	44	74	64	67	26	10	6	5	13	22	38
Under 5 years	1168	110	133	208	223	172	79	38	16	16	27	54	92
5 to 9 years	2741	213	365	512	506	451	193	35	18	89	80	138	188
10 to 14 years	1330	99	171	307	267	239	75	13	9	27	41	76	92
15 to 19 years	437	41	65	105	101	92	13	1	0	5	3	12	29
20 to 24 years	180	23	27	36	37	29	7	1	2	1	2	3	12
25 to 34 years	213	27	44	54	35	27	7	5	2	0	0	6	6
35 to 44 years	88	6	10	25	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
45 to 54 years	38	1	10	8	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
55 to 64 years	7	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6202	521	826	1258	1199	998	380	93	46	70	141	259	413

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	11	0	12	0	23	0
1 year	65	1	46	0	111	1
2 years	149	1	136	0	285	1
3 years	157	1	151	0	338	1
4 years	208	0	203	0	411	0
Under 5 years	620	3	548	0	1168	3
5 to 9 years	1406	1	1335	2	2741	3
10 to 14 years	692	0	688	0	1330	0
15 to 19 years	264	0	173	1	437	1
20 to 24 years	89	0	91	1	180	1
25 to 34 years	18	0	115	0	213	1
35 to 44 years	41	0	47	1	88	1
45 to 54 years	26	1	18	0	38	1
55 to 64 years	3	0	4	0	7	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3201	6	2999	5	6202	11

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	9	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
1 year	14	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	1	2	1	0	0
2 years	9	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0
3 years	10	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	2
4 years	9	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Under 5 years	51	0	3	4	1	8	11	4	7	4	4	2	3
5 to 9 years	39	6	4	3	3	12	1	2	0	2	2	0	0
10 to 14 years	60	4	4	6	5	5	6	8	1	4	5	7	0
15 to 19 years	234	24	25	18	26	19	23	16	15	17	11	22	2
20 to 24 years	349	31	31	34	39	21	40	29	35	31	21	25	21
25 to 34 years	784	75	91	80	67	68	77	57	74	50	64	33	38
35 to 44 years	632	52	52	51	55	47	63	66	47	61	57	30	41
45 to 54 years	435	45	42	44	49	48	50	60	58	54	52	39	40
55 to 64 years	436	38	20	37	43	32	45	37	33	30	25	34	52
65 years and over	263	22	23	17	24	23	30	17	24	20	19	16	28
Age not stated	46	3	3	1	4	2	3	9	6	1	2	2	3
Total	8475	300	305	325	304	275	361	283	316	263	265	220	255

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	4	5	5	8	9	13
1 year	5	5	9	5	14	10
2 years	5	1	4	1	9	2
3 years	4	1	6	1	10	2
4 years	4	1	5	2	9	3
Under 5 years	22	13	29	17	51	30
5 to 9 years	21	2	18	12	39	3
10 to 14 years	27	3	33	13	60	15
15 to 19 years	112	17	122	43	234	60
20 to 24 years	142	64	207	78	349	142
25 to 34 years	407	152	377	167	784	319
35 to 44 years	422	242	210	117	632	359
45 to 54 years	465	294	118	73	581	367
55 to 64 years	347	203	50	46	436	313
65 years and over	137	158	76	72	263	230
Age not stated	33	0	13	0	46	0
Total	2185	1208	1290	630	3475	1838

REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
3 years	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
5 to 9 years	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
25 to 34 years	23	0	2	5	6	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
35 to 44 years	14	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
45 to 54 years	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
55 to 64 years	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
65 years and over	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	80	2	2	11	20	9	4	3	9	9	6	3	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	3	1	3	1
3 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	2	0	3	1	5	1
5 to 9 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
10 to 14 years	6	0	1	0	7	0
15 to 19 years	4	0	3	2	7	2
20 to 24 years	0	0	4	0	4	0
25 to 34 years	5	1	18	1	23	2
35 to 44 years	3	0	11	0	14	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	6	0	8	0
55 to 64 years	1	1	0	0	1	1
65 years and over	1	1	2	0	3	2
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	3	54	5	80	8

REPORTED CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, 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	239	26	17	23	15	20	11	19	21	24	20	23	20
1 year	259	22	23	14	10	15	19	36	26	24	25	31	14
2 years	287	22	17	15	12	17	27	30	27	35	21	30	34
3 years	340	27	28	26	18	22	25	37	31	30	22	41	88
4 years	341	21	24	27	18	19	22	40	30	22	27	43	48
Under 5 years	1466	118	109	105	68	93	104	162	135	135	115	168	154
5 to 9 years	1410	115	94	108	61	93	113	138	95	119	113	185	178
10 to 14 years	172	13	11	12	13	14	10	15	17	17	12	18	20
15 to 19 years	19	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	2	1	0
20 to 24 years	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2
25 to 34 years	13	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3007	251	218	223	144	205	236	320	250	273	242	375	355

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1944, by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	123	5	116	4	239	9
1 year	130	0	129	1	259	1
2 years	140	0	147	0	287	0
3 years	160	0	150	0	340	0
4 years	173	0	188	0	341	0
Under 5 years	726	5	740	5	1466	10
5 to 9 years	659	0	751	0	1410	0
10 to 14 years	75	0	97	0	172	0
15 to 19 years	9	0	10	0	19	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	4	0	4	0
25 to 34 years	10	0	8	0	18	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	3	0	4	0
45 to 54 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	2	0	3	0
65 years and over	0	0	1	0	1	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1481	5	1616	5	3097	10

Negro Health Program

Year Ending June 30, 1945

By J. EARLE STUART, M.D., M.S.P.H., *Consultant*

It is necessary to stimulate community responsibility for health through education of local resident groups including representatives of health agencies. Practical health education must be followed by group action to obtain the public health services that are designed to discover disease early when people are apparently well.

Mass chest X-ray examinations for adults, diphtheria immunizations for rural school children, blood tests and periodic complete health examinations are obtained if the health meetings are to be of real value.

Sub-standard living quarters continue to retard many efforts for controlling disease. We recognize housing as a positive factor in raising the physical, emotional and social efficiency of the population.

The subjects for health meetings were centered around the disorders of senescence, namely, heart disease, cancer, hypertension; communicable diseases, tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and housing and health.

I. HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE MASSES

A. Health Meetings:

Local organizations, clergy, school personnel and organized health units sponsored health educational meetings throughout the State. Lectures were given by the Consultant and 23 physicians of the New Jersey State Medical Association.

B. Literature:

Health educational literature was distributed by meetings and by nurses when making home visits. Requests came to the office from physicians and organizations for health material for waiting rooms and places of business.

C. Health Motion Pictures:

The lectures were sometimes supplemented with health motion pictures on the respective subjects. This service was somewhat curtailed this year because of lack of personnel. The films used were:

Venereal Diseases:

Plain Facts
Fight Syphilis
With These Weapons

Tuberculosis:

Good-bye Mr. Germ
They Do Come Back
Let My People Live

Cancer:

Choose to Live

Other:

How the Mosquito Spreads Diseases
Save A Day

D. Another media used to disseminate health information was the radio. Time was granted on Stations listed below:

WTTM, Trenton—"The Value of an X-ray Examination."
 WTNJ, Trenton—"The Value of an X-ray Examination."
 WAAAT, Newark—"Healthy Family in a Healthy Home."
 WBAB, Atlantic City—"National Negro Health Week."
 WCAM, Camden—"National Negro Health Week."

A pressing from the United States Public Health Service was loaned to the State and used over Stations WTTM in Trenton, WCAM in Camden and WBAB in Atlantic City, during National Negro Health Week.

E. Conferences were held with various representatives of health associations and tuberculosis leagues, community center directors, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. executive secretaries and public health nurses and social workers, for the promotion of educational, case-finding programs and immunization in the rural areas. Co-operation was received from the following:

Atlantic County Tuberculosis and Visiting Nurse Association.
 Atlantic City Graduate Nurses' Association.
 Atlantic City Health Department—Health Officer.
 Burlington County Health Association—Executive Secretary and Social Worker.
 Cinnaminson School in Riverton—Principal.

W. R. Allen School, Burlington—Principal.
 State Planning Board—Mr. Vanderlip.
 Carver Center Y. M. C. A.—Director.
 Institutions and Agencies—Mr. Smith.
 Camden County Tuberculosis League—Social Worker and Executive Secretary.
 State Dental Health Program.
 State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.
 Lawnside Community Center—Director.
 Cumberland County Tuberculosis League—Executive Secretary.
 Essex County Tuberculosis League—Negro Health Worker.
 Newark Health Department—Health Officer.
 Long Branch Health Department—Health Officer.
 Red Bank Health Department—Health Officer.
 Asbury Park Health Department—Health Officer.
 Warren County Tuberculosis League—Executive Secretary and Social Worker.
 Migratory Labor Board.
 King Farms—Nurses' Training Classes.
 Public Health Nurses (Maternal and Child Health Bureau), Port Norris, Gouldtown and Haleyville.
 Middlesex County Tuberculosis Association—Executive Secretary.
 Union County Tuberculosis League—Executive Secretary.
 Ocean County Tuberculosis and Health Association—Executive Secretary.

F. Demonstration Clinics:

Immunization clinics to administer diphtheria toxoid and smallpox vaccine and whooping cough and diphtheria toxoid combined were held in the rural South Jersey area, namely Port Norris, Haleyville, Gouldtown, Lawnside and East Berlin, partly for their educational value. The Well-Baby Clinic and Immunization Clinic was held again this year in Burlington as a means of pointing out the need for this service.

G. Special Observances:

This Program assumed the leadership of the 31st National Negro Health Week celebration in New Jersey. A State meeting was held in Trenton with representatives from 13 counties present to receive "Certificates of Merit" from Doctor Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service for outstanding participation in the promotion of public health. Two plaques were presented from this Department, one to Burlington County and the other to Atlantic County for effective participation in health educational and case-finding programs. Guest speakers were Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle of the National Nursing Council for War Service, and Doctor Walter G. Alexander, member of the N. J. State Board of Health.

Statistical Summary:

A. Total number health educational meetings	72
Counties participating	14
Cities participating	41
Physicians lecturing	23
Lectures by consultant	8
B. Health educational literature—distribution	25,626
By nurses—Home visits	3,805
At meetings	9,487
From office	13,334
C. Number of different films used	9
Number of showings	17
D. Total number radio broadcasts	5
E. Total number conferences and interviews	29
F. Total number health clinics	6
Total number babies examined—Burlington Clinic	107
Total receiving diphtheria toxoid	157
Total receiving smallpox vaccine	45
Total receiving combined diphtheria and whooping cough toxoid	22

II. CASE-FINDING PROGRAMS

A. Tuberculosis:

X-ray examinations of the chest were offered the adult populations in the towns listed below. The National X-ray Surveys Company of Orange, New Jersey provided the 35 mm. photo-fluorograms. The films were read by this Consultant. Follow-up on positive cases was done by the county tuberculosis associations and local health departments.

Extensive publicity preceded the surveys including home visits with appointment slips by nurses and block leaders in each block, the press, the radio and the church pulpits. The necessary printing was paid for by the local health departments and the X-ray films were paid for from the Social Security funds for this program.

During the past five years (since the beginning of this program) a total of 33 chest X-ray surveys have been sponsored by this program and a total of 10,277 persons have had a chest X-ray examination through this effort. The surveys for this year and the total number of persons X-rayed are listed:

Asbury Park	141
Red Bank	98
Long Branch	311
Bridgeton	111
Orange	602
Trenton	175
—	1,438

Report—Findings:

Reinfection tuberculosis (new and old)	12
Healed primary infection	318
Non-tuberculosis pathology	74
Negatives	432
(This report does not include the Orange Survey.)	

The children of the Lawnside Public School were patch tested for tuberculosis. The patches were read by this Consultant. Through the co-operation of the Camden County Tuberculosis League, the positive reactors were X-rayed in the trailer of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association. The films were paid for by this Department.

Total number patch tested	189
Positive reactors	65
Number X-rayed	45
Tuberculous suspects	4
Negatives	124

B. Venereal Diseases:

Mass blood testing was done at health educational meetings, at the chest X-ray survey in Orange, and as a special program for the Lawnside Community Center. All of the blood testing was done on the volunteer basis and was more or less an experimental idea.

Total number persons blood tested at health meetings	92
Total number blood tested at Orange Survey	75
Total number blood tested at Community Center	105
—	272
Number new positive cases of lues found (all are under treatment with private physicians)	8

III. NURSING SERVICES

On the staff of this program are three Public Health Nurses doing generalized nursing in the North, South and Central parts of New Jersey. Their duties consist of arranging health educational meetings through contacts with pastors of churches, school personnel, key organizations, community center directors and Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. group leaders. Their first contacts however, are with the local health departments and county tuberculosis and health associations and other official health agencies. This is to learn the need of the respective areas and to avoid duplication of services.

Publicity work for the free chest X-ray surveys is under their direct supervision which includes the organization of a community publicity committee,

planning the block system for home contacts, placing posters in places of business and making talks in churches.

The nurse in the rural South Jersey area makes a great deal of home visits to learn the needs of her people and to acquaint them with the facilities available. There is a decided need for public health nursing in the southern part of New Jersey, particularly, because of the sub-standard living conditions and the limited amount of medical service available.

One of our nurses is loaned on the part-time basis to the Maternal and Child Health Bureau for the Lawnside and East Berlin area. She is in charge of the Baby-Keep-Well Station and does school nursing.

We are very pleased that our nurses have been well received in the homes and their assistance has been greatly appreciated by the local health and welfare agencies.

IV. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Communities	Number Meetings	Approximate Attendance	Films	Blood Tests	x-ray Sur.	Patch Tests	Vaccine	Diph. Toxoid	Com. D. and Whooping C. Toxoid	Counties
Absecon	1	75	...	18	Atlantic
Atlantic City	1	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasantville	1	34	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Moorestown	4	185	1	Burlington
Burlington	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	65	...
Beverly	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	1	200	1	Camden
East Berlin	1	70	...	...	...	...	4	...	14
Pennsauken	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchantville	1	75	Lawnside
Lawnside	9	1,165	3	138	...	189	15	34	8	
Ocean City	3	125	2	32	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgeton	111	Cape May
Gouldtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	...
Halesville	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	...
Millville	Port Norris
Port Norris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	34	...
Vineland	1	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newark	9	1,350	2	Essex
Orange	4	300	...	75	602	...	...	...	...
Glassboro	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodbury	1	100	Gloucester
Trenton	1	300	...	...	175	...	...	...	...
Princeton	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodbridge	2	200	Middlesex
Carteret	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asbury Park	1	450	...	...	141	...	...	...	...
Bed Bank	98	Monmouth
Long Branch	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	...
Lakewood	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toms River	2	65	Ocean
Salem	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstown	1	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montclair	4	225	Union
Elizabeth	6	1,180	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roselle	1	200	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	3	150	1	Plainfield
Plainfield	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vauxhall	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rahway	1	175	Washington
Washington	1	125	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	1	125	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	7,805	16	271	1,438	189	45	157	22	

Report of the Tuberculosis Control Program

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By A. JOSEPH HUGHES, M.D., *Chief*

The TB Control Program has greatly expanded during the past fiscal year. The Bureau of Industrial Health continues to explain the mass x-ray examinations while contacting industry in its regular activities. The Bureau of Local Health Administration continues to direct the follow-up activities of cases screened out by the Division of Tuberculosis Control.

This Program now has on order three transportable 70 mm. photo-fluorographic units and one mobile x-ray laboratory, containing an x-ray room, a dark room and dressing room facilities. This additional equipment will be used to further expand the case-finding activities.

In the past year 22 surveys were conducted, 19 in industry and three among the State institutions. This brings the total number of surveys conducted since the inauguration of this program to 54. A total of 122,038 small films and 2,264 standard 14x17 plates have been taken, and the unit has operated in 16 out of the 21 counties in the State.

The central office has been moved to new quarters at 172 W. State Street, Trenton. Both the personnel and the office equipment are being expanded to handle the growing case-finding program. Plans are under way for moving the present small dark room to new larger quarters.

The field staff has been increased to include five technicians, who are well trained in techniques of photoroentgenography. The office personnel is now six in number. A nursing consultant in tuberculosis assigned by the United States Public Health Service, who is serving in a long-needed capacity, completes the present staff.

The industrial case-finding program continues as a co-operative effort on the part of the medical profession, labor, management, local health authorities and the State and county tuberculosis leagues.

The TB Program also has on order sufficient equipment to adequately set up several clinics in order to expand the State's present clinical facilities.

Industry has been quick to recognize the value of this service, both as a measure of increasing industrial worker efficiency and as a means of con-

tributing in large measure to the eradication of the disease. In fact, both management and labor have responded so whole-heartedly that there are now on schedule in industry alone well over one hundred thousand persons. With the increased appropriations, which allowed for the purchase of the new units and other expansions mentioned above, facilities will be available to attempt to meet these commitments.

With this new, enlarged Program in operation many more cases of tuberculosis will be discovered in the early stages, when so much can be done to rehabilitate the individual.

There follows a summary of x-ray surveys conducted since the inception of this Program in August, 1942.

SUMMARY OF X-RAY SURVEYS

A. Number of surveys completed	54
1. Industrial surveys	49
2. Surveys for Negro Health Program	2
3. Surveys for State institutions	2
4. U. S. Coast Guard survey	1

B. Number of persons x-rayed	114,751
1. Persons on whom one or more readable x-ray plates were obtained	112,314
2. Persons on whom one or more x-ray plates were declared not readable	2,437

C. Surveys by counties—16 counties out of 21 represented; 1 survey in New York City:

County	Number Surveys	Number Persons x-rayed
Atlantic	1	1,543
Bergen	8	7,721
Burlington	4	2,710
Camden	3	30,899
Cumberland	2	2,380
Essex	7	23,281
Hudson	5	4,526
Hunterdon	1	1,156
Mercer	1	1,586
Middlesex	10	11,032
Monmouth	2	13,752
Morris	1	958
Salem	2	2,674
Somerset	3	4,740
Union	2	4,075
Warren	1	756
New York City	1	962
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 114,751

D. Findings:

1. Findings of little significance	19,860
a. Areas of fibrosis or calcifications or both	16,608
b. Thickened pleura	1,588
c. Bone abnormalities, anomalies and other insignificant findings	1,664
2. Significant findings	7,058
a. Abnormal cardio-vascular findings	5,048
b. Probable reinfection tuberculosis	1,177
1. Minimal tuberculosis	827
a. Probably active	253
b. Activity questionable	326
c. Probably arrested	248
2. Moderately advanced tuberculosis	254
a. Probably active	154
b. Activity questionable	77
c. Probably arrested	23
3. Far advanced (active)	48
4. Other reinfection tuberculosis	48
a. Pneumothoracies	27
b. Thoracoplasties	12
c. Suspicious military tuberculosis	9
c. Findings suspected of being indicative of a tuberculous lesion	433
d. Findings suspected of being indicative of chest pathology other than tuberculosis and cardio-vascular	395
1. Suspected pneumoconiosis	111
2. Suspected bronchiectasis	74
3. Suspected lung abscesses	24
4. Suspected tumor masses	94
5. Suspected sub-diaphragmatic pathology	5
6. Suspected possible eventration diaphragm	1
7. Suspected substernal thyroid	1
8. Suspected cyst	3
9. Suspected miscellaneous (no attempt at classification)	82
e. Military service	5
1. Mass calcification	3
2. Marked pleural adhesions	2

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

3. Significant tuberculous findings classified by extent and activity:

b. Probably reinfection tuberculosis 1,177

As to Extent:

1. Minimal tuberculosis 827 or 70.26
 2. Moderately advanced tuberculosis 254 or 21.58
 3. Far advanced (active) 48 or 4.08
 4. Other reinfection tuberculosis (thoraco-
 plasties, pneumothoracies, etc.) 48 or 4.08

As to Activity:

1. Probably active 464 or 39.42
 2. Activity questionable 430 or 36.53
 3. Probably arrested 283 or 24.05

E. X-ray film used (plates taken) 124,302

1. 35 mm. plates taken 86,958
 2. 4x5 plates taken 35,080
 3. 14x17 plates taken 2,264

F. Number of persons referred for follow-up 1,711

Report of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By GLENN S. USHER, M.D.,* Chief

The advent and successful application of rapid treatment methods for syphilis and gonorrhea has materially altered the outlook of venereal disease control. Penicillin has reduced the time required to cure cases of early syphilis from 18 months to eight days, and in gonorrhea the time required has been reduced from a matter of weeks or months to four hours. Of course, additional periods of observation are required to discover the occasional cases which fail to respond to this type of treatment.

The first half of this fiscal year this Department provided penicillin and paid for hospitalization for the treatment of 357 gonorrhea patients. In the second half of the year we provided penicillin treatment for 446 gonorrhea patients. When the period of time for completion of penicillin treatment of a gonorrhea patient was reduced to four hours the provision of hospitalization was eliminated for this disease and treatment was returned to an out-patient basis. This new policy was announced on June 1st, to take effect on July 1, 1945.

In the first half of the fiscal year penicillin and hospitalization was provided for the treatment of 95 cases of early syphilis, and in the second half of the year this treatment was provided for 168 patients. These were mostly cases with chancre or secondary lesions present and therefore very highly infectious.

Undoubtedly, many more patients were treated with penicillin by private physicians and paid for their treatment. There can be little doubt that the rapid cure of these highly infectious patients will have a significant effect upon the spread of the disease in the population.

* Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service.

MILITARY PROGRAM

We are receiving an increasing volume of reports of men discharged from military service who have been treated for syphilis or who were found to have positive blood tests at the time of discharge. During the year 269 such reports were received. These men have been interviewed to interpret to them their diagnoses and treatment needs, and to advise them in regard to treatment facilities within their respective communities. Infectiousness is not a problem in these cases since the military forces do not discharge infectious cases until they have been given sufficient treatment to render them non-infectious.

Examinations during the year at the two armed forces induction stations in this State (in Newark and Camden) discovered 1,060 persons with positive blood tests or symptoms or history of syphilis. Of these, 682 were inducted. In addition, 294 cases of gonorrhea were discovered of whom 198 were inducted. Treatment of men accepted for military service then became the responsibility of the military authorities. There were, however, 378 cases of syphilis and 96 cases of gonorrhea rejected for military service, who then became the responsibility of the civilian health officials. All were followed up by letter and those who failed to place themselves under medical care were investigated by public health officers. Even many of the men accepted for military service required follow-up if they were in an infectious stage during the furlough period allowed between examination at the induction station and final induction at a reception center.

Most of the venereal disease cases discovered at the induction stations are interviewed by public health nurses assigned by the Bureau to those stations.

Military establishments have continued to report information relative to sources of infection of men acquiring venereal diseases as the result of exposures in New Jersey. During the year 2,531 such contact reports have been received and prompt investigation made. Whenever a tavern has been named as a meeting place, it has been reported to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Suspected houses of prostitution have been referred to the State Police or to the local health officer for referral to local police. Representatives of the Bureau have assisted in the investigation and arrangement for examinations and treatment of persons named as sources of infection. Also, representatives of the Bureau have assisted in the investigation and either prosecution or social rehabilitation of persons found to be involved in prostitution and sex delinquency.

MILITARY CONTACTS BY COUNTY AND LARGE CITY, JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

(NOTE: This should not be taken as an indication of the relative prevalence of venereal diseases in these localities. The rate of infection of military personnel is influenced by many factors, such as the proximity of military establishments, adequacy of recreational facilities, popularity of the place for leaves and furloughs, amount of prostitution, etc.)

Atlantic County (Atlantic City, 185)	194
Bergen County	55
Burlington County	47
Camden County (Camden, 168)	221
Cape May County	63
Cumberland County	105
Essex County (Newark, 618)	727
Gloucester County	34
Hudson County (Jersey City, 113)	219
Hunterdon County	6
Mercer County (Trenton, 215)	227
Middlesex County (New Brunswick, 42)	69
Monmouth County (Asbury Park and Neptune, 168) ...	275
Morris County	49
Ocean County	22
Passaic County (Paterson, 47)	65
Salem County	35
Somerset County	10
Sussex County	9
Union County	92
Warren County	7

Total 2,531

During the year 831 referrals were made to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of taverns and hotels named as places of rendezvous or exposure to venereal infection. Also, in 708 cases either referral was made to the State Police or the recommendation was made to the local health officer that referral be made to the local police.

CASE-FINDING AND CASE-HOLDING

Public health nurses of the Bureau continue to assist local health officers, particularly in the contact tracing and case-holding aspects of the Venereal Disease Control Program. These nurses are stationed in Pitman, Englewood, Bridgeton, Vineland, Dover, Somerville, Plainfield, Camden, Passaic, Salem, Hackensack, Weehawken, Red Bank, Paterson, Trenton and Atlantic City. In addition, a part-time nurse is assigned to the Camden Induction Station and another to the Newark Induction Station. The nurse assigned to Plain-

field handles cases in the area surrounding Plainfield but not in the city itself. Most of the nurses cover large rural areas in addition to the cities to which they are assigned. In addition, public health nurses of the Bureau of Local Health Administration cover certain areas of the State which are not covered by nurses of this Bureau. Upon the return of the four nurses of this Bureau who are in the military service, it will be possible to make assignments to additional areas of the State.

The advent of rapid treatment of gonorrhea and early syphilis has reduced the responsibilities of the nurses with respect to case-holding. With most of the infectious cases receiving penicillin treatment, there are fewer cases who need to be visited repeatedly in order to keep them coming for treatment week after week for 18 months. This permits them to devote a greater proportion of their time to interviewing infectious patients to learn the source of infection and exposed persons and to arrange for the examination and, if necessary, treatment of the contacts named. Procedures have been inaugurated which will enable them to extend a greater amount of this service to private patients in order to make this service for private patients more nearly comparable with that which is extended to clinic patients. Physicians are making progressively greater use of public health nurses for this purpose.

TREATMENT

The trend from clinic to private physician care as a result of improved economic conditions has continued. Shortened treatment schedules have also contributed to the decrease in clinic loads. The approximate average case load of the clinics in New Jersey for the year ending June 30, 1942 was 9,000; for the year 1943, 7,500; for the year 1944, 6,000; and for the present year, 5,750. The number of clinics co-operating with the Department this year was 78.

The number of patients for whom penicillin treatment was provided by this Department has been given above. In addition, penicillin and other forms of rapid therapy were provided for a number of patients by county and city facilities.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

The Bureau has continued to promote the use of its gonococcus culture service, both for delivered specimens and specimens sent through the mail. Culture outfits are provided at 108 stations throughout the State. The Newark Induction Station is using the direct service provided by the laboratory in Newark for routine cultures of all women examined for military service and for those men who have clinical evidence or history of gonorrhea

within three months. The Camden Induction Station is utilizing the mail service for the same purpose.

The number of specimens received from all sources for gonococcus cultures is given below:

	<i>Mail Specimens</i>	<i>All Specimens</i>
January-June, 1943	1,463	3,571
July-December, 1943	2,694	5,143
January-June, 1944	4,196	7,199
July-December, 1944	6,585	9,653
January-June, 1945	7,435	11,364
	22,373	36,930

The number of serologic tests for syphilis has continued to decrease from the all-high record of more than a million tests two years ago, at the height of the Selective Service blood-testing program. The number of tests reported this year by 105 laboratories in the State was 548,349 as compared to 715,511 tests reported last year by 95 laboratories.

Because of the war-time shortage of technical personnel, it was not possible to continue the inter-laboratory evaluation of the reliability of blood tests, as has been done in previous years. However, the Bureau continued to supply standard Mazzini antigen to laboratories throughout the State in order to promote uniformity of results.

PREMARITAL AND PRENATAL LAWS

The laws requiring blood tests of pregnant women and persons who apply for a marriage license continued to be a useful case-finding device, as shown by the tables which follow. Effort is made to insure adequate treatment for all infected persons discovered through the operation of these laws.

PREMARITAL BLOOD TESTS REPORTED BY APPROVED LABORATORIES IN NEW JERSEY

	<i>Total Number of Tests</i>	<i>Number Positive</i>	<i>Percent Positive</i>	<i>Number of Persons Married</i>
1938—(July-Dec.)	30,801	426	1.38	28,912
1939—(Full Year)	68,021	928	1.36	63,790
1940—(Full Year)	87,622	1,120	1.28	82,118
1941—(Full Year)	100,947	1,384	1.37	93,076
1942—(Full Year)	100,391	1,510	1.50	100,906
1943—(Full Year)	77,172	1,313	1.7	82,090*
1944—(Full Year)	66,435	1,205	1.8	72,168*
1945—(Jan.-June)	36,573	572	1.6	34,736*

*Many of these persons had blood tests in military laboratories of this or other states.

PRENATAL BLOOD TESTS REPORTED BY APPROVED LABORATORIES IN NEW JERSEY

	Total Number	Number of Positive Results*	Percent Positive
1939—(Full Year)	42,863	640	1.49
1940—(Full Year)	52,940	735	1.39
1941—(Full Year)	62,852	874	1.39
1942—(Full Year)	78,774	1,263	1.60
1943—(Full Year)	58,376	794	1.36
1944—(Full Year)	66,804	886	1.3
1945—(Jan-June)	33,777	540	1.6

*Positive tests contain probably 15% duplication. Number of different persons not known from all laboratories.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Efforts to interest individual industries in offering to employees blood tests for syphilis and examinations for gonorrhoea have been continued by the Bureau of Industrial Health and by this Bureau, as opportunity offered. As blood specimens were received at the State Laboratory which were known to be employment or pre-employment tests, the positive cases have been followed up by letter and by personal visit if indicated. During the year this follow-up procedure was completed on 1,803 persons out of a total of 4,891 positive blood specimens which could be identified as industrial tests. Some of the remaining blood tests were repeat specimens on the same person. Others were tests of individuals living outside of New Jersey, and in other instances the follow-up procedure was incomplete for one reason or another.

The enactment by the State Legislature of Chapter 102 of Public Laws of 1945 has greatly stimulated the work of examining and treating migrant laborers. Special clinics were held at Cranbury, Hightstown, Freehold, Port Norris and Leesburg for the examination and treatment of migrant laborers. Employers and employees both are co-operating much better since the enactment of the new law.

In addition, drugs, clinic supplies and educational material were supplied to the Farm Security Administration to provide diagnostic and treatment service at their labor camps near Bridgeton, Swedesboro and Burlington. Public health nurses of the Bureau gave all possible assistance, especially in connection with case-finding and case-holding work.

A study by personnel of the Bureau of problems among the migrant farm laborers of New Jersey was published in the January 1945 issue of the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Four new venereal disease laws were enacted this year by the State Legislature. Chapter 101 of P. L. 1945 deals with venereal disease examinations of certain court cases and of inmates of jails and other institutions. Chapter 102 requires venereal disease examinations of migrant laborers. Chapter 103 will protect the confidential nature of venereal disease information and records throughout the State.

Chapter 104 accomplishes the following: (1) it adds lymphogranuloma venereum and granuloma inguinale to the reportable venereal diseases; (2) it clarifies and strengthens the authority of health officers to require examinations of suspected persons and to quarantine persons likely to spread venereal diseases; (3) it provides for court order or commitment of persons who are considered likely to spread venereal diseases; (4) it gives the State Health Department concurrent jurisdiction with local health officers in all matters having to do with venereal diseases; (5) it directs the State Department of Health to define the stages of venereal diseases to be regarded under the law as infectious.

In accordance with this directive, the Department this year adopted by resolution a definition of the stages of venereal diseases to be regarded as infectious.

Chapter 101 incorporated the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Department on July 14, 1942. Accordingly, this resolution was repealed.

EDUCATION

Vee Dee, a news letter for health officers and clinics, was continued this year and has proved to be an effective means of keeping workers in touch with the State program.

As has always been the policy, pamphlets for the lay public and for professional persons have been distributed freely. Lectures are given and educational moving pictures are shown upon request.

Through membership on the Social Hygiene Committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, the Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene Education to the State Department of Education, and the State Social Protection Committee, the Bureau worked in close co-operation with these agencies.

The Bureau of Industrial Health and the Negro Health Project have assisted in the distribution of educational material.

Through local Selective Service boards and the induction stations, pamphlets have been distributed to men called for military service.

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE REPORTED IN NEW JERSEY,
JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1944

County	Gonorrhoea		Syphilis		Chancroid		Population Rate		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	(1940)	per M.
Atlantic	72	67	221	272	1	0	633	124,066	5.1
Bergen	77	24	228	201	0	0	530	409,646	1.3
Burlington	49	38	70	72	0	0	229	97,013	2.4
Camden	144	53	278	275	0	0	750	255,727	2.9
Cape May	18	10	46	51	1	0	126	28,919	4.4
Cumberland	66	22	111	138	1	0	338	73,184	4.6
Essex	829	459	1,390	1,146	37	9	3,870	837,340	4.6
Gloucester	46	4	61	81	0	1	193	72,219	2.7
Hudson	63	58	267	269	1	0	658	652,040	1.0
Hunterdon	27	4	43	60	0	1	135	36,766	3.7
Mercer	117	114	432	385	1	0	1,049	197,318	5.3
Middlesex	46	54	219	189	0	0	508	217,077	2.3
Monmouth	99	44	251	252	0	0	646	161,238	4.0
Morris	55	38	68	68	0	0	229	125,732	1.8
Ocean	4	4	32	32	0	0	72	37,706	1.9
Passaic	79	41	257	284	0	0	661	309,353	2.1
Salem	49	7	66	71	0	0	193	42,274	4.6
Somerset	21	4	54	42	0	0	121	74,390	1.6
Sussex	3	3	18	16	1	0	41	29,632	1.4
Union	109	60	332	290	3	2	796	328,344	2.4
Warren	6	7	17	9	0	0	39	50,181	.8
Totals	1,979	1,115	4,461	4,203	46	13	11,817	4,160,165	2.8
Military Camps	2,250	11	620	.....	138	1	3,020	.....	..

Report of the Bureau of Dental Health

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By J. M. WISAN, D.D.S., M.S.P.H., *Chief*

The end of World War II was achieved by the combined activities of the United Nations—revealing again the advantage of co-ordination of democracies to defeat aggressor nations. Similarly has it been shown that national and state issues, among them health problems, can be solved most effectively by co-ordinating the efforts of all interested agencies.

Undoubtedly the progress of the Department's dental program is due largely to the willingness of representatives of health, education and welfare agencies to participate in the activities of State, county and local dental health committees. The following State agencies were represented on the State Dental Health Committee:

- American Association of University Women of New Jersey
- New Jersey Crippled Children's Commission
- New Jersey Education Association
- New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs
- New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association
- New Jersey Health Officers Association
- New Jersey League of Women Voters
- New Jersey Tuberculosis League
- New Jersey State Congress of Parents and Teachers
- New Jersey State Dental Society
- New Jersey State Department of Health
- New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies
- New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction
- New Jersey State Municipal Aid Administration
- New Jersey State Organization of Public Health Nurses
- New Jersey Welfare Council
- State Federation of District Boards of Education in New Jersey

The report of the activities of the Bureau of Dental Health is presented under four headings coinciding with the functions of the Bureau.

I. PROVIDING CONSULTIVE SERVICES FOR LOCAL AND STATE
DENTAL PROGRAMS

Chief of Bureau

- 133 Consultive conferences with health department and school administrators dentists, dental societies, voluntary and official health and welfare agencies
- 42 State and local dental health committee meetings
- 70 Supervisory visits to demonstration and rural dental programs

Dental Aide and Senior Dental Hygienist

- Conferred with administrators in 80 communities
- Participated in 211 conferences
- Presented 66 talks
- Made 57 visits to clinic programs

Dental Supervisors

- 66 Conferences with dentists, school personnel and voluntary agencies
- Inspections of school children treated by dentists in 31 communities
- 18 Dental Health Committee meetings
- 6 Meetings of dental societies
- Supervisory visits to 112 communities
- 4 Dental health education talks

II. COLLECTING, PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING AUTHENTIC DENTAL
HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIAL

	<i>Number Distributed</i>
<i>Leaflets</i>	
Routine	912
For Parents of Preschool Age Children	1,941
Going Through School With Healthy Teeth	521
Expectant Mother	466
Important Letter to High School Students	50
Dental Health Bibliography (provided by N. J. State Dental Society)	76
Useful Baby Molars	2,852
Questions for School Children	1,197
Problems for Parents	166
Suggestions for Use of Parents Leaflet	62
Questions About Your Teeth Answered (with Essex County Dental Society) ..	393
Questions About Your Teeth Answered (with Hudson County Dental Society) ..	1,569
Visual Education in Dentistry (published by Dental Digest)	50
Your Child's Teeth (published by American Dental Association)	340
Tommy's First Visit to the Dentist (published by A. D. A.)	132
Facts About Teeth (published by National Dental Hygiene Association)	317
Total number leaflets distributed	11,044

Posters

	<i>Number Distributed</i>
Happily Entering School With Healthy Teeth	74
Neglect of Teeth Is Personal Sabotage	4
You Should See Your Dentist	275
Dental Care Will Help You	20
What Is Preventive Dentistry?	163
Four Aids to Dental Health	10
Total number posters distributed	546

Booklets

	<i>Number Distributed</i>
Dental Health (with N. J. State Dental Society)	1,629
Source Unit on Dental Health for Schools of New Jersey	1,396
Healthy Teeth	2,741
Total number booklets distributed	5,766

Seals

	<i>Number Distributed</i>
Dental Care seals	2,918

Forms

	<i>Number Distributed</i>
Charts and record forms	71,758

Films

Let's Talk About Teeth	}	Number of showings	398
How Teeth Grow			
Told by a Tooth		Number of people in attendance	33,306
Care of the Teeth			
Value of a Smile			
The Smiles Have It			
About Faces			
The Student Flier			
Our Teeth			
Toothfully Yours (slide film)			
The Mortons Make Some Changes (slide film)			

III. CONDUCTING INVESTIGATORY, DEMONSTRATION AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Dental surveys were conducted in 63 communities in order to obtain data concerning the prevalence of dental defects among school children. These data will be published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association*.

82 Dental Health programs instituted in local communities

3 Accredited dental health education courses:

South Orange—Seton Hall College

Bridgewater Township—New Jersey State Teachers College, Newark

Trenton—New Jersey State Teachers College, Trenton

Source Units on Dental Health prepared:

"Dental Health—A Challenge to School, Home and Community—A Source Unit for High Schools of New Jersey." Prepared by N. J. State Department of Health, Bureau of Dental Health; N. J. State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Health, Safety and Physical Education; and New Jersey Tuberculosis League

"Healthy Teeth for Our Children—Four Study Outlines for Parent Education Groups." Prepared by N. J. State Department of Health, N. J. Tuberculosis League, N. J. State Department of Public Instruction, and N. J. Congress of Parents and Teachers

IV. ESTABLISHING DENTAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR LOW INCOME CHILDREN IN RURAL AND SUBURBAN AREAS JULY 1, 1944-JUNE 30, 1945

The following tabulation describes the scope and the achievements of the treatment program:

Location	Type of Program	Number of Communities	Number of Dentists Employed	Number of Dentists Hours Operated	Number of Children Treated	Total Number of Visits	Operations						Number of Children Completed
							Teeth Extracted—Perm.	Teeth Extracted—Decid.	Fillings—Silver Am. and Shv.	Other Operations	Total Operations		
Atlantic County	Private Office and Mobile Clinic	5	1	507	134	421	56	161	807	120	1,245	123	208
Bergen County	Private Office	0	1	207	267	252	10	71	441	88	610	62	63
Burlington County	Private Office	12	1	230	294	423	24	281	379	120	784	151	311
Camden County	Private Office and Mobile Clinic	8	4	431	344	1,025	110	487	921	914	1,832	208	79
Cape May County	Private Office	3	3	149	113	196	25	94	302	85	696	70	63
Cumberland County	Private Office	6	2	184	110	196	53	115	179	103	420	63	311
Essex County	Rural Clinic	43	1	489	483	1,282	84	438	665	508	1,697	208	79
Middlesex County	Private Office and Trailer	5	1	509	377	1,019	84	488	665	365	1,542	130	420
Monmouth County	Private Office	17	11	1,297	1,019	3,000	156	767	2,397	928	4,148	420	311
North Jersey	Private Office	18	6	417	323	1,000	13	235	177	104	2,706	111	63
Northampton County	Private Office	1	1	755	306	1,578	13	235	1,253	1,206	2,706	383	311
Ocean County	Private Office	5	3	143	54	183	24	104	205	107	1,180	174	63
Orange County	Urban Clinic	1	1	109	54	1,043	45	201	713	107	1,180	174	63
Passaic County	Private Office	1	1	1,267	560	408	408	89	431	72	1,902	390	311
Passaic County	Urban Clinic	1	1	1,267	560	408	408	89	431	72	1,902	390	311
Somerset County	Private Office	14	3	905	487	3,071	48	1,281	2,572	1,281	5,013	503	406
Sussex County	Private Office	13	2	101	120	272	44	165	250	81	2,397	406	49
Union County	Private Office	2	2	72	23	711	21	221	614	139	905	40	49
Warren County	Private Office	6	5	72	94	101	17	66	81	24	180	24	24
		171	67	8,540	5,094	18,742	1,014	5,868	15,976	6,180	27,977	3,265	3,265

Report of Bureau of Industrial Health

July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945

By W. G. HAZARD, Acting Chief

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, was marked by a continued advance in industrial health, both as regards the program of this Bureau and non-official activities in the State generally.

Of the total amount budgeted for Bureau activities, approximately \$46,250, 94% or \$43,250 came from State funds, the remainder being federal grants-in-aid. This does not include the salaries of three federal employees who were loaned to the Bureau. The number of employees under State Civil Service was raised from five to seven.

Through increased personnel and through establishment of a specially equipped industrial hygiene laboratory valuable assistance was rendered to industry.

COVERAGE OF INDUSTRY OF STATE

The following table shows the type of industry served.

TABLE I—SERVICES TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Industry Group	No. of Plants Visited	No. of Employees in Plants	No. of Projects Handled	No. of Visits by Staff
Chemical and allied products	55	43,358	65	73
Food and kindred products	25	9,587	29	31
Iron and steel except machinery	23	24,063	25	25
Nonferrous metals and their products ..	17	9,721	18	18
Textile mill products and fibre	17	6,661	17	18
Stone, clay and glass products	16	7,322	17	22
Electrical machinery	13	63,767	21	24
Machinery (except electrical)	12	9,609	14	14
Transportation equipment	10	59,604	11	12
Paper, printing and allied industries ...	10	2,135	10	11
Apparel and other finished textiles	8	7,681	8	11
Lumber and timber basic products	6	983	6	6
Rubber products	6	6,867	7	7
Products of petroleum and oil	4	2,193	4	4
Miscellaneous industries	10	3,746	10	17
All Industry Groups	232	256,797	262	293

Of the 232 different plants visited, 165 or 71% employed 500 workers or less. This figure shows that the Bureau filled a real need, for it has been frequently demonstrated that the smaller plants, rather than the larger ones, require more assistance from outside agencies in industrial hygiene activities.

Of the 293 visits made by staff members to plants, 157 or 54% were requested and 46% self-initiated. This was an increase in requests over last year when 48% of the plant visits were requested. The figure for 1942-1943 was only 25%. The steady increase in proportion of plant visits made as a result of such direct requests is healthy, for it shows that the consultation services of the Bureau are in increasing demand. Since the Bureau has no regulatory powers, it must "sell" its services on their own merits.

Services offered by the Bureau were of two general types: (1) environmental engineering (assistance with plant ventilation, lighting, control of dusts, fumes, gases, and the like), and (2) medical and nursing consultation for the improvement of plant health activities. During the 262 projects handled, 216 environmental engineering services were given (57% of the total services), and 164 medical-nursing services were given (43% of the total services). Because of scarcity of nursing personnel occasioned by the war, the two vacancies for nurses in the Bureau existed through the fiscal year. Many promotional activities in industrial nursing were still carried on, however, mostly by staff physicians.

In addition to classifying services according to their professional character (engineering and medical), they may be examined according to their objectives—whether they were surveys of all departments of a plant from the standpoint of health hazards, or whether they were to handle specific problems, or whether they were follow-up visits on recommendations made earlier. During the 232 plant visits, 97 surveys were conducted, 146 special problems were handled, and 45 follow-up discussions were held.

Of the 232 different plants visited, 101 or 44% had never been visited before by the Bureau. The remainder, amounting to 132 plants or 54%, had received Bureau services during prior fiscal years. Thus the Bureau aided many plants that were already familiar with its services, but at the same time acquainted a large number of other plants with our program for the first time this year.

After consultation is given by the Bureau representative during his visit to a plant, a confirming report is mailed which contains specific recommendations where needed. During the year some 437 such recommendations were written.

The Bureau worked closely with the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, the Army and Navy, and other official federal and State agencies on health problems connected with war production. Included in

Table 1 are special wartime projects for the benefit of New Jersey plants in these industries: (1) foundry and forge, (2) lead refining, and (3) explosives and munitions.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

In addition to plant visits, surveys, consultation and recommendations mentioned above, each year brings new special projects of a non-routine and non-recurring nature. These are described in the following:

Food processing industries

Food processing and related agricultural industries employ a considerable number of workers who are exposed to certain occupational hazards, such as dermatitis-producing agents, extremes of temperatures and humidity, and others. For the first time the Bureau made a special study of these during the summer of 1944. Since some of the food processing industries have control over the living conditions of their workers, and since the living conditions influence absenteeism and illness, attention was necessarily directed to these environmental conditions. The study, however, was not one primarily of health conditions among migrant workers as such. It was continued in the spring of 1945 when patch tests were made on food processors exposed to certain vegetable juices to learn their potentialities as dermatitis-producing agents. During the summer of 1944 professional personnel was loaned at night to venereal disease clinics conducted by the Department for migrant farm workers.

X-ray exposures from electronic apparatus

Secondary x-ray exposures caused by high voltage electronic tubes were studied in all plants of the State known to be using these devices. Protective procedures were outlined.

Physical examination demonstration

At the request of a labor union a demonstration was jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, a county tuberculosis association and this Bureau, with the approval of the county medical society. A group of union members were given a chest x-ray, a blood test for syphilis and a screening heart examination, all for the purpose of health improvement. Individuals were referred to their family physicians for diagnosis and correction of defects. The demonstration was enthusiastically received.

Laboratory

The industrial hygiene laboratory of the Bureau was equipped during the year with specialized apparatus for determining the toxicity of industrial materials. Some 227 samples were analyzed. In addition some 194 determinations were made in the field by direct-reading instruments.

Frangible bullet study

A special study was made in plants manufacturing a new wartime product—frangible lead-plastic bullets. The study consisted of air samples for lead dust and physical examinations to detect excessive lead absorption. Results were handled in such a manner that both management and the workers profited—with discrimination shown towards neither.

Community industrial hygiene demonstration

With the assistance of a local health officer, one community was selected for an industrial hygiene demonstration. Every plant in the town was visited (project is still in progress) for the purpose of developing techniques for bringing industrial health services to the small factories. These are the ones which usually cannot afford their own industrial hygienists, and at the same time they are not familiar with what official services are available to them for the asking.

Census of industrial nurses

Although approximations of the number of nurses in industry have been made from time to time, no accurate census has ever been available to the Bureau. Such a census of industrial nurses was therefore attempted during the year. It was completed before any number of war contracts was cancelled, and so it probably represents the extent of industrial nursing at its wartime peak. Since this figure may not be duplicated for years to come, the census was particularly timely. Results are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2—CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL NURSES, 1945

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Classified according to professional qualifications	832	85.2
Graduate nurses	779	79.8
Registered in New Jersey	597	61.2
Registered, but not in New Jersey	157	16.1
Not registered in any State	25	2.5
Nongraduates performing plant nursing duties	53	5.4
Not classified (qualifications could not be determined)	145	14.8
Total Persons Reported by Plants	977	100.0

Extent of plant health services

The first comprehensive study of plant health facilities and services was made by the Bureau in the spring of 1945. As in the case of the census of nurses, this study was of more than usual interest. Contract terminations had not arrived when the data were accumulated, and consequently the figures represented a high point in wartime development of plant health programs.

The survey was conducted by letter and by personal interview. Efforts were made to reach 1,452 plants. These included practically all plants of over 100 employees, and a group of plants with 100 or less, selected because it was felt the character of their operations might involve an industrial health hazard. Examples of the latter group were those plants that had a potential dust, fume or gas hazard, exposures to dermatitis, toxic materials, or the like. Information was received on 1,317 plants or 90.7% of the total of 1,452. Of the 1,317 replies, 1,238, or 85.3% of the total, could be tabulated. The balance of 79 could not be tabulated because the company was out of business, or for some other reason. Tables 3, 4 and 5 summarize the data collected from 1,238 plants.

TABLE 3—NEW JERSEY PLANT MEDICAL PERSONNEL, 1945

Size Group	Number		Per Cent		Plant Medical Personnel			Per Cent With Call Part-Time or None
	Plants	Employees	Plants	Employees	Full-Time	No. Plants With Part-Time	On Call or None	
ALL SIZE GROUPS	1,258	633,812	100.0	100.0	46	128	1,064	14.0
1- 100 employees	396	50,692	32.0	8.0	0	2	394	99.5
101- 250 employees	195	70,223	52.7	11.1	2	20	583	6.4
251- 500 employees	118	83,081	9.5	13.0	2	27	168	14.6
501-1,000 employees	98	210,008	7.9	33.2	0	33	79	33.9
1,001-5,000 employees	20	242,158	1.8	34.9	15	5	3	100.0
5,000 and over	6	.....	.6	...	0	1	5	20.0
Size not given	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4—PLANT NURSING PERSONNEL, 1945

Size Group	Total No. Plants	Total (Per Cent)	Full-Time Nursing Service—No. Plants With Specified No. Nurses					No. With Part-Time Nursing Service	No. With No Nursing Service	
			1 Nurse	2 Nurses	3 Nurses	4 Nurses	5 Nurses			
ALL SIZE GROUPS	1,208	349	195	61	24	23	15	32	15	874
1- 100 employees	396	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	0	392
101- 250 employees	495	46	48	5	..	..	..	..	0	393
251- 500 employees	195	80	80	16	..	..	..	..	0	83
501-1,000 employees	118	93	89.5	23	10	5	..	..	2	11
1,001-5,000 employees	20	20	100.0	14	13	14	10	15	14	1
5,000 and over	20	20	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	17	0
Size not given	6	2	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	0	4

TABLE 5.—PLANT DISPENSARY FACILITIES AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION POLICY

ALL SIZE GROUPS	Total No. Plants	No. Plants With Specified No. of Dispensary Rooms—		Plant Dispensary Facilities			No. Plants With Physical Examinations—		No. Plants Having Physical Examinations—	Some Employees	No. Plants	No. Plants	No. Plants
		Total	(Per Cent)	Room	2 or 3 Rooms	4 or More Rooms	With No. of Dispensary Facilities	(Per Cent)					
1,228	805	(65.0)	515	108	57	95	432	440	(55.0)	148	650	650	(82.5)
1-100 employees	136	(39.4)	147	6	2	5	240	69	(15.2)	48	288	288	(72.7)
101-500 employees	257	(63.7)	231	19	5	5	198	108	(39.7)	51	216	216	(60.7)
501-1,000 employees	115	(83.3)	112	35	17	16	31	47	(41.4)	18	70	70	(35.9)
1,001-5,000 employees	98	(91.8)	41	1	1	51	8	79	(80.7)	8	11	11	(37.9)
5,000 and over	20	(95.0)	1	1	1	1	4	19	(95.0)	1	0	0	(0)
Size not given	0	(83.3)	1	..	1	..	..	1	(16.7)	0	5	5	(83.3)

The total number of employees covered in this study, 693,812, is estimated to represent about 82% of all workers in manufacturing industries of the State at the time. Most of those persons not included were in plants employing 100 or less workers. For plants larger than 100 employees, coverage was high. The survey indicates that the larger plants, say those with more than 500 workers, had more extensive medical, nursing and health facilities than the smaller ones. It emphasizes the importance of stimulating interest in plant health activities in the smaller plants. Even the larger plants reported some need for development. For example, of the plants employing 1,001-5,000 persons, more than a third had medical service which is considered inadequate (no full-time or part-time physician), and one out of every five plants in this size range did not give physical examinations to all new employees—although such a program when administered without prejudice is generally considered mutually beneficial to both worker and employer. One important reason for these deficiencies was unavailability of adequately trained doctors and nurses, a lack occasioned by wartime manpower shortages.

GENERAL

Several promotional activities were undertaken to acquaint industry with latest advances in industrial health and with the activities of the Bureau generally. A mailing list was established covering plants, safety engineers, industrial physicians and nurses, and others. An industrial health bulletin was released to these groups periodically. Eleven talks were delivered, two exhibits were displayed, and several articles were published. Two courses in industrial hygiene engineering were conducted in co-operation with Rutgers University.

Six nuisance complaints referred by local health authorities were handled. These included one that involved a large installation of equipment to recover sulfur dioxide, and in getting approval of the equipment from government agencies the Bureau was of assistance.

Preliminary arrangements were made at several dozen plants for x-ray surveys later completed by the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control. The programs of other Bureaus of the Department were promoted at every opportunity.

Report of Rabies Control Program

For Year Ending June 30, 1945

By DR. J. S. McDANIEL, *Veterinarian-in-Charge*

REVENUE

The Rabies Control Unit of the New Jersey State Department of Health, from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, collected \$77,584.19 in dog registration tag fees, as required under the provisions of Chapter 151, P. L. 1941, the Rabies Control Act; this amount covers fees for the issuance of 310,336 dog licenses.

LEGAL ACTION

Under the provisions of Chapter 151, P. L. 1941, all persons owning, keeping or harboring a dog or dogs of licensing age are, during the month of January, required to apply for and procure a license for their animals. Compliance with this section of the Rabies Control Act is the responsibility of local authorities. While licensing has been carried out with remarkable thoroughness, some dog owners, for reasons of their own, fail to procure the necessary license, thereby placing the licensing agency in the embarrassing position of either issuing a summons for their appearance in court, or referring the matter to the State Department of Health for prosecution.

During the fiscal year 1943-44 the State Department collected from this source \$454.00. However, local authorities are finding it to their moral and financial advantage to assume the duty of enforcing complete licensing of all dogs in their respective municipalities. During the fiscal year 1944-45 the State was requested to take action against violators in only a few stray cases, which resulted in the collection of \$7.00 in fines.

THE INCIDENCE OF RABIES IN NEW JERSEY

According to reports received in the Rabies Control Unit, during the fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, 66 cases of rabies were reported as follows:

Bergen County	15	
Essex County	1	
Hudson County	26	(2 cats)
Hunterdon County	1	
Middlesex County	1	
Morris County	4	
Passaic County	13	(2 cows)
Union County	2	
Warren County	3	(1 cow)
Total	66	
		(61 dogs)
		(3 cows)
		(2 cats)

QUARANTINE

The chief means of dissemination of rabies is by dogs, and control measures to be effective should be applied to these animals. In the State of New Jersey quarantine of all dogs in the immediate vicinity of an outbreak of rabies has proved most efficacious. While the enforcement of an order restricting the movement of dogs meets a certain degree of resistance from dog owners, there is, nevertheless, a marked tendency towards tolerance and a closer co-operation between individuals comprising the community and enforcement authorities when rabies is prevalent.

During the fiscal year 1944-45 the disease made its appearance in two areas of the State necessitating the establishment of a quarantine. An outbreak in Morris County involved the Townships of Mendham, Chester and Randolph. A complete cessation of new cases of rabies in this area was effected as a result of quarantine measures.

The occurrence of rabies in dogs in Bergen County posed a more serious problem because of the number of cases and the area involved in the epizootic. Upon recommendation by the Rabies Control Unit, the New Jersey State Department of Health ordered a quarantine on June 25, 1945 of the entire county. In view of the seriousness of rabies in Bergen County, the State Department deemed it expedient to supply assistance to local boards of health and municipal authorities in carrying out the provisions of the restricting order. Three emergency employees were engaged to aid existing agencies in patrolling the affected area for the duration of the quarantine. At the close

of the fiscal year the spread of rabies in Bergen County was effectively checked.

EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR UNIFORM CONTROL OF DOGS IN NEW JERSEY

Unquestionably, there still exists a serious dog problem in municipalities in New Jersey as indicated by numerous requests for assistance from the State Department of Health to establish uniform control of dogs. To initiate such a program throughout the State, representatives of the Rabies Control Unit together with members of the Sub-Committee on Rabies met with mayors' associations, local health and municipal officials in Bergen, Camden and Morris Counties to discuss ways and means for the establishment of animal control units for the uniform control and licensing of dogs and kennels to aid in preventing the spread of rabies, and for the control of vagrant dogs. Authoritative committees were appointed by these organizations to arrange for the establishment of such units under State supervision with co-operation from the above mentioned organizations.

Considerable progress has been made by these committees in the way of determining the need for such units. The funds for carrying out a large portion of this program are anticipated from the accrued monies in the Rabies Control Trust Fund.

Report of the Bureau of Engineering and Sanitation

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By H. P. CROFT, C.E., *Chief Engineer*

The lack of critical materials and the decrease in manpower continued during the year. Such shortages prevented alterations and improvements to existing sewage and industrial waste treatment plants, and, particularly the construction of new treatment works and sewer systems. The decrease is more apparent when one considers the money value of projects considered by the Department in recent years—in the fiscal year of 1939, the engineers' estimates of costs on sewerage projects, in round numbers, amounted to \$9,300,000; in 1940 it was \$3,100,000; and, in 1945 it was \$1,300,000.

In the field of water supplies, most of the construction related to the installation of new chlorine apparatus or the replacement of existing chlorinating apparatus.

The manpower shortage continued in this Bureau. Over fifty per cent of the experienced personnel—technical and clerical—had entered the armed forces or resigned to assume better paying positions elsewhere. As the result of decreased manpower some of the activities of the Bureau were discontinued or given little attention; the major effort was directed to the maintenance of safe public water supplies. Into this effort entered the certification of water used on interstate carriers, the control of physical connections (Chapter 308, P. L. 1942), the sanitary inspections of watersheds and rural school water supplies.

However, in the late Spring and Summer of 1945, an activity that had been discontinued for several years was resumed—the active policing of sewage treatment plants discharging effluents into Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays and the Atlantic Ocean. The New Jersey bay and seashore municipalities from Perth Amboy to Beach Haven discharge their sewage treatment plant effluents into the aforesaid bays and ocean. These waters are used for recreational purposes; the revenue from summer visitors, in many of the municipalities, carries the financial burdens for the entire year. Army restrictions on the use of the bathing beaches and gasoline rationing limited bathing

and fishing in the past years. In the late spring, the Army's Eastern Defense Command opened all New Jersey beaches to the public without restrictions; it had already been assumed that more gasoline would be available, and, together with increased money circulation, the Bureau predicted that there would be a large influx of civilian and military population to the bay and seashore municipalities—in this area are located Fort Monmouth, Fort Hood and Fort Hancock. The prediction became a fact; based upon the information available to us, it is concluded that these municipalities have had one of the best seasons in the last fifteen years.

The resumption of the aforesaid activity prevented the installation of a corrective program relative to the pollution of the lower section of the Delaware River. The hurricane of September 1944 resulted in the cancellation of other planned work. Over 500 man-working days were spent in aiding seashore and inland municipalities in the rehabilitation of water supplies and sewage treatment plants damaged by the storm; 225 of these working days were spent by the technical personnel in the field.

Activity in the Raritan River pollution control project was also adversely affected by the decreased personnel. However, the Bureau attempted to maintain the progress that had been made since the pollution abatement program had been initiated. With respect to this progress let it be noted that as a result of the construction of municipal sewage treatment plants and industrial wastes treatment plants in the lower stretch of the river, the pollution load had been reduced from approximately 58,700 pounds to 53,700 pounds of Five-Day Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand per 24 hours in the period from 1937 to 1943. This reduction since 1937 has taken place despite the growth of the existing industries and the introduction of new industries contributing about 27,400 pounds of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand per day. Thus, while the net decrease in pollution is only 5,000 pounds of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand per day, the gross decrease in pollution is 32,400 pounds per day. Otherwise, if the treatment plants were not installed, the pollution load in 1943 would have amounted to about 86,100 pounds of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand per 24 hours. This illustrates the fact that in correcting pollution it is not only necessary to reduce the existing sources of pollution but this rate of reduction must be greater than the growth of pollution if any net progress is to be made.

Post-war realty subdivisions as a menace to public health were made a Bureau interest by the Department's action of December 12, 1944. The Department anticipated large scale real estate development without adequate sewerage facilities and assigned the Bureau to draft a bill for introduction into the Legislature to provide for adequate control of the design and construction of water and sewerage facilities in realty subdivisions. A bill was

drawn, and, after consideration by the Department, it was referred to the State Department of Law for legal review anticipating its introduction at the 1946 session of the Legislature.

The following information shows, in a summary form, the time spent upon certain of the activities performed in the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945; resolutions, notices and orders are prepared in the Bureau under the instructions issued by the Director of Health of the State Department of Health and/or the Members of the Department.

NUMBER OF WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS EXAMINED AND APPROVED FROM
JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945
Character of Projects

	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Applying Municipalities, Commissions or Complaints</i>	<i>Number of Plans</i>	<i>Engineers' Estimates of Cost</i>
<i>Water:</i>				
Alterations, improvements and additions to waterworks	33	33	92	\$678,861.41
New systems and supplies	7	7	12	34,427.65
<i>Sewage:</i>				
Sewer extensions	23	19	51	170,617.50
Alterations and additions to sewer systems, sewage and/or industrial waste treatment plants	20	20	72	595,066.10
New sewage and/or industrial waste treatment works, systems and appurtenances	7	7	79	512,163.48
Totals	90	86	306	\$1,991,136.14
Total of engineers' estimates of cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944				\$2,150,098.72

INSPECTIONS MADE AND CERTAIN ACTIONS TAKEN FROM JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

Inspections, special water	337
Inspections, routine water	209
Inspections, special sewage	374
Inspections, railroad certification	92
Inspections, cannery, creamery and/or dairy, laundry, industrial and/or trade wastes	31
Inspections, physical connections	91
Inspections, watershed, including existing sources of pollution, establishment of new factories, etc.	21
Complaints, water; conferences, hearings and meetings	64
Complaints, sewage; conferences, hearings and meetings	89

Two hundred and thirty-five man-working days were spent on stream and/or river investigations; 90 man-working days were spent on the Raritan River survey pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:12; 34 man-working days were spent on the Delaware River survey pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 146, P. L. 1939; 46 man-working days were spent on the effect of the pollution of the Raritan River by the proposed New Jersey Ship Canal; 48 man-working days were spent in attending court trials and serving court papers; 125 man-working days were spent in attending meetings, conferences, hearings, etc.; 210 man-working days were spent in the administration of sewage and water treatment and water supply operators pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:11-14 through 18; 165 man-working days were spent in the investigation of rural school water supplies; 90 man-working days were spent on post-war planning; 110 man-working days were spent in the investigation of North Jersey seashore sewage treatment plants, outfalls and the collection of surf samples; 225 man-working days were spent in aiding seashore and inland municipalities in the rehabilitation of water supplies and sewage treatment plants damaged by the hurricane of 1944 and torrential storms.

The following man-working days were spent in the investigation of sewage treatment plants and/or industrial waste treatment plants:

Boonton, Town of (E. F. Drew & Co., Inc.)	12
Delaware Township	4
Florence Township	5
Middletown Township (J. Howard Smith)	6
Middlesex Borough	3
Pennsauken Township (Merchantville-Pennsauken Township Joint Sewer Commission)	5
Upper Deerfield Township (Deerfield Packing Corporation)	6
West Windsor Township (Heyden Chemical Corporation)	13

Sanitary inspections were made upon the following streams and/or rivers:

Assumpink Creek	Molly Ann Brook
Bear Brook	Newton Creek, tributary of Delaware River
Beaver Brook	Passaic River
Big Timber Creek	Paulius Kill
Bowlby's Brook, tributary of Rock-away River	Rahway River
Bushkill Creek	Rancocas Creek, north branch of
Cape May Canal, ditch to	Raritan Bay
Cold Brook	Raritan River
Crooked Brook	Sharp's Run
Delaware River	Shipetaukin Creek, branch of
Haynes Creek, a tributary of south branch of Rancocas Creek	Shrewsbury River
Hudson River, stream to	Trautman's Brook, a tributary of Shrewsbury River
Lawrence Brook (a tributary)	Whippany River (a tributary)
Middle Brook	Wolf Creek

Notices issued to cease stream pollution pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:10-1 through 4, the Potable Water Act	15
Notices issued to prohibit the use of water unless treated and/or purified pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:11-1 through 3	15
Notices issued pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:12-1 through 3, the State Sewerage Act	4
Notices issued to abate nuisances or sources of foulness pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 26:2-43	13
Notices issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 308, P. L. 1942 to abate or remove the unapproved physical connections between approved sources of public potable water supplies and unapproved water supplies	13
"Take Notice" letter pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:11-12 and 13, requiring treatment of water from supply in accordance with terms of permits issued for the construction and distribution of water	1
Orders of Necessity issued pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 40:1-16, subdivision "g"	4
Cases referred to the Attorney-General for prosecution pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 26:2-43; 58:10-1; 58:11-1 through 3; 58:11-14 through 18, and Chapter 206, P. L. 1938; Chapter 146, P. L. 1939 and R. S. 58:12-2 and 3	20
Resolution confirming the action of the Director of Health in a letter requesting the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to restrain further violation—writ of injunction	1
Resolutions requesting Attorney-General to hold enforcement of terms of notice, pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:12-2, in abeyance	2
Resolutions requesting Attorney-General to discontinue proceedings pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:10; 58:11 and 58:12	21
Resolution adopted in which recommendation was made that the Department of Law be advised that permits issued for the construction of a partial sewer system, and requesting that the provisions of the proposed final decree be changed	1

Resolutions rescinding terms of notices pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:10; 58:11; 58:12; and, Chapter 146, P. L. 1939	14
Resolution rescinding permits authorizing the construction and operation of sewer extensions and industrial wastes treatment plant	1
Resolution rescinding permit for the establishment of a factory pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:10-17	1
Resolution rescinding approval of that part of plans approved for trunk line sewer	1
Resolution rescinding terms of this Department's permit relating to a pump for the injection of hypochlorite solution into water delivered for public potable purposes	1
Resolutions disapproving plans for industrial waste treatment plants	2
Resolution approving design computation sheets and preliminary plans for an industrial wastes treatment plant	1
Resolution denying further extension of time to comply with terms of notice pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:12-2	1
Resolutions transferring permits for the construction and operation of public potable water supplies inasmuch as the water supplies have been sold	3
Resolutions removing a special condition contained in permits issued for the construction and operation of sewage treatment plants and water treatment plants	2
Cases of stream pollution found to be abated pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 58:10-1	5
Notices complied with pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 308, P. L. 1942	13
Resolution resolving that repairs to sewage treatment plant be and are considered an integral part of additions and alterations to the sewer system connected thereto	1
Resolutions granting permission to licensed sewage and water treatment and water supply operators to operate more than one utility	8
Resolution approving location of proposed wells as sources of public potable water supplies	1
Resolution adopted requiring that notice pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 40:1-16 subdivision "g" be made to include construction in accordance with revised plans approved, subject to certain conditions and provisions	1
Resolution modifying permits to the extent that disinfection of water shall be discontinued as long as water continues to meet the standards	1
Resolution extending approvals of plans, specifications, etc., for partial sanitary sewer systems for a two-year period	1
Resolution appointing Special Watershed Inspector	1
Permits issued to establish factories on watersheds	5
Original permits issued for physical connections (Chapter 308, P. L. 1942)	23
Renewal permits issued for physical connections (Chapter 308, P. L. 1942)	160

Report of the Bureau of Food and Drugs

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

WALTER W. SCOFIELD, *Chief*

The Bureau of Food and Drugs enforces laws passed by the Legislature to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics, and also those laws passed to prevent the handling, preparation, storage and transportation of foods or drugs under unclean conditions.

Difficulties in maintaining high standards for foods, drugs and cosmetics are increased in times of war because of shortages of skilled labor, because of shortages of raw materials and equipment available, and because of war emergency orders issued by several federal agencies. The staff of the Bureau of Food and Drugs has been reduced as certain of the men have entered the armed forces and it has been impossible to employ temporary replacements for these positions. However, the employees who have remained have met every emergency by working overtime voluntarily without additional compensation under restrictions governing traveling.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS INVOLVING FILTH AND DECOMPOSITION

During this year the armed forces of the United States required most unusual quantities of food and these stocks of foods were purchased and placed aside for this use. As a result of this unusual demand, serious shortages of several of the essential foods for civilians occurred during the year. At the same time those persons or firms operating establishments in which foods were stored, prepared, produced, packed, distributed or sold to the public, were unable to secure adequate and competent personnel to store, prepare or distribute foods in such a manner as to prevent losses of great quantities of essential foods because of decomposition or because of contamination with filth or by insects or rodents. Because of the shortage and incompetence of persons employed in washing eating and cooking utensils and equipment, it was recognized that a most serious health hazard existed in the service of food with utensils and equipment which had not been thoroughly

washed and sterilized after previous use. This problem was made more difficult because of the fact that many more people, including many people from other States who came to this State to engage in war work, ate in public eating places during this period.

FOOD WAREHOUSES

The supplies of foods for most of the retail establishments are collected in warehouses which are operated either by private wholesale dealers or are operated on a co-operative basis. It seemed wise to us in checking the stocks of food which are supplied to retail establishments to go to the warehouses in order to check the entire stocks of various foods distributed in the community without the necessity of visiting all of the retail establishments. Our agents found that in most cases foods such as flour, rice, cereals, dried milk, coconut, dried eggs, frozen eggs, fresh eggs, etc., were being stored improperly in most warehouses so that it was necessary to condemn and destroy large quantities of these foods because of adulteration due to decomposition or contamination with filth or by insects or rodents. The storage of stocks of such commodities as flour, rice, cereals, dried milk, or dried eggs in warehouses was found to be carried on in some places in such a manner that new stocks were placed in front of older stocks in the warehouse rooms with the result that certain of the older stocks were not used for long periods of time. This practice resulted in insect and rodent contamination in the older stocks. Our agents supervised the segregation of the adulterated food from the food which was found to be fit for use and also supervised the destruction of the stocks of food which were found to be unfit for use. In some cases it was possible to allow the use of some of these foods which were contaminated as food for animals.

In this work recommendations were made by our agents to the operators of the plants in those cases where rodent contamination was observed in the foods, to make such changes in the construction of the rooms as to prevent the entrance of rodents.

BAKERY INVESTIGATIONS

During the year 2,020 sanitary inspections of bakeries have been made by agents of this Bureau. In the inspection of bakeries particular attention has been paid to the cleanliness of all equipment coming in contact with food and to the methods employed by bakers to prevent the contamination of food with filth or bacteria. The installation and use of facilities for the cleansing of the hands of food handlers has been required. Careful inspections have been made of the quality and condition of all raw materials and of the conditions

under which raw materials have been stored. In the case of the inspection of large bakeries where storage bins and conveyors as well as blending equipment for flour are used, careful inspections were made of closed compartments for the detection of insect breeding places. In most of the large bakeries we found large accumulations of filth resulting from the development of insects in closed compartments and we learned that these places had not been cleaned for long periods of time in certain cases. The operators were advised to clean these compartments at frequent intervals and re-inspections have shown that these insect breeding places have been eliminated.

In the enforcement of the special regulations governing the preparation and sale of custard filled pastries, agents of the Bureau have examined utensils, receptacles and filling devices to see that this equipment is cleaned thoroughly before use. Our agents have reported that practically all bakers who prepare and sell custard filled pastries have provided mechanical refrigerators and/or mechanically refrigerated display cases for the storage and/or display of these pastries pending sale. During the year one serious outbreak of illness was traced to custard filled pastries in this State. In this particular outbreak it was found that one of the bakers had an open infection on his body and that this person had contaminated the custard with material from this infection by means of his hands in the preparation of the custard. These facts emphasize the importance of requiring persons having open sores or infections upon their bodies to refrain from the preparation and handling of all food during such periods and also emphasizes the importance of requiring all food handlers to wash their hands thoroughly before handling food and after visiting the toilet. The New Jersey Bakers' Board of Trade, Inc., an association of a large number of bakers of New Jersey, co-operated with the Bureau in supporting our action in the enforcement of the regulations governing bakeries and also urged their members by means of a special bulletin to take unusual precautions to see that their employees carried out those requirements governing the cleansing of equipment and the refrigeration of the custard and the filled pastries. Emphasis was placed in this bulletin upon the necessity for preventing persons having open sores or infections upon their bodies from handling food as well as upon the importance of having all food handlers wash their hands thoroughly before beginning work and after visiting the toilet. The Bakers' Board of Trade also procured and furnished their members with circulars which were to be given by them to persons purchasing custard filled pastries, pointing out the importance of keeping custard filled pastries under refrigeration in the home.

INSPECTION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND
DRUG STORE LUNCHEONETTES

Inspections have been made of 1,566 restaurants, hotel kitchens and luncheonettes during the year. There have been serious shortages of labor available for work in the kitchens of public eating places, particularly for the cleaning of cooking and eating utensils and dishes. Our agents have reported that filthy conditions were observed in certain of these kitchens. It has been the policy of the Bureau to write letters of advice and instruction to the operators of these public eating places calling their attention to the necessity of keeping food, equipment and utensils clean, even if it necessitated the closing of the restaurants certain days of the week. Where re-inspections showed that our advice was not followed, hearings were held and the operators of the restaurants were warned of the necessity of cleaning these places. In several cases where the warnings of our agents and of our letters were ignored and filthy conditions continued to exist, proceedings were taken under the law for the collection of penalties.

IMPROPER STORAGE OF EGGS IN THE SHELL IN COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES
BY THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

During the fall of 1944, our attention was brought to the fact that a very large quantity of eggs in the shell, comprising about 75 freight cars—approximately 45,000 cases of eggs of 30 dozen each—were in cold storage in four large cold storage warehouses of Hudson County. Large percentages of these eggs in the shell were found to have become moldy or otherwise unfit for use as food because of the fact that the cases of eggs were damaged in transit and the leaking and broken eggs had not been removed from the cases at the time the eggs were placed in storage. The records of the warehouses at which large lots of eggs unfit for food were found were examined and it was established that the warehousemen had notified the War Food Administration in those cases in which carloads of eggs had been received in bad condition. The War Food Administration had not followed the advice given to them by the warehousemen to remove all leaking eggs and to place the sound eggs in dry containers but had ordered the cases of eggs which had been damaged in transit into the cold storage warehouses without re-packing. The failure of the War Food Administration to require the eggs to be properly packed for storage in those cases in which leaking or cracked eggs were present resulted in the loss of a tremendous quantity of eggs in the shell as well as the loss of the labor involved in handling and transporting the eggs, and also the loss of very valuable storage space.

This Department was advised by the Board of Health of New York City that similar conditions existed in the storage of eggs in the shell in New York City by the War Food Administration. A conference was called by the Board of Health of New York City between representatives of the War Food Administration, the Federal Food and Drug Administration and representatives of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the New York City Board of Health, the boards of health of the cities of Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey, and the State Department of Health of New Jersey. At this conference officials of New York State, New York City and New Jersey advised the officials of the War Food Administration that the placing of cases of leaking eggs in cold storage warehouses without re-packing would not be tolerated in the future. Arrangements were also made whereby the large lots of eggs in the shell being taken from storage, which showed as high as 60% of eggs unfit for food, were taken to egg-breaking plants in New York or New Jersey which were being operated under inspection by the Federal Department of Agriculture. No accurate estimate is possible of the total quantity of eggs which were found to be unfit for food, although it was established that many thousands of cases of eggs had become unfit for use as food and were destroyed because of faulty handling prior to storage.

INSPECTION OF KITCHENS IN THE GENERAL HOSPITALS OF NEW JERSEY

During the spring of 1945, a representative of this Bureau was detailed to make a careful and detailed inspection of the conditions surrounding the preparation, storage and handling of food in the general hospitals of New Jersey. This study was made for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the officials in charge of the hospitals insanitary conditions or practices and to ascertain whether or not supplies of such foods as poultry and fresh meats were adequate to provide proper nourishment for the patients of the hospitals. This study proved that in most cases the authorities in charge of the hospitals were not able to secure sufficient supplies of poultry and/or fresh meats to provide an adequate supply of these essential foods. Appeals were made by this Department to the officials of the Office of Price Administration, to the War Food Administration and to officials of the United States Army and the United States Navy, but little or no additional supplies of poultry or meats were made available to the hospitals. Finally an appeal was made to the two United States Senators representing New Jersey to use their offices in securing these needed essential foods. After several months' delay, certain of the hospitals were able to purchase certain additional supplies of poultry.

In the inspection of the kitchens of the hospitals and of the refrigerators placed at different points in the hospitals for the storage of food intended for patients, careful inspection was made to ascertain the conditions under which

foods were stored. In several instances it was established that milk was delivered in containers holding 40 quarts, that the milk was poured from the 40-quart containers into open pitchers, and that in several instances the milk was transferred to smaller pitchers. These pitchers of milk in many instances were stored in refrigerators without covers to protect the milk from contamination with foreign substances. In a few cases filth was found in food in the kitchens of hospitals resulting from contamination with filth from insects or rodents. In several cases medical supplies were stored in refrigerators on shelves above those shelves used for the storage of food. Where these insanitary conditions or practices were observed, an agent of this Department pointed out to the authority in charge of the hospital the objectionable conditions and requested correction.

It is pleasing to report that the authorities in charge of the hospitals co-operated with us in this important work and made the corrections, as requested.

Inspections were made of 80 kitchens in the general hospitals of New Jersey.

DAIRY FARM AND MILK PLANT INSPECTION

Title 24, Chapter 10, Articles 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, Revised Statutes of New Jersey, provides for a licensing system, governs the production, handling and distribution of milk, cream and milk products in this State, and places upon the State Department of Health the responsibility for assuring the fitness of these articles of food.

The same statutes place upon local boards of health of the various municipalities the responsibility for enforcing these statutes within their respective jurisdictions. It has been found that but few of the local boards are adequately equipped with funds or the trained personnel necessary to enforce the provisions of the law.

Local boards of health are encouraged to co-operate with each other and to enforce the law in so far as they are able to do so and to advise this Department in a manner that will avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

Because of the wide field from which milk and milk products are obtained, and the tremendous number of milk plants and dairies to be inspected, it is necessary to place much of the responsibility for inspection upon the dealers in the industry who are expected to know that the articles which they offer for sale to the public are satisfactory for food.

The Department has worked in co-operation with local boards of health, as well as milk companies, in the inspection of dairies and milk plants. Emphasis has been placed on the inspection of supplies where work of previous years indicated that frequent inspections were needed.

The national defense program has resulted in extensive changes in the order of business in many milk plants, necessitating additional supplies of milk. As a result of these changes in the milk industry, this Department has been called upon to accept additional milk and milk products from numerous sources in other States. Temporary emergency permission based upon certification of the health agency at the source of supply, was granted for the importation of milk and milk products when the necessity for such products was shown to exist in New Jersey.

Two methods of pasteurization are recognized in New Jersey. In the holding method the milk is heated to 142° F. and held at that temperature for 30 consecutive minutes; the other, the High Temperature Short Time method, consists in heating milk to 160° F. for 15 consecutive seconds. The latter method was recognized in New Jersey as a legal means of pasteurization when the war emergency caused a scarcity of metals used in the manufacture of pasteurizing equipment and certain milk dealers were unable to purchase types of equipment formerly used. The efficiency of pasteurization using the High Temperature Short Time equipment depends entirely upon the accuracy of certain complicated automatic devices which are not easily understood or adjusted by the average milk plant worker.

During the year agents of this Bureau, in company with agents of the United States Public Health Service, made detailed investigations of the pasteurization of milk by the High Temperature Short Time method. These investigations proved that in several instances milk was not pasteurized at the required temperature and/or for the minimum period of time due to faulty installation of the equipment on the part of the manufacturer of the equipment, lack of proper service of the equipment by agents of the manufacturer, or the inability of the milk plant worker to operate the equipment properly.

As a result of these findings, a conference was held with manufacturers of this type of equipment at which it was made clear that it would be necessary for the manufacturers to install the equipment properly and to furnish service at the request of the milk plant operator.

During the past few months a survey was made of the milk supplies of the State, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, in which samples of milk were collected and tested by laboratory methods to approximate the incidence of mastitis in dairy herds, the extent of the use of dirty equipment on the farms and pasteurizing plants and the result of the practice of inadequate cooling of milk produced at night at the dairy.

Although estimates have been made that approximately 93% of the milk distributed in New Jersey is now pasteurized, the results of the survey indicate that a potential danger still exists in the 7% of the milk sold raw and that thorough supervision must be given to the production and manner of handling raw milk.

The following summary gives the results obtained in four different widely separated sections of the State:

Total number of supplies tested in laboratory	226
Total number of pasteurized supplies tested in laboratory	96
Total number of raw supplies tested in laboratory	130
Total number of herds examined in both raw and pasteurized supplies	907
Total number of microscopical examinations made on raw samples collected..	902

Mastitis

Total number of microscopical examinations showing evidence of mastitis.....	211—23%
Total number of herds examined showing mastitis—veterinary physical examination	117—13%

Dirty Utensils

Total number of microscopical examinations showing evidence of dirty utensils	90—10%
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Cooling

Total number of microscopical examinations showing evidence of poor cooling	248—26%
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It will be noted that microscopical examinations of samples of the milk from 902 herds disclosed that 23% showed evidence of mastitis in cows producing milk for sale in the raw state. Actual physical examination by our veterinarians in 13% of the herds disclosed active mastitis to be present in from one to six cows in each herd. The dairymen were instructed to discontinue the sale of milk from diseased animals and to isolate the diseased animals from those producing milk for sale. Follow-up inspections by our representatives disclosed that these provisions of the law were actually carried out.

Representatives of this Bureau have qualified to inspect for the Federal Government milk and cream supplies serving carriers in interstate commerce, Army and Navy training centers and other similar agencies. This has created additional work for our limited personnel but so far no milk-borne epidemic has appeared in the State. Curtailed funds for traveling expenses necessitated our placing emphasis on inspection of processing plants in order to make certain that proper pasteurizing and sanitary methods were carried out on the finished product. By so doing, possible health hazards that might exist or develop could be eliminated. In most instances, records, equipment and methods appeared satisfactory. In a number of cases it was found that the milk was being heated or held slightly below legal standards, which demonstrates the fact that constant supervision is necessary to ensure a safe product.

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

State	Number of Inspections of Milk Plants	Number of Inspections of Dairies
Delaware	4	70
Maryland	7	84
Michigan	2	20
Minnesota	1	..
New Jersey	1,784	2,870
New York	3	52
Pennsylvania	29	202
Wisconsin	8	93
	<hr/> 1,838	<hr/> 3,391

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	Number of Inspections of Milk Plants	Number of Inspections of Dairies
Delaware	1	15
Indiana	3	51
Maryland	1	35
Michigan	2	59
New Jersey	10	1,162
New York	68	3,475
Pennsylvania	58	3,078
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 7,875

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During the year a considerable number of new applications for licenses to operate slaughterhouses were received in this office. This was brought about by the great shortage of meats available in the State. It became necessary for certain butchers and farmers to engage in the business of slaughtering animals from nearby farms in order to ensure a supply of meat to the consumers in certain rural areas of the State.

The usual practice has been followed in regard to all new applications for licenses to operate slaughterhouses, that is, the applicant has been required to first secure the written approval of the site of the proposed slaughterhouse from the local board of health within whose jurisdiction the plant will be

located. It is also required that detailed plans and specifications covering the construction of the building be submitted to this office before building operations are started. An adequate water supply and satisfactory means of disposing of liquid and solid wastes from the slaughterhouses are required. This procedure has been followed for a number of years in order that municipalities may have the privilege of passing upon the location of slaughterhouses or abattoirs within their jurisdiction before any consideration is given to the application by this Department.

During the year 667 inspections have been made of the 140 slaughterhouses in the various sections of the State. The purpose of these inspections is to enforce the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act and to maintain sanitary supervision over such places. In general the slaughterhouses in this State have been operated under satisfactory conditions. However, in a few instances, it has been found necessary to bring action against certain concerns who engaged in the slaughter of animals for food purposes without first providing a suitable place in which to conduct such slaughtering and without a license from this Department. It was also necessary, in a few instances, to close certain slaughterhouses due to insanitary conditions until improvements had been made and until the Department was assured that the plant would be operated in compliance with the law and regulations.

Our agent reports that during the year he examined the following quantities of meats, together with the quantity of meats which were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food purposes:

	MEAT INSPECTIONS			
	Passed for Food		Condemned	
	Carcasses	Pounds	Carcasses	Pounds
Beef	1,111	6,300	2	830
Horse	9	.....	..	..
Lamb	156	.....	..	..
Pork	500	28,314	..	3,484
Veal	83	.....	..	..

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED, WHICH WERE FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED

Article	Amount
Butter	63 pounds
Canned or bottled foods	2,301 cans—64 bottles
Cereals	11,492 pounds
Frozen asparagus	108,203 pounds
Meats and poultry	2,105 pounds
Non-alcoholic beverages	5,708 bottles
Nuts	50 pounds
Raisins	260 pounds
Sugars	970 pounds

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF DRUGS

Certain drugs were selected for collection and examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not these articles were prepared and sold in accordance with the official definitions and standards and also with the provisions of law which require the declaration of the active ingredients, of adequate directions for use and of adequate warnings against unsafe use.

The following table shows the total number of the different drugs collected in these surveys together with the number of each which were found to comply with the provisions of the law, the number which differed from the official standard and the number which were misbranded:

Product Collected	Number Collected	Number Misbranded	Number Adulterated	Number Properly Labeled and Standardized
Ammoniated mercury ointment	48	15	1	33
Argyrol 10% solution	57	44	1	13
Brown mixture	75	40	..	35
Burow's solution	3	..	..	3
Cough syrup	58	9	..	49
Diluted hydrochloric acid	15	11	3	1
Lime water	42	2	7	33
Mild tincture of iodine	4	..	3	1
Paregoric	60	10	..	50
Phenol ointment	10	9	8	..
Saturated solution of potassium iodide	38	30	17	5
Solution magnesium citrate	44	15	1	29
Worm candies	17	14	..	3
Miscellaneous drugs	11	..	3	8

In addition to the work shown in the above compilation regarding drugs, inspectors of the Bureau visited many pharmacies throughout the State and requested dangerous drugs, which are prohibited from sale excepting upon prescription. Only one violation occurred.

In many cases of misbranding in which adequate directions for use and adequate warnings against possible dangers in use were omitted, warnings were sent to the persons or firms preparing and distributing the articles to correct these labelings.

PENALTIES

During the year, \$6,057.63 was collected in penalties and costs for violation of the Food and Drug Laws.

FEES

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

645 Milk permits	@ \$25.00	\$16,125.00
12 goat milk permits	@ 10.00	120.00
2 goat milk permits	@ 1.68	3.36
22 Ice cream plant licenses	@ 100.00	2,200.00
8 Ice cream plant licenses	@ 50.00	400.00
12 Ice cream plant licenses	@ 25.00	300.00
33 Ice cream plant licenses	@ 10.00	330.00
455 Ice cream plant licenses	@ 5.00	2,275.00
56 Cold storage licenses	@ 10.00	560.00
2 Narcotic drug licenses	@ 50.00	100.00
42 Narcotic drug licenses	@ 5.00	210.00
1,289		\$22,623.36
Refund of 1 milk permit fee		—25.00
Refund of 1 goat milk permit fee		— 7.15
		\$22,591.21

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

	<i>Above Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Misbranded</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk and cream	4,316	291	190	4,607
Foods	1,461	350	28	1,811
Drugs	213	269	199	482
	5,990	910	417	6,900

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

	<i>Inspections</i>
Bakeries	2,020
Box lunch establishments	20
Candy factories	15
Canning factories	191
Cold storage warehouses	523
Dairies	2,870
Drug manufacturing establishments	23
Drug stores	5
Egg-breaking establishments	63
Flavor manufacturing establishments	1
Hospital kitchens	80
Ice cream manufacturing plants	475
Meat markets	41
Meat packing plants	19
Meat processing plants	14
Milk plants	1,784
Non-alcoholic beverage establishments	360
Pickling plants	2
Poultry slaughterhouses	24
Restaurants and hotel kitchens	1,566
Shellfish shipping establishments	1,603
Shellfish shucking establishments	121
Shellfish inspections (miscellaneous)	11
Slaughterhouses	667
	12,498

COLD STORAGE

During the past year, several plants in New Jersey were equipped for the freezing and/or storage of frozen foods. In most of these newer cold storage warehouses, private rooms are rented by the warehousemen to individuals. It has been our opinion that the storage of foods in such warehouses in which rooms or compartments are maintained below a temperature of 45° F. comes within the provisions of the Cold Storage Law of New Jersey and consequently these locker plants are to be operated under a license from this Department in compliance with the provisions of the law and regulations governing the cold storage of food. The Cold Storage Law of the State defines a "cold storage warehouse" as any place artificially cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F. in which articles are placed or held for 30 days or more.

Our agents have inspected these cold storage locker plants during the year and it is our opinion that additional regulations should be adopted by the State Board of Health to prevent the storage of foods which have not been properly prepared for freezing or which are not in proper condition for freezing. The Bureau is now engaged in drawing up such regulations and it is our intention to present them to the State Board of Health early in the next year for adoption.

During the last fiscal year from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, extensions of time were granted for the storage of food in cold storage, as follows:

Quantity	Article	Extension Granted
425—30-lb. cans	egg yolks	2 months
81 boxes	cheese	2 months
59 boxes	fresh meat	2 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.

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 1944-1945

ARTICLE	July 1944	August 1944	September 1944	October 1944	November 1944	December 1944	January 1945	February 1945	March 1945	April 1945	May 1945	June 1945
Eggs, cases	477,060	369,137	277,029	184,507	74,987	61,637	68,479	106,959	226,294	414,289	418,812	689,917
Eggs, broken, lbs.	7,188,705	9,594,750	8,294,094	8,682,370	7,124,975	6,590,974	5,789,278	5,737,185	5,251,270	5,302,525	5,006,802	6,013,841
Cheese, lbs.	13,940,528	9,762,882	6,177,709	5,253,770	3,739,580	6,891,914	5,462,862	3,011,251	1,414,163	4,180,975	6,682,862	5,470,758
Butter, lbs.	0,031,811	10,138,204	8,592,051	7,332,990	8,324,068	8,847,025	4,453,038	3,017,490	2,346,912	5,061,089	7,220,868	15,185,001
Poultry, lbs.	13,627,531	15,835,809	10,283,076	18,812,540	14,105,618	11,894,402	6,824,981	7,999,440	13,411,402	18,197,974	14,015,308	10,159,685
Fresh meats, lbs.	27,476,637	23,769,723	28,748,611	27,325,183	19,982,918	17,064,170	20,510,328	21,329,566	27,075,498	32,428,143	25,210,160	34,561,829
Fresh fish, lbs.	7,225,077	7,370,972	8,490,103	7,073,031	5,690,917	4,800,147	2,609,307	2,778,521	1,934,227	2,863,170	2,821,833	2,167,988
Milk and milk products, lbs.	1,310,970	1,389,840	1,520,100	1,133,269	951,829	423,476	529,114	330,505	217,121	422,348	941,197	1,797,628
Edible fats and oils, lbs.	10,539,881	13,626,287	12,107,067	7,041,497	5,477,550	6,124,214	2,907,971	1,421,658	887,136	720,540	1,027,266	1,813,937
Game, lbs.	358	227	714	1,697	5,198	7,914	1,145	4,182	870	4,569	909	630
Miscellaneous articles, packages	711,633	681,996	896,890	1,175,076	1,296,122	1,393,393	1,240,591	1,145,147	998,385	1,077,661	681,702	595,639

SANITARY SHELLFISH CONTROL

Operation of the sanitary control of shellfish was continued throughout the year. Three field laboratories at Highlands, Tuckerton and Bivalve were manned by three assistant bacteriologists engaged in the sampling of shellfish growing waters, and both shell and opened shellfish. Inspections were made of shellfish dealers and shucking houses at frequent intervals to observe compliance with sanitary regulations of the State and Federal Security Agency. Under this agency, the United States Public Health Service maintains close supervision of the methods and adequacy of control with particular respect to all interstate shipment of shellfish; acknowledgment is hereby made of the excellent spirit of mutual co-operation shown throughout the year.

The laboratory boat, "Inspector," was in commission together with the three small motorboats used in sampling, inspection and patrol work. During the year the 26-foot boat "Inspector IV" was declared unserviceable, and was replaced with a specially designed 26-foot cabin boat "Control," constructed on Raritan Bay in the district in which it operates. Despite war restrictions, operation of the fleet continued unimpeded.

It is to be regretted that mass pollution entering Raritan Bay through the waters above Sandy Hook has caused the continuation of restriction of the removal of shellfish from the greater part of Raritan Bay. This large bay was formerly a source of large quantities of hard and soft clams, and years ago of oysters. It is to be hoped that post-war projects will include treatment of all sewerage now polluting these waters through the Narrows. The great quantity of pollution existing in the Philadelphia-Camden area of the Delaware River also stands as a menace to the oyster industry of Delaware Bay. Close investigation has shown this pollution to be dissipated some distance above the beds, but it should also be removed by proper sewerage and waste treatment at the earliest possible moment, to prevent possible contamination of the shellfish.

Elimination of gas tar pollution of shellfish waters at Wildwood was secured in co-operation with the gas plant, whereby new settling tanks were installed to trap the tar.

During the fiscal year there were examined 1,566 samples of water, 170 samples of shell oysters, 229 samples of shucked oysters, 292 samples of hard clams, 73 samples of soft clams, and 26 samples of mussels; this makes a total of 790 samples of shellfish, and a grand total of 2,356 samples examined in the various laboratories. There were also made 1,603 inspections of shellfish shipping establishments, 121 inspections of shucking houses, and 11 miscellaneous inspections, making a total of 1,735 inspections.

Three hundred and forty-three establishments were granted shellfish shipping certificates by the Department.

Report of the Bureau of Bacteriology

For the Year Ending June 30, 1945

By JOHN H. SPOONER, JR., Chief

The Bureau of Bacteriology has completed another year, complicated by the loss of trained personnel to the armed forces. Mr. C. H. Bunting, former bacteriologist, now Captain, Sn.C. AUS, entered the service in 1942, and has served in Africa, France, and Germany. He has gained valuable experience in serology, enteric diseases and malariology. Mr. James N. Welsh, former bacteriologist, now Captain, Sn.C. AUS, has been in service since 1943, and has served in New Guinea and the Philippines. He has gained much valuable experience in tropical disease study as well as bacteriological and serologic findings characteristic of these territories. Two junior laboratory technicians, Miss Magdalene Beckett and Miss Margaret Butler, are in the WAVES, and four laboratory assistants, Mrs. Catherine Biddulph, in the WAC, Alfred Russo, in the Army, John Worek, in the Navy, and Joseph Worek, in the Air Cadets, complete the list of those in the service.

After the death of Mr. John V. Mulcahy in August 1944, the State Board of Health at their regular meeting in October appointed the present chief, who had served as bacteriologist and senior bacteriologist in the Bureau for twenty years.

The Bureau of Bacteriology performs diagnostic tests for syphilis, smears for gonorrhoea (gonococcus culture is performed by the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control), culture and identification of pathogenic bacteria; agglutination and culture tests for the enteric diseases; smears, concentration method and animal inoculation for tuberculosis; examination of stools for intestinal parasites, ova and cysts; animal brain and mice inoculations for rabies; blood smears for malarial and other tropical diseases; food products for suspected food poisoning; virulence tests; preparation of antigens; preparation of media, and inspection of laboratories for approval.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945	
Diphtheria	5,606
Tuberculosis	9,004
Blood agglutinations	5,323
Enteric diseases (feces and urine)	5,113
Gonorrhœa	10,679
Syphilis'	236,865
Miscellaneous specimens	4,020
Total	276,610

The Bureau performed diagnostic tests for syphilis on 236,865 blood specimens and spinal fluids, which shows this type of examination constituting 85.6% of the total number of specimens examined.

TABLE II

SPECIMENS OF BLOOD AND SPINAL FLUID EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, BY MONTHS

Month	Positive	Doubtful	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	1,335	829	17,341	785	20,290
August	1,592	900	17,436	720	20,648
September	1,422	659	16,091	593	18,765
October	1,412	731	17,791	418	20,352
November	1,387	639	16,521	503	19,050
December	1,118	462	13,800	501	15,881
January	1,311	475	18,562	790	21,138
February	1,412	473	15,768	571	18,224
March	1,502	547	17,819	518	20,386
April	1,425	497	17,760	383	20,065
May	1,642	500	16,956	349	19,447
June	1,549	611	19,928	531	22,619
Total	17,107	7,323	205,773	6,662	236,865

This table shows 7.2% positive, 3.0% doubtful, 2.8% unsatisfactory, and 86.9% negative. Of the total specimens examined for syphilis, 235,596 were blood specimens and 1,269 were spinal fluids. The Kline diagnostic test is used as a screen test on blood specimens. The Kolmer complement fixation and Kahn flocculation test are made on all tests showing a positive, doubtful or unsatisfactory result on the Kline diagnostic test. Where there is insufficient blood for a Kolmer test, a Mazzini flocculation test is made and the results reported to the physician on the Kline and Mazzini tests. The Kolmer quantitative test is performed on all spinal fluids and on all blood specimens (192) where there is a history of penicillin treatment.

Table III shows the number of blood specimens examined for applicants for marriage, required by the premarital law, and on expectant mothers, required by the prenatal law.

TABLE III

Number of premarital specimens	27,264
Number of positive premarital specimens	536
Number of prenatal specimens	33,703
Number of positive prenatal specimens	395
Number of Kolmer tests	32,556
Number of Kahn tests	6,656

Of 27,264 premarital specimens, 536 or less than 2% were positive. Of the 33,703 prenatal specimens, 395 or slightly over 1% were positive. Many premarital certificates were issued to service men who had their blood tests performed in Army, Navy or other service laboratories. Certificate forms are also furnished to private and local health laboratories throughout the State which have been approved by the State Department of Health to make premarital blood tests. These are recognized for marriage only within the State.

The New Jersey Department of Health recognizes premarital blood tests made in all State department of health laboratories, and all service laboratories throughout the United States. The city laboratories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are also recognized under the New Jersey premarital blood test law. All State laboratories and the above city laboratories have been furnished with our premarital certificate forms, or may obtain them upon request.

EVALUATION STUDY

The Bureau of Bacteriology again participated in the evaluation study conducted by the United States Public Health Service for State department of health laboratories. The control on these tests was performed by the author of the various standard tests.

Results are considered satisfactory when the specificity tests are 99% and sensitivity tests within 10% of the author standard tests. This standard was adopted at the Hot Springs Conference in 1938.

Following are the results obtained in the Bureau of Bacteriology as compared with the author in the various tests:

	<i>Sensitivity</i>	<i>Specificity</i>
Kline Diagnostic		
Author control	76.5	100.0
Bureau of Bacteriology	73.5	99.3
Kolmer (complement fixation)		
Author control	78.3	98.6
Bureau of Bacteriology	76.3	98.3
Kahn Precipitation		
Author control	77.7	100.0
Bureau of Bacteriology	74.9	99.0
Mazzini (experimental)		
Author control	84.0	99.7
Bureau of Bacteriology	77.7	99.3

There was a slight increase in the number of pus smears for gonococci examined over last year, last year's total being 10,159.

TABLE IV

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR GONOCOCCI (PUS SMEARS) DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	88	742	35	865
August	113	778	45	936
September	130	745	34	909
October	120	824	35	979
November	116	653	46	815
December	89	643	18	750
January	89	815	37	941
February	77	752	41	870
March	86	732	48	866
April	99	839	38	976
May	106	810	38	954
June	86	703	29	818
Total	1,199	9,036	444	10,679

Throat culture specimens for diphtheria increased over last year, last year's figures being 4,610.

TABLE V

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR DIPHTHERIA BACILLI DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	5	318	6	329
August	4	295	28	327
September	13	377	14	404
October	24	375	14	413
November	53	448	28	529
December	49	471	20	540
January	34	417	19	470
February	44	536	34	614
March	63	516	28	607
April	58	383	25	466
May	52	355	21	428
June	17	442	20	479
Total	416	4,933	257	5,606

Loeffler's blood serum is used routinely for all cultural work. In doubtful or persistent carrier cases, virulence tests are performed. A total of 46 such tests were made. Type of organism, type of streptococci are also reported on throat cultures submitted for diphtheria. These findings are reported under Table IX, listed as miscellaneous examinations.

Specimens of sputa and exudates for tubercle bacilli examinations increased over those performed last year by nearly 1,000 specimens.

TABLE VI

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	107	594	17	718
August	115	494	12	621
September	81	517	13	611
October	116	668	10	794
November	102	775	17	894
December	105	684	4	793
January	82	582	11	675
February	90	654	14	758
March	106	698	6	810
April	89	704	5	798
May	102	686	12	800
June	117	612	3	732
Total	1,212	7,668	124	9,004

Results of animal inoculations for tubercle bacilli are shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII

GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Material	Positive	Negative
Gastric juice	0	91
Urine	0	55
Sputum	3	47
Pleural fluid	3	25
Spinal fluid	0	12
Pus fluid	0	4
Peritoneal fluid	0	4
Scrotal sac	0	1
Total	6	239
Total animal inoculations		245

Blood agglutination tests were performed for typhoid, paratyphoid, undulant fever, tularemia and the Weil-Felix reaction for typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. A routine test for undulant fever is done on all clinical bloods for typhoid; the tularemia and Weil-Felix tests are made upon request. A total of 5,323 tests were performed, three were positive for *E. typhi*, one for paratyphi A and B, eight gave a positive Weil-Felix reaction, one with *P. tularense* and 107 for *B. abortus*. The agglutination tests for *E. typhi* and *S. paratyphi* were mostly from food handlers. The laboratory prepares its own antigens for these tests and uses both OX19 and OX2 for the Weil-Felix reaction.

There was an increase in the number of cultural examinations (feces and urine) made this year over last year for enteric diseases.

TABLE VIII

SPECIMENS OF FECES AND URINE EXAMINED FOR *E. TYPHI* DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, BY MONTHS

Month	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory	Total
July	9	355	23	387
August	23	366	18	407
September	16	349	8	373
October	12	363	22	397
November	20	302	11	333
December	16	176	5	197
January	19	217	9	245
February	26	532	25	583
March	24	413	22	459
April	22	244	6	272
May	21	210	3	234
June	25	303	13	341
Total	233	3,830	165	4,228

A total of 673 specimens were examined for *S. paratyphosus* A and B, and a total of 212 specimens for *S. dysenteriae*. There were no positive paratyphoids during the year and only three positive dysenteriae. Two of these were identified as *S. paradyssenteriae* and one *S. dysenteriae*.

Of the specimens classified as miscellaneous, smears for Vincent's angina showed an increase over last year; less work was done on eating utensils due to lack of inspectors; pneumonia typing fell to a new low; malarial smears for total examinations remained nearly the same. There was an increase in the number of positive malaria specimens. During the year one of the bacteriologists attended the course offered by the State Health Department and given by Miss Aimee Wilcox, malariologist, of the United States Public Health Service. This was an excellent opportunity for study and identification of plasmodia.

Feces specimens are examined for ova and parasites of round worm, tapeworm, pinworm, hookworm, amoeba and other protozoa, and intestinal parasites of a tropical nature.

In spite of all the publicity given the proper cooking of pork products, there was another outbreak of trichinosis in Monmouth County. *Trichinella spiralis* were found by the digestive method in specimens of partially cured pork. A large number of persons in Freehold Township were made violently ill by consuming this meat.

TABLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Specimen for	Positive	Negative	Unsatisfactory
Rabies	12	104	18
Amoeba .....	..	1	1
Anthrax	1	..	..
Bacterial infection (blood, body fluids, pus feces, sputum, urine, etc.)	561	49	4
B. Tuberculosis (body fluids, feces, pus, urine, etc.)	26	438	3
B. typhosus (bile, cream, milk and water) .....	..	9	..
Dysentery (blood reaction for) .....	..	1	..
Gonococcus infection (eye smears)	4	44	..
Gonococcus infection (urine) .....	..	1	..
Hemolytic streptococci (throat cultures)	230	921	..
Malaria	3	50	..
Meningococci .....	..	12	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	12	..	1
Ova and parasites	4	235	9
Pneumonia	2	8	1
Treponema pallida .....	..	2	..
Trichinosis	1	6	..
Blood culture for undulant fever .....	..	2	..
B. abortus (agglutination test of cow's milk) .....	..	3	..
Vincent's angina	124	366	8
Special examination of eating utensils	165	207	..
Other unusual examinations	98	271	5
Total	1,240	2,730	50
Grand total			4,020

TABLE X

RABIES SPECIMENS (SPECIES OF ANIMALS) EXAMINED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Dogs—Positive, 9; negative, 86; unsatisfactory, 15.
 Cats—Negative, 11; unsatisfactory, 2.
 Cows—Positive, 3; negative, 4.
 Raccoons—Negative, 1.
 Hogs—Negative, 1; unsatisfactory, 1.
 Rabbits—Negative, 1.

A picture of rabies in New Jersey, as reflected by the number of animals examined by the Bureau of Bacteriology over a period of years, may be obtained from Table XI. Examinations for rabies are also made in the board of health laboratories of East Orange, Elizabeth, Irvington, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, Hudson County laboratory, Jersey City, and the Bergen County Hospital laboratory at Paramus.

TABLE XI

YEARLY TOTALS OF ANIMALS EXAMINED FOR RABIES FROM 1940 TO 1945, INCLUSIVE

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Positive	116	76	45	8	8	12
Negative	140	144	129	103	90	104
Unsatisfactory	15	7	17	15	7	18
Total	271	227	191	126	105	134

TABLE XII

MUNICIPALITIES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, FROM WHICH RABID ANIMALS WERE

RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Essex County—South Orange, 1.
 Hunterdon County—Clinton, 1.
 Mercer County—Trenton, 2.
 Middlesex County—Stelton, 1.
 Morris County—Mendham, 1; Pompton Plains, 1.
 Passaic County—Paterson, 3.
 Warren County—Hackettstown, 1; Washington, 1.

When no evidence of rabies is found in the nerve cells of the brain on microscopic examination, and the animal has bitten a person or persons, Swiss mice are inoculated intradurally and kept under observation for three weeks. The following table shows the source of material inoculated into Swiss mice:

TABLE XIII

MICE INOCULATIONS FOR RABIES

Material	Positive	Negative
Dog brain	1	58
Cat brain	0	8
Calf brain	0	1
Hog brain	0	1
Raccoon brain	0	1
Total	1	69

An average of three mice are inoculated on each specimen, which constitutes 210 mice inoculations.

TABLE XIV

MAILING CASES FOR THE COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF SPECIMENS SUPPLIED TO PHYSICIANS AND REPOSITORIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945

Diphtheria (regular mailing cases)	7,400	
Swabs	700	
		8,100
Tuberculosis mailing cases		12,288
Typhoid fever mailing cases		1,726
Malaria mailing cases		129
Gonorrhoea mailing cases		14,484
Feces and urine mailing cases		5,151
Syphilis mailing cases	271,070	
Ophthalmia neonatorum mailing cases		44
		312,992
Total		

The Bureau of Bacteriology supplies media to other Bureaus in the State service, and small local and private laboratories throughout the State. The Bureau prepared and supplied 2,007,800 cc. of various kinds of media during the fiscal year.

Report of Bureau of Chemistry

For the Fiscal Year of July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

By 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.

There were 17,239 samples of food, drugs, water, sewage and miscellaneous preparations examined during the past year, a decrease of 7.5% in the number examined last year, due to curtailment of activities caused by loss of personnel to the armed forces.

TABLES SHOWING NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY FROM JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

	Above Standard	Below Standard	Total
Milk—chemical	3,598	109	3,707
Milk—bacteriological	80	..	80
Milk—phosphatase	610	51	661
Butter	71	4	75
Cream (sweet)	554	32	586
Cream (sour)	61	6	67
Ice cream	307	77	384
Soft drinks	663	66	729
Tomato products	42	103	145
Hamburg	70	79	149
Sausage	78	51	129
Fruit juices	148	3	151
Vinegar .....	..	3	3
Apple juice	34	..	34
Olive oil	58	..	58
Eggs	13	..	13
Miscellaneous samples	88	16	104
Total food samples	6,475	599	7,074
Mild tr. iodine	5	7	12
Burow's Solution	6	1	7
Citrate magnesia	36	6	42
Sat. sol. pot. iodide	14	21	35
Worm tablets	17	..	17
Argyrol sol.	54	2	56
Cough remedies	65	3	68
Brown mixture	75	..	75
Ammoniated mercury ointment	24	22	46
Paregoric	51	1	52
Phenol ointment	4	7	11
Urine	36	..	36
Blood counts	109	..	109
Total drug samples	496	70	566
Total food and drug samples	6,971	669	7,640

SAMPLES ANALYZED IN WATER AND SEWAGE LABORATORY FROM JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

Month	Public Water Supplies	Pay Samples	Miscellaneous Samples	Camp Samples	State and County Institution Samples	Dairy Samples	Bottled Water Samples	School Supplies	Bathing Waters and Swimming Pools	Stream Samples	Sewage Samples	Trade Waste	Sand Samples	Surf Samples	Experimental Samples	Total Samples
1944																
July	787	5	85	83	15	1	30	12	17	25	100	19	..	186	1,365	1,365
August	442	13	78	20	9	13	10	17	8	60	76	20	1	12	918	918
September	752	22	64	2	4	3	..	90	4	1	11	17	..	..	963	963
October	586	23	40	1	17	9	..	73	..	16	4	14	..	..	799	799
November	442	16	29	..	9	5	..	105	1	15	14	17	3	..	6	639
December	227	9	34	..	4	2	..	104	1	2	2	2	..	..	102	489
1945																
January	313	18	19	..	20	..	..	92	1	4	16	14	..	..	58	555
February	418	5	20	..	10	4	..	43	1	1	4	6	..	..	6	518
March	301	4	51	..	8	2	..	158	1	20	91	4	..	..	..	640
April	276	5	42	2	12	2	..	24	1	5	12	15	..	35	316	431
May	408	12	61	6	9	..	..	21	1	41	21	33	..	116	46	775
June	857	8	133	24	6	1	5	15	13	24	218	6	..	152	22	1,484
Totals	5,809	140	665	147	123	42	45	754	49	214	569	167	4	501	370	9,599

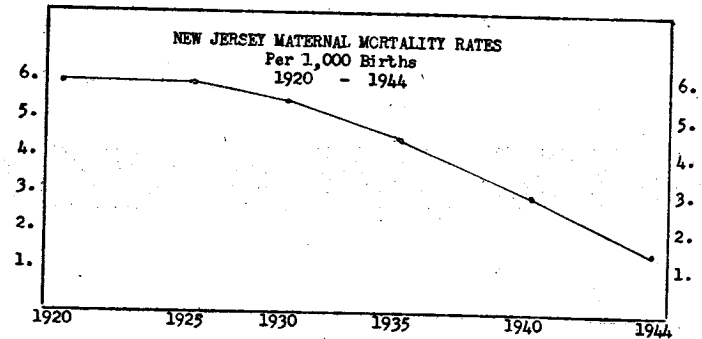
Report of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

For the Calendar Year 1944

By JULIUS LEVY, M.D., Chief

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal mortality rate of 1.6 for the year 1944 is the lowest rate ever attained in New Jersey. The steady decline in the maternal mortality rate observed over the past 25 years has been maintained in spite of the additional responsibilities our war effort placed upon the medical and nursing professions throughout the State.



HOME-DELIVERY-NURSING SERVICE

Physicians throughout the State continue to have available the assistance of a registered nurse at home deliveries occurring in low-wage group families. The decline in the use of this service is probably due to the improved economic condition which has resulted from the opportunity for full employment during the war years.

During the past year 39 registered nurses assisted at 355 home deliveries. Seven of the deliveries were attended by nurses from local visiting nurses associations.

Obstetrical consultants are also available for these home deliveries but the service was requested by the attending physician in only one case.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate of 34 per thousand live births is the same as the 1943 rate. Twenty-five years ago the rate was 86.

Of the 21 counties in the State, Hunterdon County with an infant mortality rate of 24 has the lowest rate; while Mercer County with a rate of 54 has again the highest rate.

Of the cities with more than 1,000 births per year, Bayonne with an infant mortality rate of 27 has the lowest rate, followed by Elizabeth with 29. Trenton with a rate of 58 is again high.

BABY-KEEP-WELL STATIONS

There were 191 Baby-Keep-Well Stations conducted under the supervision of the Bureau throughout the State. Physicians served in 103 of these stations. In 69 of the stations, the doctors who served were paid from Social Security funds. There were 34 stations served by doctors who were paid from local funds or who served without compensation.

The doctors in the 69 stations saw 1,448 new babies during the year. There were 7,464 examinations made by the doctors paid from Social Security funds.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

There are now 244 nurses working under the supervision of the Bureau in 19 of the 21 counties of the State.

During the past year nurses have been placed for a demonstration period in seven communities:

River Edge	Bergen County
Upper Township	Cape May County
Dennis Township	Cape May County
Clifton	Passaic County
Elizabeth	Union County
Garwood	Union County
Belvidere	Warren County

During a demonstration period the nurses carry on a well-planned program under the supervision of the Bureau. At the end of a demonstration period the local community assumes a portion of the nurse's salary, the amount gradually increasing until the community has taken over the entire salary of the nurse. Even after a community has taken over the salary, the nurse remains, in most instances, under the supervision of the Bureau, making the entire personnel of the Bureau available to even the smallest community and giving each community the opportunity to establish a complete child-hygiene program.

The following communities have assumed a portion or the balance of the nurses' salaries:

<i>Bergen County</i>	<i>Hunterdon County</i>	<i>Morris County</i>	<i>Warren County</i>
Hackensack	Alexandria Twp.	Mine Hill	Hackettstown
Dumont	Clinton Twp.	<i>Passaic County</i>	Harmony Twp.
East Rutherford	Lebanon Twp.	Paterson	Washington Twp.
East Paterson	Lambertville	<i>Salem County</i>	Franklin Twp.
Fairview	<i>Mercer County</i>	Alloway Twp.	
River Edge	Hamilton Twp.	<i>Sussex County</i>	
<i>Cumberland County</i>	<i>Middlesex County</i>	Wantage Twp.	
Bridgeton	Metuchen	<i>Union County</i>	
<i>Gloucester County</i>	E. Brunswick Twp.	Winfield Twp.	
Swedesboro	Carteret		

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The new nurses placed in the various communities throughout the State come to Trenton for a period of study during which instruction is given in the principles and practices of public health nursing and in the policies and activities of the Bureau. The course has been reduced in recent years to two weeks but plans for extending the length and scope of training are now under consideration.

The District Supervisors arrange for conferences of their own nurses and also for larger joint conferences at which routine nursing matters are discussed and at which a particularly well qualified speaker presents a topic of special interest and value followed by a period of free discussion.

The medical personnel of the Baby-Keep-Well Stations are visited to stimulate their interest in preventive pediatrics.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NURSES' WORK

Of the 244 field nurses under the supervision of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, 147 were paid by the communities in which they work, 21 were paid entirely by the State or from Social Security funds, and 76 were paid partly by the State and partly by the communities.

The 244 field nurses had under their supervision 14,655 expectant mothers, 40,301 babies, 55,487 children between one and six years of age, and 132,601 school children.

Home visits by the nurses	496,420
To expectant mothers	44,755
To babies	186,535
Post-partum	39,462
To children one to six years old	164,441
To school children	61,227
Visits to Baby Keep-Well Station	53,898
By babies	36,478
By pre-school children	17,420
Expectant mothers (prenatal advice, cases supervised)	14,655
Total pregnancies terminated	10,569
Infant care, total babies supervised	40,301
New cases	21,301
Post-partum cases supervised	16,575
Pre-school children supervised (one to six years)	55,487
New cases	23,987
Child Hygiene Leagues (number of classes conducted)	411
Dental sessions assisted by nurses	1,149
Children under 5 years of age vaccinated	11,340
Children under 5 years of age immunized	15,137
School children supervised	132,601
Inspections (annual, general or assisting doctor)	807,091
Children immunized	3,542

AUDIOMETER

The audiometer for testing the hearing of school children was in constant use throughout the year. A total of 6,525 children were given their initial test and 799 re-tests were made during which 269 children were found to have hearing defects for which they were referred to their family physicians for care.

MATERNITY HOMES

There were 18 maternity homes licensed by the New Jersey State Department of Health during 1944. Seventeen licenses were renewed and one new license was issued. One maternity home was licensed for 15 patients, the others for six patients or less.

Periodic inspections are made of all maternity homes licensed by the State.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were 1,959 births out-of-wedlock representing 2.5% of the total births. This is an increase of 302 since 1943.

About 50% of the mothers are under 21 years of age.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE PROGRAM

The EMIC program continues to have the general support of the physicians throughout the State, and special attention is being given to the few areas in which servicemen are experiencing difficulty in securing medical, nursing, and hospital care for their dependents.

During the year 10,568 maternity cases and 1,302 pediatric cases were authorized to receive care and nearly \$800,000 was expended for medical, nursing, and hospital services.

MIDWIFERY

During 1944 there were 200 licensed, registered midwives in New Jersey. Of this number 178 were supervised by the State Department of Health and the remaining 22 were under local supervision in Jersey City.

The following table indicates the decrease in the number of babies delivered by midwives:

Year	Total Births	Births Delivered by Midwives	Percentage of Births Delivered by Midwives
1918	70,935	30,000	42.2
1928	68,297	11,352	16.6
1938	56,042	2,117	4.0
1943	82,356	1,439	1.7
1944	75,652	1,037	1.3

Some counties of the State reported that no babies were delivered by midwives. The highest percentage of births attended by midwives was reported from Middlesex County, 35%.

Other counties reported as follows:

Atlantic	2.5%	Monmouth	3.7%
Bergen	5.4	Morris	1.2
Camden	8.5	Passaic	5.6
Essex	16.1	Somerset	6.0
Hudson	8.3	Union	16.9
Mercer	1.7		

Elizabeth, among the cities, reported the largest percentage of births attended by midwives.

The midwives referred 38% of their cases to doctors or clinics for supervision. In 30 abnormal deliveries the midwives had assistance from physicians in 24 instances and one case was sent to a hospital.

Midwives routinely refer all babies with congenital deformities directly to the State Crippled Children's Commission.

Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics

Statistics for the Calendar Year 1944

By WALTER R. SCOTT, *State Registrar and Chief*

A Bureau of Vital Statistics has existed in New Jersey since 1879 and a statistical report has been published each year. The statistics compiled by the Bureau during this long period have been largely responsible for activities which caused a decline in the general death rate from 18.4 per 1,000 population in 1879 to 11.4 in 1944, and in the rate from respiratory tuberculosis from 251.0 to 41.1 per 100,000 population.

The Bureau has the custody of more than ten million records of births, marriages, and deaths which date back to 1848. The records for the period 1848 to 1887 were collected by the Secretary of State and turned over to the Bureau when the health laws were revised by the Legislature during the session of 1887. The new law provided for a State Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics. Prior to that date the annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health was prepared from records in the custody of the Secretary of State.

During the past year the Bureau supervised the registration of births, marriages and deaths throughout the State and supplied to local registrars and others the forms necessary to obtain registration.

Monthly and annual statistical tables were compiled and published and in addition a large amount of special statistical data was compiled for the use of public and private institutions and agencies interested in disease and accident prevention. Electrical tabulation machinery, which was installed in 1915, was used in the preparation of the data. The statistical work done by the Bureau has been invaluable to other Bureaus of the Department, particularly the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the reduction of infant and maternal mortality.

Certified copies of the birth, marriage and death records were issued individuals and interested organizations and agencies. During the fiscal year 1944-5, 51,790 searches of the records were made and copies of certificates found issued for which \$26,340.66 was received in fees. A total of 25,449 of the searches and certified copies were for purposes exempt from charge by law. While the revenue of the Bureau decreased, an increase of slightly

more than 28 per cent occurred in the issuance of certificates without charge mainly as proof for dependency allotments and for claims against the Government due to the death of members of the armed forces.

During the year, the Bureau received, examined, classified, indexed and permanently filed approximately 200,000 birth, marriage and death certificates, part of which records were for unreported births which occurred during previous years. The annual growth of the records requires approximately 200 cubic feet of storage space.

More than 70,000 premarital certificate forms were received and examined, a duty placed upon the Bureau at the adoption of the law requiring an examination for syphilis prior to the issuance of a marriage license.

Eight hundred and fifty-one original birth records were sealed and new certificates containing the names obtained by adoption made, as prescribed by section 26:8-40.1 of the Revised Statutes.

The Bureau's Field Representative conducted three county meetings of registrars. Attendance was insufficient to warrant holding meetings in all counties as had been planned. Ten visits to registrars of cities were made. The return of the Assistant State Registrar from military service on June 15th will allow the Field Representative more time for field work and local registrar supervision. Since the termination of gasoline rationing should tend to increase attendance, county meetings are planned for next year.

Additional clerical assistance will be necessary to comply with Chapter 202, Laws of 1945, which requires the Department to report the names of deceased veterans with the dates and places of burial, cremation or removal of such deceased veterans, and the wars in which said deceased veterans served, to the county superintendents of soldiers' burials.

Chapter 283, Laws of 1945, also placed another new duty upon the Bureau by requiring the adjustment of existing records of birth and marriage following the obtaining of new names by individuals by court action. In addition to proper notation upon the state records it is necessary that the changes be certified to local registrars of vital statistics in order that both sets of records will be identical.

The Bureau is greatly handicapped by a lack of trained personnel and adequate working quarters. The electrical tabulating machinery is operated in a small room which also houses the voluminous files of the Bureau of Engineering and two file clerks. Exacting statistical work cannot be done efficiently where other persons are present, and personnel other than operators should not be subjected to the noise of the electrically operated equipment.

GENERAL SUMMARY

	1920	Calendar Years		
		1930	1940	1944
Births registered, tabulated and indexed.....	76,431	68,282	59,328	75,652
Stillbirths registered, tabulated and indexed....	3,221	2,647	1,543	1,744
Marriages registered, tabulated and indexed....	31,327	28,499	41,059	36,084
Deaths registered, tabulated and indexed	40,820	43,190	45,206	47,340
Total records registered, tabulated and permanently filed	151,799	142,618	147,136	160,820
Searches made and/or certified copies issued for which fees were received	4,664	10,523	38,431	29,138
Certified copies issued and searches made in pension and other cases for which no fees were received	4,232	6,938	11,300	21,670
Fees received for searches and certified copies..	\$4,051	\$9,601	\$31,614.52	\$29,138.74

CHARTS AND TABLES—1944

- Table 1. Births, marriages, deaths and rates, 1879-1944.
- Table 1a. Births, marriages and deaths by months.
- Table 1b. Births, marriages, deaths and deaths under one year of age by counties, cities, boroughs and townships.
- Table 2. Deaths by age groups, with the percentage of each group of total deaths: 1944.
- Chart 1. Births and deaths per 1,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Table 3. Deaths of infants under five years of age and percentage of total deaths, 1904-1944.
- Table 4. Number of births, stillbirths, deaths under one month, deaths under one year and maternal deaths with rates per 1,000 live births, 1906-1944.
- Table 5. Deaths under one month, stillbirths and maternal deaths per 1,000 live births, by counties and certain cities.
- Table 7. Births, deaths under one year and infant mortality rates, by counties and cities.
- Chart 2. Deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000, population, 1880-1944.
- Table 8. Comparison between typhoid fever death rates in New Jersey and the United States Registration Area, 1935-1944.
- Table 10. Typhoid fever rates by counties, 1935-1944.
- Chart 3. Deaths from measles per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Chart 4. Deaths from scarlet fever per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Chart 5. Deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Chart 6. Deaths from diphtheria per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.

- Chart 7. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Table 12. Cancer and other malignant tumors by sex, age periods and organs affected.
- Table 12a. Cancer and other malignant tumors by part of body affected and color of decedent.
- Chart 8. Deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors per 100,000 population, 1880-1944.
- Table 13a. Violent or accidental deaths.
- Table 13b. Motor vehicle fatalities.
- Table 13c. Accidental deaths by type of injury.
- Table 13d. Accidental deaths by counties.
- Table 13e. Accidental deaths by months.
- Table 13f. Accidental deaths by ages.
- Table 14. Percentage of the various causes of total deaths and of 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 22. Deaths by causes, sex, color and age periods in the counties and cities having 50,000 or more inhabitants in 1940. (County figures include cities which follow):

<i>Atlantic County</i>	<i>Essex County</i>	<i>Hunterdon County</i>	<i>Passaic County</i>
<i>Atlantic City</i>	<i>East Orange</i>		<i>Passaic City</i>
	<i>Irvington</i>	<i>Mercer County</i>	<i>Paterson</i>
<i>Bergen County</i>	<i>Newark</i>	<i>Trenton</i>	
			<i>Salem County</i>
<i>Burlington County</i>	<i>Gloucester County</i>	<i>Middlesex County</i>	<i>Somerset County</i>
<i>Camden County</i>	<i>Hudson County</i>	<i>Monmouth County</i>	<i>Sussex County</i>
<i>Camden City</i>	<i>Bayonne</i>		
	<i>Hoboken</i>	<i>Morris County</i>	
<i>Cape May County</i>	<i>Jersey City</i>		<i>Union County</i>
	<i>Union City</i>	<i>Ocean County</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>
<i>Cumberland County</i>			
			<i>Warren County</i>

NOTE: The charts and tables listed above, some of which are not yet completed, will be the same as those published during the previous year.

Population.—The extensive migration of war workers and their families during the post census years and the absence of persons serving with the armed forces made it impracticable to use the normal method of figuring the estimated population as of July 1, 1944. The estimated population, 4,167,840, which was used, was taken from the Federal Census Release Series P-45, No. 2, based on registration for war ration book number four adjusted to reflect migratory trends and military service personnel stationed at camps throughout the State.

Since estimates were not available for county populations as of July 1, 1944, all county death rates were calculated by using the population estimates for July 1, 1943, taken from Census Release No. 3, Series, P-44. These estimates, for civilian population only, were based on registration for war ration book number four.

Estimates of the population for municipalities were not published. Therefore, in these instances, the final census figures as of April 1, 1940 were used in computing rates.

Births.—The number of births for 1944 was 75,652 which was equivalent to a rate of 18.2 per 1,000 population. Total births reported showed a decrease of 6,704 from the number for 1943. The 1943 total, 82,356 was 1,544 greater than the number for the previous year. Births, which decreased rapidly from 74,193 in 1925 to 54,841 in 1934, had shown an increase from 1936 to 1943.

The number of illegitimate births reported for 1944 was 1,959, of which 843 were babies born to colored mothers. The figures for 1943 were 1,649 and 782 respectively.

Marriages.—The number of marriages reported for 1944 was 36,084, a decrease of 4,961 from the number for the previous year. The marriage rate was 8.7 compared with 9.7 for 1943 and 11.9 for 1942.

Deaths.—The number of resident deaths for 1944 was 47,340. The death rate for the year was 11.4; the rate for 1943 was 11.8. The rate for the decade ranged from 10.5 in 1935 to 11.8 in 1943.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths reported for 1944 was 1,744. The number for the previous year was 1,978. The 1944 rate was 23.1 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the colored population was 41.1.

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	1,110,459	23,116	26.8	7,098	6.8	20,440	18.4
1880	1,133,731	23,650	20.8	7,963	7.0	18,967	16.7
1881	1,105,112	23,484	20.1	8,109	6.9	20,812	17.8
1882	1,196,493	23,108	19.3	8,837	7.3	25,050	21.6
1883	1,227,374	24,430	19.8	9,168	7.4	23,310	18.9
1884	1,239,256	23,283	20.0	8,983	7.1	21,716	17.5
1885	1,290,638	24,077	18.6	8,989	6.9	23,807	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	24,331	17.9
1888	1,384,784	28,074	20.2	16,023	11.5	27,173	19.6
1889	1,416,166	29,069	20.5	15,729	11.1	26,543	18.7
1890	1,448,589	30,103	20.7	15,564	10.7	28,530	19.6
1891	1,482,462	28,882	19.3	15,305	10.2	28,840	19.3
1892	1,536,336	30,627	19.9	16,082	10.4	32,635	21.2
1893	1,550,269	32,265	20.4	17,178	10.8	30,596	19.3
1894	1,624,083	35,692	20.8	18,745	10.9	30,094	18.4
1895	1,697,957	31,742	19.0	15,373	9.5	30,634	18.3
1896	1,711,831	31,207	18.2	18,370	10.7	36,767	17.9
1897	1,755,705	31,595	17.9	18,171	10.3	29,822	16.9
1898	1,799,578	32,415	18.0	18,213	7.3	27,387	15.1
1899	1,843,452	33,719	17.9	18,919	10.3	30,964	16.8
1900	1,889,184	32,270	17.0	14,611	7.7	31,474	16.6
1901	1,935,361	34,312	17.8	16,539	8.4	31,739	16.2
1902	2,021,539	35,116	17.3	18,150	9.3	31,319	15.4
1903	2,087,719	37,242	17.8	19,512	9.3	31,820	15.2
1904	2,154,900	38,719	17.9	19,919	9.3	35,343	16.3
1905	2,220,070	39,689	17.8	20,572	9.2	33,664	15.2
1906	2,286,247	42,677	18.6	21,580	9.4	35,670	15.6
1907	2,352,421	44,651	18.9	23,649	10.0	37,408	15.9
1908	2,418,901	47,408	19.6	26,155	10.8	35,397	14.7
1909	2,485,381	47,478	19.1	28,724	11.6	36,659	14.6
1910	2,550,445	53,942	21.1	27,912	10.9	39,494	15.4
1911	2,614,177	58,133	22.2	25,014	9.5	38,812	14.7
1912	2,677,909	60,073	22.4	26,821	10.0	37,772	14.1
1913	2,741,642	61,432	22.4	27,697	10.1	39,425	14.3
1914	2,805,375	62,493	22.3	28,228	10.1	39,067	14.2
1915	2,869,108	68,478	23.8	27,694	9.6	39,435	13.7
1916	2,932,838	70,211	23.9	31,169	10.6	43,376	14.7
1917	2,996,569	75,309	25.1	30,060	10.0	43,532	14.5
1918	3,060,301	74,549	24.3	28,989	7.8	40,852	13.3
1919	3,124,034	70,938	22.7	29,233	9.5	39,879	12.7
1920	3,198,092	76,431	23.8	31,327	9.7	40,820	12.7
1921	3,283,475	78,172	23.7	27,815	8.4	37,362	11.3
1922	3,371,859	74,479	22.0	27,114	8.0	40,086	11.8
1923	3,458,243	74,611	21.5	28,780	8.3	41,294	11.9
1924	3,544,627	76,330	21.5	27,661	7.7	40,531	11.4
1925	3,631,011	74,183	20.4	27,672	6.6	41,749	11.4
1926	3,717,395	72,386	19.4	28,424	7.6	44,396	11.9
1927	3,803,779	72,799	19.1	28,316	7.4	41,562	10.9
1928	3,890,163	70,076	18.0	29,129	7.4	44,556	11.4
1929	3,976,546	68,297	17.1	30,257	7.6	45,746	11.5
1930	4,044,300	68,282	16.9	29,499	7.0	43,190	10.7
1931	4,056,200	64,078	15.8	28,468	6.5	44,133	10.9
1932	4,068,100	61,215	15.0	22,840	5.6	42,826	10.5
1933	4,080,000	56,072	13.7	24,483	6.0	43,380	10.6
1934	4,091,900	54,941	13.4	25,961	7.1	43,547	10.6
1935	4,103,700	55,059	13.4	27,724	7.2	43,267	10.5
1936	4,115,600	54,145	13.2	32,771	8.0	44,659	10.9
1937	4,127,500	55,197	13.4	36,190	8.8	45,312	11.0
1938	4,139,400	56,602	13.7	31,006	7.5	44,045	10.6
1939	4,151,300	56,939	13.7	31,895	7.7	43,587	10.6
1940	4,163,100	59,328	14.3	41,069	9.9	45,206	10.9
1941	4,189,900	67,104	16.0	46,538	11.1	45,971	10.9
1942	4,226,428	80,812	19.1	50,498	11.9	46,270	10.9
1943	4,233,233	82,356	19.4	41,045	9.7	49,781	11.8
1944	4,167,940	72,632	18.2	36,064	8.7	47,340	11.4

TABLE 1A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1944

(Births and deaths corrected for residence.)

Month	Births	Marriages	Deaths
January	6,328	2,999	5,093
February	5,941	2,795	4,051
March	6,203	2,287	4,374
April	5,744	3,426	3,939
May	6,240	2,798	3,993
June	6,555	4,119	3,585
July	6,882	3,120	3,594
August	6,765	2,725	3,605
September	6,477	3,229	3,332
October	6,337	2,922	4,038
November	6,215	2,820	3,765
December	5,965	2,844	3,971
Total	75,652	36,084	47,340

TABLE 1B.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE BY COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES AND TOWNSHIPS, 1944
(Births and deaths corrected as to residence)

NAME OF PLACE	ATLANTIC COUNTY			
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alsecon City	38	33	23	1
Atlantic City	997	1032	982	87
Brigantine City	9	2	5	3
Buena Vista Township	79	38	39	2
Corbin City	1	2	3	2
Egg Harbor Township	63	47	43	3
Egg Harbor City	48	8	44	4
Estelle Manor City	1	2	7	4
Folsom Borough	6	3	5	2
Galloway Township	44	8	29	2
Hamilton Township	35	19	31	1
Hamorton Town	29	16	83	7
Linwood City	29	15	29	1
Longport Borough	4	1	2	...
Margate City	33	8	45	...
Mullica Township	24	5	14	...
Northfield City	36	13	35	...
Pleasantville Borough	233	123	149	9
Port Republic City	8	4	2	...
Somers Point City	29	18	33	3
Ventnor City	78	97	90	2
Weymouth Township	17	2	6	...
Total	1963	1531	1688	78

BERGEN COUNTY

BURLINGTON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allendale Borough	41	8	20	1
Alpine Borough	13	..	2	1
Bergenfield Borough	200	77	87	3
Bogota Borough	112	77	85	3
Carlstadt Borough	59	18	58	2
Cliffside Park Borough	281	95	6	6
Cresskill Borough	43	26	26	1
Demarest Borough	16	2	9	3
Dumont Borough	171	59	65	4
East Paterson Borough	230	39	53	6
East Rutherford Borough	125	58	59	4
Edgewater Borough	57	98	46	3
Emerson Borough	23	10	11	..
Englewood City	340	217	231	14
Englewood Cliffs Borough	12	..	10	..
Fair Lawn Borough	328	48	107	9
Fairview Borough	128	115	82	2
Fort Lee Borough	133	103	108	..
Franklin Lakes Borough	14	5	1	..
Garfield City	468	177	198	10
Glen Rock Borough	96	29	56	1
Hackensack City	387	305	291	12
Harrington Park Borough	24	6	11	..
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	121	47	81	3
Haworth Borough	24	6	11	..
Hilshale Borough	56	19	38	6
Hoboken Borough	57	19	11	..
Leonia Borough	83	40	54	4
Little Ferry Borough	83	44	34	..
Lodi Borough	257	76	118	7
Lyndhurst Township	242	142	177	13
Mahwah Township	58	18	51	6
Marwood Borough	95	23	36	1
Midland Park Borough	719	34	39	..
Montrale Borough	18	2	16	..
Moonachie Borough	28	7	15	1
New Milford Borough	73	13	38	3
North Arlington Borough	238	78	79	8
Northvale Borough	25	19	19	..
Norwood Borough	32	7	11	..
Oakland Borough	23	1	10	..
Old Tappan Borough	9	3	6	..
Oradell Borough	42	29	36	..
Palisades Interstate Park Borough	..	..	..	..
Palisades Park Borough	172	68	79	6
Paramus Borough	61	8	31	1
Park Ridge Borough	45	32	31	1
Ramsey Borough	71	29	38	2
Ridgefield Borough	104	44	62	2
Ridgefield Park Borough	191	74	131	6
Ridgewood Village	237	119	132	6
River Edge Borough	119	25	46	..
Riverside Township	15	2	11	..
Rochelle Park Township	109	13	24	1
Rockleigh Borough	2	..	..	..
Rutherford Borough	225	114	202	8
Saddle River Borough	7	8	12	..
South Hackensack Township	13	3	9	..
Saddle River Township	38	12	24	1
Teaneck Township	428	138	197	3
Tenafly Borough	144	36	88	2
Teterboro Borough	..	..	..	..
Upper Saddle River Borough	11	2	4	..
Walidwick Borough	37	7	32	1
Wallington Borough	169	57	76	10
Washington Township	18	3	8	..
Westwood Borough	86	55	70	4
Woodcliff Lake Borough	18	3	16	..
Wood Ridge Borough	102	35	69	2
Wyckoff Township	61	14	37	2
Total	7574	3159	4148	204

NAME OF PLACE

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bass River Township	46	6	31	..
Beverly City	74	18	53	4
Bordentown City	46	6	11	..
Bordentown Township	22	1	7	..
Burlington City	238	98	144	11
Burlington Township	36	8	31	2
Chester Township	20	48	49	5
Chesterfield Township	105	6	25	3
Chunaminston Township	30	9	11	..
Delance Township	48	8	25	5
Delran Township	32	5	2	..
Lastampton Township	3	1	5	..
Edgewater Park Township	12	8	19	1
Evesham Township	44	10	14	..
Fieldsboro Borough	9	5	5	..
Florence Township	128	41	87	8
Fort Dix	7	189	34	..
Hainesport Township	14	3	12	..
Lumberton Township	5	4	12	..
Mansfield Township	25	4	15	1
Medford Township	46	15	32	1
Medford Lakes Borough	1	11	2	..
Moorestown Township	160	58	90	3
Mount Holly Township	158	60	129	5
Mount Laurel Township	28	28	20	..
New Hanover Township	11	..	3	..
North Hanover Township	9	6	3	..
Palmyra Borough	112	35	58	1
Pemberton Borough	22	19	15	1
Pemberton Township	56	26	24	5
Riverside Township	148	50	5	..
Riverton Borough	61	21	25	1
Shamong Township	7	1	7	..
Southampton Township	42	10	27	2
Springfield Township	24	9	21	4
Tubercule Township	11	5	8	..
Washington Township	4	1	18	..
Westampton Township	16	1	3	..
Willingboro Township	4	..	3	..
Woodland Township	11	..	4	..
Wrightstown Borough	16	17	11	2
Total	1809	869	1229	85

CAMDEN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Audubon Borough	225	47	111	5
Barrington Borough	38	9	..	..
Bellinaww Borough	116	6	23	3
Berlin Borough	40	28	27	2
Berlin Township	27	5	19	3
Brooklawn Borough	44	5	16	2
Camden City	2718	1085	1408	94
Chesilhurst Borough	5	6	..	..
Clementon Borough	37	15	41	4
Collingswood Borough	236	114	185	10
Delaware Township	98	5	54	2
Gibbsboro Borough	9	1	4	..
Gloucester City	187	134	154	5
Gloucester Township	115	19	81	8
Haddonfield Borough	193	83	149	3
Haddon Heights Borough	117	59	84	2
Haddon Township	110	40	81	1
HINella Borough	7	..	1	..
Laurel Springs Borough	35	16	18	..
Lawside Borough	31	7	22	1
Lindenwold Borough	46	41	37	3
Wanamassa Borough	25	14	23	..
Merchantville Borough	219	63	64	1
Mount Ephraim Borough	75	23	31	2
Oaklyn Borough	98	23	49	2
Pennsauken Township	212	58	189	9

CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Pine Hill Borough	41	5	27	...
Pine Valley Borough	1	...	...	...
Runnemede Borough	55	33	22	...
Somerdale Borough	18	1	1	3
Stratford Borough	21	6	8	2
Tarboro Borough	12	...	...	...
Voorhees Township	...	...	18	1
Waterford Township	51	19	27	...
Winslow Township	77	25	46	4
Woodylyne Borough	47	18	30	8
Total	4076	1935	3065	177

CAPE MAY COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Avalon Borough	3	2	6	...
Cape May City	94	88	51	4
Dennis Township	2	...	...	...
Lower Township	46	8	27	...
Middle Township	30	12	19	...
Middle Township	50	24	67	1
North Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
North Wildwood City	36	15	29	...
Ocean City	79	53	111	5
Sea Isle City	15	8	5	...
South Cape May Borough	...	...	...	...
Stone Harbor Borough	8	12	11	...
Upper Township	19	7	16	...
West Cape May Borough	14	3	12	...
West Wildwood City	1	...	4	...
Wildwood City	115	120	113	8
Wildwood Crest Borough	15	1	7	...
Woodbine Borough	21	8	9	...
Total	548	356	487	18

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bridgeton City	367	155	232	23
Commercial Township	54	10	36	...
Deerfield Township	64	9	21	1
Dorcas Township	27	7	16	1
Fairfield Township	43	14	20	1
Greenwich Township	19	7	16	...
Hopewell Township	34	5	7	...
Lands Township	308	79	155	5
Lawrence Township	48	8	19	3
Maurice River Township	28	5	25	...
Millville City	282	122	237	9
Shiloh Borough	7	3	3	...
Stow Creek Township	15	1	6	...
Upper Deerfield Township	44	19	23	3
Vineland Borough	139	92	86	6
Total	1470	536	922	54

ESSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Belleville Town	540	218	265	20
Bloomfield Town	814	227	412	23
Caldwell Borough	115	48	56	4
Caldwell Township	15	5	15	1
Cedar Grove Township	68	7	26	...
East Orange City	1229	475	14	2
Essex Falls Borough	25	25	846	37
Glen Ridge Borough	98	29	9	...
Irrington Town	975	440	77	5
Livingston Township	180	24	51	21
Maplewood Township	293	127	235	4
Millburn Township	171	63	115	4
Montclair Town	695	363	473	18
Newark City	7805	4632	5183	299
North Caldwell Borough	5	3	8	...
Nutley Town	454	185	185	...
Orange City	700	413	438	13
Roseland Borough	36	3	458	25
South Orange Village	12	12	1	...
Verona Borough	203	130	166	4
West Caldwell Borough	174	70	82	4
West Orange Town	63	8	23	3
Total	419	128	248	17
Total	15077	7692	9604	500

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clayton Borough	96	13	40	2
Defford Township	108	25	55	6
East Greenwich Township	27	7	24	...
Elk Township	28	1	9	...
Franklin Township	73	24	48	2
Glassboro Borough	92	55	60	3
Greenwich Township	51	10	33	1
Harrison Township	44	8	26	3
Logan Township	37	5	12	...
Mantua Township	66	13	32	...
Monroe Township	80	36	51	4
National Park Borough	15	11	3	...
Newfield Borough	18	8	15	4
Paulsboro Borough	18	15	23	...
Pitman Borough	160	38	13	...
South Harrison Township	77	45	80	10
Swedesboro Borough	14	2	89	2
Washington Township	52	21	26	...
Wenonah Borough	35	18	21	2
West Deptford Township	36	8	14	...
Westville Borough	55	29	35	2
Woodbury City	101	38	48	2
Woodbury Heights Borough	188	71	111	3
Woodlawn Township	22	4	17	...
Woolwich Township	14	...	4	...
Total	1464	505	897	86

HUDSON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bayonne City	1332	609	757	36
East Newark Borough	41	15	26	4
Guttenberg Town	86	40	62	...
Harrison Town	264	153	189	16
Hoboken City	800	980	611	22
Jersey City	5238	2788	3487	221
Kearny Town	646	239	379	14
North Bergen Township	587	204	362	18
Secaucus Borough	99	60	82	8
Union City	832	535	653	28
Weehawken Township	196	125	172	6
West New York Town	612	503	371	13
Total	10765	6251	7181	376

HUNTERDON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alexandria Township	14	4	16	...
Bethlehem Township	9	...	11	...
Bloomsbury Borough	14	5	9	...
Calton Borough	17	14	13	...
Clinton Town	25	3	24	...
Clinton Township	19	14	26	2
Delaware Township	19	1	16	1
East Amwell Township	53	32	46	1
Flemington Borough	16	7	14	...
Franklin Township	23	8	21	...
Frenchtown Borough	7	1	13	1
Glen Gardner Borough	13	8	11	...
Hampton Borough	20	23	19	...
High Bridge Borough	16	4	13	2
Holland Township	7	2	15	...
Kingwood Township	63	26	55	2
Lambertville City	6	4	10	...
Lebanon Borough	24	3	22	...
Lebanon Township	18	3	13	...
Milford Borough	41	8	22	1
Raritan Township	44	11	44	...
Readington Township	12	6	10	...
Stockton Borough	20	5	16	2
Tewksbury Township	16	4	7	...
Union Township	8	2	6	1
West Amwell Township	...	...	...	...
Total	533	197	485	13

MERCER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
East Windsor Township	9	1	11	2
Ewing Township	232	37	126	11
Hamilton Township	687	207	317	32
Hightstown Borough	79	33	49	2
Hopewell Borough	29	17	20	2
Hopewell Township	64	7	44	9
Pennington Borough	19	...	28	1
Lawrence Township	155	37	84	14
Princeton Borough	166	148	97	3
Princeton Township	65	2	26	2
Trenton City	2001	1345	1512	115
Washington Township	34	...	13	1
West Windsor Township	48	10	28	...
Total	3847	1865	2355	192

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Camp Hillmer	...	74	21	...
Carteret Borough	154	100	104	8
Cranbury Township	34	11	28	2
Dunellen Borough	127	70	72	2
East Brunswick Township	53	32	32	1
Helmetta Borough	10	13	6	...
Highland Park Borough	161	90	91	4
Jamesburg Borough	25	23	2	...
Madison Township	109	18	80	4
Metuchen Borough	122	61	68	7
Middlesex Borough	52	18	...	...
Milltown Borough	80	32	29	2
Monroe Township	34	...	15	...
New Brunswick City	679	424	391	24
North Brunswick Township	83	18	31	1
Perth Amboy City	674	387	424	25

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Piscataway Township	116	14	...	...
Plainshoro Township	24	4	73	3
Raritan Township	195	51	97	2
Sarreville Borough	141	37	79	6
South Amboy City	162	86	88	6
South Brunswick Township	46	12	19	...
South Plainfield Borough	168	31	56	3
South River Borough	178	73	108	...
Spotswood Borough	24	4	12	7
Woodbridge Township	364	136	238	13
Total	4000	1730	2198	118

MONMOUTH COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allenhurst Borough	20	2	8	...
Allentown Borough	26	11	20	4
Asbury Park City	305	292	261	7
Atlantic Township	13	4	19	...
Atlantic Highlands Borough	18	25	28	1
Avon Borough	24	13	19	...
Belmar Borough	85	48	84	3
Bradley Beach Borough	64	28	54	1
Brielle Borough	16	2	14	...
Deal Borough	26	2	13	1
Eatontown Borough	88	20	84	5
Englishtown Borough	14	8	15	1
Fair Haven Borough	51	9	32	...
Farmingdale Borough	7	8	23	2
Fort Hancock	10	25	16	...
Fort Monmouth	23	237	12	...
Freehold Borough	110	71	93	3
Freehold Township	63	1	26	2
Highlands Borough	49	17	39	2
Himdel Township	7	3	19	...
Howell Township	75	17	48	2
Interlaken Borough	7	2	8	...
Jersey Homesteads Borough	17	2	2	...
Keansburg Borough	17	2	...	...
Keyport Borough	86	39	74	6
Little Silver Borough	98	74	84	4
Long Branch City	46	8	17	...
Manalapan Township	476	17	227	11
Manasquan Borough	42	9	17	1
Marlboro Township	53	66	6	...
Matawan Borough	26	10	24	1
Matawan Township	100	19	43	3
Middletown Township	45	5	31	...
Millstone Township	180	52	134	5
Monmouth Beach Borough	26	3	16	2
Neptune Township	11	2	11	1
Neptune City	204	47	170	7
Ocean Township	11	11	18	1
Oceanport Borough	82	13	62	3
Raritan Township	38	21	22	2
Red Bank Borough	25	2	...	...
Rumson Borough	279	207	173	13
Sea Bright Borough	5	5	39	...
Sea Girt Borough	5	2	19	1
Shrewsbury Borough	18	13	16	2
Shrewsbury Township	20	16	9	...
South Reimor Borough	41	8	11	...
Spring Lake Borough	14	1	14	1
Spring Lake Heights Borough	17	26	20	3
Union Beach Borough	6	6	18	...
Upper Freehold Township	33	...	51	...
Wall Township	82	26	24	...
West Long Branch Borough	44	6	55	1
Total	3433	1756	2359	111

MORRIS COUNTY - 1944

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Hooton Town	124	60	80	
Bocouton Township	10	1	4	3
Butler Borough	78	31	33	3
Chatham Borough	113	24	55	2
Chatham Township	30	1	10	
Chester Borough	22	11	15	
Chester Township	7		6	
Denville Township	73	26	44	2
Dover Town	189	128	145	9
East Hanover Township	18	11	13	
Florham Park Borough	20	29	27	
Hanover Township	61	32	29	3
Harding Township	21	2	14	1
Jefferson Township	27	9	28	2
Kinnelon Borough	8	2	6	
Lincoln Park Borough	43	9	24	1
Madison Borough	154	64	83	
Mendham Borough	23	22	18	
Mendham Township	14	1	8	
Mine Hill Township	40	6	32	3
Montville Township	61	5	42	1
Morris Plains Borough	23	23	35	2
Morristown Town	281	121	193	1
Morris Township	89	8	66	4
Mountain Lakes Borough	33	13	20	
Mount Arlington Borough	8	4	6	
Mount Olive Township	51	17	21	1
Netcong Borough	45	26	17	3
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	108	20	55	
Passaic Township	36	14	25	3
Peannock Township	62	14	27	1
Randolph Township	78	11	33	3
Riverdale Borough	21	6	15	1
Rockaway Borough	67	33	41	3
Rockaway Township	56	15	38	2
Roxbury Township	107	19	57	4
Washington Township	27	9	35	1
Wharton Borough	51	24	36	3
Total	2323	821	1441	62

OCEAN COUNTY - 1944

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Barnegat City Borough	3			
Bay Head Borough	15	4	8	
Beach Haven Borough	22	5	11	1
Beachwood Borough	25	1	7	
Berkeley Township	7	9	16	
Brick Township	28	4	25	
Dover Township	190	76	87	6
Eagleswood Township	4	1	14	
Harver Cedars Borough	1		1	
Island Beach Borough				
Island Heights Borough	13	6	7	
Jackson Township	30	4	19	
Lacey Township	10	2	16	
Lakehurst Borough	77	38	18	4
Lakewood Township	160	101	123	8
Lavallette Borough	3	5	2	
Little Egg Harbor Township	1		3	
Long Beach Township	9	5	8	
Manchester Township	16		6	
Mantoloking Borough				
Ocean Township	2	2	4	
Ocean Gate Borough	4	1	7	
Pine Beach Borough	7		2	
Plumsted Township	34	17	25	1
Point Pleasant Borough	62	13	40	2
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	9	37	23	

OCEAN COUNTY—Continued - 1944

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Seaside Heights Borough	11	7	8	
Seaside Park Borough	9	3	12	1
Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington Borough	3	3	9	
South Toms River Borough			5	2
Stardford Township	20		2	
Surf City Borough	2		4	
Tuckerton Borough	20	14	25	
Union Township	12	7	22	
Total	754	431	570	28

PASSAIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bloomington Borough	54	13	30	6
Clifton City	896	211	441	26
Haledon Borough	42	42	69	4
Hawthorne Borough	79	45	135	10
Little Falls Township	91	45	37	2
North Haledon Borough	44	14	28	19
Passaic City	943	651	595	26
Paterson City	2221	1327	1641	75
Pompton Lakes Borough	67	53	41	7
Prospect Park Borough	82	52	56	5
Ringwood Borough	24	4	10	1
Totowa Borough	54	20	85	3
Wanaque Borough	73	30	39	4
Wayne Township	146	51	71	5
West Milford Township	51	16	18	1
West Paterson Borough	45	11	37	4
Total	6119	2997	3323	180

SALEM COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alloway Township	27	8	19	
Elmer Borough	22	9	12	3
Elsinboro Township	10	10	8	
Lower Alloways Creek Township	24	7	15	
Lower Penns Neck Township	132	22	41	8
Mannington Township	6	7	13	1
Oldmans Township	44	7	15	1
Penns Grove Borough	183	58	82	7
Pile-grove Township	25	10	11	1
Pittsgrove Township	41	9	19	1
Quinton Township	38	9	12	
Salem City	170	53	126	12
Upper Penns Neck Township	104	9	36	4
Upper Pittsgrove Township	36	5	18	1
Woodstown Borough	45	1	38	1
Total	834	226	467	45

SOMERSET COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bedminster Township	19	6	17	...
Bernards Township	57	19	31	...
Bernardsville Borough	54	24	33	1
Bound Brook Borough	206	83	82	6
Branchburg Township	29	21	17	1
Bridgewater Township	119	6	45	5
Far Hills Borough	10	4	4	...
Franklin Township	150	15	75	4
Green Brook Township	17	1	4	1
Hillsborough Township	40	12	36	2
Manville Borough	149	34	58	9
Millstone Borough	2	2	4	1
Montgomery Township	50	4	22	4
North Plainfield Borough	208	85	115	2
Peapack-Gladstone Borough	23	9	16	...
Raritan Borough	69	31	31	1
Rocky Hill Borough	13	2	6	...
Somerville Borough	196	97	110	1
South Bound Brook Borough	47	24	28	1
Warren Township	37	12	22	1
Watchung Borough	29	14	11	...
Total	1504	505	765	39

UNION COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clark Township	56	5	17	...
Cranford Township	300	104	134	5
Elizabeth City	1838	1037	1166	54
Fanwood Borough	49	8	25	2
Garwood Borough	111	22	30	5
Hillside Township	273	71	164	3
Kenilworth Borough	83	12	23	10
Linden City	567	164	198	18
Mountainside Borough	31	6	13	1
New Providence Borough	43	16	17	2
New Providence Township	49	9	22	...
Plainfield City	762	318	445	20
Railway City	349	162	138	2
Roselle Borough	349	100	110	9
Roselle Park Borough	130	44	98	2
Scotch Plains Township	313	24	37	4
Springfield Township	101	37	57	2
Summit City	307	118	41	4
Union Township	507	137	219	8
Westfield Town	349	184	183	9
Winfield Township	84	3	7	3
Total	6442	2529	3331	183

SUSSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Andover Borough	12	2	6	...
Andover Township	12	6	6	1
Branchville Borough	20	10	14	1
Byram Township	11	...	5	...
Frankford Township	24	1	13	1
Franklin Borough	81	28	35	2
Fredon Township	5	4	6	...
Green Township	8	4	7	...
Hamburg Borough	31	13	11	1
Hampton Township	5	...	9	...
Hopatcong Township	29	1	15	...
Hopatcong Borough	4	...	4	...
Lafayette Township	21	10	13	2
Montague Township	8	2	12	...
Newton Town	89	39	75	2
Ordensburg Borough	28	3	28	...
Sandriston Township	9	5	12	...
Sparta Township	35	28	17	...
Stanhope Borough	27	12	11	1
Stillwater Township	11	3	18	...
Sussex Borough	52	35	27	3
Vernon Township	34	13	16	1
Walpack Township	3	...	8	2
Wantage Township	45	4	18	...
Total	893	222	370	17

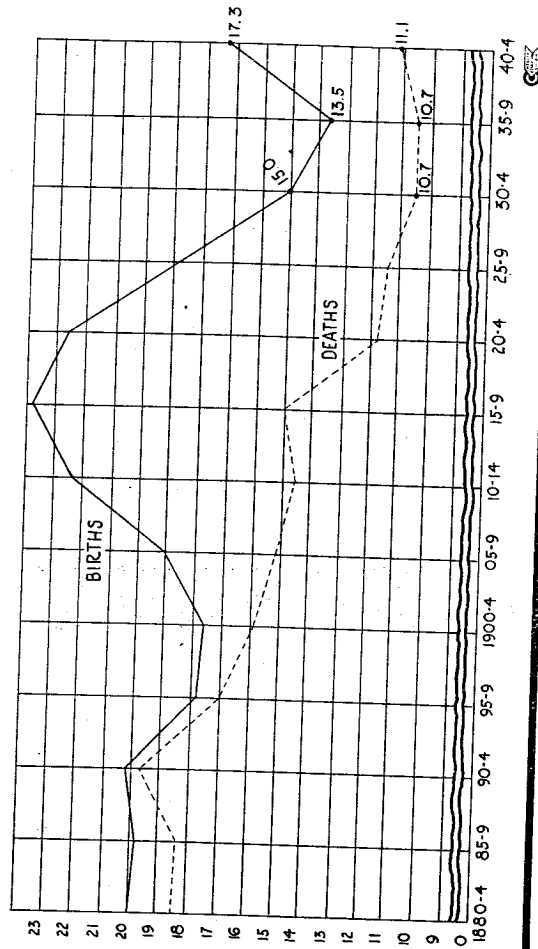
WARREN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allamuchy Township	5	...	11	1
Alpha Borough	45	25	22	3
Belvidere Town	45	13	38	5
Blairstown Township	22	13	22	...
Franklin Township	26	2	13	1
Frellingbush Township	11	2	7	...
Greenwich Township	24	20	15	1
Hackettstown Town	53	26	49	2
Hardwick Township	8	...	1	...
Harmony Township	22	5	10	1
Hope Township	7	3	1	...
Independence Township	15	10	17	...
Knowlton Township	17	4	15	...
Liberty Township	6	...	3	...
Lopatcong Township	3	...	7	...
Mansfield Township	12	5	14	...
Oxford Township	25	9	17	...
Pahaquarry Township	...	...	3	...
Phillipsburg Town	276	128	242	12
Pohatcong Township	21	12	13	...
Washington Borough	75	28	31	1
Washington Township	19	1	10	...
White Township	6	...	6	...
Total	755	311	602	29
State Total	73684	30084	47340	2567

TABLE 2—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1944

	AGE PERIODS													90 and over	Unknown		
	Total	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	1 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59			60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89
Deaths	47,840	2,267	202	143	83	65	3,060	241	611	1,282	1,939	4,294	7,043	10,819	10,031	5,532	718
Percentage of total..	105.0	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.5	0.5	1.3	2.7	4.1	9.0	16.8	22.9	23.1	11.7	1.5

NEW JERSEY
BIRTHS AND DEATHS
FIVE YEAR
AVERAGE RATES
1,000 POPULATION



Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for 1944 was 33.9 per 1,000 babies born alive. The rate for 1943 was 33.8 and the average annual rate for the five-year period 1939-43 was 34.9. 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 60.7. The colored races have shown high mortality rates ever since vital records were first collected and analyzed.

Maternal Mortality.—The rate of 1.6 for 1944 was 11.1% lower than the rate for 1943 and was the lowest since such rates were first computed in 1906. The average annual rate for the five-year period 1939-1943 was 2.4 per 1,000 live births. The colored maternal mortality rate for 1944 was 4.7.

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

CALENDAR YEAR	DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY				
	All Ages	Under one year		Under five years	
		Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
1904	35,298	7,472	21.2	10,927	31.0
1905	33,864	6,951	20.5	9,864	29.1
1906	35,670	7,773	21.8	11,246	31.5
1907	37,408	7,732	20.7	10,867	29.0
1908	35,597	7,823	22.0	10,869	30.5
1909	36,359	7,658	21.1	11,137	30.6
1910	39,494	8,352	21.1	11,648	29.5
1911	38,612	7,642	19.8	10,740	27.8
1912	37,772	7,457	19.7	10,309	27.3
1913	39,425	7,542	19.1	10,686	27.1
1914	39,967	7,431	18.6	10,278	25.7
1915	39,435	7,077	17.9	9,828	24.9
1916	43,376	7,348	16.9	11,188	25.8
1917	43,532	7,582	17.4	10,267	23.6
1918	60,852	8,372	13.8	13,709	22.5
1919	39,979	6,111	15.3	8,661	21.7
1920	40,820	6,672	16.3	9,569	23.4
1921	37,362	5,773	15.4	8,047	21.5
1922	40,086	5,864	14.6	8,371	20.9
1923	41,294	5,368	13.0	7,727	18.7
1924	40,531	5,359	15.5	7,344	21.3
1925	41,749	5,109	12.3	6,997	16.8
1926	44,396	5,090	11.5	7,442	16.8
1927	41,562	4,464	10.7	6,045	14.5
1928	44,555	4,600	10.3	6,438	14.4
1929	45,746	4,116	9.0	5,795	12.6
1930	43,190	3,870	9.0	5,205	12.1
1931	44,135	3,649	8.3	4,916	11.1
1932	42,826	3,089	7.2	4,049	9.4
1933	43,380	2,608	6.0	3,512	8.1
1934	43,547	2,686	6.2	3,518	8.1
1935	43,267	2,539	5.9	3,291	7.6
1936	44,659	2,383	5.3	3,039	6.8
1937	45,312	2,170	4.8	2,870	6.3
1938	44,045	2,228	5.1	2,810	6.4
1939	43,837	2,180	5.0	2,677	6.1
1940	45,206	2,094	4.6	2,506	5.6
1941	45,971	2,392	5.2	2,809	6.1
1942	46,270	2,535	5.5	2,958	6.4
1943	49,781	2,782	5.6	3,258	6.5
1944	47,340	2,567	5.4	3,060	6.5

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 One Month of Age	Rates per 1,000 Births	Deaths Under One Month of Age	Rates per 1,000 Births	Still-Births	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Live Births
1906	42,977	7,773	182.1	2,548	59	2,899	68	322	7.5
1907	43,000	7,822	182.2	2,602	58	2,630	59	289	6.5
1908	47,405	7,822	163.2	2,602	55	2,537	53	329	6.9
1909	47,508	7,658	161.2	2,601	53	2,537	50	377	7.9
1910	53,942	8,862	154.3	2,801	51	2,754	47	427	7.3
1911	58,133	7,642	131.4	2,887	49	2,953	49	415	6.9
1912	61,422	7,642	123.7	2,898	47	2,953	48	400	6.3
1913	65,403	7,431	113.6	2,995	45	2,970	47	388	5.9
1914	66,479	7,077	106.4	2,862	43	3,075	45	390	5.8
1915	70,211	7,848	104.7	3,076	43	3,221	45	383	5.4
1916	74,549	8,372	110.7	3,259	43	3,221	42	417	5.5
1917	70,935	8,111	103.1	2,668	38	3,042	42	472	6.1
1918	76,481	8,111	103.1	2,668	38	3,042	42	472	6.1
1919	78,172	6,773	78.8	2,880	36	3,242	41	464	6.0
1920	74,611	6,773	78.8	2,779	37	3,242	40	463	6.2
1921	74,611	6,773	78.8	2,779	37	3,242	40	463	6.2
1922	76,530	6,809	70.0	2,607	35	3,170	42	454	6.4
1923	76,530	6,809	70.0	2,607	35	3,170	42	454	6.4
1924	74,183	6,109	68.3	3,010	40	3,010	40	461	6.0
1925	72,569	5,090	60.8	3,074	33	3,074	42	384	5.4
1926	70,076	4,604	56.2	2,432	32	2,507	40	400	5.7
1927	68,207	4,116	50.2	2,233	32	2,507	40	390	5.7
1928	68,207	4,116	50.2	2,233	32	2,507	40	390	5.7
1929	68,207	4,116	50.2	2,233	32	2,507	40	390	5.7
1930	68,207	4,116	50.2	2,233	32	2,507	40	390	5.7
1931	64,078	3,649	56.9	2,064	32	2,878	40	378	5.6
1932	64,078	3,649	56.9	2,064	32	2,878	40	378	5.6
1933	60,922	2,938	48.2	1,802	29	2,843	38	351	5.1
1934	56,072	2,938	49.5	1,802	29	2,843	38	351	5.1
1935	54,841	2,689	48.9	1,634	29	2,623	36	289	4.8
1936	55,069	2,689	48.9	1,634	29	2,623	36	289	4.8
1937	54,145	2,359	43.6	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1938	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1939	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1940	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1941	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1942	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1943	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3
1944	50,002	2,359	47.2	1,560	28	1,905	34	240	4.3

TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS—1944

	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Deaths Under One Month	Stillbirths	Maternal Deaths
New Jersey	23	23	1.6
Atlantic County	23	26	4.1
Atlantic City	25	32	6.0
Bergen County	20	21	1.5
Burlington County	32	21	1.1
Camden County	23	21	3.0
Camden City	27	24	3.5
Cape May County	15	20	1.8
Cumberland County	24	26	2.7
Essex County	25	25	1.1
East Orange	22	27	..
Irvington	16	22	1.0
Newark	27	25	0.5
Gloucester County	23	21	1.4
Hudson County	22	23	1.4
Bayonne	19	31	0.8
Hoboken	14	15	..
Jersey City	26	22	1.9
Union City	23	25	..
Hunterdon County	13	21	..
Mercer County	35	23	2.5
Trenton	38	24	3.0
Middlesex County	22	18	1.8
Monmouth County	22	25	2.0
Morris County	18	14	1.3
Ocean County	25	31	..
Passaic County	23	27	0.6
Passaic City	21	20	1.1
Paterson	21	32	0.5
Salem County	29	34	2.3
Somerset County	16	22	2.0
Sussex County	22	17	1.7
Union County	21	23	1.4
Elizabeth	20	22	1.1
Warren County	23	24	1.3

TABLE 7.—BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
(EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS)—1944

	<i>Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>	<i>Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>	
New Jersey	75,652	2,567	34	Maplewood Township	293	4	14
Atlantic County	1,963	73	37	Millburn Township	171	4	23
Atlantic City	997	37	37	Montclair	695	18	26
Hammonton	136	7	52	Newark	7,805	299	38
Pleasantville	233	9	39	Nutley	454	13	29
Bergen County	7,574	204	27	Orange	700	25	36
Bergenfield	200	4	20	South Orange	203	4	20
Cliffside Park	281	6	21	West Orange	419	17	41
Englewood	340	14	41	Gloucester County	1,464	56	38
Fairview	128	2	16	Woodbury	188	3	16
Fort Lee	133	1	8	Hudson County	10,765	376	35
Garfield	468	10	21	Bayonne	1,332	36	27
Hackensack	387	12	31	Guttenberg	86	..	..
Lodi	257	7	27	Harrison	264	16	61
Lyndhurst Township	342	13	38	Hoboken	800	22	28
North Arlington	238	8	34	Jersey City	5,268	221	42
Ridgefield Park	191	6	31	Kearny	646	14	22
Ridgewood	237	4	17	North Bergen Township	587	13	22
Rutherford	235	8	34	Secaucus	99	3	30
Teaneck Township	428	3	7	Union City	832	28	34
Wallington	169	10	59	Weehawken Township	198	6	30
Burlington County	1,869	85	46	West New York	612	13	21
Burlington	238	11	46	Hunterdon County	533	13	24
Camden County	4,976	177	36	Mercer County	3,547	192	54
Audubon	225	5	22	Princeton	166	3	18
Camden	2,318	94	41	Trenton	2,001	115	58
Collingswood	236	10	42	Middlesex County	4,000	118	30
Gloucester City	187	5	27	Carteret	184	8	44
Haddonfield	193	3	16	Highland Park	161	1	6
Pennsauken Township	212	9	43	New Brunswick	679	14	21
Cape May County	548	18	33	Perth Amboy	674	25	37
Cumberland County	1,479	54	37	Sayreville	141	6	43
Bridgeton	367	23	63	South Amboy	162	6	37
Millville	282	9	32	South River	178	7	39
Vineland	139	6	43	Woodbridge Township	564	15	27
Essex County	15,077	509	34	Monmouth County	3,433	111	32
Belleville	540	20	37	Asbury Park	305	7	23
Bloomfield	814	23	28	Long Branch	476	11	23
East Orange	1,229	37	30	Neptune Township	204	7	34
Irvington	975	21	22	Red Bank	279	13	47

	<i>Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>
Morris County	2,323	62	27
Dover	189	9	48
Madison	154	..	..
Morristown	261	1	38
Ocean County	754	26	35
Passaic County	5,119	180	35
Clifton	956	26	27
Hawthorne	194	10	52
Passaic	943	26	28
Paterson	2,221	75	34
Salem County	934	45	48
Salem City	170	12	71
Somerset County	1,504	39	26
Bound Brook	206	6	29
North Plainfield	208	2	10
Somerville	196	1	5
Sussex County	593	17	29
Union County	6,442	183	28
Cranford Township	300	5	17
Elizabeth	1,838	54	29
Hillside Township	273	10	37
Linden	567	18	32
Plainfield	762	20	26
Rahway	349	9	26
Roselle	349	9	26
Roselle Park	130	2	15
Summit	307	8	26
Union Township	507	9	18
Westfield	349	15	43
Warren County	755	29	38
Phillipsburg	276	12	44

Typhoid Fever.—The number of deaths was eight and the death rate was 0.2 per 100,000 population. In 1943 there were five deaths and the rate was 0.1. The New Jersey rate was low compared with the United States rate of 0.4. 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.

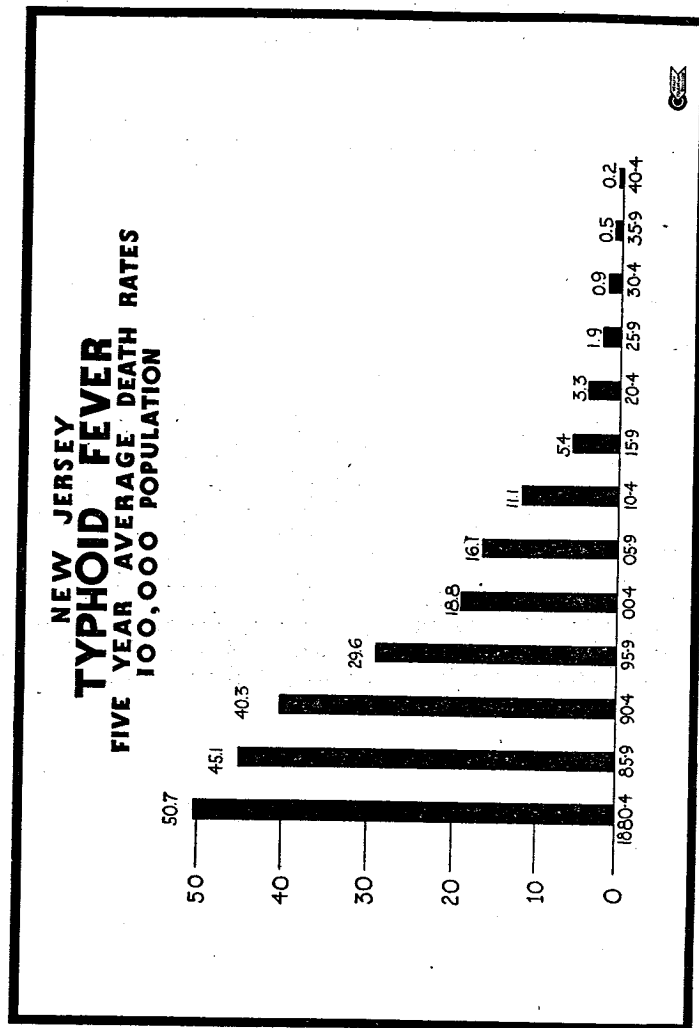


TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF U. S. AND IN N. J. FOR 10 YEARS

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Registration area of the United States	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
New Jersey	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

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

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Atlantic	5.8	4.3	1.4	1.4	2.4	8.8	...	1.6	...	...
Bergen	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	...	0.2	0.5	...	...	...
Burlington .....	...	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	1.1	0.3	0.7	...	1.2	...	0.4	...	0.4	...
Cape May	6.2	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland .....	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	1.4	1.4
Essex	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...
Gloucester .....	...	1.2	1.2	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	1.3
Hudson .....	...	0.2	0.1	0.6	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	0.5
Hunterdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...
Mercer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex .....	...	1.0	...	0.5	...	1.0	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	1.2	0.6	3.6	...	0.4	0.9	0.5	...	0.4	...
Morris .....	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
Ocean .....	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Passaic	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.3
Salem .....	...	5.5	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset	1.4	2.8	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...
Sussex .....	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union .....	...	0.2	2.8	...	...	0.8	0.3	...	...	0.3
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

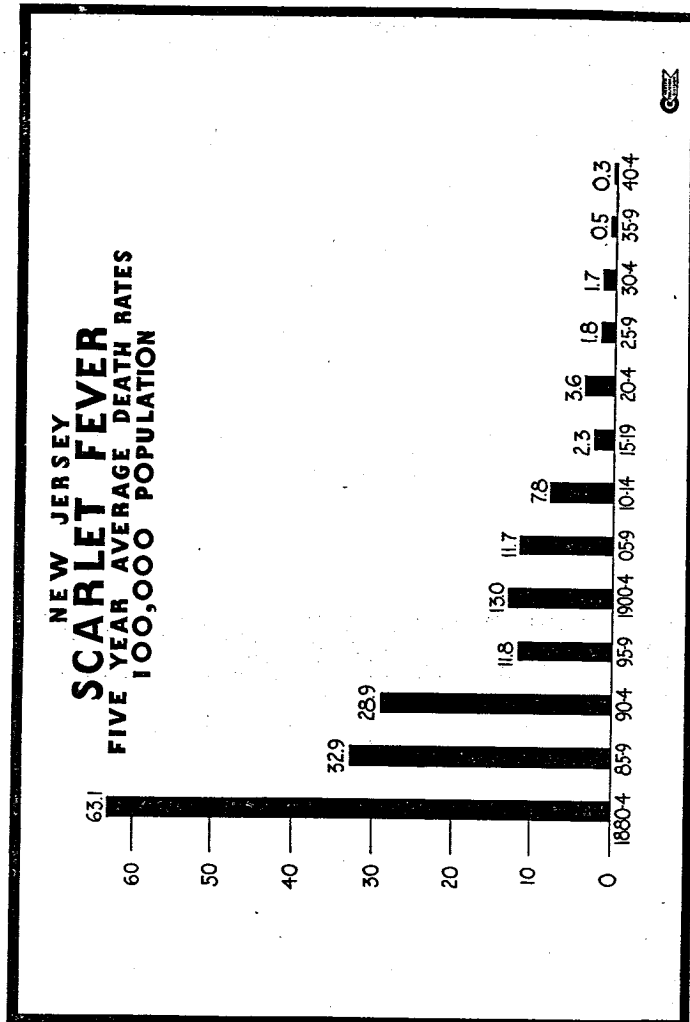
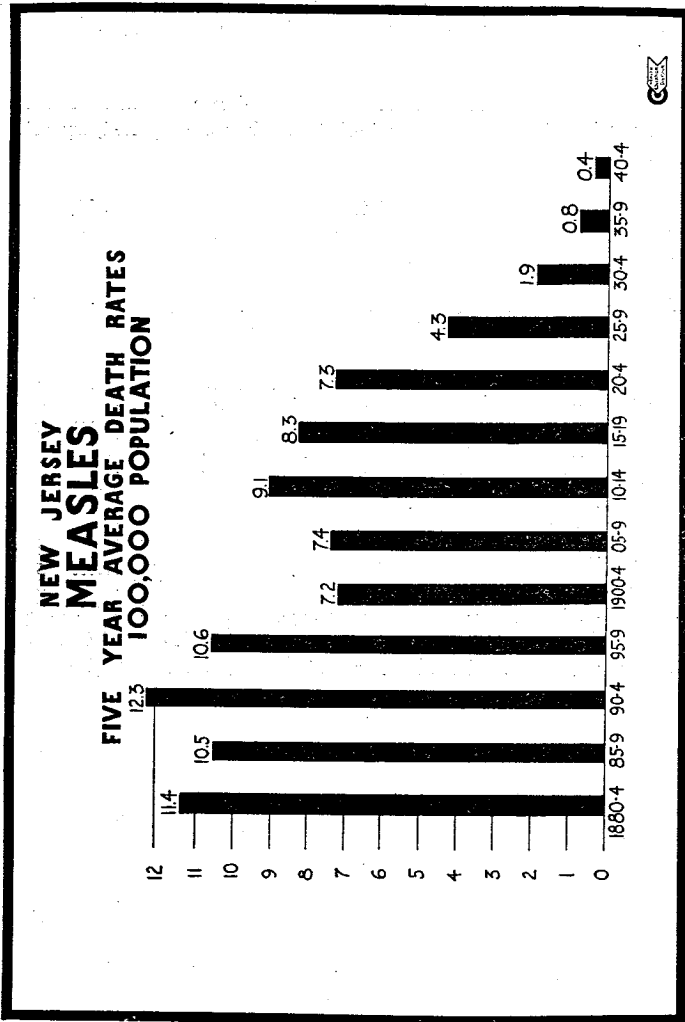
Smallpox.—No deaths from smallpox have occurred in New Jersey since 1925, when as in 1924 the disease was prevalent in epidemic form in certain sections of the State.

Measles.—Eleven deaths occurred from this disease, equivalent to a rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population. In 1943, 24 deaths were reported, equivalent to a rate of 0.6.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of deaths from scarlet fever was 11, equivalent to a rate of 0.3 per 100,000 population. The number for the previous year was 12 and the rate was 0.3.

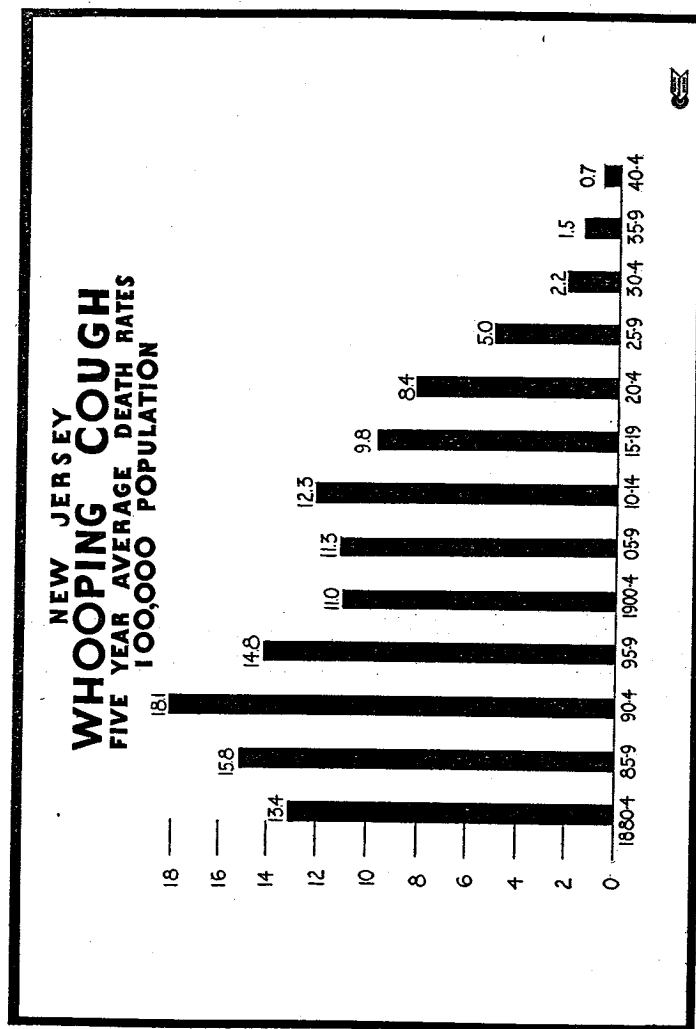
Malaria.—As the following figures show, deaths during recent years from this disease were practically negligible in the State:

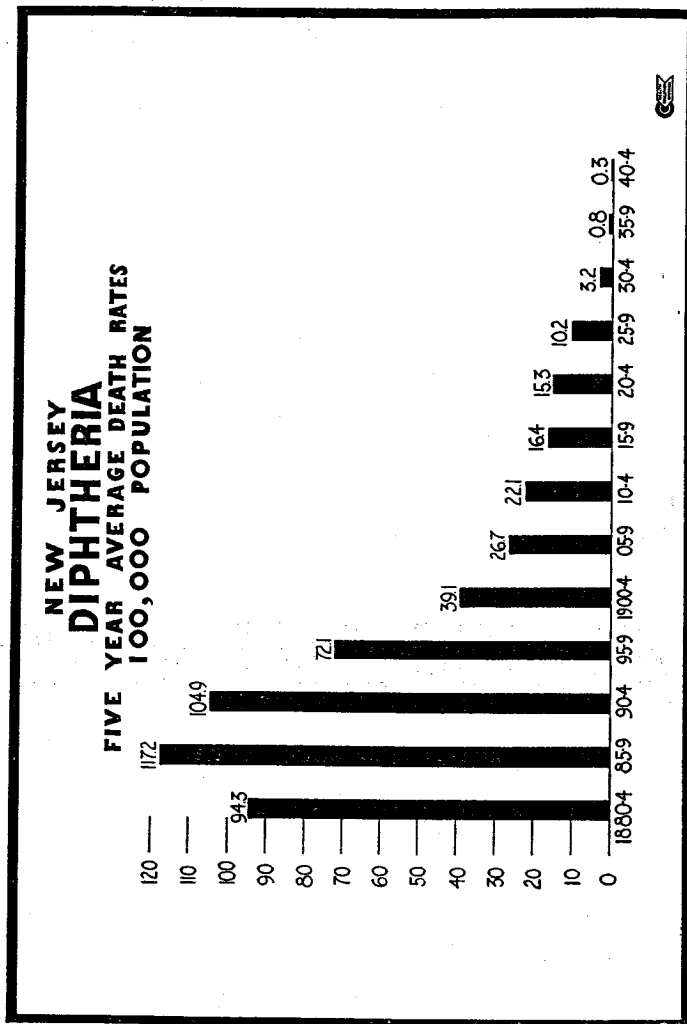
1879	268	1896	119	1913	11	1930	5
1880	293	1897	132	1914	10	1931	0
1881	431	1898	82	1915	17	1932	3
1882	379	1899	96	1916	10	1933	1
1883	290	1900	84	1917	5	1934	0
1884	230	1901	50	1918	13	1935	6
1885	209	1902	36	1919	2	1936	3
1886	243	1903	40	1920	5	1937	0
1887	217	1904	47	1921	10	1938	1
1888	264	1905	21	1922	3	1939	1
1889	203	1906	33	1923	2	1940	0
1890	195	1907	29	1924	6	1941	0
1891	180	1908	30	1925	3	1942	3
1892	198	1909	25	1926	2	1943	2
1893	148	1910	25	1927	2	1944	0
1894	162	1911	25	1928	3		
1895	144	1912	29	1929	5		



Whooping Cough.—This disease caused ten deaths during 1944; for 1943 the number was 38 and for 1942, 45. The 1944 death rate was 0.2 per 100,000 population.

Diphtheria.—During 1944 only five persons died from diphtheria and laryngeal croup, equivalent to a rate of 0.1 per 100,000 population. 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 1944 was decidedly favorable when compared with the 1944 rate for the United States, which was 0.9.





Tuberculosis.—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1944 was 1,838 of which 1,712 were deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The death rates per 100,000 population were 44.1 and 41.1 respectively. The rates for 1943 were 45.2 and 42.2.

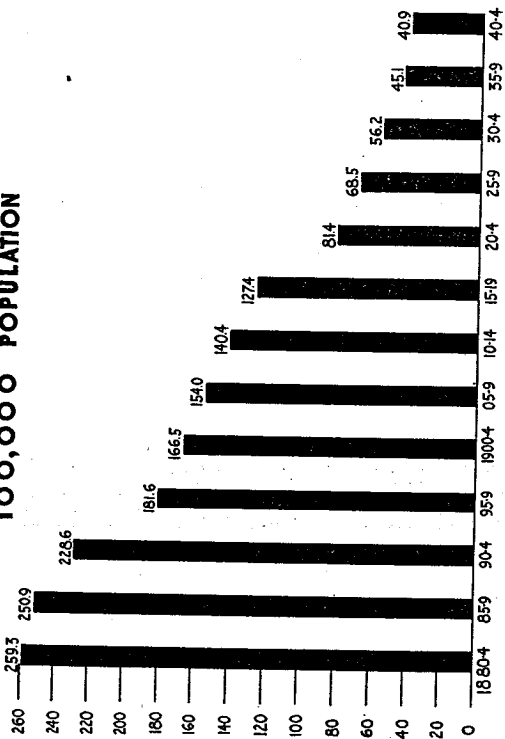
White.—The number of deaths of white persons from all forms of tuberculosis was 1,441. This was equivalent to a rate of 36.6 per 100,000 white population. Similar figures for 1943 were 1,483 and 37.1.

Colored.—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 397 and the rate 173.2 per 100,000 of colored population. Similar figures for 1943 were 430 and 184.6.

Rates for tuberculosis of the respiratory system and other forms of tuberculosis, by color, may be obtained by reference to Table 15.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer and other malignant growths for 1944 was 6,882 and the death rate was 165.1 per 100,000 population compared with 152.9 for the previous year. The mortality from the disease, with few exceptions, has steadily increased since the time records were first kept in New Jersey. This may be due, in some measure, to the increasing age of the population and also to more accurate diagnosis of the disease by physicians.

NEW JERSEY TUBERCULOSIS - RESPIRATORY SYSTEM FIVE YEAR AVERAGE DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION



NEW JERSEY CANCER FIVE YEAR AVERAGE DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION

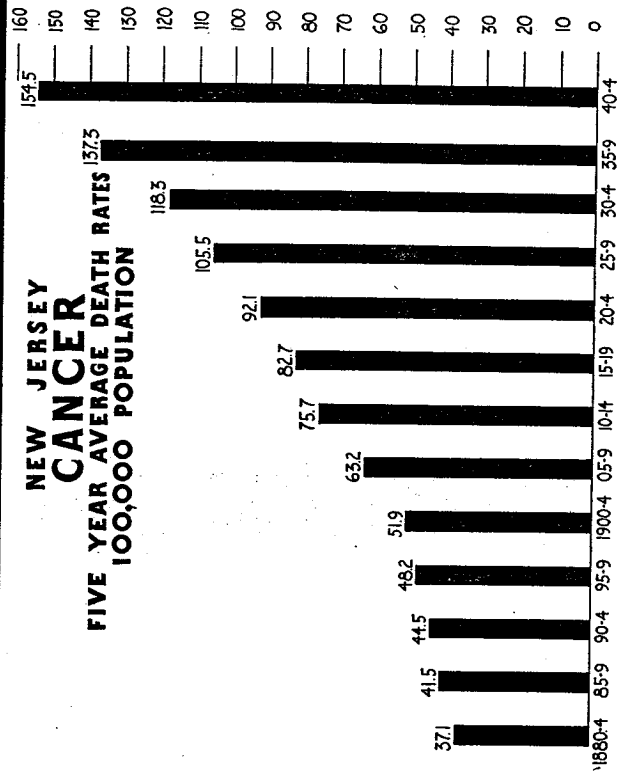


TABLE 19A.—DEATHS FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS BY PART OF BODY AFFECTED AND COLOR OF DECEASED—NEW JERSEY, 1944

	Total		White		Colored	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx	189	33	178	33	11	..
Lip	14	2	14	2	..	..
Tongue	51	10	47	10	4	..
Mouth	29	6	29	6	..	..
Jaw bone	29	6	25	9	4	..
Unspecified parts of the buccal cavity	2	..	2	..	..	..
Pharynx	64	6	61	6	3	..
Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum	1771	1525	1673	1487	98	38
Esophagus	118	30	106	27	12	3
Stomach	626	419	688	397	38	23
Duodenum	10	3	8	5	2	0
Rectum and anus	206	194	245	188	11	6
Intestines (except duodenum and rectum)	404	528	394	503	10	25
Liver and biliary passages	177	195	182	188	15	7
Pancreas	13	12	128	110	6	2
Mesentery and peritoneum	19	21	10	24	4	..
Other and unspecified sites	28	21	27	18	1	3
Cancer of the respiratory system	498	120	482	117	16	3
Larynx	7	11	7	11	3	..
Trachea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchus	96	12	94	11	2	1
Lung	298	87	289	85	9	2
Plura	7	..	5	..	2	..
Mediastinum and unspecified sites	16	9	15	9	..	..
Cancer of the uterus	..	550	..	483	..	67
Other and unspecified sites	..	209	..	187	..	22
Cancer of other female genital organs	..	341	..	306	..	35
Ovary	..	210	..	205	..	5
Uterian tube and parametrium	..	179	..	179	..	3
Vagina	..	11	..	10	..	1
Vulva	..	19	..	19	..	1
Other and unspecified sites	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cancer of the breast	..	9	..	705	..	..
Cancer of the male genital organs	..	309	..	296	..	13
Scrotum	..	288	..	273	..	12
Testes	..	20	..	20	..	1
Penis	..	4	..	3	..	1
Other and unspecified sites	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of the urinary organs	..	245	..	139	..	28
Kidney	..	60	..	30	..	6
Bladder	..	185	..	97	..	3
Other and unspecified sites	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of the skin (except vulva and scrotum)	..	62	..	40	..	1
Cancer of the brain and other parts of the central nervous system (including glioma, except when specified as benign)	..	54	..	48	..	2
Other and unspecified cancers of the brain and central nervous system	..	27	..	24	..	2
Cancer of other and unspecified organs	..	186	..	180	..	171
Adrenal gland	..	2	..	1	..	2
Bone (except jaw bone and accessory sinuses)	..	33	..	40	..	38
Thyroid gland	..	7	..	21	..	20
Other and unspecified accessory sinuses	..	138	..	116	..	182
Other and unspecified organs	..	6	..	3	..	6
Grand Totals	..	3823	..	8539	..	3106
						167
						109

Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness.—Thirty-three deaths were assigned to this classification for the year 1944. In 1922, which was the year that the deaths were first separately classified, there were 45 deaths. Twenty-six deaths were recorded in 1943.

Nephritis.—Deaths due to acute and chronic nephritis totaled 2,917, compared with 3,088 for the previous year.

Suicide.—While deaths by this means increased considerably during the period 1926 to 1932, a reversal of trend started in 1933 and continued through 1936. Deaths for 1944 showed a decrease of nine from the number for 1943. Of the various means employed, poisonous gases held first place with hanging or strangulation and firearms in second and third places respectively. The number of deaths by suicide for ten years follows:

1935	593	1940	664
1936	574	1941	598
1937	588	1942	537
1938	682	1943	492
1939	563	1944	483

TABLE 13A.—VIOLENT OR ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY, 1944
(International Classification Numbers 166-196)

SUICIDE BY SOLID OR LIQUID POISONS	106
Arsenic and compounds	6
Barbituric acid and derivatives	9
Cresol compounds	18
Mercury and compounds	11
Nuxvomica and strychnine	1
Carbonic acid and phenol	12
Other solid or liquid poisons	5
SUICIDE BY POISONOUS GASES	148
Illuminating gas	19
Motor vehicle exhaust gas	1
Other carbon monoxide gas	128
Other poisonous gases	1
SUICIDE BY OTHER MEANS	137
Hanging or strangulation	10
Drowning	40
Firearms and explosives	26
Cutting or piercing instruments	27
Jumping from high places	7
Crushing	1
Other or unspecified means	6
Infanticide (homicide of infants under 1 year of age)	63
Homicide by means of cutting or piercing instruments	23
Homicide by other means	2
Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	105
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	25
Collisions between automobiles and trams	61
Collisions between automobiles and street cars	8
Automobile accidents (except collisions with trams or street cars)	6
Motorcycle accidents (except collisions with automobiles)	6
STREET CAR AND OTHER ROAD-TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS	6
Street car accidents (except collisions with trams or motor vehicles)	7
Other road-transport accidents	100
Water-transport accidents	84
Air-transport accidents	1
Accidents in mines and quarries	1
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ACCIDENTS	8
Injury by agricultural machinery and vehicles	5
Injury by animals	3
Other agricultural accidents	5
Accidents involving forestry machinery and vehicles	1
Other forestry accidents	1
Other accidents involving machinery	23
Food poisoning	3
SUICIDE BY SOLID OR LIQUID POISONS	106
Illuminating gas	6
Motor vehicle exhaust gas	1
Other carbon monoxide gas	18
Other poisonous gases	11
ACUTE ACCIDENTAL POISONING BY SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS	1
Basilic acid and derivatives	7
Cresol compounds	1
Mercury and compounds	10
Nuxvomica and strychnine	90
Carbonic acid and phenol	95
Leads and lead compounds	37
Tobacco and derivatives	23
Narcotics	5
Methanol and other alcohols	9
Other and unspecified substances	10
Accidental burns (except due to conflagration)	90
Accidental mechanical suffocation	95
Accidental drowning	37
Accidental injury by firearms	23
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	5
Fall	807
Catastrophic deaths attributed to a catalysm regardless of their nature	8
Injury by animals (not specified as venomous or occurring in the course of agricultural and forestry operations)	1
Excessive cold	12
Excessive heat	18
Lightning due to electric currents (except lightning)	10
Poisoning (not specified as occurring in the course of agricultural and forestry operations)	17
OTHER ACCIDENTS	1
Preventive immunization, inoculation or vaccination	1
Other accidents	2
Lack of care of the newborn	2
Obstruction, suffocation or puncture by ingested objects	82
Other and unspecified accidents	82

TABLE 13B.—MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES IN NEW JERSEY
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT—1944

Total	647
Collision with	
Railroad train	25
Street car	1
Horse drawn vehicle	2
Motorcycle	4
Pedestrian	371
Bicycle	9
Other motor vehicle	98
Fixed object	68
Non-collision	65
Type not stated	4

TABLE 13C.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY BY IMMEDIATE CAUSE
OF DEATH AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE—1944

(International Classification Numbers 169-195)

	Total	Accident in				Other	Not Stated
		Home	Farm	Industrial Place	Public Place		
Total	2,577	934	33	256	1,202	3	149
Poisonous gas	158	144	..	7	3	..	4
Burns	189	108	2	29	37	..	13
Mechanical suffocation	36	29	..	2	4	..	1
Drowning	275	11	2	12	236	1	13
Cutting or piercing	7	3	..	4	..	..	..
Fall	849	554	9	65	167	..	54
Crushing, landslide	817	5	10	100	694	2	6
Electric currents	22	6	..	11	5	..	..
Other and unspecified injuries	224	74	10	26	56	..	58

These totals vary, in some instances, from figures in the other tabulations of accidental deaths. The deaths are classified by the immediate causes irrespective of the nature of the accidents.

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TABLE 13D.—DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY FROM CERTAIN TYPES OF ACCIDENTS
BY PLACE OF ACCIDENT—1944

(International Classification Numbers 169-195)

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
Total	2,577	647	807	185	172
Atlantic County	103	24	29	8	11
Bergen County	182	57	61	17	10
Burlington County	75	29	16	1	8
Camden County	143	46	42	15	15
Cape May County	107	5	3	2	5
Cumberland County	56	23	15	3	5
Essex County	432	101	186	32	10
Gloucester County	42	23	7	1	2
Hudson County	316	59	122	25	22
Hunterdon County	28	11	9	1	..
Mercer County	109	29	43	8	9
Middlesex County	150	46	37	16	15
Monmouth County	131	41	33	9	11
Morris County	90	18	22	12	9
Ocean County	51	8	8	3	2
Passaic County	153	50	48	10	10
Salem County	26	5	6	1	3
Somerset County	34	8	11	5	1
Sussex County	37	7	14	..	4
Union County	147	45	41	7	5
Warren County	36	6	9	1	2
Other States	14	4	4	..	..
Not stated	115	2	41	8	13

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 13E.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY BY MONTH OF DEATH—1944

(International Classification Numbers 169-195)

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
Total	2,577	647	807	185	172
January	292	58	75	17	5
February	219	54	58	17	7
March	212	66	66	19	6
April	163	31	60	17	10
May	206	47	70	17	16
June	191	43	53	10	26
July	219	50	66	10	45
August	213	46	65	15	29
September	181	46	69	13	7
October	211	52	73	16	11
November	206	64	67	14	..
December	264	90	85	20	10

TABLE 13F.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY BY AGE OF DECEASED—1944

(International Classification Numbers 169-195)

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
All ages	2,577	647	807	185	172
Under 5 years	164	22	15	32	11
5 to 9	86	33	8	11	19
10 to 14	82	23	3	8	33
15 to 19	100	38	5	5	16
20 to 24	177	37	4	8	19
25 to 64	1,129	380	228	79	54
65 and over	839	114	544	42	20

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF TOTAL DEATHS AND EACH SEX OF TOTAL, IN NEW JERSEY—1944

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
			Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	100.0	54	46
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	44	36
2	Plague	0.0	44	36
3	Scarlet fever	0.0	55	45
4	Whooping cough	0.0	50	50
5	Diphtheria	0.0	80	20
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3.6	67	33
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	0.3	55	45
8	Malaria	0.0	..	..
9	Syphilis	0.8	71	29
10	Influenza	0.5	54	46
11	Smallpox	0.0	45	55
12	Measles	0.0	100	0
13	Typhus fever	0.0	40	60
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	0.7	60	40
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	14.5	48	52
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	0.4	32	68
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	0.1	38	62
18	Diabetes mellitus	3.2	32	68
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	0.1	89	11
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	1.2	43	57
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	0.3	39	41
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	8.6	45	55
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	0.7	44	46
24	Diseases of the heart	34.6	56	44
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2.5	49	51
26	Bronchitis	0.2	60	40
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	3.8	60	40
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.7	60	40
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	0.5	52	48
30	Appendicitis	0.5	65	35
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1.7	55	45
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2.0	63	37
33	Nephritis	6.2	49	51
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	0.8	73	24
35	Puerperal infection	0.1	..	100
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	0.2	..	100
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	0.2	61	39
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	3.9	55	45
39	Senility, old age	0.5	44	56
40	Suicide	1.0	67	33
41	Homicide	0.2	74	26
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	1.8	78	22
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	8.8	63	37
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	0.1	64	36

TABLE 15—DEATH RATES, TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED, FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES, PER 100,000 TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY—1944

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 fevers	0.2	0.2	..
2	Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Scarlet fever	0.2	0.2	0.9
4	Whooping cough	0.2	0.2	0.9
5	Diphtheria	0.1	0.1	..
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	41.1	34.4	156.6
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3.0	2.2	16.6
8	Malaria	..	..	..
9	Syphilis	9.5	6.6	60.0
10	Influenza	5.4	4.9	13.5
11	Smallpox	..	..	..
12	Measles	0.2	0.3	0.4
13	Typhus fever	..	..	..
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	8.4	7.8	18.3
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	165.1	168.5	142.2
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	4.3	4.2	6.5
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1.3	1.3	1.7
18	Diabetes mellitus	35.8	36.0	33.6
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1.3	1.2	2.6
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	13.6	13.4	17.4
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	3.4	3.3	4.4
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	98.2	97.9	104.3
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	7.4	6.3	10.0
24	Diseases of the heart	393.5	396.5	342.0
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	28.1	28.1	28.8
26	Bronchitis	2.7	2.6	3.5
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	43.5	40.3	98.2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	8.3	8.3	8.3
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	6.2	5.7	15.3
30	Appendicitis	5.6	5.5	7.9
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	18.9	18.8	20.5
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	22.5	22.1	28.4
33	Nephritis	70.0	67.3	116.5
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	0.4	0.4	10.0
35	Puerperal infection	1.1	0.9	4.4
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1.8	1.5	7.0
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	2.1	2.0	3.9
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	43.9	41.1	92.5
39	Senility, old age	6.2	6.3	4.4
40	Suicide	11.6	12.1	3.1
41	Homicide	2.0	1.3	14.8
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	14.6	13.9	23.7
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	42.7	41.9	55.8
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1.2	1.1	3.1

TABLE 17—DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) FROM EACH CAUSE OF THE ARRANGED INTERNATIONAL LIST, BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1944—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH, SEX, AND COLOR	AGE PERIODS—YEARS																										
	All deaths	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	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	Age unknown	
24 Diseases of the heart—																											
Total	16402	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—White	8847	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—Colored	391	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—White	6311	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—Colored	306	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25 Other diseases of the circulatory system—																											
Total	1171	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—White	525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—Colored	571	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—White	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—Colored	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26 Bronchitis—																											
Total	111	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—White	62	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—Colored	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—White	41	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Females—Colored	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27 Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia—																											
Total	1811	282	59	25	7	7	874	14	12	16	15	19	29	47	74	82	147	157	144	172	162	150	130	77	31	31	
Males—White	943	177	17	11	2	3	109	6	6	11	10	7	10	26	34	46	74	70	65	75	74	70	65	36	12	12	
Males—Colored	171	15	6	3	1	1	51	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	10	10	15	11	10	8	8	7	6	3	1	1	
Females—White	634	31	26	10	3	4	33	1	1	3	4	5	13	10	22	10	28	20	31	35	36	34	30	14	17	17	
Females—Colored	89	18	4	1	1	1	23	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—																											
Total	844	11	4	2	3	1	28	3	3	2	15	10	10	17	24	33	21	42	30	31	23	23	14	6	4	4	
Males—White	194	6	2	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	6	4	6	7	16	23	15	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Males—Colored	131	5	3	2	2	1	12	2	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	3	5	15	13	14	12	6	4	4		
Females—White	181	5	3	2	2	1	12	2	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	3	8	15	13	14	12	6	4	4		
Females—Colored	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

29 Diarrhea and enteritis—																												
Total	209	185	13	2	2	1	268	3	2	3	1	2	1	4	5	7	5	2	2	8	6	4	4	2	2	2		
Males—White	119	89	7	1	1	1	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	17	15	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	142	76	5	1	1	1	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—Colored	18	9	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
30 Appendicitis—																												
Total	238	2	5	5	1	1	17	2	8	5	9	7	11	14	23	29	29	15	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—White	112	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	77	1	2	3	1	1	7	0	2	2	1	3	1	4	6	10	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—Colored	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
31 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages—																												
Total	788	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	8	21	28	49	70	117	87	98	105	86	65	46	9	4	4		
Males—White	463	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	358	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—Colored	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
32 Other diseases of the digestive system—																												
Total	900	18	6	6	3	3	13	6	5	9	21	22	29	38	63	91	104	119	111	91	70	59	53	0	0	0		
Males—White	500	13	4	1	1	1	27	0	3	3	8	8	12	15	25	36	42	44	35	26	16	14	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	17	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	321	3	2	2	1	1	6	5	2	6	8	10	8	11	25	29	35	42	34	40	24	15	18	3	3	3		
Females—Colored	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
33 Nephritis—																												
Total	2947	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—White	119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	1583	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—Colored	148	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
34 Other diseases of the urinary and genital system—																												
Total	308	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—White	286	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—Colored	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—White	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Females—Colored	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
35 Puerperal infection—																												
Total	46	9	18	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Males—White	95	1																										

TABLE 20-DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE (COUNTY FIGURES INCLUDE

Table with 13 columns (State Total, Atlantic County, Atlantic City, Hammonon, Pleasantville, Bergen County, Bergenfield, Cliffside Park, Englewood, Fairview, Fort Lee, Garfield) and rows listing various diseases from 1 to 53.

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1944

Table with 20 columns (Hackettstown, Lodi, Lyndhurst Twp., North Arlington, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Rutherford, Teaneck Twp., Wallington, Burlington County, Burlington, Camden County, Camden, Audubon, Collingswood, Gloucester City, Pennsauken Twp., Haddonfield, Cape May County, Cumberland County, Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland) and rows continuing the list of diseases from 1 to 53.

TABLE 20-DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE (COUNTY FIGURES INCLUDE

Table with columns for State Total, Atlantic County, Atlantic City, Hammondon, Pleasantville, Bergen County, Bergenfield, Cliffside Park, Englewood, Fairview, Port Lee, Garfield and rows for various causes of death like Cancer of the brain, Cancer of other organs, etc.

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1944-Continued

Table with columns for Hackettstown, Ledell, Lyndhurst Twp., North Arlington, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Rutherford, Trumbull Twp., Wallington, Burlington County, Burlington, Camden County, Camden, Audubon, Collingswood, Gloucester City, Pennsauken Twp., Haddonfield, Cape May County, Cumberland County, Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland and rows for the same causes of death as Table 20.

TABLE 20--DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE, DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST, IN THE (COUNTY FIGURES INCLUDE)

Table with columns for cause of death (e.g., 105. Diseases of the larynx) and 16 localities (e.g., Essex County, Berleffe, Bloomfield). Rows list various causes of death and corresponding death counts.

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1944--Continued

Table with columns for cause of death (e.g., 105. Diseases of the larynx) and 26 localities (e.g., Woodbury, Hudson County, Bayonne, etc.). Rows list various causes of death and corresponding death counts.

TABLE 22--TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
	ALL CAUSES	1088	710	644	176	149	73	84	9	4	13	53	43	67	80	250	427	459	180	28		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Scarlet fever																					
3	Dysentery																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	62	10	12	17	14																
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	6	3	1	2	1																
8	Malaria																					
9	Measles	10	5	2	6	3	1	1														
10	Scarlet fever	15	5	4	1	6																
11	Smallpox																					
12	Menstrual																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	6	6	3			1	1														
15	Chorea	222	82	106	23	12																
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	7	4	8																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Chronic meningitis																					
19	Chorea, melancholia	58	13	41	1	3																
20	Avitaminoses, other chronic diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	1																				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the nervous system	19	6	12			1	1														
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	150	6	8	1	1	2	1														
			50	68	10	12																
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	1	2																		
24	Diseases of the heart	682	201	19	31	43	1	1														
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	72	3	6																		
26	Brucellosis	4	3	3	1	1																
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	73	20	19	10	8	10	3														
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	4	3	2	2	4	1														
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	8	3	3																		
30	Dysentery	5	3	3																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	25	9	10	1	5																
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	41	20	10	1	4	2	3														
33	Nephritis	194	63	81	24	26																
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital organs	3	2	1																		
35	Eosinophil infection	4																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4																				
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	0	4	1																		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	51	22	17	9	8	40	61														
39	Senility, old age	17	10	7																		
40	Self-inflicted injuries	4	1	2																		
41	Homicide																					
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	12	8	2																		
43	Other accidents (excluding falls, scalds, burns, and automobile accidents excepted)	76	50	20	6	1	3	2	1	4	13	2	3	8	6	12	11	11				
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1	1																			

Estimated Population, 107,401.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,088.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 15.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Authorized International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		Colored		Age Periods															
		White		Colored		Age Periods															
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
1	ALL CAUSES	3065	1487	1259	171	148	177	215	14	16	36	81	131	106	133	531	681	671	400	58	.....
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	11	25	33	17	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	All other forms of tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Infantile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Cholera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cholera or other purratic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cancer and other neoplasms of unspecified nature	406	188	189	17	12	1	1	1	1	5	15	21	14	100	118	91	35	31	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chronic meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Chronic or other alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	14	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	108	130	131	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	11	21	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	322	428	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	18	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bronchitis	153	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	125	60	32	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	19	13	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	15	3	4	1	5	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	45	24	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	70	28	18	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	202	114	131	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other disease of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, prema- ture birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of child age	134	65	15	12	121	131	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Scalds and burns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	27	16	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (fire, falls, drowning, lightning, and other accidents excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	107	50	30	6	8	14	8	8	3	10	5	5	3	13	9	15	17	2	.....	.....
45	Unspecified	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated Population, 254,088. Total Resident Deaths, 3,006. Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	White		Colored		Age Periods											90 and Over					
		All Deaths		Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69		70 to 79	80 to 89			
		Male	Female																			
1	ALL CAUSES	922	449	407	36	30	54	63	2	2	6	20	33	30	43	120	185	240	141	17	Unknown	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1																		
2	Diagnose																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Diphtheria																					
5	Diphtheritic cough																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	24	11	7	4	2	1	1														
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	1																		
8	Malaria																					
9	Infants	13	4	2	4	2	1	2														
10	Infants	14	4	2	4	2	1	2														
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	4	4																			
15	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	4	4																			
16	Nonmalignant tumors of unspecified nature	118	52	61	2	3	1	1														
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	4	1	3																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	33	10	22		1																
19	Acute alcoholism	3	2	1																		
20	Acute infectious diseases	6	4	2																		
21	Diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	6	4	2																		
22	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	2	2																		
23	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	105	43	57	3	2																
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	285	102	144	4	6	2	3														
25	Diseases of the heart	222	100	116	1	1																
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	31	15	14	1	1	7	9														
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	2	2																			
28	Diphtheritic respiratory system	2	2																			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2																			
30	Appendicitis	16	7	8	1																	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	21	13	6	2	1																
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	70	33	36	3	4																
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	6	3	2	1																	
34	Puerperal infection	2	2																			
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2	2																			
36	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and cartilages	1	1																			
37	Organs of movement	1	1																			
38	Congenital malformations and deformity, prematurity and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	38	17	18	1	2	28	38														
39	Senility, old age	11	5	5	1																	
40	Suicide	4	3	1																		
41	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	1	1																			
42	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	22	17	5																		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	30	15	9	4	2	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	8				
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																					

Estimated Population, 73,370.

Total Resident Deaths, 922.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.6.

TABLE OF DEATHS IN IRVINGTON FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods																		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Age Periods																		
								Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown				
1	ALL CAUSES	274	200	1	1	21	26	3	2	3	3	4	13	21	21	38	91	122	130	161	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Tuberculosis of other forms of tuberculis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Epidemic typhus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Typhus fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified origin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases, diseases of the heart and blood vessels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Menigitis (meningeococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of the heart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Bronchitis and other pneumonias	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Other diseases of the respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Diarrhea and enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Appendicitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Diseases of the digestive system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Prepuce infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and cartilage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Organs of movement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Concussions, contusions, and lacerations of the body, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Senility, old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Unspecified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Unspecified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1940 Census Population, 55,328.

Total Resident Deaths, 541.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN NEWARK FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		Cohored		Age Periods															
		White		Colored		Age Periods															
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
1	ALL CAUSES	1878	2553	1880	404	346	200	348	28	41	48	170	284	255	349	948	1175	1038	454	52	Unknown
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	285	172	12	70	90	2	3	4	12	4	31	58	98	38	88	30	8	2	2	2
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	285	172	12	70	90	2	3	4	12	4	31	58	98	38	88	30	8	2	2	2
8	Malaria	56	18	10	17	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	11	8	13	8	6	1	1	1
9	Septicemia	12	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Septicemia	12	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	47	24	10	10	4	7	12	1	3	1	2	7	5	3	5	4	1	1	1	1
16	Nonmalignant tumors	700	552	590	24	37	7	31	46	60	178	197	143	43	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	21	8	10	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Chorea, chorea, and chorea	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Chorea, chorea, and chorea	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	AVITAMINOSES, other general diseases	10	7	11	5	11	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	81	22	36	6	7	2	6	8	8	2	8	6	3	5	12	20	13	1	1	1
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	13	8	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	47	20	13	6	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the heart	1802	957	683	88	74	21	4	2	1	5	15	15	24	18	24	40	40	210	30	30
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	118	45	53	11	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	184	118	108	22	10	32	35	8	1	2	3	11	7	12	27	30	27	11	1	1
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	45	25	18	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Diarrhea and enteritis	27	8	12	4	3	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Disorders of the liver and biliary passages	36	23	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Other diseases of the digestive system	100	55	32	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Nephritis	102	54	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the urinary and genital organs	208	110	117	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Pneumonia infection	60	40	10	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
35	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and accessory organs	8	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
36	Constitutional malformations and disability during year of life, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	222	88	74	30	215	231	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Senility, old age	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Senility, old age	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Senility, old age	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Senility, old age	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	Senility, old age	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	71	47	17	5	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	0	14	18	4	1	1	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	180	109	87	16	7	5	12	3	0	12	8	12	13	28	29	35	20	2	2	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total Resident Deaths, 5,188. Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.1. 1940 Census Population, 429,790.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Addressed International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods													
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
	ALL CAUSES	897	538	41	32	56	60	5	4	4	28	25	28	39	140	191	222	121	54		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1																		
2	Dysentery	1																			
3	Cholera	1																			
4	Whooping cough	1																			
5	Diphtheria	2	1																		
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	27	10	5	5																
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	8	1	2																	
8	Scarlet fever	1																			
9	Syphilis	1																			
10	Influenza	7	3	2																	
11	Smallpox	1																			
12	Measles	1																			
13	Scarlet fever	1																			
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	17	1																		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	116	57	48	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	32	21	35	15	1			
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	1																			
17	Chorea, chorea minor and foot lock	1																			
18	Diabetes mellitus	1																			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	0	1																	
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	9	1	6																	
21	Myocardial infarction (heart attack) and diseases of the apical cord	4	4																		
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	70	22	42	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	21	11	11	10	2		
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5	0																		
24	Disease of the heart	298	102	11	16																
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	18	2	1																	
26	Myocardial infarction	4	2	1																	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	40	8	3	6	8															
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	1																		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	7	4																		
30	Dysentery	1																			
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	11	8																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	11	8	5	1	1	1														
33	Nephritis	9	4	5	1	1															
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital organs	10	5	3	1	1															
35	Puerperal infection	2																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1																			
37	Other diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	1																			
38	Congenital malformations and debility (pre-natal, per-natal, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life)	39	14	18	1	6	38	38													
39	Senility, old age	4	3	1																	
40	Senility, old age	4	3	1																	
41	Fromelets	2	1																		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	19	14	3	1	1															
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	26	11	9	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Causes of death, ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																				

Estimated Population, 74,768.

Total Resident Deaths, 807.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN JERSEY CITY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods										90 and Over			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59		60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89
1	ALL CAUSES	387	1803	1465	130	80	235	14	18	20	88	100	146	251	639	847	745	275	38		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1																	
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Diphtheria																				
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	170	105	41	14	14	3	6	26	42	18	10	30	16	30	16	15	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	14	22	6	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1				
8	Scarlatina	27	15	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
9	Scarlatina	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
10	Influenza																				
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other febrile or parasitic diseases	23	14	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
15	Cancer and other neoplasms	353	278	257	12	6	3	3	3	4	17	36	389	137	186	111	11	11	11	11	11
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3	6	7																	
17	Chronic pneumonia and gont																				
18	Diphtheria																				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1030	30	71	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	4	4																		
21	Measuritis (meningococci) and diseases of the nervous system	40	20	11	1	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	10	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	8	5	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	6	10	15	6	6	6	6	6	6
23	Other diseases of the nervous system n.e.c. sense	284	1361	1460	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Other diseases of the heart	31	17	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Diseases of the circulatory system	1211	622	529	19	30	21	3	2	4	16	35	52	65	241	344	337	135	11		
26	Myocarditis and bronchopneumonia	78	30	23	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	108	80	64	16	8	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	20	8	11	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Antritis and enteritis	23	17	8	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	47	31	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	70	44	29	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	120	64	53	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
33	Nephritis	22	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	16	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Puerperal infection	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	15	8	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	145	68	59	12	5	143	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	21	16	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
39	Accidents, old age	145	68	59	12	5	143	144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
41	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	21	16	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	30	23	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles) (excluding deaths (suicide, homicide, and manslaughter) and deaths of unknown or unspecified cause)	100	78	41	9	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1940 Census Population, 301,173.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,487.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION CITY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods															
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
053	ALL CAUSES	362	288	2	1	28	34	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	22	33	102	100	107	77	9		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																						
2	Plague																						
3	Scarlet fever																						
4	Whooping cough																						
5	Diphtheria																						
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	25	4																				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																						
8	Malaria																						
9	Syphilis	3	1																				
10	Smallpox																						
11	Measles																						
12	Scarlet fever																						
13	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	2																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases																						
15	Other malignant tumors	169	57																				
16	Newly diagnosed tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	5	1																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	5	1																				
18	Diabetes mellitus	26	9																				
19	Alcoholism or acute alcoholism	1	1																				
20	Arteriosclerosis (arteriosclerotic diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings)	10	5																				
21	Meningitis (meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord																						
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	17	27																				

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	2																				
24	Diseases of the heart	139	93																				
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	8	10																				
26	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	23	12																				
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1																				
28	Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1																				
29	Appendicitis, the liver and biliary passages	11	1																				
30	Other diseases of the digestive system	16	11																				
31	Nephritis	30	13																				
32	Other diseases of the urinary and genital organs	5	4																				
33	Puerperal infection																						
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium																						
35	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints																						
36	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	24	10																				
37	Senility, old age	13	11																				
38	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	8	6																				
39	Other violent or accidental deaths (excluding those due to motor-driven vehicles)	15	10																				
40	Causes of death ill-defined, or unspecified																						

1940 Census Population, 56,173.

Total Resident Deaths, 683.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	48	219	1	1	13	18	6	1	12	11	10	12	58	92	111	114	106				
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1																				
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Diphtheria																					
5	Whooping cough																					
6	Pneumonia																					
7	Other diseases of the respiratory system																					
8	All other forms of tuberculosis																					
9	Measles																					
10	Scarlet fever																					
11	Scarlet fever																					
12	Scarlet fever																					
13	Scarlet fever																					
14	Scarlet fever																					
15	Scarlet fever																					
16	Scarlet fever																					
17	Scarlet fever																					
18	Scarlet fever																					
19	Scarlet fever																					
20	Scarlet fever																					
21	Scarlet fever																					
22	Scarlet fever																					

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	1	1																		
24	Diseases of the heart	182	110	72																		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	9	4																		
26	Bronchitis and pneumonia	16	11	11																		
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	1																		
28	Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1	1																		
29	Appendicitis	1	1	1																		
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1	1	1																		
31	Diseases of the digestive system	15	9	6																		
32	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	16	5	11																		
33	Nephritis (nephritis) and other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	5	4	1																		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	11	1	10																		
35	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	1	1																		
36	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	1	1																		
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1	1	1																		
38	Congenital malformations and injuries due to mechanical causes preceding the first year of life	9	7	2																		
39	Scalds, old age	11	10	1																		
40	Stupeur	1	1	1																		
41	Other accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	8	6	2																		
42	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	19	8	11																		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	1	1	1																		
44	Unspecified	2	1	1																		

Estimated Population, 34,246.

Total Resident Deaths, 488.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 14.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths				White		Colored		Age Periods															
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
		2352	1133	983	116	113	192	214	13	7	18	54	97	85	127	441	483	534	200	32					
1	ALL CAUSES	2352	1133	983	116	113	192	214	13	7	18	54	97	85	127	441	483	534	200	32					
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1																					
2	Plague																								
3	Scarlet fever	1																							
4	Diphtheria	1																							
5	Whooping cough	1																							
6	Diphtheria	1																							
7	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	111	61	31	18	4	1	2		3	13	22	10	11	81	15	4								
8	All other forms of tuberculosis	15	4	4	1	1																			
9	Brain	2	1	1																					
10	Infarction	2	1	1																					
11	Smallpox	0	4	2																					
12	Measles	0	4	2																					
13	Typhus fever	0	4	2																					
14	Other febrile or parasitic diseases	13	4	5	2	2																			
15	Cancer not of the respiratory system	302	122	168	9	13	1	1	1	1	4	10	14	26	73	74	01	35	1						
16	Nonmalignant tumor or tumor of nature unspecified	7	2	5																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	0	0																					
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout	0	17	45	4	4																			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	1	1																					
20	AVitaminosis, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	10	8	8	3	0	11																		
21	Malaria (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	7	4	2																					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	212	76	121	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4

24	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	30	6	10	2	2	3																		
25	Diseases of the heart	817	424	358	28	27	1	8	1	2	4	11	15	19	30	152	203	244	111	12					
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system	81	31	48	4	3	1	1																	
27	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	5	5	10	0	0	0	0																	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	102	54	55	10	2	2	4																	
29	Influenza and enteritis	21	14	5	2	4	43	45																	
30	Appendicitis	47	23	18	2	4	43	45																	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	4	4	1																					
32	Diseases of the pancreas and accessory organs	4	0	1	3	1	1																		
33	Nephritis	32	19	11																					
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	135	71	40	7	6																			
35	Diabetes mellitus	10	8	2																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2																							
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	7																							
38	Diseases of movement and ability	4	3	1																					
39	Causes of death and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	107	58	33	8	8	100	107																	
40	Sufficiency, old age	8	4	4																					
41	Senility, old age	24	16	7	1	1																			
42	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	27	10	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	4	3	4							
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	72	35	27	7	3	1	5	5	1	2	0	3	2	0	10	17	0	5						
44	Unspecified	1	1	1																					

Estimated Population, 196,424. Total Resident Deaths, 2,835. Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN TRENTON FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods											90 and Over	Unknown		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89				
																					716	644	78	74	10	127	10	5	12	38	65	53	90	307	308	366	180	17
1	ALL CAUSES	1312	716	644	78	74	10	127	10	5	12	38	65	53	90	307	308	366	180	17	Unknown	
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Plague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	All other forms of the respiratory system	83	46	31	13	3	1	2	0	17	7	6	29	10	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
8	Tuberculosis	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	All other forms of tuberculosis	29	15	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other fections or venereal diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Other infections or venereal diseases	102	52	49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Cerebrovascular disease and gout	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Diphtheria mellitus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Meningitis (meningococcus) and diseases of the spinal cord	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	131	40	72	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	0	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the heart	624	261	224	18	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	48	17	28	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Bronchitis and bronchopneumonia	96	39	15	7	5	14	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	16	10	4	2	1	2	3	29	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Diarrhea and enteritis	30	14	11	2	3	29	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Appendicitis	4	3	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	30	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Other diseases of the digestive system	84	38	37	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Nephritis	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement and disability	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Organic diseases of the mental system	64	30	22	5	7	63	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Organic diseases of the mental system	15	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Organic diseases of the mental system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	10	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	46	25	10	5	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	Other violent or accidental deaths (enforceably reported)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Other violent or accidental deaths (enforceably reported)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (enforceably reported)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Causes of death ill-defined or unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1940 Census Population, 124,697.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,512.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.1.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods																			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown					
																							2108	907	51	85	81
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																										
2	Chague fever																										
3	Scarlet fever																										
4	Whooping cough																										
5	Diphtheria																										
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	76	44	29	1	2		2	1	5	10	20	1	9	15	1	1										
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	4	3	1	0	0		0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	1										
8	Scrophulous																										
9	Smallpox																										
10	Measles																										
11	Scarlet fever																										
12	Whooping cough																										
13	Diphtheria																										
14	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10	11	7	1	1		1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	
15	All other forms of tuberculosis	311	145	163	2	1		1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	4	1	3	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	18	1	17	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	Diphtheria	7	15	6	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	8	2																								
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	13	0	7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	Meningitis (meningococcal) and diseases of the brain	11	5	6	0	0		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	104	71	100	2	0		4	5	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	0	23	50	31	6

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of the head	10	9	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
24	Other diseases of the heart	732	403	311	8	7		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	35	18	17																								
26	Bronchitis	4	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	94	52	34	0	2		19	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	24	1	1																								
29	Other diseases of the heart	4	1	1																								
30	Appendicitis	9	6	3				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	40	20	18	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	400	258	138	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	134	74	64	3	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	18	16	2				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
35	Puerperal infection	1	1	1																								
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	6		6																								
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	2	1	1																								
38	Concussional injuries and lacerations of the head, face, neck, and limbs, and diseases peculiar to the head, face, neck, and limbs	84	47	36	2	3		80	83	1																		
39	Scalds, burns, and diseases peculiar to the head, face, neck, and limbs	35	23	12	4	1																						
40	Suicide	11	6																									
41	Homicide	35	25	8	2																							
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	100	67	30	7	2		2	6	0	4	5	11	7	4	0	15	18	0	4								
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	4	1	3																								
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																											

Estimated Population, 224,139.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,198.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	2520	1004	1001	133	100	111	132	7	0	17	00	70	73	118	304	524	501	516	42		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough	1																				
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	74	98	16	10	10	2	1	2	2	10	15	8	6	13	12	7	1				
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	0	1	1	2	1																
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	22	7	5	8	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2		
10	Influenza	15	7	1	1	1																
11	Scarlet fever	1																				
12	Typhus fever																					
13	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	18	9	7	13	2	5	1	4	1	1	8	15	20	73	104	80	23				
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	337	142	104	13	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
15	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified origin	6	1	5																		
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
17	Diabetes mellitus and other diseases of the endocrine system	86	35	40			2				1	5	4	10	34	23	5					
18	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2																				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	21	10	13	1	1	3	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2				
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the heart, diseases of the spinal cord	5	1	2																		
21	Measles (nonencephalic) and diseases of the spinal cord	181	72	98	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	7	25	37	57	41	1	1	1	6
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin																					
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of the head	49	0	35	40	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13	38	148	1	5	201	137	13	
24	Disease of the ear	823	427	221	21	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	10	22	4	10	22	0
25	Disease of the eye	223	223	223	21	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Disease of the circulatory system	88	42	52	10	1	11	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	20	13	11	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	4	4																		
29	Pharyngitis and tonsillitis	0	4	4																		
30	Acute or chronic tonsillitis	0	4	4																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	32	9	19	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	47	21	16	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Nephritis	144	51	73	8	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Diseases of the urinary and genital systems	24	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Puerperal infection	3	3	3																		
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4	4	4																		
37	Diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and organs of movement	8		5			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	75	43	28	2	2	74	75														
39	Scarlet fever	30	20	17																		
40	Scarlet fever, old age	24	17	7																		
41	Stroke	3	1	1																		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	35	24	7	3	1																
43	Other accidents (including falls, burns, scalds, poisoning, and automobile accidents excepted)	81	33	40	5	3	5	0	2	2	0	0	4	6	0	11	14	13	2			
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	3		3			2	2														

Estimated Population, 172,054.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,859.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 13.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
				Male		Female		Male		Female												
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	1444	686	19	10	62	88	0	7	12	25	40	43	66	108	342	302	223	20			
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1																			
3	Scarlet fever	1	1																			
4	Whooping cough	1	1																			
5	Diphtheria	30	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	2	12	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
6	All causes of the respiratory system	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	2	12	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
7	All causes of the circulatory system	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
8	Myocarditis	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
9	Infarction	10	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
10	Arteriosclerosis	12	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
11	Measles	7	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Scarlet fever	218	55	118	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	5	1	4																		
14	Other infections or parasitic diseases	3	1	2																		
15	Other malignant tumors of unspecified nature	45	10	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	20	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	7	4	3																		
18	Alcoholism	1	1																			
19	Chronic malaria	1	1																			
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	20	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Mononitris (nontyphoid) and diseases of the spinal cord	7	4	3																		
22	Intrauterine lesions of vascular origin	110	52	64	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	14	0	5	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the heart	526	271	542	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	42	20	24																		
26	Phthisis	67	37	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Pneumonia and hemipneumonia	9	0	3																		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	3	1																		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	21	9	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Appendicitis	3	3	1																		
31	Other diseases of the urinary and biliary passages	52	22	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	78	43	35																		
33	Nephritis	12	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital tracts	1	1	1																		
35	Typhus infection	2	2																			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	40	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	10	5	5																		
39	Senility, old age	14	12	2																		
40	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	68	41	27																		
41	Home accidents	1	1																			
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	14	12	2																		
43	Other transportation accidents (aircraft, boats, and automobiles)	1	1																			
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1	1																			

Estimated Population, 127,250. Total Resident Deaths, 1,444. Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	
570	ALL CAUSES	310	230	15	15	28	82	4	4	14	10	6	24	84	118	171	84	10	Unknown			
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Influenza	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Epidemic typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Other infections or parasitic diseases	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	64	27	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified character	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Diabetes mellitus	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Other diseases of the circulatory system	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Other diseases of the blood and chronic poisonings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	39	20	2	2	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 sense organs of the head	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Other diseases of the brain	221	87	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Bronchitis	17	10	7	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	1	3	2	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	42	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Intrapera infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and cartilages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	Diseases of the eye	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	10	11	6	2	18	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Senility, old age	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	Suicide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven and other vehicles)	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	27	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Other deaths (death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified)	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Estimated Population, 37,988.

Total Resident Deaths, 570.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 15.4.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods															
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
	ALL CAUSES	3823	1766	1464	59	44	180	216	28	14	10	65	139	114	108	571	706	821	945	62			
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	1																			
2	Plague																						
3	Scarlet fever																						
4	Diphtheria																						
5	Crouping cough																						
6	Whooping cough																						
7	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	109	23	7	5	11	21	10	12	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
8	All other forms of tuberculosis	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Malaria																						
10	Yellow fever																						
11	Shigellosis	28	16	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Shigellosis	20	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Shigellosis	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	Shigellosis	31	15	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	Typhus fever																						
16	Other febrile infectious diseases	494	243	208	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	14	2	11	1	1																	
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout	5	2	3																			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	100	82	71	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	46	10	26	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	Other diseases of the digestive system (including hemorrhagic (meningococcal) and diseases of the intestines)	102	83	92	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	367	188	173	4	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	31	16	15	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	Diseases of the heart	106	56	45	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	7	20	28	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	147	70	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	Bronchitis	18	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	120	67	45	6	2	10	27	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	15	27	22	10	5	5	5	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	20	14	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	Thyroid disease	33	8	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	Appendicitis	33	8	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	71	39	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	37	25	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	102	83	92	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	34	26	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	3																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	3																					
37	Diseases of motion, muscular tissue, bones, and organs of movement																						
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life																						
39	Health of age	121	63	51	2	3	119	121															
40	Suicide	43	26	17																			
41	Homicide	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	49	31	16	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	7	8	2	3	4	0	7	2	2	2	2	
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (including homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	104	56	42	3	3	0	9	6	4	8	3	0	2	6	12	10	26	13	4	4	4	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2	2	2																			

Estimated Population, 293,923.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,923.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PASADENA CITY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
	ALL CAUSES	307	250	10	10	20	35	4	1	6	15	41	22	83	124	142	123	41	8			
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1																			
2	Dysentery	1																				
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Polioomyelitis of the respiratory system	2	6		2																	
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	1	1																			
8	Malaria	10	5		1																	
9	Syphilis	1																				
10	Smallpox	1																				
11	Measles	1																				
12	Scarlet fever	1																				
13	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	11	4		2		1		1	1	1											
14	Cholera	80	41		4		2		1	1	1											
15	Dysentery	1	1																			
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1																			
17	Diabetes mellitus	15	2																			
18	Chorea	2																				
19	Alzheimer's disease	1																				
20	Arteriosclerosis, other general diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	4	1		3		1															
21	Meningitis (meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	1																				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	50	31		24		1		1	1	1		2	2	0	19	15	8				

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	11	5		6		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
24	Disease of the heart	112	69		2																
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	12	6																		
26	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	28	14		2		3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	Other diseases of the respiratory system	8	2		1		2														
28	Diarrhea and enteritis	4	2				1														
29	Appendicitis	13	5		8		1														
30	Dysentery	17	9		8		1														
31	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	20	14		15		1														
32	Nephritis	1																			
33	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1																			
34	Systemic infection	1																			
35	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1																			
36	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and joints	18	10		7		18														
37	Congenital malformations and disability, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	9	4		5																
38	Suicide, old age	4																			
39	Suicide, young age	17	6		11																
40	Homicide	17	9		7		1		1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	0	2			
41	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	17	9		7		1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42	Other accidents (accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted))	17	9		7		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																				
44																					

Total Resident Deaths, 695. Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.7.

1940 Census Population, 61,394.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PATERSON FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	1041	843	734	84	30	75	90	10	9	4	28	54	51	87	270	370	445	459	394		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Dysentery																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	48	31	9	4	2																
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	1	3	3																		
8	Scrophulous	17	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	4	1	5	1		
9	Scrophulous	11	4	7																		
10	Smallpox																					
11	Measles																					
12	Scarlet fever																					
13	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	10	0	4																		
14	Cancer and other malignant tumors	243	109	128	21	4																
15	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified character	7	2	4																		
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	7	2	4																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	7	2	4																		
18	Rheumatic meningitis	46	15	30																		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	6	5	1																		
20	Avian influenza, other general diseases, diseases of the nervous system	17	7	0																		
21	Measles (nonmalignant) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	3	1																		
22	Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	210	106	96	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	0	34	61	74	25	3		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	4	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Diseases of the heart	511	282	218	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	90	48	41																		
26	Bronchitis	5	3	2																		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	61	34	23																		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	16	11	5																		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	3	1	2																		
30	Appendicitis	8	1	2																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	22	20	12																		
32	Diseases of the digestive system	23	14	8																		
33	Nephritis	21	26	43																		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	10	13	4																		
35	Septicemia	1	1	1																		
36	Septicemia, pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1	1	1																		
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1	1	1																		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, prenatal and perinatal	46	19	24																		
39	Year of life	7	4	2																		
40	Suicide	20	12	8																		
41	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	17	12	8																		
42	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	55	28	23																		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	55	28	23																		
44	Deaths of undetermined, unknown, or unspecified character	2	2	1																		

1940 Census Population, 130,656. Total Resident Deaths, 1,641. Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods													
	Abridged International List Number	Total	Male		Female		Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
			Male	Female	Male	Female														
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	407	229	174	48	22	46	54	8	4	3	21	13	15	19	77	74	104	65	13	.....
2 Plague
3 Scarlet fever
4 Whooping cough
5 Diptheria
6 All other forms of the respiratory system
7 All other forms of tuberculosis
8 Malaria
9 Syphilis
10 Influenza
11 Measles
12 Mumps
13 Typhus fever
14 Other infections or parasitic diseases
15 Cancer and other malignant neoplasms
16 Malignant tumors, of cause of unspecified nature
17 Chronic rheumatism and gout
18 Diabetic mellitus
19 Chronic or acute alcoholism
20 All other forms of diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings
21 Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord
22 Intracranial lesions of vascular origin

23 Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Diseases of the heart	141	77	48	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Other diseases of the circulatory system	20	9	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Bronchitis and pneumonia	22	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Other diseases of the respiratory system	29	1	1	1	3	7	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Diphtheria and enteritis	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Appendicitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Diseases of the pancreas	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Nephritis	18	7	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 Congenital anomalies, including those due to toxic birth, and diseases peculiar to that year of life	25	14	7	3	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 Senility, old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Suicide	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	29	10	4	5	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Estimated Population, 42,900. Total Resident Deaths, 467. Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION COUNTY FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods													
				Male		Female															
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown	
23	ALL CAUSES	1024	1423	127	127	183	218	38	26	18	80	138	133	185	500	784	736	353	42		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1														1					
2	Dysentery																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Diphtheria																				
5	Whooping cough																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	44	22	15	11	1	1	1	4	10	10	9	10	11	19	7					
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	4	1	1																
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	18	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4					
10	Smallpox																				
11	Measles	2	1	1	1																
12	Whooping cough																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other febrile diseases	26	11	9	2	2	2	1	4	5	4	5	4	6	4	1	11	33	4		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	512	229	251	11	11									20	41	150	113	33		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	15	4	10	1	1									2	3	2	3	1		
17	Diseases of the stomach and gut	100	26	61	1	9									3	1	5	24	31	24	11
18	Diseases of the heart	1																			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism																				
20	Chronic or acute infectious diseases																				
21	Avitaminoses, other general diseases	47	10	27	3	5	9	2	2	4	4	3	1	9	12	1					
22	Diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	9	5	4																	
23	Measles (meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	288	114	149	9	16	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	2	9	14	53	69	86
24	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin																				
25	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	27	12	13																	
26	Disease of the heart	1198	609	482	31	25	2	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	0	3	6	2		
27	Other diseases of the circulatory system	78	32	45	1	1															
28	Bronchitis and emphysema	19	7	12	1	1															
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	16	14	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
30	Diphtheria and enteritis	14	9	5	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
31	Appendicitis	18	10	8																	
32	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	60	32	23																	
33	Diseases of the digestive system	140	63	55	6	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	7	8	17	29	19	4	2		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	29	22	6	2	1															
35	Puerperal infection																				
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	7		4																	
37	Disease of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	5	3																		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, prematurity of life, and diseases peculiar to the first year	142	70	48	9	6	130	112													
39	Senility, old age	352	19	11																	
40	Suicide	35	22	16																	
41	Homicide	5	2																		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	44	36	7																	
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	129	69	44	4	3	2	4	3	0	1	10	7	3	6	20	20	17	17	9	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	11	5	3	2	1	2	2													

Estimated Population, 333,775.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,851.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 10.0.

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 Population
23	ALL CAUSES	1024	1423	10.0
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1		.003
2	Dysentery			
3	Scarlet fever			
4	Diphtheria			
5	Whooping cough			
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	44	22	13.2
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	4	1.5
8	Malaria			
9	Syphilis	18	4	5.4
10	Smallpox			
11	Measles	2	1	0.6
12	Whooping cough			
13	Typhus fever			
14	Other febrile diseases	26	11	7.8
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	512	229	15.3
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	15	4	4.5
17	Diseases of the stomach and gut	100	26	30.0
18	Diseases of the heart	1		.3
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism			
20	Chronic or acute infectious diseases			
21	Avitaminoses, other general diseases	47	10	14.1
22	Diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	9	5	2.7
23	Measles (meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	288	114	86.3
24	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin			
25	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	27	12	8.1
26	Disease of the heart	1198	609	35.9
27	Other diseases of the circulatory system	78	32	23.7
28	Bronchitis and emphysema	19	7	5.7
29	Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	16	9.9
30	Diphtheria and enteritis	14	9	4.2
31	Appendicitis	18	10	5.4
32	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	60	32	18.0
33	Diseases of the digestive system	140	63	42.0
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	29	22	8.7
35	Puerperal infection			
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	7		2.1
37	Disease of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	5	3	1.5
38	Congenital malformations and debility, prematurity of life, and diseases peculiar to the first year	142	70	42.6
39	Senility, old age	352	19	106.4
40	Suicide	35	22	10.5
41	Homicide	5	2	1.5
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	44	36	13.2
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	129	69	38.7
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	11	5	3.3

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ELIZABETH FOR 1944, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														
				Male		Female		Male		Female												
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and Over	Unknown
1	ALL CAUSES	1100	589	501	44	32	54	67	9	10	0	43	46	47	07	253	287	252	06	13		
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1																			
3	Plague																					
4	Scarlet fever																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Whooping cough																					
7	Influenza of the respiratory system	30	21	8	3	4					7	1	4	2	5	6	4	1				
8	All other forms of tuberculosis	4																				
9	Malaria																					
10	Syphilis	11	6	1	2	2																
11	Smallpox																					
12	Meningitis	1																				
13	Erysipelas	10	5	4	1	1																
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	17	80	88	5	1					3	0	6	12	18	3	2					
15	Communicable diseases of unspecified nature	3	1	2																		
16	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1																				
18	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1																				
19	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	1																				
20	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	14	6	7	1																	
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	2	2																			
22	Intercerebral lesions of vascular origin	90	35	48	8	3																

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs of the brain	8	2	5																		
24	Dementia	468	222	170	11	5	1	1														
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	22	19	18																		
26	Irritability of the heart	1																				
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	63	36	21	2	4	11	12														
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	10	8	7																		
29	Diphtheria	1	5	2																		
30	Appendicitis	18	2	2																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	10	11	6																		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	28	10	11	1																	
33	Diarrhea	42	18	23																		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	6	5	1																		
35	Protoplasmic infection																					
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	2																				
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1	1																			
38	Congenital malformations and debility, prematurity, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life																					
39	Senility, old age	30	13	8	2	38	38															
40	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	16	8	4																		
41	Homicide	4	1	2																		
42	Accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	10	12	2	5																	
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	32	34	10	2																	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	0	2	2	1	1																

1940 Census Population, 100,012.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,566.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 10.6.

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