

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Department of Health
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1942



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Department of Health of the State of New Jersey

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MRS. MARY OLNEY ROCKAFELLER.....New Brunswick

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, 1942.

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, 1942.

E. W. SMILLIE, V.M.D.,
President,
State Department of Health.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
TRENTON, N. J., August 16, 1942.

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, 1942. The reports of the Bureau Chiefs will give comprehensive accounts of the activities of the nine 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 year which ended June 30, 1942, witnessed noteworthy progress in the Department's work, particularly as it related to strengthening the war effort. Most of this progress was financed by Federal funds which now comprise more than half the Department's budget.

Whether or not it is wholesome for public health activities of a wealthy State to be paid by the Federal Treasury might be questioned by some in times of peace. In war time, few will doubt the wisdom of a public health subsidy to a thickly populated industrial State like New Jersey, from which so much is expected in manufactured products, housing, feeding and transportation of workers, safe environment for huge concentrations of men and materials at military camps, uninterrupted shipping facilities and an alert, responsive population of 4,160,165 citizens. The Department's obligation was to use all available funds wisely and make every dollar purchase its full value in health and welfare for residents of the State.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

To this end, certain new activities have been added to the health program administered for many years. One of the most important, in respect to our war effort at least, is the industrial hygiene program instituted in July, 1941. A staff supplied by the U. S. Public Health Service comprising two physicians, a nurse, an engineer, a chemist, a technician and a clerk began a survey of certain industries to learn what further safeguards to health were needed by New Jersey workers and to secure the adoption of means and methods to assure these safeguards. From a quiet start, the work of this unit grew during the year. In 12 months, 246 investigations of 168 large and small industrial plants had been made. Twenty-one engineering studies were carried on to determine the extent of the hazards from pathogenic bacteria, dusts, fumes and gases. These studies stemmed from cases of dermatitis, conjunctivitis, anthrax, lead poisoning and mercury poisoning reported as having occurred in the plants surveyed. Recommendations were made for protecting 62,500 workers from these various dangers.

Other conditions found included lack of needed services of physicians, nurses and first-aid workers, lack of proper facilities for these professional servants of industry and lack of effective systems of absentee recording.

Recommendations regarding these needs were also sent to the industries affected.

A start was made in securing chest X-rays of industrial workers to identify and secure proper treatment for early tuberculosis cases in industry. Mobile X-ray equipment furnished by the U. S. Public Health Service enabled this project to be started. Thus a type of public health effort, new to New Jersey, was inaugurated at a time when the health of men and women in industry is of paramount importance.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The induction of thousands of our young men into the Army and Navy and the presence of thousands from other states in New Jersey military camps, accentuated the problem of venereal disease control. Co-operative effort by the Army with local and State health officials and other agencies controlled, to a considerable extent, prostitution in the vicinity of Army posts. This fact was established not only by the investigations of staff members of the Department, but also by the locations where cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea were contracted by soldiers. Usually such cases were infected in the large cities during periods of leave.

Inductees rejected because of venereal disease were interviewed at once and the source of infection and the subsequent sex contacts ascertained as far as possible. Case workers then endeavored to secure regular treatment of the rejected man and the examination and necessary treatment of persons named by him. These efforts were in addition, of course, to the program of case finding and case holding, clinic operation and education regularly carried on by the Department.

A good example of case finding by democratic methods occurred when voluntary blood tests were offered on registration days, February 14, 15 and 16, 1942, in certain areas where the syphilis rate was known to be high. This offer was accepted by 46,000 men. As a result 2,500 cases of syphilis were diagnosed weeks or months in advance of the call to military service and valuable time was saved in starting treatment. Other new features of the campaign against venereal diseases was a tri-state conference of health, military, police and welfare agencies in December, 1941, to co-ordinate control measures, and the gonococcus culture laboratory established by the Department in Newark.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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DENTAL HEALTH

Interest in dental health has been heightened by the war, dental defects ranking first as a cause of rejection of young men in the prime of life. This interest, together with increased appropriations for the dental health program of the Department, permitted expansion of the attack on dental disease. This attack was along three lines, *i.e.*, education and consultive services, publication and distribution of educational literature and demonstration treatment programs. The items included in this advance are too numerous and varied to mention here but will be found in the report of this branch of the Department's organization. Those who have watched the growth of this program the last three years will note an urban treatment center in Paterson in addition to the original center at North Arlington and rural treatment facilities in Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth and Cumberland counties and in Winslow Township, Camden County, in addition to the earlier center in Hunterdon County.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

From the start of the war effort, the Department has cooperated with officials assigned to civilian defense and participated in the work of the Committee on Health, Welfare and Recreation of the Office of Civilian Defense. The program of the Department in this field may be summarized as follows:

1. General public health services, including preventive medicine, control of epidemics and maintenance of sanitation services.
2. Assistance to the Emergency Medical Service of the office of Director of Civilian Defense.
3. Protection of Potable Water Supplies.
4. Protection of Sewerage Systems.
5. Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease.
6. Promotion of Maternal and Child Health, particularly of the care of children of working mothers.
7. Protection of Milk and Ice Cream Plants against Subversive Activities.
8. Proof of Citizenship, a service depending on vital records for which health departments are responsible.
9. Industrial Hygiene and Medical Care programs for Industrial War Workers.
10. Dental Health programs.

DISEASE RESTRICTED

Turning now to activities less affected by war conditions, the Department has continued its long-standing, five-point program of disease prevention and control, sanitation, public health education, promotion of health and vital record keeping. In each of these types of endeavor progress and improvement will be found.

Except for outbreaks of measles and German measles which still get out of hand periodically, the State was free of epidemics. New low records were established for diphtheria, typhoid fever and pneumonia. Looking backward even a few years, it seems incredible to report only 298 cases of diphtheria and eight deaths among four million people. Equally astonishing are the figures for typhoid fever, 107 cases and eight deaths. In 20 years these two diseases have been reduced 96 and 91 percent.

Poliomyelitis showed increased prevalence in the northeast counties, with 351 cases reported during the year. Tuberculosis caused 143 less reported cases than in 1940, the total being 3,559. No smallpox has occurred for 10 years.

Rabies in animals, though still high with 308 cases, was less than in recent years. Control of this disease was vested in a new division toward the close of the fiscal year, after the new dog control law had begun to function.

Free biologicals and drugs for prevention and cure of disease, public health nursing services, diagnostic aid, epidemiological investigations, together with the broad protective influence of sanitation in its many applications, all helped to curb the spread of rabies infection and to restrict or nullify its effects.

SANITATION STILL ESSENTIAL

While sanitation is now regarded as routine public health protection with little of the glamor of years ago, it is still essential and rather expensive. Directly or indirectly, functions of the Department relating to water supply, sewage disposal, regulation of restaurants and other places producing, processing, serving and storing food, milk control activities, abatement of nuisances, control of trade-waste disposal, and certain laboratory services, all influence the sanitary environment of our citizens. These services, fanning out into detailed procedures too numerous to mention were carried on throughout the State, from the central offices in Trenton, and some of them from the seven branch offices covering from one to four counties each.

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PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Nearly all aids to education are now employed to teach the lessons of public health to citizens and to the personnel of health departments in New Jersey. Moving pictures, radio talks and exhibits are being used more and more to teach what is known and should be done, but public meetings, printed matter, conferences in the home and at clinics, and public health courses held in co-operation with Rutgers University all contribute to the spreading of information and a correct viewpoint. Health education, however, should be measured by the extent to which better health habits and methods are practiced by individuals rather than by numbers of talks and movies given and reams of printed paper distributed. It is hard, slow work to change habits, especially the automatic motions of daily life which may determine how much infected material we eat and pass on to others. On the whole, progress can be seen and statistics seem to show some gain in personal defense against preventable diseases.

HEALTH PROMOTION

Promoting the health of the individual, while closely allied to health education and depending upon it to some extent, also embodies services rendered to improve or protect health. The maternal and child health program is the oldest form of this service centering in the Department and probably is still the most fundamental. The industrial hygiene program, discussed early in this report, has the same fundamental aim, *i.e.*, to surround the individual with optimum conditions for healthy living.

Another program, now two years old, gives special attention to health problems among negroes. By means of health committees in 14 counties, guided by the Department, education, case finding, immunization and health promotion are kept before the minds of colored residents and, as far as possible, facilities are provided to implement this program.

Clinic treatments, both therapeutic and prophylactic, sanitation and much of the education effort all aim at health promotion. In fact, most activities of a health department, directly or indirectly, aim at maintaining or improving personal health.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VITAL RECORDS

Never before in the history of this country have the need and value of good vital records been shown so clearly as in the last two years. The demand for birth certificates exceeded all imagination. For months, an average of 400 a day have been copied and mailed to applicants by the Department, in addition to unknown numbers prepared by local registrars of Vital Statistics. This situation greatly increased the number of records filed late by persons who had need of certified copies. Recommended changes in the Law made such registration easier for the applicant without loss in accuracy.

EXPENDITURES

State Funds expended	\$502,592.75
Federal Funds expended	524,929.77
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,027,522.52
Expended for Salaries—	
State Funds	\$379,717.07
Federal Funds	369,515.63
	<hr/>
Total	\$749,232.70
Other expenses—	
State Funds	\$122,875.68
Federal Funds	155,414.14
	<hr/>
Total	\$278,289.82

State funds expended for the Department's work amounted to 12 cents per capita.

NEEDS

Loss of employees to the armed forces and to industry and other organizations paying higher salaries than does the State is a difficulty which has to be met as best it can. The Department has been able so far to replace clerical help and some engineers and laboratory assistants with trained persons. Needed medical and nursing personnel are harder to secure.

The continual increase year after year in blood tests for evidence of syphilis periodically overcrowds the laboratories available for this work. In the year under review, over 278,000 specimens of blood were tested in two rooms, which were overburdened when 170,000 were being handled. Neces-

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

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sity for such serologic tests as a result of the premarital and prenatal examination laws, the examination of industrial workers, and the case finding and case holding venereal disease program, make it essential that this service meet whatever needs arise. Both additional space and personnel are required to do the job well in a normal working day and under proper working conditions.

Immersed as we are in the critical problems of war, numerous needs and plans which might be pertinent in peace must be put aside, and only those which help the war effort or are essential to the coming reconstruction period can be given consideration. It is clear that programs which aid military preparedness, such as industrial and dental health, safeguarding children of working mothers, and sanitary environment for war workers as well as the armed forces quartered in the State, are essential and must be pushed forward to the limit of personnel and funds available to the Department. This is being done with the co-operation of local health departments and other health agencies throughout New Jersey. The result of such united effort is certain to be helpful to those served and those who perform the service.

Report of Bureau of Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By EDMUND R. OUTCALT, *Chief*

The State Department of Health, at its meeting held on July 8, 1941, elected E. W. Smillie, V.M.D., as President, and Martin H. Collier, M.D., as Vice-President, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

The following appointments to membership on the Board were made by Governor Edison and confirmed by the Senate on February 2, 1942: C. Byron Blaisdell, M.D., of Long Branch, replacing James E. Russell, his term to expire June 30, 1944, and Percy N. Daniels, C.E., of Trenton, replacing Clyde Potts, C.E., his term to expire June 30, 1945. The reappointment of Martin H. Collier, M.D., of Grenloch, for the four-year term expiring June 30, 1945, was confirmed by the Senate on June 9, 1941.

The following committees were appointed by the President to serve during the year:

- (1) *Advisory Committee to the Director*: Dr. Collier, Dr. Fischelis and Mr. Fowler.
- (2) *Budget Committee*: Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Lee, Dr. Fischelis, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Daniels.
- (3) *Dental Committee*: Dr. Guthrie, Mrs. Rockefeller and Mr. Bishop.
- (4) *Industrial Hygiene Committee*: Dr. Lee, Dr. Fischelis, Dr. Collier and Mr. Daniels.
- (5) *Legislative Committee*: Dr. Alexander, Mr. Fowler, Dr. Fischelis, Dr. Guthrie and Mr. Daniels.
- (6) *Committee on Salaries of Medical Personnel*: Dr. Lee, Dr. Collier and Dr. Alexander.
- (7) *Milk Committee*: Mr. Bishop, Dr. Guthrie and Mrs. Rockefeller.
- (8) *Nursing Committee*: Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Blaisdell.
- (9) *Organization Committee*: Miss MacNaughton, Dr. Lee, Mr. Fowler, Dr. Collier and Dr. Blaisdell.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

On September 9, 1941, the following Board members were appointed to serve as consultants to certain activities of the Department, as follows:

Bureau of Local Health Administration: Dr. Collier.

Bureau of Food and Drugs: Drugs—Dr. Fischelis; Milk—Mr. Bishop.

Sanitary Shellfish Control: Mr. Fowler.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health: Miss MacNaughton.

Bureau of Venereal Disease Control: Dr. Lee.

Negro Health Program: Dr. Alexander.

Education and Publicity: Dr. Fischelis.

Bureau of Engineering: Mr. Bishop (Mr. Daniels).

At a meeting of the Department held on March 10, 1942, a resolution was adopted changing the designation of the "Division" of Venereal Disease Control to the "Bureau" of Venereal Disease Control. The title of Daniel Bergsma, M.D., was changed from Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease Control to Chief of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS

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

At a meeting of the Department on May 12, 1942, Edwin H. Coward, M.D., Pleasantville; Patrick J. Monaghan, Newark; James J. Hagan, Jersey City; together with I. H. Shaw, V.M.D., Cecil K. Blanchard and John E. Bacon of the State Department of Health were reappointed as members of the Board of Examiners of Health Officers and Inspectors for the ensuing year. At the meeting of the Department on June 16, 1942, Samuel L. Salasin, M.D., of Atlantic City, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Edwin H. Coward, M.D., deceased.

The Board reorganized by the election of James J. Hagan as President and John E. Bacon as Secretary.

During the year there were filed with the Department 98 applications for examination as Health Officer or as Inspector of the various classes.

Licenses were issued to those receiving a general average of 70 percent or more, as follows: Health Officer, 9; Sanitary Inspector of the First Class, 10; Sanitary Inspector of the Second Class, 5; Sanitary Inspector of the Third Class, 2; Milk Inspector, 1; Veterinary Meat Inspector, 1; Plumbing Inspector, 27.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 32nd Annual Conference of State and Local Health Officials of New Jersey was held in the State House, Trenton, on February 6 and 7, 1942. The program of the Conference follows:

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Morning Session, 10:30 A. M.

Health Departments and Defense.	Charles H. Schlichter, M.D., Chief of Emergency Medical Service, N. J. De- fense Council.
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Afternoon Session, 2:00 P. M.

Health Problems and Progress in 1941.	J. Lynn Mahaffey, M.D., Director of Health.
From the Local Health Officer's View- point.	Dennis J. Sullivan, Chairman Executive Committee, N. J. Health Officers Asso- ciation.
Combining our Efforts in Health Educa- tion.	E. R. Coffey, M.D., Assistant Surgeon- General, U. S. Public Health Service.
Discussion opened by	Ralph T. Fisher, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Administration, State Department of Health.

Roll Call

Industrial Health Problems.	J. Walter Hough, M.D., Medical Officer, U. S. Public Health Service, Assigned to New Jersey.
Discussion.	J. M. Carlisle, M.D., Chairman Industrial Health Committee, Medical Society of New Jersey.
	C. C. Pierce, M.D., Medical Director, Dis- trict No. 1, U. S. Public Health Service.

Evening Session, 7:45 P. M.

Motion Pictures.	
A Cancer Control Program for New Jer- sey, based on Experiences in Other States.	L. S. Snegireff, M.D., Epidemiologist, New Jersey State Department of Health.
Discussion.	Otto R. Holters, M.D., Chairman, Cancer Control Committee, Medical Society of New Jersey.
Dental Progress for Local Health De- partments.	J. M. Wisan, D.D.S., Dental Health Pro- gram, State Department of Health.
Discussion opened by	L. Van D. Chandler, Chairman Dental Committee of N. J. Public Health Offi- cers Association.

Morning Session, 9:30 A. M.

Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Health Officers' Association.	
President's Address.	Harold W. Hager.
Election of Officers.	Other Business.

CEMETERIES

The Department gave consideration to the application of the Cedar Hill Memorial Park Association for reversal of the decision of the Township Committee of Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, in refusing to grant permission to the Cedar Hill Memorial Park Association for the establishment of a cemetery on Bowentown Road in the Township of Hopewell, Cumberland County. A special Committee of the Department was appointed and a hearing on the appeal was conducted in Bridgeton on November 5, 1941. There was nothing in the testimony which could establish that there were less than six unfilled cemeteries in said Township. In view of the fact that there exist six cemeteries in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, which may be used for cemetery purposes, and by reason of the prohibition set forth in Chapter 201, P. L. 1938, against the establishment of more than five cemeteries in any municipality, the Department, on recommendation of the committee, voted that the appeal of the Cedar Hill Memorial Park Association for a reversal of the decision of the Township Committee of Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, in refusing to grant permission for the establishment by the Cedar Hill Memorial Park Association, of a cemetery on Bowentown Road in said Township, be denied.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

During the fiscal year 1941-1942, the permit granted to the Departments of Biological Science of Rutgers University on February 24, 1939, to conduct experiments on animals in accordance with the provisions of Title 4:22-16, Article 2, Revised Statutes of New Jersey, for the purpose of promoting pharmacological research and testing pharmaceuticals, was revised to cover the New Jersey College of Pharmacy and to permit experimentation on cats.

LEGISLATION

The following legislation of interest to health officials was enacted by the Legislature during the year 1942:

S-27, *Chap. 41, Summerill*. To change the penalties for violation of the act concerning rabies control to \$5 for first offense and from \$5 to \$50 for each subsequent offense.

S-29, *Chap. 42, Summerill*. To prohibit the use of lead, cadmium or other metallic substances in containers, pipes, taps, refrigerators, etc., utilized in connection with food or drink if contact therewith would produce a dangerous, unwholesome or deleterious compound.

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S-30, *Chap. 43, Summerill*. To prohibit the use of polishes containing poisonous substances in food establishments.

S-38, *Chap. 21, Proctor*. To clarify certain provisions of the act concerning the recording of unrecorded births; permits District Court Judges, county clerks and their deputies to take affidavits of proof.

S-45, *Chap. 308, Hendrickson*. Defines water supply systems, approved potable water supplies, physical connections, double check valve installations; fixes conditions under which State Health Department permits connections between approved and unapproved water supplies.

S-52, *Chap. 103, Stanger*. To prohibit the use of mercury or any of its compounds in combination with nitric acid in the process of treating hatter's fur or animal fibers.

S-86, *Chap. 99, Farley*. To reduce from \$50 to \$10 the minimum penalty for violations of the Shellfish Act.

S-94, *Chap. 111, Proctor*. To appropriate \$1,600 to the State Department of Health for emergency clerical assistants to furnish birth certificates for persons enlisting in the armed forces or being employed in defense industries.

S-102, *Chap. 45, Hendrickson*. To permit cemeteries, in addition to the number limited by statute, to be established by societies whose membership is limited to persons of any color.

S-104, *Chap. 23, Hendrickson*. To create a State Commission of Student Service to regulate child labor in agriculture during the war.

S-216, *Chap. 224, Summerill*. To provide for committing tubercular patients who violate rules made for the prevention of the spread of that disease to hospitals either within or without the county of residence.

S-223, *Chap. 225, Summerill*. To provide a method for the correction of erroneous birth records.

S-262, *Chap. 309, Hendrickson*. To provide that State Director of Health shall be a graduate of a recognized school of medicine.

S-297, *Chap. 284, Stanger*. To amend the act regulating the production and sale of milk; regulates the marking and labeling of pasteurized milk.

S-358, *Chap. 346, Wright*. To broaden the admissibility requirements for practicing nursing.

SJR-8, *Chap. JR 7, Proctor*. To direct the Attorney-General to investigate damage done by the pollution of the Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays and their tributaries and to abate the same.

A-47, *Chap. 58, Towe*. To validate all marriage ceremonies by chairman of township committees.

A-113, *Chap. 95, Amlicke*. To provide a procedure of establishing a presumption as to the place and date of birth of persons in this State where the parentage of such person is unknown.

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A-189, *Chap. 148, Browne*. To authorize the Department of Health to purchase and distribute typhoid vaccine and immunizing biologicals in emergencies.

A-201, *Chap. 132, Meyer*. To eliminate the minimum \$5 penalty for failure to obtain a dog license.

A-294, *Chap. 243, Littell*. To permit the use of honorable discharges from the armed services in lieu of birth certificates in connection with unemployment.

A-317, *Chap. 314, Amlicke*. Clarifies the procedure under laws which charge persons as disorderly persons.

A-384, *Chap. 305, Leonard*. To permit common procurers to be tried as disorderly persons.

A-388, *Chap. 306, Howell*. To provide for the rehabilitation of persons rejected under Selective Service. Appropriates \$25,000 therefor from relief funds.

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

S-28, *Summerill*. To regulate the use of exterminators and insecticides.

S-70, *Hendrickson*. To add an optometrist to the State Board of Health.

S-153, *Hollinshed*. To provide for the marking of milk containers to show in which state such milk was produced.

S-209, *Hendrickson*. To permit the State Water Policy Commission, at the request of the Federal government, to divert water outside the State for the duration of the war and one year thereafter.

S-217, *Summerill*. To provide for clinic care and educational campaign to promote the prevention and cure of cancer under the State Director of Health.

S-225, *Lance*. To provide for reimbursement by municipalities for the destruction or wounding of sheep, lambs and other domestic animals and poultry by dogs.

S-251, *Proctor*. To authorize the creation of county water commissions and the acquisition of privately owned water works.

S-253, *Lance*. To regulate the purchase of milk and cream on the butterfat basis under the Director of the New Jersey Agricultural College.

S-265, *Pascoe*. To permit advisory masters to solemnize marriages.

S-278, *Hendrickson*. To create an interstate commission representing New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the protection and equitable distribution of water resources of the Delaware River.

A-38, *Cavicchia*. To provide that county clerks or a deputy designated by him for that purpose may take acknowledgments of proof of unrecorded births instead of Common Pleas Judges.

A-48, *Towe*. To permit chairman of township committees to perform marriage ceremonies.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

A-123, *Leonard*. To regulate the manufacture and sale of bedding and upholstery.

A-170, *Shepard*. To create a State Eugenic Commission; provides for sterilization in certain cases.

A-171, *Shepard*. Companion bill to A-170. Provides that persons committed to State institutions who would be required to be made sterile under the law if A-170 were enacted, shall remain confined until sterilized.

A-199, *McClave*. To permit the issuance of bonds by municipalities to finance the construction or acquisition of sewer or water systems.

A-281, *Leonard*. To provide a method of electing or appointing members of water commissions which operate water works owned by two or more municipalities.

A-295, *Littell* (by request). To make immunization to diphtheria mandatory for school children.

A-296, *Littell* (by request). To make immunization to smallpox mandatory for school children.

APPROPRIATIONS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, there was appropriated through State and Federal sources to the New Jersey State Health Department the sum of \$1,079,060.02.

The State Legislature appropriated \$513,303.54 and the following sums were received from the Federal government under the Social Security and Venereal Disease Control Acts:

Social Security Act, Title V (U. S. Children's Bureau)

Allotment	\$108,790.66	
Balance from 1940	19,334.06	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$128,124.72

Social Security Act, Title VI (U. S. P. H. S.)

Allotment	\$242,000.00	
Balance from 1940	23,601.92	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$265,601.92

Venereal Disease Control Act (U. S. P. H. S.)

Allotment	\$129,600.00	
Balance from 1940	6,129.84	
Supplemental Allotment, 4th Quarter	36,300.00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$172,029.84

Total Federal Funds		<hr/>	\$565,756.48
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In addition to the foregoing appropriations, \$78,847.85 was received from dog license fees, \$10,025.57 of which was used for rabies control.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Analyses of Water Samples	\$1,099.00
Audiometer Rental	216.25
Laboratory Receipts	155.65
Licenses—Cold Storage	350.00
“ Goat Milk	167.35
“ Ice Cream	6,155.00
“ Milk Plant	16,275.00
“ Narcotics	655.00
“ Sewage and Water Plant Operators	3,978.00
Miscellaneous	30.80
Penalties, Violations Food and Drug Laws	8,452.45
Searches of Vital Certificates	92,333.06
	<hr/>
Total Revenue Transmitted to the State Treasury	\$129,867.56

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

STATE FUNDS
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION BUREAUS

	<i>Adminis- tration</i>	<i>Local Health</i>	<i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>Food and Drugs</i>	<i>Engineer- ing</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>Bacteri- ology</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Salaries	\$26,526.53	\$37,599.19	\$35,703.02	\$31,987.67	\$48,842.51	\$21,901.29	\$36,521.90	\$239,082.11
Laboratory supplies				110.00		1,333.91	17,532.79	18,976.70
Laboratory receipts							498.71	498.71
Pneumonia serum		9,937.33						9,937.33
Stationery and office supplies ..	2,495.07							2,495.07
Auto maintenance	374.87	933.71			1,428.84			2,737.42
Office equipment		106.54	132.42	21.50	232.62	73.56	44.25	610.89
Engineering supplies					763.44			763.44
Other materials and supplies ..	55.80	19.00	15.54		51.10	73.70	30.82	245.96
New Cars		577.67			1,227.00			1,804.67
Biological assays				999.64				999.64
Laboratory equipment						533.65	565.51	1,099.16
Travel	2,834.80	510.42	58.88	6,738.26	2,590.69	111.19	105.34	12,949.58
Auto insurance	34.00	83.09			99.27			216.36
Printing	5,535.54	621.03	2,793.81	517.71	549.51	32.00	1,529.50	11,579.10
Binding certificates			750.00					750.00
Rent—Tabulating machines		588.00	708.00					1,296.00
Rent—Garages	67.00	222.50			420.00			709.50
Court expenses	3.80			244.94	175.78			424.52
Other miscellaneous expenses ..	813.61	56.78	97.47	6.30	83.75	134.27	1,464.69	2,656.87
Totals	\$38,741.02	\$51,255.26	\$40,259.14	\$40,626.02	\$56,464.51	\$24,193.57	\$58,293.51	\$309,833.03

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942—Continued

STATE FUNDS
APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

	<i>Venercal Disease Control</i>	<i>Sanitary Shellfish Control</i>	<i>Ice Cream Licenses</i>	<i>Milk Plant Licenses</i>	<i>Toxoid Distri- bution</i>	<i>Maternal and Child Health</i>	<i>Negro Health</i>	<i>Dental Health</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Salaries	\$17,191.70	\$14,820.00	\$2,100.00	\$8,580.00	\$1,620.00	\$84,555.00	\$6,542.66	\$5,225.60	\$140,634.96
Lab. sup., drugs and biolog.	4,871.24	368.60	.....	.....	9,490.24	742.36	.....	.....	15,472.44
Stationery and office supplies	197.43	144.70	71.03	434.29	100.00	1,153.11	631.20	.....	2,731.76
Auto maintenance .....	.....	292.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292.49
Office equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189.49	.....	.....	189.49
Inspectors supplies .....	.....	.....	.....	102.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.84
Other materials and supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travel	1,413.50	1,518.19	129.95	1,704.23	149.07	14,915.08	1,312.27	372.74	21,515.03
Insurance—boat-car-plant and trailer .....	.....	784.68	18.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.17	923.88
Printing	290.95	257.95	20.24	.....	15.84	364.95	.....	.....	949.93
Rental—laboratory-car and office .....	.....	312.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	480.00	.....	852.00
Court expenses .....	.....	.....	4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.24
Maintenance of plants .....	.....	466.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466.11
Maintenance of boats .....	.....	1,957.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,957.58
Miscellaneous expenses	418.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	194.29	.....	.....	613.07
Dental supplies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.37	92.37
Dental health educ. mat. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672.09	672.09
Trailer unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,289.44	5,289.44
Totals	\$24,383.60	\$20,922.30	\$2,403.49	\$10,821.36	\$11,375.15	\$102,114.28	\$8,966.13	\$11,773.41	\$192,759.72

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE FUNDS

Central Administration Bureaus	\$309,833.03
Appropriations for specific purposes	192,759.72
Total	\$502,592.75

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

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**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942**

FEDERAL FUNDS

<i>Project</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Travel</i>	<i>Materials and Supplies</i>	<i>Total Expendi- tures</i>
<i>Title VI Social Security Act</i>				
Bureau of Administration	\$14,319.34	\$1,173.51	\$6,383.65	\$21,876.50
Bureau of Bacteriology	22,491.46	.....	1,454.90	23,946.36
Bureau of Chemistry	12,949.92	.....	1,963.80	14,913.72
Bureau of Engineering	16,874.13	2,081.61	1,463.69	20,419.43
Bureau of Food and Drugs	20,433.28	6,099.74	2,486.27	29,019.29
Bureau of Vital Statistics	6,466.88	.....	1,292.82	7,759.70
Dental Health Program	11,651.09	1,049.98	1,338.60	14,039.67
Rural Sanitation	2,690.00	3,784.58	1.62	6,476.20
Training of Personnel	733.33	84.12	310.00	1,127.45
In Service Field Orientation	200.00	.....	3,193.00	3,393.00
Bureau of Local Health Administra- tion	16,700.62	2,742.63	3,312.92	22,756.17
Negro Health Program	1,175.00	259.01	70.85	1,504.86
Atlantic, Cape May Health District ..	1,235.00	.....	9.70	1,244.70
Bergen, Passaic Health District	2,830.00	247.70	177.75	3,255.45
Burlington Health District	5,649.98	468.64	706.27	6,824.89
Camden, Salem, Gloucester Health District	5,280.00	1,147.10	474.56	6,901.66
Monmouth, Ocean Health District	2,194.68	313.38	131.83	2,639.89
Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex Health District .....	.....	.....	285.00	285.00
Sussex, Warren, Morris Health District	4,495.00	987.08	859.93	6,342.01
Fort Dix Regional Health Unit	8,996.64	2,230.54	659.03	11,886.21
Industrial Hygiene Unit	540.00	697.96	340.36	1,578.32
Mosquito Project Control	450.00	180.00	.....	630.00
<i>Expenditures Departmental Projects</i>	<i>\$158,356.35</i>	<i>\$23,547.58</i>	<i>\$26,916.55</i>	<i>\$208,820.48</i>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942—Continued

FEDERAL FUNDS

<i>Project</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Travel</i>	<i>Materials and Supplies</i>	<i>Total Expendi- tures</i>
<i>Subsidized Local Health Units</i>				
City of Camden	\$2,799.00	.....	\$83.00	\$2,882.00
City of East Orange	2,700.00	\$43.17	387.82	3,130.99
Monmouth County Unit No. 1	2,340.00	90.00	270.00	2,700.00
Monmouth County Unit No. 2	5,224.11	904.27	1,178.23	7,306.61
City of Paterson	15,234.85	.....	1,310.00	16,544.85
City of Plainfield	1,437.50	.....	205.00	1,642.50
Union County Unit No. 1	6,120.00	675.00	1,107.00	7,902.00
Union County Unit No. 2	3,194.76	341.88	175.67	3,712.31
<i>Expenditures Local Health Units</i>	\$39,050.22	\$2,054.32	\$4,716.72	\$45,821.26
<i>Total Expenditures—Title VI, Social Security Act</i>	\$197,406.57	\$25,601.90	\$31,633.27	\$254,641.74

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942—Continued

FEDERAL FUNDS

<i>Project</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Travel</i>	<i>Materials and Supplies</i>	<i>Total Expendi- tures</i>
<i>Venereal Disease Control Act</i>				
Bureau of Bacteriology	\$4,373.02	\$155.82	\$7,646.92	\$12,175.76
Division of Venereal Disease Control..	62,874.03	5,950.42	67,219.46	136,043.91
Training of Personnel	553.34	.....	220.00	773.34
In Service Field Orientation .....	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
<i>Expenditures Venereal Disease Control Act</i>	\$67,800.39	\$6,106.24	\$75,161.38	\$149,068.01
<i>Subsidized Local Health Units— Venereal Disease Control</i>				
City of Camden	\$2,125.96	.....	\$472.00	\$2,597.96
Jersey City	2,640.00	.....	.....	2,640.00
City of Newark	3,236.85	.....	639.97	3,876.82
City of Paterson	2,775.00	.....	539.58	3,314.58
<i>Expenditures Subsidized Local Health Units — Venereal Disease Control</i>	\$10,777.81	.....	\$1,651.55	\$12,429.36
<i>Total Expenditures—Venereal Disease Control Act</i>	\$78,578.20	\$6,106.24	\$76,812.93	\$161,497.37

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942—Continued

FEDERAL FUNDS

<i>Project</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Travel</i>	<i>Materials and Supplies</i>	<i>Total Expendi- tures</i>
<i>Title V, Social Security Act</i>				
<i>Total Expenditures—Maternal and Child Health</i>	\$93,530.86	\$11,223.04	\$4,036.76	\$108,790.66
<i>Total Federal Funds Expended.</i>	\$369,515.63	\$42,931.18	\$112,482.96	\$524,929.77

COMBINED EXPENDITURES—STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

Salaries—

State			\$379,717.07	
Federal: Title VI—Social Security Act	\$197,406.57			
Venereal Disease Control Act	78,578.20			
Title V—Social Security Act—Ma- ternal and Child Health	93,530.86		369,515.63	
			<hr/>	\$749,232.70

Other Expenses—

State			\$122,875.68	
Federal: Title VI—Social Security Act	\$57,235.17			
Venereal Disease Control Act	82,919.17			
Title V—Social Security Act—Ma- ternal and Child Health	15,259.80		155,414.14	
			<hr/>	\$278,289.82

Total expended—State and Federal Funds \$1,027,522.52

Health Education Service

EDWIN C. LANIGAN, *Publicity Assistant*

Acting as a clearing-house for the correlation of public health education activities, the Health Education Service, reorganized in April, 1941, utilized "Public Health News," newspapers, moving pictures and radio, exhibits and a Departmental bulletin, "Office, Field and Lab," to publicize activities of the Department during the past fiscal year.

Assisted by an Editorial Advisory Board of Department employees, the Health Education Service issued "Public Health News" bi-monthly during the year. Intended primarily by Statute as the medium by which the Director shall communicate periodically with the municipal health officials, the Editorial Advisory Board has attempted to include in the publication, material informative alike to health officials, physicians, nurses, social workers and others interested in the administration of governmental public health activities. The "Public Health News" is distributed without cost to residents of New Jersey whose applications are approved by the Director of Health. Under supervision of the State Purchasing Commissioner, the contract for printing is executed by the State Use System at the Rahway Reformatory. The mailing list is approximately 6,200 copies.

VISUAL EDUCATION

An effective means of disseminating health instruction is by use of the motion picture. The Film Library of the Health Education Service has 30 prints which are loaned to health officials, physicians' societies, dental societies, nursing groups, civic organizations and high school classes. During the year 568 showings were listed, report cards showing 88,220 persons viewed the films. The Service was able to fill requests to exhibit films at 202 schools, 232 lay health meetings, 45 professional meetings and 89 showings at agricultural or county fairs.

Twenty-two health exhibits are maintained by the Service as a part of the program to augment other educational methods. During the year, 81 exhibits were sponsored by the Service at 46 places. The displays were exhibited in store windows, clinics, baby-keep-well stations, schools, municipal buildings and conventions of New Jersey societies.

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RADIO

Weekly broadcasts, sponsored by the Department, are conducted from Station WTTM, Trenton. Other stations utilized included WCAU, Philadelphia, and WSNJ, Bridgeton, for special broadcasts. The radio stations, upon request, have accepted news material for emergency purposes.

NEWS RELEASES

Sixty press releases were issued during the year to the 425 newspapers in the State, the articles being of an informative and promotional nature relating to aims and accomplishments of the Department. "The Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey", "MEMO", a publication devoted to governmental activities, and the magazine of the State League of Municipalities have been generous in opening their columns to articles inspired by the Health Education Service.

"Office, Field and Lab", the Department's house organ, is a morale developer, with a limited amount of health education material and Departmental small talk.

Report of the Bureau of Local Health Administration

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By WILLIAM H. MACDONALD, *Chief*

During the calendar year 1941 a total of 138,281 cases of reportable diseases were reported by local boards of health. For the year 1940, the number of reports was 72,022. The increase is largely accounted for by the fact that in 1941 there were reported 62,870 more cases of measles and German measles than in 1940.

New low records were established in 1941 in three communicable diseases—diphtheria, typhoid fever and pneumonia. The number of reported cases of diphtheria was 298; the previous low was in 1940 when 330 cases were reported. Only eight deaths from diphtheria were recorded; in 1940 there were 23 deaths from this disease.

The number of reported cases of typhoid fever was 107 with eight deaths. The case rate per 100,000 population was 2.57 and the death rate 0.19.

Pneumonia cases for 1941 totaled 4,742, the lowest number recorded since 1936. Pneumonia deaths numbered 1,781, the lowest ever recorded in this State. The corresponding death rate was 42.81 per 100,000 population, the lowest annual rate on record.

The number of reported cases of tuberculosis, 3,559, was 143 lower than the number for 1940.

For the tenth successive year no case of smallpox was reported.

Poliomyelitis, with 351 cases reported, was more prevalent than in any year since 1935. About 73% of the cases were in counties in the north-eastern part of the State, *i.e.*, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union. It is interesting to note that in 1939 when 230 cases were reported, the disease was most prevalent in the southwestern part of the State, in Camden, Gloucester and Burlington counties.

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. These tables also show by months the distribution of cases by age groups and by sex. In calculating case and death rates, the United States census figures for 1940 were used. Since many

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

fluctuations in population have occurred due to war and industrial conditions, it was felt that the application of the usual arithmetical method of calculating estimated populations would not give reasonably reliable figures.

RABIES

During the calendar year 1941 there occurred one case of human rabies. The patient was a child who was bitten on the upper lip by a dog on June 16, developed symptoms of rabies on July 3, and died on July 8. Antirabic treatment had not been given to the child.

The number of cases of rabies in animals reported during the year was 308 as compared to 416 cases reported during 1940. All but three of the reported cases were in dogs.

Cases of rabies in animals reported to the State Department of Health during the calendar year of 1941, by counties and by months are set forth in the following table:

NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN ANIMALS REPORTED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, BY COUNTIES AND BY MONTHS, DURING THE YEAR 1941

County	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	66	8	2	5	10	9	5	7	6	7	4	2	1
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cape May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	45	3	2	7	3	5	5	7	1	3	2	2	5
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	129	9	11	16	12	11	7	13	10	8	6	14	12
Hunterdon	8	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mercer	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Morris	13	6	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	23	0	2	2	1	0	5	3	2	1	2	1	4
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Sussex	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	308	29	21	37	28	27	24	34	19	22	19	21	27

Annual reports from local boards of health show that during the calendar year 1941 at least 526 persons in New Jersey, to the knowledge of these boards, received antirabic inoculations following exposure to known or suspected rabies in animals. The local boards of health further reported that expenditures from local public funds during the year, in furnishing antirabic treatment to persons unable to pay, amounted to \$4,554.90. The local boards of health in New Jersey also state that during 1941 the cases of dog bite reported to such boards numbered 15,303.

Chapter 151, Public Laws of 1941, as mentioned in last year's report, became effective November 1, 1941. This Act provided for the state-wide licensing of dogs on a local basis. Prior to November 1, 1941, plans for the administration of the Act were studied, forms for use in the work developed and regulations authorized by the statute prepared. The administration of the Act was taken over by a special unit established by the Department for the purpose, and from about March 10, 1942, all reports of cases of rabies in animals, by direction, were referred to the special unit rather than to the Bureau of Local Health Administration.

During the month of January, 1942, nineteen cases of rabies in animals were reported; four in Bergen County, twelve in Hudson County, two in Passaic County and one in Union County. In February, 1942, reports of twelve cases were received, three from Essex, eight from Hudson and one from Passaic County. From March 1 to March 10, four cases were reported from Essex County and one from Hudson County.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Efforts to establish the source of infection in cases of communicable diseases were continued as supplementary to the work of local boards of health in this field. Employees of the Department made such investigations of 394 cases during the year. Included in this group were cases of anthrax, chickenpox, diphtheria, dysentery, malaria, measles, German measles, meningitis, poliomyelitis, psittacosis, rabies, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid fever and undulant fever.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Although gastro-enteritis is not a disease required by State regulation to be reported, local outbreaks are reported each year and investigation made either by a local health department or by employees in the Bureau of Local Health Administration. During the year ending June 30, 1942, seven such outbreaks came to the attention of the State Department of Health, involving at least 162 cases.

In one outbreak of 44 cases, the investigation by a local health department indicated cornbeef sandwiches as the probable cause. In another group of four cases investigated locally, potato salad, inadequately refrigerated, was probably the cause. Outbreaks investigated by employees of the Bureau included: one of 31 cases in which fish salad was suspected as the basic cause, two of about 50 cases and three cases respectively apparently were caused by Hollandaise sauce served at a dinner. Sliced roast turkey served in sandwiches was the article eaten in common by another group of 15 patients.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ANTHRAX

Twelve cases of anthrax were reported in 1941. None of them was fatal. Five of these cases were in employees of a single industrial concern who handled hides. Three were in employees of a plant in which wool was processed. Three were employed in out-of-state plants where hides, wool or hair were handled. The other case was a farm-hand who came in contact with wool waste used as fertilizer. With a single exception, all the cases received anti-anthrax serum. Special studies in plants in New Jersey handling raw wool and in which cases of anthrax occurred among workers were undertaken by the Industrial Hygiene Unit of the Department.

MALARIA

Thirteen cases of malaria were reported in 1941 from municipalities in nine counties. Histories of these cases obtained by representatives of the Department and local health officials indicated that in all instances infection was acquired outside of New Jersey.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

Only five cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, one of which was fatal, were reported in 1941. In the preceding year, 12 cases were reported. The distribution by counties of the reported cases is shown below:

Burlington	2
Gloucester	1
Essex	1
Ocean	1

TULAREMIA

One case of this disease was reported during the year 1941 in a resident of Cumberland County. Infection was evidently acquired through handling an injured rabbit.

UNDULANT FEVER

Sixty-one cases of this disease were reported during the calendar year. None of these was fatal. As usual, histories of all reported cases were secured either by representatives in the Bureau or by local health officials. The histories show that 32 of the patients used raw milk regularly, 12 used both raw and pasteurized milk, four used pasteurized regularly and occasionally milk from some unknown source, and in one case it was not possible to ascertain what kind of milk was used by the patient. One patient claimed

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that no milk of any kind was used. He, however, gave a history of having cared for a cow which aborted. In 11 cases the patient stated that only pasteurized milk was used. Four of these persons, however, were engaged in occupations in which they might have been exposed to infection, *i.e.*, dairyman, meat inspector and laboratory worker (2).

TYPHOID CARRIERS

At the close of the fiscal year 90 persons were recorded in the files of the Department as carriers of typhoid bacilli. Two were withdrawn from the list during the year; one by death, one by removal from the State. Eleven persons were added to the list of carriers. Seven were known carriers coming from out of the state to New Jersey, two were discovered as a result of investigation of cases of typhoid fever, and two were patients who after clinical recovery from typhoid fever continued to discharge the bacilli. Again during this year, no funds were available to the Department to aid needy carriers in securing medical or surgical attention nor for the maintenance in cases in which such aid was badly needed.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ON DAIRIES

Thirty-three cases of scarlet fever, two of tuberculosis and one of typhoid fever were reported on 30 premises upon which about 9,000 quarts of milk were produced daily. On all but one of these dairies, satisfactory precautionary measures for protection of the milk from infection were instituted so that it was not necessary to prohibit the sale. The exception was a small dairy from which the sale of milk was voluntarily discontinued.

ASSISTANCE IN DIAGNOSIS

Aid in establishing a definite diagnosis in 32 suspected cases of communicable diseases was given by representatives of the Bureau to physicians, local health officials and State institutions. The suspected diseases included poliomyelitis, smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, chickenpox, German measles, septic sore throat, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and various skin affections.

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TOXOID AND VACCINE

Diphtheria toxoid (alum precipitated), diphtheria toxoid (Ramon) and smallpox vaccine were distributed as usual through stations located at strategic points about the State. Recommendations were made that two doses of toxoid (alum precipitated) and three doses of the fluid toxoid (Ramon) be used.

Reports received during the year show the toxoid distributed by the Department was administered to 39,123 children and that 30,388 persons were vaccinated against smallpox with the State's material.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AS GIVEN FREE STATE TOXOID OR VACCINE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

<i>County</i>	<i>Diphtheria Immunizations</i>	<i>Smallpox Vaccinations</i>
Atlantic	1,402	1,069
Bergen	2,803	3,497
Burlington	679	342
Camden	2,988	1,701
Cape May	164	88
Cumberland	240	123
Essex	8,668	7,335
Gloucester	458	369
Hudson	4,651	4,706
Hunterdon	1,461	581
Mercer	2,568	1,771
Middlesex	869	677
Monmouth	612	365
Morris	956	787
Ocean	139	286
Passaic	4,533	3,484
Salem	735	337
Somerset	1,130	703
Sussex	413	99
Union	3,124	1,788
Warren	530	280
Totals	39,123	30,388

PNEUMONIA SERUM

Distribution of antipneumococcic sera, for the treatment of patients financially unable to pay for the material, was continued through 30 stations. In spite of opinions from various sources that the use of serum in combination

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with other medication would increase during the year under consideration, such was not the fact. Materials were distributed, however, which were used in treating 141 cases. Complete records of 133 cases were filed with the Department by physicians treating the cases. The number of fatalities in this group, including those treated with serum, with and without other specific treatment, was 38. The mortality was 37 percent.

PNEUMONIA CASES TREATED WITH SERUM SUPPLIED BY STATE

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Cases</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Cases</i>
I	27	XIV	2
II	12	XV	1
III	33	XVII	1
IV	6	XVIII	4
V	2	XIX	3
VI	5	XX	2
VII	24	XXII	2
VIII	11	XXVIII	1
IX	2	XXIX	1
XI	2		

ADVISORY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

The Advisory Public Health Nurse has rendered consultant service in the field of public health nursing to both official and nonofficial agencies. A considerable amount of time was spent in aiding a nonprofessional group of the State Organization of Public Health Nursing Projects Committee in promoting a Visiting Nurse Service in a large city in a highly industrial area. A file has been maintained of public health nurses seeking positions or changes in positions in this field. Assistance was given the public health nurse assigned to the Industrial Hygiene Unit in becoming familiar with other public health nursing programs in New Jersey.

The Advisory Public Health Nurse served on a state-wide committee to study the problem of providing facilities for day care for children of mothers working in defense industries and also served on a subcommittee to formulate health standards for day nurseries.

As a member of the Nursing Council for War Service, the Advisory Public Health Nurse has aided in integrating the professional and emergency nursing programs in New Jersey. Through membership on the State and District No. 3 Committees of the Red Cross Nursing Service, the Advisory Nurse has assisted in the promotional program for enlisting the interest of eligible nurses in joining the First Reserve of the National American Red Cross

Nursing Service. By doing this, such nurses make themselves available for war service.

As a member of the Advisory Committee to the nursing program of the Crippled Children's Commission, she has had opportunity for giving advice and assistance in a plan for enlarging the Consultant Orthopedic Nursing Service in the State.

A college program for a postgraduate public health nursing course has been established in New Jersey at Seton Hall College, and was approved in June by the National Organization of Public Health Nursing. Having the Advisory Nurse serving on the Advisory Committee to this course should prove beneficial.

Last fall New Jersey was host to the American Public Health Association in Atlantic City. The Advisory Nurse delivered a paper in the closed session for State Directors and Consultants in Public Health Nursing.

Following a recommendation of its Nursing Committee, the State Board of Health on October 14, 1941, adopted the following as a further policy in relation to the duties of the Advisory Nurse:

- "1. To interpret the needs of public health nursing service to the Director of Health, the State Board of Health, the Chiefs of the Bureaus, the Directors of Special Health Programs and to the community.
- "2. To participate in community planning and action in health and special welfare as well as promoting local public health nursing services both voluntary and official.
- "3. To co-operate with Divisions of the State Health Department and the State professional nursing organizations and other interested groups in efforts to promote nursing service in the State.
- "4. To suggest an educational program for the public health nurses in service in order to help them keep abreast with the new developments in this field.
- "5. To promote the employment throughout the State of qualified public health nurses under standards to be established by the State Department of Health."

In the field of civilian defense and the war effort, the Advisory Nurse has acted as the State Nurse Deputy to the Chief of the Emergency Medical Service. To meet the needs of this program, it was necessary to initiate an organization among the nurses throughout the State. This organized group was given as its first task, the bringing up to date of the national inventory of nurses as completed in March, 1941. Since this inventory did not include many of the married nurses, and many others who did not respond to the questionnaire, it was necessary to get a complete picture of the total nursing power by counties throughout the State. Under the supervision of the district, county and local deputy nurses, this has gone forward during the spring.

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CANCER

A monthly bulletin to physicians on the subject of cancer was issued during the earlier months of the year.

In co-operation with the Cancer Committee of the State Medical Society a bill was prepared providing for the reporting of cases of cancer to the State Department of Health and for an allotment of State funds by means of which very modest assistance might be rendered certain tumor clinics. The bill, however, did not become a law.

Later during the year, in January, 1942, the physician who was engaged in the Department's activities in the field of cancer was transferred to other work in connection with the Office of Civilian Defense and further efforts in relation to cancer, including the monthly bulletin, were necessarily discontinued.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT FUNDS

Funds allotted New Jersey through the United States Public Health Service under Title VI of the Federal Social Security Act, enabled the Department to employ and assign to the Bureau of Local Health Administration personnel in addition to personnel employed through funds appropriated by the State.

From the Federal funds also, the Department found it possible to allot some funds for the use of the local health departments in Camden, Paterson, East Orange and Plainfield. Aid was also continued toward the maintenance of the four local health units previously formed, including two in Monmouth County and two in Union County.

AID IN VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Through the efforts of district health officers, there were continued twenty-two groups of local boards of health, mostly in small communities, supporting, with aid from the State, twenty-three venereal disease treatment clinics. One hundred fifty-eight local boards of health formed these groups and contributed to the pooled funds. The amount of local funds expended by these groups during the calendar year 1941 for the support and maintenance of the venereal disease treatment services rendered in connection with these clinics was \$9,970.97.

At the district health offices in Pitman, Mt. Holly and Dover a public health nurse, paid from Security Act Funds, gave almost full time to venereal disease control activities. Cases were investigated at clinics, patients delinquent in treatment were followed up as well as contacts and rumored

sources of infection. During the year these three public health nurses made 1,213 visits to venereal disease patients delinquent in treatment and 357 visits upon persons reported as contacts or probable sources of infection. They reported 233 conferences with local health officials. Clerks in district health offices also gave assistance in record keeping at some venereal disease clinics.

FORT DIX REGIONAL HEALTH UNIT

To meet special health problems in the area immediately surrounding Fort Dix, the Health Unit established in 1941 was continued. More appropriate quarters were secured in Wrightstown and the Regional Office was transferred from the New Hanover Township Building at Cookstown to the new quarters on January 1, 1942. Mr. Fred L. Crocker, who had been assigned the direction of the field work of the unit, was transferred to other duties about November 1, 1941, and Dr. A. L. Chapman, an employee of the United States Public Health Service, assigned to the State Health Department for the purpose, remained as the Field Director of the unit. His appointment as local health officer, without salary, by each of the seven local boards of health in the area gave him authority to act as the health officer in each of these municipalities.

At the close of the fiscal year in addition to Dr. Chapman, the force consisted of a clerk, a public health nurse, two sanitary inspectors and a special temporary field agent engaged exclusively in mosquito control.

A system of voluntary registration at the Regional Office of all workers in food-handling establishments and tap rooms in the area was put into effect. These records kept on file at the Regional Office were available to the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control as well as to police agencies.

CAMP KILMER

The location of Camp Kilmer in Middlesex County created a need for special work, particularly in the field of sanitation in the section surrounding this Army post. On April 10, Mr. Max J. Colton, Assistant Public Health Engineer, was assigned to the State Health Department by the United States Public Health Service and started detailed inspection of restaurants, lunch-rooms, trailer camps and similar places in communities near the camp area. Through the courtesy of officials in Metuchen desk space was furnished him in the municipal building.

laborers are employed and housed on farms still constitute a public health problem. Conferences on this subject were held with groups of potato growers and officials particularly interested in agriculture. Suggested minimum standards of facilities to be provided at places housing these laborers were distributed. Inspection was made early in 1942 at 187 farms in the potato growing area and recommendations made for improvement in basic sanitation at and about the quarters furnished migratory workers at these farms. Unfortunately it was found practical to reinspect only a very few of these premises.

Three temporary camps for migratory laborers were established in the State by the Federal Farm Security Administration. Prior to the construction of these camps, conferences were held with Federal officials regarding public health matters at these camps. Recommendations were made during the operation of the camps on public health subjects. Smallpox vaccine, typhoid bacterin and diphtheria toxoid were furnished for use at the three camps.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

The appropriations and expenditures of local boards of health are made and summarized on the basis of each calendar year. Reports received from local boards of health in accord with statute are, therefore, based upon the calendar year rather than the State fiscal year. In reports of such boards received early in 1942 there are set forth certain figures showing the sums available for the use of these boards during the calendar year 1941 and the total amount expended by them for all purposes during the same twelve-month period. The total sum local boards of health reported available for their use in 1941 is \$2,749,519.33. The amount reported expended from this sum for all purposes is \$2,671,067.77. Some boards receive funds and make expenditures for hospital maintenance and a few also are expected

by District Health Officer, in connection with such work and assisted by other district health officers. Two field agents also were assigned work in the program.

For six and one-half years under this project privies of a standard type have been built. The construction plans and specifications were written and drawn by the State Department of Health. All units are built, delivered and erected by the Work Projects Administration with no cost to the purchaser except for materials entering into the construction. The privies are fly-tight and excepting tank units built on low ground adjacent to shellfish areas, have a leeching pit five feet deep with a capacity of 45 cubic feet. This pit is covered by a re-enforced concrete floor with a concrete riser for the seat, cast integral with the floor. All buildings are constructed of lumber.

The cost of a single unit to the purchaser varied in different parts of the State. During the year ending June 30, 1941, in Monmouth and Ocean counties the cost averaged \$22.62; in Burlington County and the southern part of Mercer, it averaged \$26.00; and in the northern and western counties the average price was \$34.25. The average cost of materials for a complete unit, throughout the State during the year 1941-42, was \$29.00. This is thirteen percent higher than last year. The increase was caused by the advance in cost of building materials.

During the fiscal year 1941-42, 4,662 units were built. The project employed an average of 227 men per month. Since the inception of this program, 31,882 units have been erected. The sum of \$832,544.77 has been expended by residents of New Jersey for materials entering into the construction of these units. Material used in the units has been purchased from over 100 lumber companies.

Twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and four units have been erected in rural sections; 6,817 in unsewered and partially sewerd incorporated municipalities; 1,200 for commercial and industrial organizations; 732 for

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State, county, Federal and municipal agencies; 460 in scout camps; 440 in public parks, clubs and other camps and airports; 368 in schools and 161 for religious and fraternal organizations.

Due to war conditions, many radical changes in the supervision and operation of this program have become necessary since July 1, 1941. These changes were due to lack of available labor, increase in cost of materials, priorities on many necessary materials and the lack of funds necessary to employ a full time man to direct and supervise the project as in the past. Nevertheless, the project has successfully functioned.

During the fiscal year 1941-42 all units were built in eight WPA construction plants located as strategically as possible throughout the State to serve the largest number of rural homes in all counties. The State was divided into eight zones and the construction plants were located as nearly as possible in the center of each zone. The following table shows the number of units built in each county during the year and since the project was instituted in 1936.

UNITS CONSTRUCTED IN COUNTIES IN NEW JERSEY

<i>County</i>	<i>Project Opened</i>	<i>No. Units Built 7-1-41—6-30-42</i>	<i>Total Number Units Built to 6-30-42</i>
Atlantic	February 24, 1936	176	3,174
Bergen	July 1, 1937	68	505
Burlington	February 24, 1936	628	2,712
Camden	February 24, 1936	294	2,474
Cape May	February 24, 1936	3	1,172
Cumberland	February 24, 1936	432	3,528
Gloucester	February 24, 1936	361	2,101
Hunterdon	September 7, 1937	318	1,199
Mercer	July 1, 1936	248	1,604
Middlesex	September 7, 1937	6	498
Monmouth	February 24, 1936	534	2,665
Morris	September 7, 1937	208	823
Ocean	February 24, 1936	666	3,609
Passaic	July 1, 1937	138	948
Salem	February 24, 1936	301	1,299
Somerset	September 7, 1937	219	1,631
Sussex	July 15, 1937	12	370
Union	September 7, 1937	0	306
Warren	September 7, 1937	50	1,204
	Totals	4,662	31,822

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MOSQUITO CONTROL

In July, 1941, this Department became aware there had been prepared in Washington a WPA project on a national basis for mosquito control in defense areas. This project was arranged by the United States Public Health Service and the Work Projects Administration in such a manner that a blanket project to apply in any state could be formulated in the state under the Federal project, the state project to be sponsored by the State Health Department of the particular state in question. The State WPA Administrator, however, questioned the legal right of the New Jersey State Health Department to sponsor the project in New Jersey in view of the lack of a definite law authorizing the State Health Department to perform mosquito control work on any premises.

Conferences were held with representatives of the State Work Projects Administration organization and the New Jersey Experiment Station at which time decision was reached that the state-wide blanket project could be sponsored jointly by the State Health Department and the New Jersey Experiment Station and that in the case of any work carried on in any county under this project, a separate project would be submitted sponsored jointly by the two departments above mentioned and, also, by the Mosquito Control Commission of the county in question should such a commission exist in that county. This proposal was accepted by the two departments concerned and a blanket state-wide project submitted and approved on October 15, 1941. Provision was made in the project that a supervising personnel be paid from Federal Funds.

To assist in preparing the original project and also to make necessary surveys for the preparation of unit projects, Mr. C. L. Chapman, P. A. Sanitary Engineer (R), was assigned to the State Health Department and later several other persons were assigned by the United States Public Health Service to give additional aid.

Unit projects for mosquito control submitted for approval under the State blanket project included:

1. Vicinity of military and naval posts in the southern portion of Cape May County.
2. Vicinity of Raritan Arsenal in Middlesex County. (2)
3. Area about Fort Dix in Burlington County.
4. Vicinity of Lakehurst Naval Station in Ocean County.
5. Vicinity of Delaware Ordnance Depot in Salem County.
6. Vicinity of Island Beach, military recreation center in Ocean County.

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These projects as submitted, provided for a total expenditure of \$349,569.00.

Other projects were in process of preparation. Before their completion, however, the Department was notified about March 1, that, owing to reduction in budget allotments, the United States Public Health Service could no longer furnish any personnel to continue work under any of these projects, either approved or contemplated. Notification was further received that the basic principle governing Work Projects Administration mosquito control projects had been so changed that none of the unit projects submitted, but yet lacking official sanction, would be approved, and further that approved projects not yet in operation would be cancelled. The employees of the United States Public Health Service were promptly withdrawn. Two of the projects submitted had actually been placed in operation, one in the military recreation area about Island Beach in Ocean County and one about Fort Dix in Burlington County. By agreement with the State Work Projects Administration these two projects were allowed to continue until June 30, 1942, unless completed at an earlier date, provided all larvicidal work was eliminated.

As a means of providing supervision for these two projects by the State Health Department, arrangements were made with the co-operation of the Ocean County Mosquito Commission to release one of the Commission's employees, Mr. Walter O. Henderson, to the Department until June 30.

The project in the Island Beach section terminated before the end of the fiscal year after extensive new ditching, re-opening of old ditching, filling and drainage by pipe lines had been completed substantially as provided in the original project.

The Fort Dix project was still in operation at the end of the fiscal year. At that time accomplishments under the project included over 17 miles of stream clearance, 28,940 feet of new ditching, installation of 92 feet of culvert pipe, 9,200 square yards of brush clearance and 1,695 square yards of stream bank sloped.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INDUCTION BOARDS

In the examination of young men under the Selective Military Service program, cases or suspected cases of tuberculosis were discovered and deferred from military service by the local draft boards. The records of all persons examined were forwarded by local boards to the State Selective Service Office with which arrangements were made to obtain from such records the names of men deferred because of tuberculosis or lung pathology. Such names, when obtained, were checked against the reports of cases of

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tuberculosis on file in the office of the State Health Department and if a recent report of the case was not on file, the name of the person was referred to some local agency for follow up.

Later a change in policy in the examination of selectees brought such persons to Induction Boards for examination, including a chest X-ray. Through the co-operation of Selective Service Administration and the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control of the Department, employees of the Venereal Disease Bureau who were present at Induction Board quarters, obtained the names and addresses and conclusions based upon the X-ray examination, of all selectees rejected because of tuberculosis or suspicion thereof. These names were checked against files of reports of cases of tuberculosis at the State Health Department office and if any such person had not been recently reported as a case of tuberculosis, the information available was referred to a local agency with the object of having the person further examined, preferably by or on the advice of his family physician. The local agency to which the information was sent varied in accord with local available facilities for follow up. To date the results of this special work on persons examined by the Induction Boards can be summarized as follows:

DATA REGARDING SELECTEES DEFERRED BY INDUCTION BOARDS IN NEW JERSEY
BECAUSE OF EVIDENCE SUGGESTIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Total number persons so recorded at office of State Health Department	1,259
I. No. previously reported officially as cases of Tuberculosis	176
II. No. others later examined and found to show evidence of infection..	283
(a) Found healed or arrested	116
(b) Found to have active Tuberculosis	167
(1) Later officially reported	130
(2) Treated out of New Jersey	4
(3) Official report pending	33
III. No. later examined and declared non-tuberculous	121
IV. No. resident of another state	91
V. No. in which follow-up investigation incomplete as of June 30, 1942..	588
	————— 1,259

PRIVATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Samples of water from private and semi-public supplies which are tested in the laboratory of the Department are reported upon and followed up by this Bureau. Such samples, collected by local health officials and employees of the Bureau, numbered 931 for the year. Of this total, 531 or 57% met

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the standard of safety for public supplies. Ten percent or 94 supplies were of doubtful quality and 306 or 33 percent were unsafe.

In the case of unsafe supplies, local boards of health were asked to report what steps had been taken to prevent the use of the water for drinking purposes. Replies from 72 percent indicated that the supplies were either abandoned or made safe or the water treated to make it harmless before use.

SPECIAL SURVEYS

A premises sanitary survey was made in the Shell Pile and Bivalve Sections of Commercial Township in Cumberland County and in part of the Village of Port Norris. In this survey, numerous violations of Regulations 3 and 4, Chapter I of the State Sanitary Code were found and brought to the attention of the local Board of Health for adjustment.

House-to-house sanitary surveys were also made of several communities in Burlington County followed by reinspection of the conditions found in the survey and in violation of local health ordinances or State regulations. A similar survey and program was carried out in one village in Ocean County. An inspection of means of disposal of sewage from a group of premises in Chatham Township, Morris County, was made in company with representatives of the Bureau of Engineering. Inspection of a group of farm premises in the southern section of the State was made in company with a Federal agency and recommendations made for improvement in sanitation.

TRAINING

Special courses in public health open to employees of health departments and to others who had good reasons for wishing to enroll were held by Rutgers University co-operating with the Department. Such training included summer courses of 144 clock hours, held two days a week for six weeks and extending over two summers, and winter courses held Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon during two terms of ten weeks each.

Summer courses were attended by 35 students of whom 15 completed the curriculum this year and received a certificate from the University. Winter courses were attended by 92 persons of whom 2 completed four courses, 8 three courses, 18 two courses and 59 one course each. The summer courses comprised a required set of studies giving well-rounded training for health officers of small communities, sanitary inspectors and other employees of health departments. The winter courses were mainly advanced studies on such subjects as bacteriology, water supplies and sewage disposal, parasitology, medical entomology, methods and materials for public health

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education, management of public health laboratories, food and drug inspection, sanitation, disease control methods and nutrition.

These training courses were supported in part by funds supplied under the Security Act.

OTHER WORK

Services rendered and work performed by the Bureau during the year included many other activities than are specifically mentioned above. Some of these may be summarized as follows :

Conferences with local health officials on questions pertaining to public health....	5,463
Conferences with persons other than local health officials	8,486
Meetings of local boards of health attended	112
Attendance at other public meetings	384
Lectures given in summer courses for health officials	58
Lectures given in special courses for health officials	16
Other talks or lectures given or papers read	113
Persons given Schick tests or aid rendered in such tests	130
Persons given immunizing treatments or aid given in such treatments	265
Water samples collected (public places and private supplies)	553
Specimens collected from humans either by employees of the Bureau or with their aid to be examined for pathogenic bacteria	57
Other specimens and samples collected for laboratory examination	203
Inspections of rural food-vending places	1,325
Re-inspections of rural food-vending places	3,331

REPORTED CASES OF CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	415	90	55	63	53	43	30	15	2	4	7	15	38
1 year	679	107	79	109	92	68	60	31	11	9	18	30	65
2 years	981	184	108	164	131	95	97	34	7	6	25	40	90
3 years	1157	204	132	223	161	120	91	32	9	6	25	45	109
4 years	1304	223	178	211	158	136	99	46	8	10	40	68	133
Under 5 years	4536	808	552	770	595	462	377	152	37	35	115	198	435
5 to 9 years	11185	1710	1722	1986	1410	1079	762	174	21	64	401	684	1172
10 to 14 years	1748	307	242	332	214	170	114	22	3	8	65	82	189
15 to 19 years	225	43	29	46	38	15	13	4	1	1	7	9	19
20 to 24 years	67	12	8	14	11	7	4	1	0	1	4	3	2
25 to 34 years	97	11	10	12	16	18	7	3	1	1	4	3	11
35 to 44 years	43	3	6	7	7	5	5	0	0	0	1	5	4
45 to 54 years	16	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
55 to 64 years	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
65 years and over	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17927	2898	2573	3173	2295	1757	1282	356	63	110	597	985	1838

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REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	199	1	216	0	415	1
1 year	318	0	361	0	679	0
2 years	493	0	488	0	981	0
3 years	568	0	589	0	1157	0
4 years	685	0	619	0	1304	0
Under 5 years	2263	1	2273	0	4536	1
5 to 9 years	5739	0	5446	1	11185	1
10 to 14 years	904	0	844	0	1748	0
15 to 19 years	134	0	91	0	225	0
20 to 24 years	26	0	41	0	67	0
25 to 34 years	50	0	47	0	97	0
35 to 44 years	27	0	16	0	43	0
45 to 54 years	10	0	6	0	16	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	3	0	5	0
65 years and over	2	0	3	1	5	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9157	1	8770	2	17927	3

REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	7	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1 year	12	1	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
2 years	15	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2
3 years	19	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
4 years	24	7	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2
Under 5 years	77	14	13	11	7	3	3	3	1	1	8	6	7
5 to 9 years	113	24	16	11	5	14	5	3	3	6	8	7	11
10 to 14 years	48	16	10	4	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	2	4
15 to 19 years	28	8	4	3	1	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	2
20 to 24 years	10	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
25 to 34 years	12	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
35 to 44 years	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
45 to 54 years	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	298	66	47	33	21	23	18	9	7	8	21	17	28

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	3	0	4	0	7	0
1 year	8	0	4	0	12	0
2 years	7	1	8	0	15	1
3 years	11	0	8	0	19	0
4 years	12	0	12	0	24	0
Under 5 years	41	1	36	0	77	1
5 to 9 years	55	3	58	2	113	5
10 to 14 years	28	0	20	0	48	0
15 to 19 years	18	0	10	0	28	0
20 to 24 years	5	0	5	0	10	0
25 to 34 years	5	0	7	0	12	0
35 to 44 years	3	0	2	0	5	0
45 to 54 years	2	1	1	0	3	1
55 to 64 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	1	0	0	0	1
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	158	6	140	2	298	8

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REPORTED CASES OF DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1 year	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
5 to 9 years	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
10 to 14 years	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
15 to 19 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24 years	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
25 to 34 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	5	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
45 to 54 years	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
55 to 64 years	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
65 years and over	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	11	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	3

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

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

REPORTED CASES OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	6	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	13	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	0

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	0	1	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
5 to 9 years	1	0	1	1	2	1
10 to 14 years	0	0	3	0	3	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	1	2	0	0	1	2
35 to 44 years	0	3	1	0	1	3
45 to 54 years	1	1	0	2	1	3
55 to 64 years	1	2	2	1	3	3
65 years and over	0	4	0	2	0	6
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	12	7	6	13	18

REPORTED CASES OF INFLUENZA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	30	16	6	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1 year	49	20	18	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
2 years	77	47	23	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
3 years	63	33	23	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
4 years	67	38	22	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Under 5 years	286	154	92	13	6	1	3	1	2	1	2	8	3
5 to 9 years	49	133	118	4	4	1	3	0	1	0	6	1	4
10 to 14 years	296	178	94	6	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	4
15 to 19 years	377	242	110	10	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	2
20 to 24 years	424	262	116	21	10	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	5
25 to 34 years	785	424	280	36	15	3	2	1	1	2	5	7	9
35 to 44 years	821	430	317	28	20	6	0	0	1	2	2	5	10
45 to 54 years	839	388	398	26	8	1	0	1	0	1	2	4	10
55 to 64 years	421	225	162	15	7	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	4
65 years and over	369	186	159	6	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	7
Age not stated	83	77	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4976	2699	1851	166	79	21	11	5	9	12	29	36	58

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	17	10	13	5	30	15
1 year	28	3	21	6	49	9
2 years	37	2	40	0	77	2
3 years	33	1	30	1	63	2
4 years	36	0	31	0	67	0
Under 5 years	151	16	135	12	286	28
5 to 9 years	164	1	111	0	275	1
10 to 14 years	182	1	114	2	296	3
15 to 19 years	214	0	163	5	377	5
20 to 24 years	225	1	199	4	424	5
25 to 34 years	404	7	381	2	785	9
35 to 44 years	419	9	402	10	821	19
45 to 54 years	470	13	369	11	839	24
55 to 64 years	191	16	230	11	421	27
65 years and over	161	53	208	50	369	103
Age not stated	43	0	40	0	83	0
Total	2624	117	2352	107	4976	224

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	718	87	73	127	168	108	63	33	8	8	17	10	16
1 year	1783	133	161	379	477	308	178	77	16	14	18	8	14
2 years	2440	189	244	506	682	418	240	101	16	18	5	12	9
3 years	3050	261	306	679	780	544	332	101	23	7	3	2	12
4 years	3430	252	318	785	908	636	368	106	15	3	4	13	22
Under 5 years	11421	922	1102	2476	3015	2014	1181	418	78	50	47	45	73
5 to 9 years	27953	2002	3102	6755	7440	5276	2644	485	59	34	53	16	87
10 to 14 years	7366	369	735	1818	2148	1527	609	112	13	16	3	3	13
15 to 19 years	2425	44	188	595	979	450	126	27	3	2	2	1	8
20 to 24 years	663	10	40	135	255	141	54	18	2	0	1	2	5
25 to 34 years	537	9	29	92	211	121	53	18	1	1	0	0	2
35 to 44 years	167	4	10	30	63	40	17	3	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	42	0	2	10	10	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	11	0	0	1	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	13	2	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	33	3	6	10	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50631	3365	5215	11924	14136	9597	4689	1085	156	103	106	67	188

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	392	8	326	0	718	8
1 year	884	2	899	1	1783	3
2 years	1262	1	1178	2	2440	3
3 years	1555	2	1495	0	3050	2
4 years	1795	2	1635	0	3430	2
Under 5 years	5888	15	5533	3	11421	18
5 to 9 years	14245	1	13708	5	27953	6
10 to 14 years	3589	0	3777	2	7366	2
15 to 19 years	1190	0	1235	0	2425	0
20 to 24 years	339	0	324	0	663	0
25 to 34 years	261	0	276	0	537	0
35 to 44 years	69	0	98	0	167	0
45 to 54 years	16	0	26	0	42	0
55 to 64 years	6	0	5	0	11	0
65 years and over	1	0	12	0	13	0
Age not stated	19	0	14	0	33	0
Total	25625	16	25008	10	50631	26

REPORTED CASES OF GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	236	5	7	29	53	45	24	9	3	0	5	4	4
1 year	429	8	8	56	86	104	72	38	10	12	13	13	9
2 years	475	3	10	48	131	127	93	30	9	5	7	5	7
3 years	510	11	13	64	151	153	91	21	10	2	4	4	6
4 years	570	8	11	70	167	168	103	21	4	5	4	6	3
Under 5 years	2220	35	49	267	588	584	404	134	42	27	28	33	29
5 to 9 years	8395	63	181	1296	2346	2834	1284	109	22	13	8	15	24
10 to 14 years	9758	25	292	1966	3273	3020	1047	91	8	4	11	5	16
15 to 19 years	6431	10	293	1843	2369	1457	392	53	3	0	1	4	6
20 to 24 years	1561	6	54	287	617	433	135	23	0	0	1	2	3
25 to 34 years	1019	1	42	126	413	309	106	17	1	1	0	0	3
35 to 44 years	311	1	4	39	131	96	27	9	2	0	0	0	2
45 to 54 years	66	0	0	15	21	22	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	22	0	2	6	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	8	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	14	2	0	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29805	143	918	5848	9971	8768	3404	439	78	45	49	59	83

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM GERMAN MEASLES IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	110	2	126	0	236	2
1 year	212	0	217	0	429	0
2 years	258	0	217	0	475	0
3 years	245	0	265	0	510	0
4 years	290	0	280	0	570	0
Under 5 years	1115	2	1105	0	2220	2
5 to 9 years	4133	0	4262	0	8395	0
10 to 14 years	4622	1	5136	0	9758	1
15 to 19 years	3424	0	3007	0	6431	0
20 to 24 years	798	0	763	0	1561	0
25 to 34 years	435	0	584	0	1019	0
35 to 44 years	119	0	192	0	311	0
45 to 54 years	13	0	53	0	66	0
55 to 64 years	8	0	14	0	22	0
65 years and over	4	0	4	0	8	0
Age not stated	9	0	5	0	14	0
Total	14680	3	15125	0	29805	3

REPORTED CASES OF EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 year	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Under 5 years	12	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2
5 to 9 years	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10 to 14 years	6	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
15 to 19 years	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
20 to 24 years	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
25 to 34 years	8	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
35 to 44 years	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
45 to 54 years	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
55 to 64 years	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	57	10	3	4	9	4	3	5	2	4	3	6	4

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

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	4	0	2	1	6	1
1 year	1	0	1	0	2	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	2	0	2	0
4 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
Under 5 years	7	0	5	1	12	1
5 to 9 years	0	0	4	0	4	0
10 to 14 years	5	2	1	0	6	2
15 to 19 years	2	0	3	1	5	1
20 to 24 years	9	1	0	0	9	1
25 to 34 years	3	1	5	2	8	3
35 to 44 years	2	1	2	0	4	1
45 to 54 years	3	0	2	3	5	3
55 to 64 years	2	0	1	1	3	1
65 years and over	1	0	0	0	1	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	23	8	57	13

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF MUMPS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	34	2	4	5	5	4	1	4	0	3	1	2	3
1 year	127	16	12	17	26	23	13	4	4	0	3	1	8
2 years	249	41	29	37	33	29	25	17	11	5	3	5	14
3 years	383	69	27	40	66	52	43	23	15	7	2	7	23
4 years	476	72	40	54	95	71	51	30	14	11	8	9	21
Under 5 years	1269	200	112	162	225	179	133	78	44	26	17	24	69
5 to 9 years	5967	833	799	1138	1049	779	523	189	54	77	91	143	272
10 to 14 years	2344	311	307	507	429	314	180	75	41	30	22	45	83
15 to 19 years	606	71	92	129	109	86	31	17	12	13	11	9	26
20 to 24 years	163	26	23	29	28	21	14	7	5	1	0	2	7
25 to 34 years	261	46	29	44	40	36	23	13	5	4	3	7	11
35 to 44 years	141	22	12	27	21	19	11	13	2	2	2	4	6
45 to 54 years	50	6	4	12	11	2	3	3	2	0	1	1	5
55 to 64 years	14	4	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
65 years and over	9	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Age not stated	10	1	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10834	1522	1384	2073	1918	1438	921	396	165	153	147	236	481

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MUMPS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	22	0	12	0	34	0
1 year	66	0	61	0	127	0
2 years	149	0	100	0	249	0
3 years	208	0	175	0	383	0
4 years	254	0	222	0	476	0
Under 5 years	699	0	570	0	1269	0
5 to 9 years	3304	0	2663	0	5967	0
10 to 14 years	1261	0	1083	0	2344	0
15 to 19 years	363	0	243	0	606	0
20 to 24 years	75	0	88	0	163	0
25 to 34 years	98	0	163	0	261	0
35 to 44 years	57	0	84	0	141	0
45 to 54 years	16	0	34	0	50	0
55 to 64 years	5	0	9	0	14	0
65 years and over	2	0	7	0	9	0
Age not stated	6	0	4	0	10	0
Total	5886	0	4948	0	10834	0

REPORTED CASES OF PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	409	96	74	57	46	22	14	11	10	9	14	17	39
1 year	171	47	23	23	16	13	7	5	2	4	5	11	15
2 years	142	28	34	17	15	7	4	8	4	2	5	5	13
3 years	100	25	25	19	9	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	7
4 years	83	24	17	5	7	2	5	4	3	2	3	4	7
Under 5 years	905	220	173	121	93	46	32	29	21	18	31	40	81
5 to 9 years	296	56	27	28	39	28	14	9	8	10	8	24	45
10 to 14 years	123	25	15	15	15	6	3	4	3	4	7	7	19
15 to 19 years	133	32	25	16	23	8	2	4	2	0	5	8	8
20 to 24 years	161	39	27	14	23	7	4	6	4	5	6	12	14
25 to 34 years	430	87	86	47	46	35	15	11	9	19	29	20	26
35 to 44 years	518	106	100	55	50	41	23	13	14	20	25	33	38
45 to 54 years	586	118	138	65	58	34	22	23	21	20	24	32	31
55 to 64 years	591	103	123	83	63	36	25	22	16	13	26	30	51
65 years and over	984	180	227	103	88	73	39	30	28	31	52	58	75
Age not stated	15	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4742	969	943	549	499	318	180	152	126	141	213	264	388

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	230	155	179	133	409	288
1 year	93	21	78	16	171	37
2 years	70	8	72	6	142	14
3 years	55	4	45	5	100	9
4 years	39	0	44	4	83	4
Under 5 years	487	188	418	164	905	352
5 to 9 years	178	4	118	9	296	13
10 to 14 years	86	6	43	3	123	9
15 to 19 years	95	8	38	6	133	14
20 to 24 years	99	6	62	7	161	13
25 to 34 years	247	38	183	28	430	66
35 to 44 years	310	94	208	50	518	144
45 to 54 years	392	139	194	63	586	202
55 to 64 years	376	174	215	88	591	262
65 years and over	503	309	481	397	984	706
Age not stated	7	0	8	0	15	0
Total	2774	966	1968	815	4742	1781

REPORTED CASES OF ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
1 year	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	1
2 years	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	5	1	0
3 years	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	2	1
4 years	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	3	0	1
Under 5 years	65	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	17	21	15	4	3
5 to 9 years	124	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	40	45	23	8	0
10 to 14 years	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	31	19	6	1
15 to 19 years	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	9	1	2
20 to 24 years	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	5	1	0
25 to 34 years	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	2	2
35 to 44 years	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
45 to 54 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	351	0	1	0	1	3	2	12	104	120	78	22	8

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	1	0	3	1	4	1
1 year	8	0	3	0	11	0
2 years	9	0	9	0	18	0
3 years	10	0	6	0	16	0
4 years	12	0	4	0	16	0
Under 5 years	40	0	25	1	65	1
5 to 9 years	79	3	45	2	124	5
10 to 14 years	55	3	36	1	91	4
15 to 19 years	23	1	11	0	34	1
20 to 24 years	8	0	8	0	16	0
25 to 34 years	6	0	7	2	13	2
35 to 44 years	4	4	1	1	5	5
45 to 54 years	2	1	0	1	2	2
55 to 64 years	0	1	0	0	0	1
65 years and over	0	1	0	0	0	1
Age not stated	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	218	14	133	8	351	22

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	25	9	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
1 year	130	25	26	19	15	10	5	2	4	1	3	11	9
2 years	283	44	49	48	41	32	16	9	6	1	8	10	19
3 years	415	50	54	88	58	58	24	10	6	6	15	18	28
4 years	470	66	59	83	66	58	23	10	8	11	26	25	35
Under 5 years	1323	194	190	241	184	158	68	31	24	19	55	66	93
5 to 9 years	3371	451	479	536	526	469	205	57	38	56	134	183	237
10 to 14 years	1800	199	267	388	343	252	111	37	16	13	34	56	84
15 to 19 years	629	85	92	151	137	75	24	6	5	5	11	11	27
20 to 24 years	269	47	33	60	56	32	11	4	0	3	1	7	15
25 to 34 years	272	56	37	46	45	36	14	2	2	3	3	11	17
35 to 44 years	87	11	13	11	19	10	7	1	0	0	4	5	6
45 to 54 years	27	1	2	6	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
55 to 64 years	6	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7791	1048	1115	1440	1322	1037	440	138	86	99	243	342	481

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	11	0	14	0	25	0
1 year	70	0	60	0	130	0
2 years	157	0	126	0	283	0
3 years	216	1	199	0	415	1
4 years	249	0	221	0	470	0
Under 5 years	703	1	620	0	1323	1
5 to 9 years	1686	3	1685	2	3371	5
10 to 14 years	901	1	899	0	1800	1
15 to 19 years	368	1	261	0	629	1
20 to 24 years	145	0	124	0	269	0
25 to 34 years	129	0	143	0	272	0
35 to 44 years	39	0	48	0	87	0
45 to 54 years	11	0	16	0	27	0
55 to 64 years	2	0	4	0	6	0
65 years and over	2	0	5	0	7	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3986	6	3805	2	7791	8

REPORTED CASES OF TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20 to 24 years	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25 to 34 years	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
35 to 44 years	9	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
45 to 54 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	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	31	1	1	5	1	5	0	1	2	8	7	2	8

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TRICHINOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	3	0	4	0
20 to 24 years	3	0	2	0	5	0
25 to 34 years	3	0	5	0	8	0
35 to 44 years	5	0	4	0	9	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	2	1	3	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	14	0	17	1	31	1

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	13	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
1 year	14	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	2	0	1
2 years	11	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
3 years	8	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
4 years	12	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Under 5 years	58	9	7	2	7	6	7	2	3	3	7	2	3
5 to 9 years	55	2	8	5	6	0	9	6	2	8	3	3	3
10 to 14 years	83	3	8	6	8	6	8	10	5	8	5	9	7
15 to 19 years	263	30	27	24	25	22	33	25	12	21	17	12	15
20 to 24 years	487	28	32	37	34	45	57	52	48	31	43	37	43
25 to 34 years	820	51	63	91	73	76	77	98	64	67	44	53	63
35 to 44 years	571	52	46	47	52	44	50	62	42	45	48	39	44
45 to 54 years	502	45	40	43	55	55	44	50	43	33	32	25	37
55 to 64 years	441	42	45	38	39	38	41	42	34	38	30	28	26
65 years and over	277	22	25	20	27	23	23	37	24	16	22	17	21
Age not stated	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3559	284	301	313	326	315	350	384	277	271	251	225	262

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	7	5	6	5	13	10
1 year	5	4	9	4	14	8
2 years	6	3	5	3	11	6
3 years	4	3	4	3	8	6
4 years	8	3	4	1	12	4
Under 5 years	30	18	28	16	58	34
5 to 9 years	28	3	27	3	55	6
10 to 14 years	31	11	52	10	83	21
15 to 19 years	101	21	162	37	263	58
20 to 24 years	206	51	281	94	487	145
25 to 34 years	422	153	398	191	820	344
35 to 44 years	354	217	217	131	571	348
45 to 54 years	367	270	135	81	502	351
55 to 64 years	337	253	104	77	441	330
65 years and over	189	146	88	67	277	213
Age not stated	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total	2065	1143	1494	707	3559	1850

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Under 5 years	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
5 to 9 years	13	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1
10 to 14 years	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	6	2	2	0
15 to 19 years	20	0	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	1	1	0	1
20 to 24 years	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	1	1
25 to 34 years	16	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	3	1	3	0	0
35 to 44 years	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
45 to 54 years	8	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
55 to 64 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
65 years and over	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	107	3	3	6	6	4	12	14	15	19	15	5	5

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	1	0	1	0
2 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
3 years	2	0	0	0	2	0
4 years	2	0	1	0	3	0
Under 5 years	4	0	3	0	7	0
5 to 9 years	4	0	9	0	13	0
10 to 14 years	9	0	8	0	17	0
15 to 19 years	16	1	4	0	20	1
20 to 24 years	5	1	6	0	11	1
25 to 34 years	9	0	7	0	16	0
35 to 44 years	6	3	4	0	10	3
45 to 54 years	5	1	3	0	8	1
55 to 64 years	1	1	2	0	3	1
65 years and over	0	0	2	1	2	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59	7	48	1	107	8

REPORTED CASES OF PARATYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5 to 9 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
20 to 24 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
25 to 34 years	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
35 to 44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	1

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM PARATYPHOID FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	1	0	0	0	1	0
3 years	0	0	1	0	1	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
5 to 9 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
15 to 19 years	1	0	1	0	2	0
20 to 24 years	0	0	2	0	2	0
25 to 34 years	2	1	1	0	3	1
35 to 44 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 64 years	1	0	0	0	1	0
65 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	1	5	0	13	1

REPORTED CASES OF UNDULANT FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Months

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF CASES												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
10 to 14 years	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
15 to 19 years	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
20 to 24 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
25 to 34 years	14	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	0
35 to 44 years	13	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
45 to 54 years	8	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
55 to 64 years	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
65 years and over	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	5	3	3	3	6	3	11	5	5	9	6	2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM UNDULANT FEVER IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	2	0	3	0	5	0
10 to 14 years	3	0	1	0	4	0
15 to 19 years	4	0	2	0	6	0
20 to 24 years	4	0	0	0	4	0
25 to 34 years	10	0	4	0	14	0
35 to 44 years	7	0	6	0	13	0
45 to 54 years	7	0	1	0	8	0
55 to 64 years	4	0	1	0	5	0
65 years and over	0	0	2	0	2	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	0	20	0	61	0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 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	460	43	39	24	30	26	24	35	33	38	40	62	66
1 year	527	56	27	29	27	39	29	36	43	57	54	67	63
2 years	657	64	42	33	35	39	51	52	60	77	48	73	83
3 years	768	66	42	47	34	53	35	61	76	81	78	104	91
4 years	764	61	43	36	39	52	46	74	62	88	77	98	88
Under 5 years	3176	290	193	169	165	209	185	258	274	341	297	404	391
5 to 9 years	3124	252	174	218	216	292	191	202	170	268	290	436	415
10 to 14 years	393	38	23	31	25	32	29	26	16	34	34	45	60
15 to 19 years	49	8	2	4	4	9	3	1	5	6	3	2	2
20 to 24 years	14	1	1	0	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	2
25 to 34 years	20	2	3	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	2	1	1
35 to 44 years	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1
45 to 54 years	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6792	593	398	424	414	550	409	496	467	651	627	889	874

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH IN NEW JERSEY

For the Calendar Year 1941 by Age Groups and Sex

AGE GROUPS	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	237	13	223	11	460	24
1 year	256	2	271	2	527	4
2 years	318	3	339	2	657	5
3 years	346	0	422	1	768	1
4 years	382	0	382	0	764	0
Under 5 years	1539	18	1637	16	3176	34
5 to 9 years	1511	1	1613	0	3124	1
10 to 14 years	175	0	218	0	393	0
15 to 19 years	21	0	28	0	49	0
20 to 24 years	7	0	7	0	14	0
25 to 34 years	3	0	17	0	20	0
35 to 44 years	1	0	7	0	8	0
45 to 54 years	1	0	4	0	5	0
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and over	1	0	2	0	3	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3259	19	3533	16	6792	35

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX AND DIPHTHERIA BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	CHICKENPOX			DIPHTHERIA				
	Cases	Cases per	Deaths	Cases	Cases per	Deaths	Deaths per	Percent
		100,000			100,000		100,000		Fatality
Atlantic	351	282.91	0	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Bergen	2603	635.42	0	15	3.66	2	0.49	13.33
Burlington	253	260.79	0	1	1.03	0	.....	.....
Camden	721	281.94	0	46	17.98	0	.....	.....
Cape May	21	72.61	0	1	3.45	0	.....	.....
Cumberland	133	181.73	0	3	4.10	1	1.36	33.33
Essex	6681	797.88	0	7	0.83	0	.....	.....
Gloucester	191	264.47	0	5	6.92	0	.....	.....
Hudson	1185	181.73	1	151	23.16	3	0.46	1.98
Hunterdon	30	81.59	0	1	2.72	0	.....	.....
Mercer	728	368.94	0	3	1.52	0	.....	.....
Middlesex	383	176.43	1	3	1.38	0	.....	.....
Monmouth	544	337.39	0	8	4.96	1	0.62	12.50
Morris	687	546.40	0	4	3.18	0	.....	.....
Ocean	69	182.99	0	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Passaic	1039	335.86	0	44	14.22	1	0.32	2.27
Salem	45	106.45	0	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Somerset	160	215.08	0	2	2.69	0	.....	.....
Sussex	121	408.34	0	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Union	1851	563.74	1	2	0.61	0	.....	.....
Warren	81	161.41	0	1	1.99	0	.....	.....
State Institutions..	46	.....	0	1	.....	0	.....	.....
Military Posts	4	.....	0	0	.....	0	.....	.....
State	17927	430.92	3	298	7.16	8	0.19	2.68

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY, TRACHOMA, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PARATYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	DYSENTERY		TRACHOMA		OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM		PARATYPHOID FEVER	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0
Cape May	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	3	1	0	0	61	0	2	0
Gloucester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Middlesex	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Monmouth	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Institutions	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	34	11	5	1	67	0	13	1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA
BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	INFLUENZA				PNEUMONIA			
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Atlantic	454	365.93	14	11.28	66	53.19	75	60.45
Bergen	234	57.12	12	2.93	353	86.17	134	32.71
Burlington	235	242.23	9	9.27	46	47.41	34	35.04
Camden	252	98.54	28	10.95	299	116.92	147	57.48
Cape May	94	325.04	0	....	9	31.12	16	55.32
Cumberland	20	27.33	7	9.56	65	88.81	29	39.62
Essex	869	103.78	36	4.30	2029	242.31	290	34.63
Gloucester	55	76.15	3	4.15	58	80.31	46	63.69
Hudson	431	66.10	18	2.76	422	64.72	331	50.76
Hunterdon	20	54.40	4	10.88	32	87.03	12	32.64
Mercer	181	91.73	13	6.59	259	131.26	74	37.50
Middlesex	91	41.92	7	3.22	122	56.20	103	47.45
Monmouth	176	109.15	9	5.58	129	80.00	60	37.21
Morris	90	71.58	7	5.56	78	62.03	37	29.42
Ocean	165	437.59	3	7.95	44	116.69	25	66.30
Passaic	335	108.29	20	6.46	107	34.59	127	41.05
Salem	10	23.65	11	26.02	13	30.75	29	68.60
Somerset	306	411.34	1	1.34	99	133.08	32	43.01
Sussex	14	47.24	1	3.37	45	151.86	15	50.62
Union	237	87.41	13	3.96	348	105.98	137	41.72
Warren	78	155.43	8	15.94	37	73.73	28	55.80
State Institutions ..	579	....	0	....	80	....	0	....
Military Posts	0	....	0	....	2	....	0	....
State	4976	119.61	224	5.38	4742	113.98	1781	42.81

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MALARIA AND EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL
MENINGITIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	MALARIA			EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS				
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Percent Fatality
Atlantic	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Bergen	1	0.24	0	10	2.44	3	0.73	30.00
Burlington	0	....	0	4	4.12	1	1.03	25.00
Camden	1	0.39	0	6	2.34	0	....	....
Cape May	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Cumberland	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Essex	0	....	0	7	0.83	1	0.12	14.28
Gloucester	0	....	0	1	1.38	1	1.38	100.00
Hudson	1	0.15	0	8	1.22	2	0.30	25.00
Hunterdon	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Mercer	1	0.50	0	3	1.52	0	....	....
Middlesex	2	0.92	0	4	1.84	3	1.38	75.00
Monmouth	1	0.62	0	1	0.62	0	....	....
Morris	1	0.79	0	1	0.79	0	....	....
Ocean	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Passaic	4	1.29	0	3	0.97	0	....	....
Salem	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Somerset	0	....	0	2	2.69	1	1.34	50.00
Sussex	0	....	0	0	....	0	....	....
Union	0	....	0	2	0.61	1	0.30	50.00
Warren	0	....	0	1	1.99	0	....	....
State Institutions ..	0	....	0	0	....	....	....	....
Military Posts	1	....	0	4	....	....	....	....
State	13	0.31	0	57	1.37	13	0.31	22.80

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	MEASLES					GERMAN MEASLES		
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Percent Fatality	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths
Atlantic	2209	1780.50	2	1.61	0.09	137	110.42	0
Bergen	5803	1416.59	3	0.73	0.05	4036	985.24	1
Burlington	729	751.44	1	1.03	0.13	114	117.51	0
Camden	2633	1029.61	4	1.56	0.15	465	181.83	0
Cape May	316	1092.70	0	....	....	39	134.86	0
Cumberland	668	912.76	1	1.36	0.15	4	5.46	0
Essex	10689	1276.54	4	0.47	0.03	11041	1318.58	1
Gloucester	790	1093.89	0	....	....	57	78.92	0
Hudson	6384	979.08	6	0.92	0.09	1657	254.12	0
Hunterdon	223	606.54	0	....	....	18	48.96	0
Mercer	1647	834.69	1	0.50	0.06	346	175.35	0
Middlesex	1159	533.91	0	....	....	2658	1224.45	0
Monmouth	2222	1378.08	0	....	....	3609	2238.30	0
Morris	1647	1309.93	1	0.79	0.06	905	719.78	1
Ocean	198	525.11	0	....	....	303	803.58	0
Passaic	4104	1326.64	0	....	....	99	32.00	0
Salem	489	1156.74	1	2.36	0.20	51	120.64	0
Somerset	311	418.06	0	....	....	445	598.20	0
Sussex	447	1508.50	0	....	....	88	296.97	0
Union	7509	2286.93	1	0.30	0.01	3532	1075.70	0
Warren	335	667.58	1	1.99	0.30	69	137.50	0
State Institutions	74	....	0	....	....	78	....	0
Military Posts	45	....	0	....	....	54	....	0
State	50631	1217.04	26	0.62	0.05	29805	716.43	3

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND SCARLET FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS				SCARLET FEVER			
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Atlantic	9	7.25	2	1.61	138	111.23	0	....
Bergen	101	24.65	6	1.46	240	58.58	0	....
Burlington	9	9.27	1	1.03	711	732.89	1	1.03
Camden	16	6.25	1	0.39	597	233.45	1	0.39
Cape May	1	3.45	0	....	39	134.86	1	3.45
Cumberland	1	1.36	0	....	157	214.52	0	....
Essex	48	5.73	3	0.36	1550	185.11	1	0.12
Gloucester	10	13.84	0	....	127	175.85	0	....
Hudson	30	4.60	0	....	427	65.48	0	....
Hunterdon	3	8.16	0	....	34	92.47	0	....
Mercer	3	1.52	0	....	1704	863.58	2	1.01
Middlesex	6	2.76	1	0.46	398	183.34	0	....
Monmouth	10	6.20	1	0.62	469	290.87	2	1.24
Morris	9	7.16	0	....	118	93.85	0	....
Ocean	1	2.65	0	....	37	98.12	0	....
Passaic	51	16.48	4	1.29	161	52.04	0	....
Salem	3	7.09	0	....	80	189.24	0	....
Somerset	5	6.72	0	....	148	198.95	0	....
Sussex	4	13.50	0	....	14	47.24	0	....
Union	28	8.52	3	0.91	450	137.05	0	....
Warren	1	1.99	0	....	35	69.74	0	....
State Institutions	1	....	0	....	18	....	0	....
Military Posts	1	....	0	....	139	....	0	....
State	351	8.43	22	0.53	7791	187.27	8	0.19

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER
BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Atlantic	0	....	0	....
Bergen	0	....	0	....
Burlington	2	2.06	0	....
Camden	0	....	0	....
Cape May	0	....	1	3.45
Cumberland	0	....	0	....
Essex	1	0.12	0	....
Gloucester	1	1.38	0	....
Hudson	0	....	0	....
Hunterdon	0	....	0	....
Mercer	0	....	0	....
Middlesex	0	....	0	....
Monmouth	0	....	0	....
Morris	0	....	0	....
Ocean	1	2.65	0	....
Passaic	0	....	0	....
Salem	0	....	0	....
Somerset	0	....	0	....
Sussex	0	....	0	....
Union	0	....	0	....
Warren	0	....	0	....
State Institutions	0	....	0	....
Military Posts	0	....	0	....
State	5	0.12	1	0.02

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX AND TUBERCULOSIS
BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	SMALLPOX				TUBERCULOSIS				
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Percent Fatality
Atlantic	0	...	0	...	139	112.03	85	68.51	61.15
Bergen	0	...	0	...	217	52.97	120	29.29	55.30
Burlington	0	...	0	...	62	63.91	34	35.94	54.84
Camden	0	...	0	...	185	72.34	117	45.75	63.24
Cape May	0	...	0	...	24	82.99	15	51.87	62.50
Cumberland	0	...	0	...	36	49.19	22	30.06	61.11
Essex	0	...	0	...	839	100.20	435	51.95	51.84
Gloucester	0	...	0	...	44	60.92	31	42.92	70.45
Hudson	0	...	0	...	602	92.32	324	49.69	53.82
Hunterdon	0	...	0	...	23	62.55	8	21.76	34.78
Mercer	0	...	0	...	234	118.59	112	56.76	47.86
Middlesex	0	...	0	...	152	70.02	97	44.68	63.81
Monmouth	0	...	0	...	165	102.33	77	47.75	46.66
Morris	0	...	0	...	65	51.69	52	41.35	80.00
Ocean	0	...	0	...	29	76.91	13	34.47	44.82
Passaic	0	...	0	...	232	74.99	102	32.97	43.96
Salem	0	...	0	...	25	59.14	17	40.21	68.00
Somerset	0	...	0	...	43	57.80	25	33.60	58.14
Sussex	0	...	0	...	20	67.49	8	26.99	40.00
Union	0	...	0	...	235	71.57	127	38.68	54.04
Warren	0	...	0	...	46	91.67	29	57.79	63.04
State Institutions	0	...	0	...	135	....	0	....	....
Military Posts	0	...	0	...	7	....	0	....	....
State	0	...	0	...	3559	85.55	1850	44.47	51.98

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND WHOOPING COUGH BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	TYPHOID FEVER				WHOOPING COUGH			
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population
Atlantic	3	2.42	0	....	87	70.12	0	....
Bergen	8	1.95	1	0.24	942	229.95	1	0.24
Burlington	3	3.09	0	....	149	153.58	2	2.06
Camden	18	7.04	1	0.39	639	249.87	6	2.34
Cape May	2	6.91	0	....	33	114.11	0	....
Cumberland	6	8.20	0	....	38	51.92	1	1.36
Essex	11	1.31	1	0.12	2168	258.91	5	0.59
Gloucester	3	4.15	0	....	140	193.85	6	8.31
Hudson	12	1.84	0	....	550	84.35	9	1.38
Hunterdon	1	2.72	1	2.72	10	27.20	0	....
Mercer	3	1.52	0	....	119	60.31	1	0.50
Middlesex	9	4.14	1	0.46	82	37.77	0	....
Monmouth	5	3.10	1	0.62	290	179.86	0	....
Morris	3	2.38	0	....	307	244.17	1	0.79
Ocean	0	....	0	....	58	153.82	0	....
Passaic	5	1.61	1	0.32	528	170.68	1	0.32
Salem	3	7.09	0	....	86	203.43	0	....
Somerset	0	....	0	....	31	41.67	1	1.34
Sussex	0	....	0	....	56	188.98	1	3.37
Union	7	2.13	1	0.30	443	134.92	0	....
Warren	0	....	0	....	35	69.74	0	....
State Institutions	5	....	0	....	1	....	0	....
Military Posts	0	....	0	....	0	....	0	....
State	107	2.57	8	0.19	6792	163.26	35	0.84

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MUMPS, LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS, UNDULANT FEVER, TETANUS AND TRICHINOSIS BY COUNTIES FOR 1941

COUNTIES	MUMPS		LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS		UNDULANT FEVER		TETANUS		TRICHINOSIS	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Atlantic	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bergen	1871	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	0
Burlington	333	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Camden	654	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Cape May	141	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	64	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Essex	2475	0	5	7	14	0	5	1	5	0
Gloucester	81	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Hudson	210	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
Hunterdon	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	416	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Middlesex	309	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Monmouth	560	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0
Morris	578	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean	38	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
Passaic	1747	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0
Salem	123	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	192	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Union	554	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	4	0
Warren	25	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
State Institutions	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Posts	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
State	10834	0	13	18	61	0	12	5	31	1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1941

DISEASE	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	12	0	0	0	12	0
Malaria	6	0	7	0	13	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	0	30	0	67	0
Rabies	1	1	0	0	1	1
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	3	1	2	0	5	1
Streptococcic Sore Throat	71	12	70	6	141	18
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	1	0	0	0	1	0
Typhus Fever	2	0	0	0	2	0

Report of Negro Health Program

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

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Committees in fourteen counties continued as lay organizations guided by local health workers and members of the staff of this Program, especially in the rural areas of South Jersey. Emphasis has been placed upon available facilities, and where and how they can be obtained, and the importance of gaining knowledge through health education meetings held in the different churches, schools, and community centers in the various counties. Our nurses have been successful with these plans in vicinities heretofore untouched by any service of this kind. Pamphlets, motion pictures, and question and answer periods supplemented these meetings. The preliminary publicity for Chest X-ray Surveys involved meetings of this type also. Health talks were given during the regular Sunday Church services in many churches throughout the State. Doctors of the Speakers' Bureau of this Program gave talks on Tuberculosis Control, Venereal Disease Control, Cancer, Child Hygiene, and Personal Hygiene. As one of the five points of our initial Program, health education has brought exceptional results because of the intelligent and ready response of the audiences indicated by the questions asked the speakers, and by the letters written to this office for similar meetings throughout the State. It has proved to be a means of stimulating individual health consciousness.

SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

Included in the above mentioned health meetings were special observances of Cancer Week, Tuberculosis Sunday, Social Hygiene Sunday, Child Hygiene Week, Dental Health Week, and National Negro Health Week. Special health meetings were arranged by our nurses in many localities relative to these special occasions, in churches, Y. W. C. A's and Y. M. C. A's, and community centers. Literature on the subjects was distributed in many places of business, such as beauty parlors, pool-rooms, and res-

taurants where people congregate. These annual celebrations adequately bring to the attention of the public the necessity for each individual acquiring the knowledge for the prevention and diagnosis of these diseases so that successful treatment may be attained.

This Program co-operated with the United States Public Health Service in their celebration of National Negro Health Week in April, 1942, stimulating the participation of fourteen counties. For their activities, a representative of the United States Public Health Service presented the New Jersey State Department of Health and representatives of the counties Certificates of Merit for their contribution to this celebration. State-wide co-operation was attained from such organizations as the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Housewives' Leagues, Parent-Teacher Associations, Churches, Y. W. C. A's, Y. M. C. A's, Public Schools, and organized Health Units, without whose help we could not have covered such a wide area.

The County Tuberculosis Associations and Visiting Nurses' Associations and Local Health Departments represented the official and volunteer agencies co-operating with this Program in all of the health educational projects. At this time, there is enough objective evidence to prove the soundness of focusing the attention of these agencies to the need for additional work among this minority group.

The role of the Public Health Nurses as an indispensable element in the team work of utilizing the technic of house-to-house visits for arousing the interest of the head of the family in the importance of individual responsibility to maintain good health, has been widely recognized and used by this Program. From these visits, a greater need for continuous activity in this field has been shown, and we believe more dynamic measures must be employed from all levels for health activities to reach this group, if we hope to reduce the well known differential. Visits made by these nurses to the various health and welfare agencies accounted for the co-operation displayed by them when literature was needed, motion pictures required, and meeting places to be gotten.

BROADCASTS

Another means of disseminating information on health matters is through the radio. This Program has taken advantage of this opportunity to reach many people who seldom go to church or to health meetings, but who do listen regularly to the radio. We were fortunate in securing time on popular radio stations for three health talks, one in New York over Station WOR when the subject, "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness" was discussed, another over Station WTNJ, Trenton, discussing "Use Your Chances For Health", and two over Station WSNJ, Bridgeton, when "The Importance

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of Health in National Defense", was discussed. This Program has plans in the making for extending this phase of health educational work.

CONTACTS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Visits were made to the N.Y.A. schools and workshops in Trenton. Talks were given and motion pictures shown on venereal disease control. The oyster industries in Bivalve and Port Norris were visited and health education literature on tuberculosis, venereal disease, and personal hygiene were distributed among this group. The families of these workers were also visited relative to living conditions.

BIOMETRIC STUDIES

Biometric studies continue to show a great difference between disease incidence and death rates of five percent of the State's population. At the same time, increasing war production industries with their industrial expansion necessitating migration of a large number of people to crowded areas, already suffering from inadequate housing and all its evils, is making health problems even more serious. Moreover, many of these workers for the first time have entered production lines that require long hours, tedious manipulations, and a change in eating habits. The high incidence of disease found in the group from which these workers come, argues for a larger case-finding program to meet these inescapable urgent needs. Case-finding programs for tuberculosis and venereal diseases are based on these studies. For the first time, this program tried the combination of health meeting with taking Wassermann specimens immediately after the meeting. Surprisingly, nearly everyone present at the meetings submitted to the blood test. Along this same line, a check was made in a few communities on the prominence of vaccinations for smallpox and toxoid for diphtheria preventions. At a few meetings, the importance of immunization for these two diseases was discussed and demonstrations were made.

CASE FINDING

Recognizing that the ultimate goal in the control of all communicable diseases is to discover, isolate, and treat the cases, X-ray chest surveys were organized in Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, Trenton and Princeton. The total number X-rayed was 2,144. The 35-millimeter films were used in Newark, Trenton and Princeton, while 14x17 paper films were provided in Elizabeth. In two instances, the Board of Freeholders supplied funds, in others, the Union and Passaic County Tuberculosis Leagues paid for the films. Inter-

pretations of films were made by clinicians of Boards of Health and County Sanatoria. Although lung pathology was sought primarily, many conditions of the cardio-vascular system were revealed. We feel a great amount of individual health education resulted from the participation of the general population in this examination of the apparently well for early pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition, the large amount of work involved through enlisting the aid of laymen through the formation of publicity committees, and the number of meetings held to announce the surveys in various towns made these laymen conscious of the community problem that they themselves were attempting to handle. Then too, appointment slips, placards, and other advertising material distributed by these workers gave them a further role in this public health project. The Sunday preceding the survey date was given by many pastors for health talks given by members of our Speakers' Bureau to arouse enthusiasm.

Fluoroscopic chest examinations of migrants and workers in a chicken slaughterhouse in Middlesex County continued each summer in co-operation with the Middlesex County Tuberculosis League and Welfare Board.

IMMUNIZATION CLINICS

District nurses of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and this Program co-operated in persuading mothers to bring their children to public schools for diphtheria toxoid in two doses, and vaccinations, at Port Norris, Haleyville, and Gouldtown. This service required visits to homes far apart in rural areas. This work was completed on 199 children after a study revealed that vaccination was not required for school entrance nor was diphtheria immunization practiced in farm districts.

POST-GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

The Second Annual Nurses' Institute sponsored by this Program and the Colored Graduate Nurses' Association was held in Trenton, New Jersey. The general subject, "The Public Health Nurse in National Defense", was discussed by such prominent leaders as Dr. J. S. Peterson, District Health Officer, Harlem Health Center, New York City, Miss Rheva Speaks, Director of Nurses, Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers of the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses, Miss Gertrude McLaughlin, Educational Director, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Miss Annabel Cadwallader of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, State Department of Health, and Mrs. Pauline Moore, Dietitian of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia. The total attendance was approximately 200 with 28 registered nurses present.

NEGRO HEALTH PROGRAM

CO-OPERATION WITH HEALTH AGENCIES

The Lawnside Keep Well Station maintained by the Bureau of Child Hygiene is now supplied by a nurse from this Program who works among residents of that town and the East Berlin District. In co-operation with a community council and the Episcopal Diocese, a new building for the Baby Station was erected to expand the health and welfare services in Lawnside.

Another of the nurses of this Program assisted in the Venereal Disease Clinic and with the health educational work among the migrants in Middlesex County during the summers of 1941 and 1942. In the clinic, Wassermann blood specimens were taken on all migrants and treatment was administered to those needing it.

SUMMARY

Number of counties participating in our Health Education Program	14
Total number Health Meetings	96
Approximate number of people contacted through health meetings and other health educational media	7,775
Number of pieces of literature distributed	16,150

Case-finding Program

X-ray Surveys—

Elizabeth	Total 132
Passaic	Total 536
Newark	Total 713
Trenton	Total 398
Princeton	Total 365

Total apparently well people X-rayed	2,144
Fluoroscopic survey among migrants in Middlesex County	1,725

Immunization clinic

Port Norris

Vaccinations	36
Diphtheria Toxoid	45

Haleyville

Vaccinations	6
Diphtheria Toxoid	9

Lawnside

Diphtheria Toxoid	123
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Totals—Vaccination	42
Diphtheria Toxoid	177

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Blood tests taken at close of health meetings:

Egg Harbor	27
Pleasantville	29
Saddlertown	25
Cape May	18
	<hr/>
Total	99

HEALTH EDUCATION SUMMARY

The Speakers' Bureau consisted of 16 physicians in various sections of the State. They were used for the Health Meetings and church health talks.

Number of showings of sound films—28.

Films shown:

- I Choose To Live—Cancer.
- Enemy X—Cancer.
- With These Weapons—Syphilis.
- Three Counties Against Syphilis—Syphilis.
- They Do Come Back—Tuberculosis.
- Good-Bye Mr. Germ—Tuberculosis.
- Let My People Live—Tuberculosis.
- In Defense of the Nation—Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.
- Plain Facts—Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.
- On Guard—Pneumonia.

Organizations and Agencies co-operating:

- N. J. State Tuberculosis League.
- Middlesex County Tuberculosis League.
- Mercer County Tuberculosis League.
- Union County Tuberculosis League.
- Princeton Tuberculosis League.
- Passaic County Tuberculosis League.
- N. J. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.
- N. J. State Medical Association.
- Commonwealth Dental Society.
- Burlington County Parent-Teacher Association.
- N. J. Field Army for the Control of Cancer.
- Atlantic City Graduate Nurses' Association.
- Public Schools—Salem, Burlington, Trenton, Atlantic City, Woodstown, Woodbury, Lawnside, Port Norris, Haleyville, and The Bordentown Manual Training School.

Professional Rosters Compiled:

- Colored physicians, dentists, and nurses with geographic distribution.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

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

The former Chief of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, Dr. Daniel Bergsma, was commissioned as a Captain in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, May 1, 1942, and appointed V. D. Control Officer for the Eastern Defense Command and First Army. His absence and many other changes in personnel have hampered the work of the Bureau and the preparation of this annual report.

During the year 1941-1942, emphasis has been on activities directly associated with the war. The Bureau has continued to do all the serologic tests for reagain for Selective Service and for the Army Recruiting Stations. These have been done at the three auxiliary laboratories established last year in cooperation with the Paterson, Newark and Camden Health Departments. A total of 156,395 tests of selectees were made during the year. Of these, 2,241 were positive, a rate of 14 per thousand. This testing program for Selective Service offered the best statistical information we have ever had as to the prevalence and distribution of syphilis in this State. To assist the State Department and local health departments in deciding where control measures needed most to be intensified, a detailed study of the first hundred thousand reports by city and draft board was made and published in the February 1942 issue of "Public Health News*."

Since September, 1940, when selective service became effective, each selectee with a positive or doubtful blood test result has been notified by letter of his need for further examination and probably medical treatment. This letter has been followed up by a home visit by a public health nurse of the State or Local Health Department, if the individual did not respond or confirmation was not received from his physician that the individual had assumed responsibility for his medical care. As a syphilis case finding measure, the examination of men for military service has been of tremendous

*Blood Testing 105,581 Draftees, Daniel Bergsma, M.D., Public Health News, N. J. State Dept. of Health, Feb. 1942.

value, for since selective service began in September, 1940, to June 30, 1942, there have been 3,655 men with positive tests and 1,578 with doubtful test results. Only 15% had been previously reported by physicians as under treatment. In addition during the past year, 870 men deferred because of gonorrhoea have been followed up in the same way as the syphilitics. Through the follow-up of infected men to insure prompt medical care, the period of their deferment from military service has been shortened considerably in many cases.

BLOOD TESTING ON REGISTRATION DAYS, FEBRUARY, 1942

One of the most important accomplishments of the past year was the registration day blood-testing program on February 14, 15 and 16, 1942. In communities where the rate of syphilis was comparatively high, as shown by the experience in blood testing the first 105,000 men for selective service in this State, the local health officer was asked to assist in arranging for the examination of the men who registered. The State Selective Service assisted by instructing local selective service boards to cooperate, but all the work of collecting the specimens was done through the voluntary services of practicing physicians, nurses, and other health workers. Seven hundred doctors and four hundred nurses assisted. In some instances, teachers, boy scouts, hospital assistants, and others helped with clerical work. More than 46,000 men were blood tested, of whom 3,300 gave positive or doubtful reactions for syphilis. As this blood testing service was arranged for particularly in places where the rates for syphilis were higher than the general rates for the State, the number of positive results was higher than the general rate for the State. The same follow-up procedure as is used with selectees was put in motion. As a result, about 2,500 men have been diagnosed as having syphilis weeks or months in advance of their call for military service and valuable time has been gained in starting treatment.

TRI-STATE CONFERENCE

A tri-state conference of health, police, and welfare agencies of New York State and City, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and New Jersey was called on December 8, 1941, by the Chief of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control to discuss the control of the venereal diseases, prostitution and related problems in the Fort Dix area. The decision to call such a conference was prompted by information secured through interviewing infected soldiers at Fort Dix. This indicated that only 32% of the men who acquired gonorrhoea after arrival at Fort Dix were infected in New Jersey, the other 68% having acquired their infection outside of this State, chiefly in New

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York City and Philadelphia while on furlough. A similar percentage of syphilitic infections acquired by the men at Fort Dix was acquired outside the State.

The conference was attended by 34 officials who discussed their problems and procedures. Better understanding and closer cooperation between all agencies concerned resulted from this meeting. The conference adopted a resolution to combat prostitution in every way possible.

INTERVIEWING AT THE ARMY INDUCTION STATIONS

A public health nurse of the Bureau has been on duty six days a week at each of the two Army Induction Stations of this State. As the men were examined by the Army Examining Team, those not accepted for service because of a diagnosis of gonorrhoea or syphilis, have been referred to the nurse for an interpretative interview and for assistance in planning for medical care. The nurse sends a form letter immediately to the physician or clinic to which the patient expects to report. In a few instances of primary syphilis, it was possible to arrange to have the men admitted on the same day to a hospital for rapid arsenotherapy (5-day treatment).

In addition to planning treatment for the rejectee, the purpose of the interview is to help the infected man to arrange for the examination of contacts or to secure from him information about his contacts. The information secured was referred to the proper agencies for follow-up. During the year 886 men infected with venereal disease (277 syphilis, 609 gonorrhoea) were interviewed at the Induction Stations, 372 of them giving some useful information about contacts.

Changes have been made in the Selective Service procedure from time to time. From a public health standpoint, the program carried on during January and February was ideal. Then the complete physical examination was given at the Army Induction Station. Special arrangements were made for rapid laboratory service. Blood specimens were taken as soon as the men arrived at the Armory and the results were available the same day before the men left, so that all men suspected of having syphilis or gonorrhoea could be interviewed before they were sent home. Because many states could not render this rapid laboratory service, all states were required to resume the former practice of blood testing the men at the local boards, and deferring those found to have positive or doubtful tests. Therefore, the great majority of men interviewed at the Armories, except for the two months of January and February, were infected with gonorrhoea, most of the syphilitics having been weeded out by blood tests at the local boards. Follow-up of these syphilitics was instituted by letter as described in the second paragraph of this report.

As time permitted our nurses also interviewed at the Induction Stations the men deferred because of tuberculosis. From February 1 to June 20, 1942, there were 444 of these interviews. In many instances the shock to the individual of being told that he probably had tuberculosis was severe, and he was most grateful for the opportunity of discussing his problem. Reports of all cases of tuberculosis were forwarded by the nurses within 24 hours to the Bureau of Local Health Administration for follow-up.

MILITARY CAMPS

Since April 27, 1941, Public Health Nurses of this Bureau have interviewed men under treatment for syphilis or gonorrhea at the Station Hospital at Fort Dix, in order to secure information about source of infection and contacts. This has yielded valuable results in securing names of women who are spreading disease, places which are being used for assignation or prostitution, and communities in which greater control efforts are indicated.

Fort Monmouth and Hancock reported their cases of venereal disease and forwarded contact information to this Department for follow-up. Members of the staff have been in touch with the officials at Camp Kilmer and are working closely with them in preventing the spread of venereal disease.

Careful studies have indicated that there has been no increase in the civilian venereal disease problem in the area around Fort Dix, Fort Monmouth or Fort Hancock. Most of the infections acquired by men stationed at Fort Dix were acquired in the cities of Philadelphia, Trenton and New York City. A number of the infections acquired by service men in the city of Trenton were acquired from prostitutes who came in by train, bus or private car from out of the State and stayed at Trenton only to obtain for themselves some of the soldiers' money on pay day.

A representative of the Department has spent most of his time in the Fort Dix area cooperating with local and State police and health and welfare agencies in a very successful effort to prevent commercial and clandestine prostitution. The effectiveness of his work was increased by the fact that he was thoroughly familiar with the area through the program of venereal disease education and vice repression that the Bureau had carried on since the C.C.C. first began to use Camp Dix Hospital for a treatment center. A careful check on the eating, drinking, and amusement places in the area and the women and girls employed therein has been an effective way of detecting situations which might have become a menace to health.

A male investigator has been employed to carry on the same type of work in the area near Camp Kilmer, which was opened in June near New Brunswick. Arrangements have been made for a clinic at the Middlesex

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County Workhouse and also the Burlington County Workhouse, chiefly for the treatment of infected women arrested on vice charges and vagrancy in these army camp areas.

CASE WORK PROGRAM

Public health nurses of the State Department have continued to assist local health departments in venereal disease case-finding and case-holding, with headquarters in the following cities: Trenton, Camden, Hackensack, Paterson, Passaic, Weehawken, Dover, Plainfield, Mt. Holly, Pitman, and the Oranges and Maplewood. In addition a nurse was assigned to Somerset County and one to Bayonne where the building of large dry docks by the Navy Department has brought an influx of workers. Arrangements have been completed for the assignment of a nurse to Atlantic City on July 1, as the use of this resort as a training camp by the Army Air Corps will increase problems of prostitution and venereal disease control.

Since the war, unemployment does not complicate medical care as much as it did during the depression. Clinic attendance throughout the State is slightly less than formerly, and the emphasis in epidemiological investigations has changed slightly; the nurse is more closely associated with the private physician and more referrals for investigation of sex contacts come from his patients than in previous years. There has also been an increase in referrals by private physicians of delinquent patients.

Work with men rejected for military service by the local draft boards, induction stations, and cantonment hospitals, has brought challenging problems for the nurse. It was necessary for her to understand the meaning to the young man of rejection from military service with a diagnosis of syphilis or gonorrhea. Would such a diagnosis involve an emotional rejection of, or by, his parents? Would industry reject him? Some of the tasks of the nurse were to determine whether or not to act as a "crutch" for the infected man to lean upon, how to motivate him to act for his health and that of other members of his family, and when it was necessary to use other community agencies to help meet his needs.

All but fifteen of the existing clinics are serviced by epidemiologically trained public health nurses of the State Health Department or a local health agency, but in many instances the case-load is heavier than desirable and lack of clerical assistance prevents maximum use of worker's time for epidemiological work.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

A reduction in the budget for training of personnel permitted the sending of only two public health nurses to the three months' course in Applied Epidemiology at the Institute for the Control of Syphilis, University of Pennsylvania. A total of twenty-two nurses have been sent by the Bureau for this special training. Through the extension division of Rutgers University, the two-point credit course titled "The Public Health Control of Venereal Diseases" was repeated for nurses in the Camden and Newark areas. Forty nurses were enrolled in these courses. The in-staff education program for nurses was continued through monthly staff meetings. The theme of the year's study was the purpose and technique of the interview.

A refresher course for practicing physicians which was carried on so successfully last year was not given this year because of lack of funds.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

The number of blood tests performed by laboratories in this State continues to increase, more than 800,000 tests having been reported during the past year by 93 laboratories.

The Syphilis Standardization Laboratory in Camden has supplied more than a hundred laboratories in the State with Mazzini antigen and saline. This is sent free of charge to any laboratory in the State as a method of securing more uniform and reliable results in different laboratories. Standardized lyophile serum was sent to a few laboratories, but the plans for checking all laboratories with a standardized serum has had to be held in abeyance since the facilities of the Standardization Laboratory have been required for Selective Service work.

Progress has been made in the development of adequate gonococcus culture service in this State. During the year 3,800 cultures have been done for two of the large clinics of the State. This work has been done in the special G. C. Culture Laboratory established by the Bureau in Newark. Similar laboratory facilities are being developed in Camden and Trenton and four technicians have been sent to the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service at Stapleton, Staten Island, for special instructions in gonococcus culture technique.

A satisfactory plan for keeping gonococci viable during the time between the collection of the specimen and its arrival at one of these special laboratories by mail has been worked out. The service will be offered soon to all clinics and physicians in communities which can provide refrigerator space for storing culture media and incubator space for growing specimens.

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TREATMENT

Ninety-three clinics were in operation this year with a monthly average of 9,452 cases under treatment for syphilis and 965 cases under treatment for gonorrhoea. Of these clinics, 34 treat syphilis only. An effort will be made during the coming year to expand their facilities to take care of cases of gonorrhoea also.

The Bureau has supplied standard drugs to these clinics; chiefly neocarsphenamine, mapharsen, and bismuth for the treatment of syphilis, and sulfathiazole for the treatment of gonorrhoea. Sulfathiazole is recommended for both simple and complicated cases of gonorrhoea in men, women, and children as carefully conducted studies have proved this to be the most effective method of treatment. Instruction sheets are supplied to physicians with this drug. The Bureau has matched funds with local health departments to pay 90 physicians an honorarium for clinic services.

Drugs are also supplied to private physicians who request them for indigent and semi-indigent patients.

RAPID ARSENOTHERAPY*

“Recent trials of the massive-dose method of arsenotherapy of syphilis in several New Jersey hospitals have indicated the advisability of some form of standardization or uniform record system for this important practice. The State Department of Health has undertaken to provide at least the latter so that an intelligent evaluation of results as carried out by scattered institutions can ultimately be made.

“Twelve hospitals in ten municipalities throughout New Jersey are known to have begun treatment of early cases by the intensive arsenotherapy method. There may be others that have not come to the attention of the Bureau. The bulk of the total number of patients treated, however, has been handled in one institution—the Essex County Isolation Hospital at Belleville—where an energetic program is carried on for the major venereal disease treatment centers in Essex County. But the new technique is spreading gradually and increasing numbers of general hospital beds are being provided for its use.

“Highly variable methods of executing the method of the five-day-continuous-intravenous-drip originally devised by the Mount Sinai Hospital group in New York have been encountered. Hardly two institutions have

*The paragraphs which follow were extracted from an article entitled “Intensive Arsenotherapy of Syphilis in New Jersey Hospitals,” by Milton I. Roemer, M.D., Medical Assistant of the Bureau of V. D. Control. *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, September 1942.

used the identical routine and many irregular departures from the recommended procedures have been observed. The total dosages given have varied widely. The solvents for the intravenous infusion have varied. The toxic effects considered contraindications to continuance of the treatment have been different. Treatment has been stopped, for example, after a slight primary fever and not resumed—whereas it should have been resumed after the temperature subsided. The stages of the disease submitted to intensive treatment have been unusual including a late latent case in one institution and several cases of late central nervous system syphilis in another. Trivial administrative problems—such as need for the occupied bed by another patient or the displeasure of the syphilis patient, with voluntary termination of the treatment—have interfered with the proper routine.

“All of these difficulties have pointed up the need for some uniform method of administering the rapid method of arsenotherapy in New Jersey hospitals—or at least a uniform record system, so that what happens to patients handled in different ways will be ascertainable in the future. Variability in methods is not, in itself, undesirable so long as essential data for ultimate evaluation is kept. For this reason the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control has prepared a record-form for use on all cases of syphilis treated by the massive-dose method. On this form, space is provided for recording all essential data which may be of importance in ultimate appraisal of the outcome of the particular case.”

LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM

Through the cooperation of the medical staff at the Station Hospital, Fort Dix, and laboratory and clinic personnel at the Orange Memorial Hospital, human Frei antigen for the diagnosis and treatment of lymphogranuloma verereum has been made available free to the private physician and clinics throughout the State and Army hospitals.

THE PRE-NATAL LAW

TABLE NO. 1.—PRE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS AT APPROVED LABORATORIES IN NEW JERSEY

	<i>Total Number</i>	<i>Number of Pos. Results*</i>	<i>Percent Positive</i>
Jan.-June 1939	19,752	272	1.38
July-Dec. 1939	23,111	368	1.59
Jan.-June 1940	25,721	354	1.33
July-Dec. 1940	27,219	381	1.38
Jan.-June 1941	30,305	421	1.39
July-Dec. 1941	32,547	453	1.39
Jan.-June 1942	39,003	545	1.38

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

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Physicians have been asked to report by pre-natal and post-natal questionnaires on the status of their cases. Information gathered from 328 questionnaires during 1941 indicate that only about 40% of the tests are done before the fifth month of pregnancy. Of the 328 cases, 43% knew they were infected and had been treated before the pre-natal test was submitted. When the questionnaires were returned following the tests, the percentage under treatment had been increased to 77. Public health nurses of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, the Bureau of Local Health Administration, the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control and private agencies are making a special effort to assist physicians in getting all pre-natal patients under treatment, promptly and regularly.

Post-natal questionnaires are sent to physicians to encourage blood testing of the babies born to syphilitic mothers. A study of 115 of these completed questionnaires indicates that many babies are not tested at least during the first year of life. Of the 25 babies who were tested, two had positive tests. Of the 115 questionnaires, 12 reported that the baby was stillborn, or died soon after birth.

THE PRE-MARITAL BLOOD TEST LAW

The law requiring pre-marital blood test for syphilis has been in effect for four years. Four thousand positive blood tests discovered before, rather than after marriage, speak eloquently of the value of this law.

TABLE NO. 2.—PRE-MARITAL BLOOD TESTS AT APPROVED LABORATORIES IN NEW JERSEY

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Percent Positive</i>	<i>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—(Jan.-June)	51,158	766	1.49	50,198

Efforts have been continued to learn from the physicians who submit these specimens what happens to the individuals with positive tests.

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TABLE NO. 3.—THE OPERATION OF THE PRE-MARITAL LAW, AS INDICATED BY 881 QUESTIONNAIRES SUBMITTED BY PHYSICIANS IN 1941

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Marriage Certificates Granted	561	63
(i.e. Cases considered non-communicable)		
Marriage Certificates Refused	305	35
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Marriage Postponed	190	62
Married Out of State	29	10
Marital Status Unknown	86	28
Not Stated	15	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	881	100

During 1941, 63% of those with positive tests were permitted to marry as compared to 43% in 1939, the first year of the pre-marital law. This is due undoubtedly to a better understanding on the part of physicians that the law does not prohibit the marriage of persons who are in a non-communicable stage of syphilis.

In 1939, 20% of those who were refused certificates were married in another state. This last year only 10% evaded the law in this way.

Three months after the date of the pre-marital test, a second questionnaire was sent to the physicians of the 881 persons reported on in Table No. 3, and 502 or 57% were still under treatment. The remainder were referred to the local health department for follow-up as delinquent patients.

FOLLOW-UP OF EARLY CASES OF SYPHILIS

The Bureau has continued the plan of sending, at the end of three months and again after one year, a questionnaire to each physician who reports a case of early syphilis. The cooperation of private physicians in completing these questionnaires has been gratifying: 98% returned the "three-months-after" and 96% returned the "one-year-after" questionnaires.

TABLE NO. 4.—RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF EARLY CASES REPORTED IN 1941 BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS THREE MONTHS AFTER RECEIPT OF REPORTS

	<i>No.</i>
Patients still under treatment by same physician	1,276
Patients referred to other physicians or clinics and reported by same	220
Other disposition	106
Patients delinquent from treatment	754

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Result of Investigation of Delinquents by Local Health Departments:

Returned to treatment with private M.D.	294	} 65% total delinquents	
Returned to treatment with clinic	197		
Could not be located	131		
Moved away	66		
Disposition unknown	66		
	754		2,356

TABLE No. 5.—RESULTS OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATION OF EARLY CASES REPORTED IN 1940 BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS THREE MONTHS AND ONE YEAR AFTER RECEIPT OF REPORTS

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Patients still under treatment by same physicians:	<i>No.</i>	
Received 20-20 treatments	144	
Received less than 20-20 treatments	338	
	482	31
Patients discontinued treatment after at least 20-20 treatment	139	9
Referred to other clinics or physicians and reported by same	181	12
Delinquent patients returned to treatment	388	26
Delinquent patients not located, moved away, etc.	330	22
	1,520	100

MIGRANT WORKERS

During the summer of 1941, special clinics were established in Freehold, Hightstown, and Cranbury, as in the previous summer, to serve the Negro migrants who come from the South to Monmouth, Middlesex, Mercer Counties, during the potato picking season. It was not practical to send a team of doctors, nurses, and clerks to the farms to collect blood specimens as was done in the previous summer. However, farmers in the area were requested to send these workers to the clinics for blood tests. The number of persons tested was 1,692 as compared to 2,521 persons tested the previous summer. Of those tested, 456 had positive results and were treated at the summer clinics during their stay in New Jersey, as compared to 746 during the previous summer.

Plans have been made for cooperation during the summer of 1942 with the Farm Security Administration which has established camps for migrant farm laborers near Burlington, Swedesboro, and Bridgeton. All residents of these camps are to be tested for syphilis upon arrival. Drugs and supplies for treating those found to be infected will be supplied by the Bureau. The special clinics at Hightstown, Freehold, and Cranbury will be reopened as the need warrants.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

Cooperation is being extended to industry in the blood testing of employees for syphilis. Forty-two of the large industries in the State are known to require pre-employment blood tests and some include blood tests as part of the routine physical examination of all employees. Among the large industries which began this program during the year were the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson and the RCA of Camden. We believe that many other industries are doing some blood testing. Conferences were held with State C.I.O. leaders for the purpose of explaining the program and also with many industrialists and plant physicians. A noteworthy local program was carried on in Irvington, where the Health Officer arranged for a meeting with a committee of a manufacturer's division of the Chamber of Commerce, which adopted a resolution urging the cooperation of Irvington industries. The Bureau agreed to furnish the equipment and to assist the laboratory of the Irvington Health Department in performing the blood tests as necessary, with the industries agreeing to provide physicians to collect the specimens. One hundred fifty plants accepted the plan and some have already put it into effect.

In promoting the examination of employees in industry, the Bureau has endeavored to protect the infected employee against unjust discrimination. The attitude of the Bureau in this regard has been stated in a recent article in *PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS** as follows:

"Special understanding of the problem of infectiousness should be imparted to plant managements and workers' representatives. The fact that syphilis and gonorrhoea are essentially venereal (sexual) infections must be stressed since there is wide misconception on the risk of communicability. Many workers have been unjustly discharged merely because of a positive Wassermann report on the supposition of the employer that he was protecting other workers from infection. It must be kept in mind that most cases of syphilis found in industry are in the late stages (more than four years since onset of infection) which are non-infectious even by venereal contact—much less casual day-to-day contact—irrespective of treatment received. With early cases (of less than four years' duration), protection against communicability even by sexual exposure is offered by prompt anti-syphilitic therapy. As for gonorrhoea, while it is infectious so long as any symptoms continue, adult cases acquiring the infection extra-genitally are virtually unheard of. The new sulfonamides (particularly sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine), furthermore, can cure about 90 per cent of all cases within a month."

*Venereal Disease Control in New Jersey Industry, Milton I. Roemer, M.D. *Public Health News*, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton, N. J., August 1942.

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SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION

The educational program has been continued chiefly through the distribution of pamphlets and the use of motion picture films, of which there were ninety-one showings to audiences totaling more than five thousand persons. The Bureau has assisted the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, which is developing a Social Hygiene Program this year following the disbanding of the New Jersey Social Hygiene Association. A member of the staff served on the program committee and arranged for an exhibit of literature for the Spring Conference on tuberculosis and social hygiene which was arranged by the New Jersey Tuberculosis League.

Two members of the staff are serving on the Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene Education of the State Department of Public Instruction. In line with the recommendations of this committee that sex education should be an integrated part of the school curriculum and carried on by the school staff, no lectures have been given in high schools this year, but materials have been supplied to teachers upon request. The interest of the Bureau in sex education continues, and opportunities to cooperate in this program are welcomed. Pamphlets are mailed to individuals upon request, and are distributed to local organizations such as Parent-Teacher Associations.

Pamphlets have been supplied to local selective service boards, to the induction stations, and to the Station Hospital at Fort Dix for distribution to soldiers and prospective soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TABLE No. 6.—CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED IN NEW JERSEY,
JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1941*

<i>County</i>	<i>Gonorrhœa</i>		<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Chancroid</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Rate per M.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>			
Atlantic	174	29	530	401	0	0	1,134	124,066	9.1
Bergen	171	37	267	221	1	0	697	409,646	1.7
Burlington	539	14	250	87	9	0	899	97,013	9.2
(Ft. Dix Included)									
Camden	173	29	345	299	0	0	846	255,727	3.3
Cape May	46	4	64	50	2	0	166	28,919	5.7
Cumberland	72	8	162	115	1	0	358	73,184	4.8
Essex	984	390	1,894	1,619	12	2	4,901	837,340	5.8
Gloucester	79	7	132	91	0	0	309	72,219	4.2
Hudson	165	23	452	273	0	0	913	652,040	1.4
Hunterdon	5	3	39	66	0	0	113	36,766	3.0
Mercer	203	48	510	316	1	0	1,078	197,318	5.4
Middlesex	116	79	230	136	0	0	561	217,077	2.5
Monmouth	160	49	442	306	2	0	959	161,238	5.9
Morris	81	20	136	115	0	0	352	125,732	2.7
Ocean	36	11	62	52	1	0	162	37,706	4.2
Passaic	162	25	355	188	1	0	731	309,353	2.3
Salem	110	9	137	87	0	0	343	42,274	8.1
Somerset	36	6	81	48	0	0	171	74,390	2.2
Sussex	18	4	26	12	0	0	60	29,632	2.0
Union	175	76	458	278	1	0	988	328,344	3.0
Warren	12	2	34	25	0	0	73	50,181	1.4
Total	3,517	873	6,606	4,785	31	2	15,814	4,160,165	3.7

*Cases reported from Fort Dix are included.

Report of the Dental Health Program

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By J. M. WISAN, D.D.S., *Consultant*

Motivated by the deplorable dental conditions found among selectees and the lack of dental facilities for treating children of rural areas, the Dental Health Program has expanded its three activities with particular attention to rural programs: (1) Dental health education and consultive services, (2) Publication and distribution of dental health education materials, (3) Demonstration dental treatment programs.

I. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION AND CONSULTIVE SERVICES

- State-wide dental health conference with 92 in attendance in Trenton
- 264 Conferences with health departments, school personnel, dentists, and voluntary agencies
- 115 Dental Health Talks and Public Discussions
- 186 News Releases
 - 6 Informative News Articles
 - 5 Accredited Dental Health Courses in New Jersey State Teachers Colleges and Seton Hall College. 95 persons representing 60 communities were presented scholarships (from funds equally contributed by N. J. State Department of Health and N. J. State Dental Society)
 - 3 Refresher Lectures in Dentistry for Children before local dental societies (Bergen, Monmouth and Essex Counties)
 - 5 Exhibits prepared for Middlesex County Dental Society
 - 4 Public Dental Health Forums (Ridgefield Park, East Orange, Flemington and Vineland)
 - 9 Dental Health Committees organized—5 county—4 local (with 113 lay and professional members)
 - 5 Dental Society Oral Hygiene Campaigns conducted
- 32 Community Surveys to determine dental conditions among children

II. PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIAL

During the first six months of 1942, interest in dental material mounted to unbelievable heights. For example, according to the records of the Depart-

ment's exhibit and film department, there were 178 showings of dental films as compared with a total of 161 of all other movie films. While 55,191 persons saw dental films, 16,031 saw all the other films sent out by the Department.

Following is a list of materials published, purchased and distributed:

<i>Leaflets</i>	<i>No. Distributed</i>
Routine	13,210
Dental Care the Earlier the Better	527
Preschool Child	10,094
School Child	21,425
Dental Care the Earlier the Better (Reprint)	1,172
Expectant Mother	1,342
High School	3,282
Bibliography (Provided by N. J. State Dental Society)	45
Useful Baby Molar	2,667
*Questions for School Children	4,136
*Problems for Parents	13,132
*Suggestions for Use of Parents Leaflet	598
*Questions About Your Teeth Answered (With Hudson County Dental Society)	1,000
*Questions About Your Teeth Answered (With Essex County Dental Society)	2,000
*For Your Dental Health (card)	300
<hr/>	
Total number leaflets distributed	74,930

<i>Posters</i>	<i>No. Distributed</i>
Happily Entering School With Healthy Teeth	537
**Dental Health Week Poster	10,000
**4 Aids to Attractive Teeth	1,100
<hr/>	
Total number posters distributed	11,637

<i>Seals</i>	<i>No. Distributed</i>
Dental Care Seals	5,044

<i>Films</i>	
7 Dental Health Films: Number of showings	229
Number of people in attendance	59,639

<i>Forms</i>	<i>No. Distributed</i>
Charts and record forms	10,352

*New leaflets published during fiscal year.

**New posters published during fiscal year.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

III. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

A. Education :

1. Morris County—parents' committee visiting homes with dental questionnaires
2. Paterson—Health Department nurses visiting homes with questionnaires
3. Speakers' Bureau organized with Essex County Dental Society
4. Industrial dental health education program organized in Hoboken

B. Survey of dental conditions among children :

	<i>Urban</i> <i>(6 Communities)</i>	<i>Rural</i> <i>(26 Communities)</i>
Number of children inspected	6,777	1,992
Percentage of children requiring treatment	87%	89%
Number of teeth per child requiring treatment ...	4.8	5.8
Number of lost permanent teeth per 100 children (12-14 years)	111	106
Percentage of children previously having fillings...	33%	26%

C. Dental Treatment Programs for Children :

Type of program :

1. Urban

- a. Health Department Program for Parochial School children—Paterson
- b. Health Department and Lay Committee Program for Public School and Parochial School Children—North Arlington

2. Rural

- a. Program conducted in centralized clinics—Hunterdon County
- b. Program conducted in mobile trailer—Somerset and Middlesex Counties
- c. Program conducted in private offices—Monmouth County, Cumberland County and Winslow Township (Camden County)

Purpose :

To determine effective policies and procedures for dental health programs—programs that will include both dental health education and treatment.

Results attained and conclusions reached :

2,088 children from 59 communities of 8 counties received treatment.

These children received 14,410 completed operations for an average of approximately 7 completed operations per child.

During first year, 45% of children were completed—second year, 83% were completed.

For every 1,000 dentists' operating hours—

700 children were treated.

4,500 operations were performed.

400 children were completed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Policies adopted for treatment programs :

First year of program, complete treatment provided for pre-school children and children up to ten years of age.

Emergency treatment provided for older children.

Age level increased by one year each succeeding year.

Dental Health Committees organized to administer demonstration dental programs and determine indigency standards.

Consultant supervises dental treatment by spot checking—70 visits made to demonstration centers.

Emphasis placed on completion of children rather than total number of children treated.

Personnel

First Quarter

Last Quarter

Consultant	1	Consultant	1
Clerk-Stenographer	1	Clerk-Stenographer	1
Examining Dentist	1	Educational Advisor	1
Operating Dentists	2	Operating Dentists :	
		Full-time	3
		Part-time	10
		Dental Inspector	1

Cost of Program

Federal—Title VI Funds	\$14,615
State Appropriation	12,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$26,615

Report of the Industrial Hygiene Service

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By J. WALTER HOUGH, M.D., *Chief*

ORGANIZATION

In a conference of the Medical Preparedness Committee of the State Medical Society, June 10, 1941, a motion was passed requesting the State Department of Health to make application to the United States Public Health Service for the assignment of an industrial hygiene unit to the New Jersey State Department of Health. Following due consideration by the State Board of Health, the application was forwarded to the United States Public Health Service. This request was immediately answered with the allocation of such a unit to New Jersey with a physician in charge—his instructions being to begin the organization of such a service. Since July 18, 1941, the staff has been augmented until it consists of the following personnel: Two physicians, one nurse, one engineer, one chemist, one technician, one secretary.

The State Department of Health has contributed to a limited degree with traveling expenses, office and laboratory space, and a few other services; otherwise, the personnel and scientific equipment have been furnished on a lend-lease basis by the United States Public Health Service.

The chief function of the Industrial Hygiene Service is the promotion of the health of workers in industry. Specific activities include:

1. Surveys of establishments having war contracts, and consultation with these industries regarding their health programs.
2. Evaluation and control of specific health hazards in the plant at the request of employers, employees, State or other agencies.
3. Promotion of medical services in industry, including part-time nursing services in the small plants.
4. General educational work regarding the improvement of the health of the individual worker. The program calls for the combined services of a medical, nursing, engineering, and chemical staff.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES INVESTIGATED

According to the Bureau of the Census there were 1,569,059 workers employed in New Jersey in 1940, and of this number, 571,849, or 36 percent, were engaged in the manufacturing industries. As a result of the current war effort the number of workers is considerably greater today. The following table shows the types of industries most frequently contacted by the Industrial Hygiene Service.

<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Number of Plants</i>	<i>Number of Workers</i>
Textile-mill products	28	8,749
Apparel and fabricated products	19	3,787
Chemical and allied products	23	14,537
Clay, glass and stone	10	4,703
Iron and steel	22	19,504
Machinery	14	10,402
Transportation equipment	12	65,363
Electrical products	9	9,575
All other	31	20,582
	168	157,202

It may be observed that the largest number of workers involved in the investigations were engaged in producing transportation equipment, such as aircraft and ships, indicating that the Industrial Hygiene Service considers the protection of health of workers in this phase of war work highly important.

Investigations totaling 246 were made in 168 large and small plants. Sixty-eight percent of the 168 establishments contacted employed less than 500 workers each, pointing to the fact that small size plants which usually need industrial hygiene services are receiving attention in New Jersey.

ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Since July, 1941, 130 plants were contacted for the purpose of making evaluations of environmental hazards and their control, and of available medical services. In 21 of these plants, detailed engineering studies were made, entailing the collection of over 100 samples of air contaminated with dust, fumes, gases and pathogenic bacteria for the determination of the extent and magnitude of the hazard. Cases of dermatitis, conjunctivitis, anthrax, lead poisoning, and mercury poisoning, reported as having occurred in these plants as the result of some existing health hazard were investigated.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SERVICE

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Included in the above were two specific investigations: a study of the mercurial health hazard in establishments engaged in fur cutting and felt hat manufacturing, and a study of anthrax in the wool and carpet industries. Although cases of anthrax, some reported fatal, in this type of industry have been followed up by other agencies in New Jersey, it has only been since the establishment of the Industrial Hygiene Service that combined bacteriological, engineering and medical surveys in such an occupation were carried out. Laboratory analysis of samples collected demonstrated the presence of anthrax organisms in scoured and otherwise partially processed wool. Recommendations were made to the management on sterilization methods for wool, and other necessary control measures calculated to lessen the anthrax hazard.

Alleged public health nuisances were also investigated and included those resulting from fumes from a rubber reclamation plant and a varnish plant, smoke and fly ash from a steel forging plant, dust from a rock wool plant and sulfur dioxide and chlorine from chemical plants.

As a result of investigations thus far made, engineering recommendations were made for improvements in the working environment for the 62,585 workers actually exposed to hazardous or toxic materials. Recommendations included, for example, measures for the control of specific hazards resulting from exposure to benzene, toluene, nitrate dope, and grinding dust in aircraft plants; goggles and shields in the control of conjunctivitis during welding operations; protective clothing, ointments, and personal hygiene in control of dermatitis from contact with oils and other dermatitis-producing materials and ventilating equipment for relief from contaminated atmospheres in several plants.

Necessary medical services were found lacking or inadequate in 58 percent of the plants contacted. These plants employed 48,522 workers. Reports to the firms stressed the need for services of physicians, nurses, or first-aid workers, as indicated; establishment of first-aid rooms or extension of present facilities; the institution of medical examination programs; and the establishment of systems of absenteeism recording. Practical suggestions for establishing such systems were offered.

For several years the Newark City Health Department has been conducting industrial health activities. To augment their program, an industrial hygiene engineer at their own request was assigned six months ago by the United States Public Health Service through the State Board of Health. The Newark unit reports 86 self-initiated investigations in plants of Newark representing 15,300 workers. With a part-time industrial hygiene physician, the activities of the Newark unit are similar and in addition to the State's service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NURSING SERVICES

Since the inauguration of this section six months ago, the nursing arrangements in 54 plants employing 80,000 workers have been studied. Twenty-seven concerns furnished no plant nursing facilities. Appropriate recommendations for these plants were made on the basis of personnel and the probable incidence of illness and injury. Employment of either a full- or a part-time nurse, either directly or through a local visiting nurse association (if one was available) was usually advised. In the other 27 concerns, 120 nurses were employed. This represents approximately 41 percent of all nurses reported as actively engaged in New Jersey's industries according to the National 1941 Survey of Registered Nurses.

Consultations have been held with plant management and nurses to acquaint them with the facilities of the various bureaus of the Department of Health. The co-operation of the leaders of professional groups has been enlisted to create a greater interest among nurses in the urgent needs of New Jersey's expanding industries.

X-RAY SERVICES

During the coming year the Industrial Hygiene Service will introduce a photofluoroscopic screening project for the discovery of pulmonary tuberculosis among workers in the larger industries of New Jersey. The United States Public Health Service will furnish mobile X-ray equipment, a supervising physician, an X-ray technician and clerk for the field unit; supplementary and follow-up facilities will be supplied by this Service and the Bureau of Local Health Administration.

SUMMARY

In carrying out the above program, a total of 246 different contacts have been made in 168 manufacturing and sales-service concerns employing 157,202 workers. This represents a relatively small portion of New Jersey's industries, yet with the industrial hygiene program being so recently inaugurated, much time necessarily has been spent in laying the groundwork, and in acquainting management, labor, the medical and nursing professions, official and semi-official agencies with the services that could be rendered. Many of the early contacts were self-initiated and were of an introductory nature, but the Service is now in a position to render a practical program for industry, other agencies and individuals.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SERVICE

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Of the 246 contacts made, 130 were for the purpose of making medical and engineering surveys and studies in plants; 54 contacts were made in the interest of promoting nursing services in industry; 29 were made to obtain detailed information regarding medical services in industry, as a part of the study being conducted on a national scale by the United States Public Health Service, with the ultimate aim of recommending minimal standards; 13 plant executives were interviewed regarding the mass X-raying of all their personnel; and 20 follow-up inspections and conferences were conducted on previous recommendations.

The fact that specific recommendations on medical services alone were necessary in 58 percent of the establishments visited, emphasizes the need for continuing the Department's Industrial Hygiene Service.

In addition to activities of the State Industrial Hygiene Service enumerated above, the Newark Health Department's Division of Industrial Hygiene has completed engineering investigations in 86 plants with a total personnel of 15,300.

Report of the Rabies Control Program

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By HENRY H. BAIR, *Veterinarian-in-Charge*

The Rabies Control Unit started the State-wide uniform licensing of dogs in the late fall of 1941, and has succeeded in getting that program well under way, so that by July 1, 1942, every municipality in the State had made a start and had shown substantial progress toward the licensing of all dogs. Up to July 1, 1942, there were 316,151 licensed dogs reported. A small number in addition have been licensed but reports on them have been delayed. A certain small percentage still remains unlicensed. Provisions made for the completion of dog licensing in the State promise that by the end of the year the percentage of unlicensed dogs in New Jersey will be very small.

On March 17 the Unit was given the task of taking over control and ultimate elimination of rabies in the State. The chart below shows the number of cases of rabies reported for the first half of the year:

<i>County</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen	4	0	2	7	1	4	18
Burlington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Essex	0	3	5	6	1	2	17
Hudson	12	8	2	11	3	2	38
Hunterdon	0	0	0	5	3	0	8
Morris	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Passaic	2	1	2	2	2	0	9
Somerset	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Union	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Total	19	12	11	34	14	8	98

The dog keeping establishments, that is, kennels, pet shops, shelters, and pounds, for the first time are licensed under State jurisdiction; to date there have been 456 such establishments in the State which have taken out licenses. Inspection of sanitary conditions at these establishments is being carried out as rapidly as other work allows. Of 567 municipalities, 351 to date have completed and reported the census of all dogs. The Unit provided some

services requested by New York health authorities of examination of dogs in New Jersey which had bitten residents of New York State.

Two field men, Doctors Joseph G. Moon and Paul P. Sova, have investigated cases of rabies and endeavored to trace all contacts. To the first of July, 35 animals which had been bitten by or were in immediate contact with a rabid animal, were eliminated.

There are under quarantine 19 dogs bitten or in contact with rabid animals. These dogs are regularly inspected and will not be released until the expiration of a six months' period. Seventy-three bitten persons or persons in direct contact with rabid animals have been reported to the Bureau of Local Health Administration.

It became advisable that a certain section of Hunterdon County be quarantined on account of rabies. The population of the quarantined area has given very satisfactory co-operation, with the result that unless unforeseen developments prevent, it will be possible to remove the quarantine restrictions in time to allow unrestricted gunning in the open season for game.

Report of the Bureau of Engineering

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

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

NO. 1—NUMBER OF WATER AND SEWAGE PROJECTS EXAMINED AND APPROVED FROM JULY 1, 1941, TO JUNE 30, 1942

<i>Character of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Number of Applying Municipalities, Commissions or Companies</i>	<i>Number of Plans</i>	<i>Engineers' Estimates of Cost</i>
<i>Sewage:</i>				
Sewer extensions	67	42	120	\$876,901.40
Alterations and additions to sewer systems, sewage and/or industrial waste treatment plants	23	19	117	1,333,496.00
Sewage and/or industrial waste treatment works, systems and appurtenances, new ..	19	16	152	2,912,346.30
<i>Water:</i>				
New systems and supplies	19	18	34	76,782.49
Alterations, improvements and additions to waterworks	43	36	64	236,424.81
Totals	171	131	487	\$5,435,951.00
Total of engineers' estimates of cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941				\$6,118,217.34

NO. 2—INSPECTIONS MADE AND CERTAIN ACTIONS TAKEN

Special water inspections	197
Water complaints, conferences, hearings and meetings	64
Routine water inspections	37
Special sewage inspections	179
Routine sewage inspections	1
Sewage complaints, conferences, hearings and meetings	66
Railroad certification inspections	28
Creamery, laundry, dairy wastes, cannery inspections	23

Cross-connection inspections	5
Watershed inspections	2
Gage installations	3
Outfall inspections	1
Paper wastes, industrial wastes and/or trade wastes inspections	17
Shellfish investigations	4
Garbage investigations	3

Fifteen man-working days were spent in the collection of samples from stream sampling stations; twenty-seven man-working days were spent in attending court trials, service of subpoenae, service of notices, and writs of injunction; one hundred and twenty and one-half man-working days were spent in attending meetings, conferences, and hearings; forty-three man-working days were spent in the investigation of sewerage facilities at gasoline stations; three hundred man-working days were spent in the examination of sewage and water plant operators, correspondence, etc.; four hundred and eighty-two man-working days were spent in stream and/or river investigations; three hundred and twenty and one-half man-working days were spent on the Raritan River survey; forty-four and one-half man-working days were spent on the Delaware River survey; nine man-working days were spent on the sampling of the South River; two man-working days were spent on the investigation of the Arthur Kill; sixteen man-working days were spent on stream survey work; three man-working days were spent on the investigation of sewage outfalls; two hundred and fifty man-working days were spent in the investigation of rural school water supplies; and seven hundred and ten and one-half man-working days were spent on Civilian Defense activities.

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

Atlantic City	63	Piscataway Township	4
Bound Brook	9	Raritan, Town of	23
Bridgewater Township		Raritan Township	13
(Sherwin-Williams)	10	Sayreville	6
Highland Park	5	Somerville	8
Manville	3	South Amboy	3
Middlesex	10	South Bound Brook	3
New Brunswick	24	South River	3
Old Bridge		Spotswood	
(Anheuser-Busch)	5	(P. J. Schweitzer)	13
Perth Amboy	19	Woodbridge Township	5

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

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

Arthur Kill	Overpeck Creek
Barnegat Bay	Pascack Brook, Tributary of Hackensack River
Cohansey River	Passaic River
Cooper River	Peckman River
Crooked Brook	Rahway River
Delaware River	Rancocas Creek
Elizabeth River	Raritan Bay
Middle Brook	Raritan River
Mile Run	Shrewsbury River
Mine Brook	South River
Molly Ann Brook	

Resolutions adopted relative to the licensing of operators	15
Notices issued to cease the delivery or sale of water for potable purposes unless treated and/or purified	16
Resolution approving method of treatment at sewage treatment plant	1
Notices issued in accordance with the provisions of R. S. 58:12-2 and R. S. 58:12-3	17
Orders of Necessity issued	7
Notices issued to cease the delivery of water from unapproved sources of water supply	14
Notices issued in accordance with Chapter 146, P. L. 1939—Incodel Act	4
Notices issued to abate nuisances in accordance with R. S. 26:2-43	4
Resolutions adopted rescinding notices	14
Resolutions adopted rescinding approvals and permits	14
Resolutions adopted requesting the Attorney-General to discontinue proceedings ..	15
Resolutions adopted removing supplies from the Department's list of approved public potable water supplies	4
Notice issued to cease the discharge of domestic sewage in accordance with R. S. 32:18	1
Resolutions adopted approving plans	3
Notices issued requiring the installation of additional purification devices at water treatment plants	2
Resolutions adopted disapproving plans	4
Resolutions adopted holding in abeyance the terms of notices	4
Miscellaneous notices	9
Stream pollutions investigated	66
Notices issued to cease stream pollution	12
Cases of stream pollution found to be abated	10

No. 3—ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORIES ON WATERSHEDS

During the year, under the provisions of Chapter 280, Laws of 1921 (known now as Section 58:10-7 to 58:10-21), the following applications were approved for the construction of industrial plants upon watersheds in the State:

- No. 174—Dover (Metal Hose & Tubing Company)—plant for the manufacture of gasoline and oil hose, brass couplings.
- No. 175—Rockaway (Standard Container, Inc.)—plant for the manufacture of fibre shell containers and metal stampings.
- No. 176—Riverdale (A. H. Mathieu & Company)—plant for the manufacture of zinc chloride.
- No. 177—Dover (Acme Metal Products Corporation)—plant for the manufacture of steel kitchen cabinets.
- No. 178—Bound Brook (Silvray of New Jersey)—plant for the manufacture of reflecting mirrors on electric bulbs.
- No. 179—Bridgewater Township (The Singer Manufacturing Co.)—plant for the manufacture of machines.
- No. 180—Montville Township (S. B. Penick Company)—plant for the manufacture of medicinal drugs, chemicals and industrial special inorganic and organic chemicals.
- No. 181—Franklin Township (Elko Chemical Works, Inc.)—plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

No. 4—PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Two hundred and fifteen samples of water from private sources of supplies have been examined in the Bureau of Chemistry and payment to the amount of \$1,099.00 has been made therefor through the Bureau of Engineering, which forwards and interprets the results obtained in the examination of such samples.

A charge of \$15.00 is made by the Department for a complete chemical and bacteriological examination of a sample of water and a charge of \$5.00 for a bacteriological examination.

No. 5—SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Nine hundred and seventy-one samples of water have been examined in the laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry from rural school water supplies in the State during the year and copies of the results of these examinations have been sent to the local school boards, as well as the State Board of Education, through this Bureau, with comments where necessary as to the purity of the supplies. This work has been supplemented by field investigations which have been made upon the request of interested school officials.

Report of the Bureau of Food and Drugs

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

By WALTER W. SCOFIELD, *Chief*

The Bureau of Food and Drugs enforces laws designed 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.

The most important changes in the food and drug laws of the State resulting from the general revision of these laws in 1939 provide that packages or containers of foods and drugs are to be marked in a manner that purchasers are informed clearly and truthfully regarding the composition of the articles and the names and addresses of the persons or firms manufacturing, packing or distributing them.

Drug Control. During the past year emphasis has been placed upon the enforcement of the sections of the revised law which require that a drug shall be labeled with a declaration of the active ingredients, and also with adequate directions for use and with adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions, or by children, where its use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users. Action has been taken to prevent the sale of dangerous drugs without prescriptions from licensed physicians.

A report concerning the placing of an embargo by the local boards of health of the State upon all sulfathiazole tablets manufactured by the Winthrop Chemical Company of New York, after certain lots of these tablets had been found to be adulterated with dangerous quantities of phenobarbital, was made in the report of this Bureau for 1940-1941. During the summer of 1941 the Winthrop Chemical Company sent its agents to all pharmacies in which the tablets had been embargoed with the agents of the local boards of health. After proper recompense had been made to the person or firm possessing the drug, the tablets were recovered and removed from the State. A separate report countersigned by the representative of the local

board of health showing the quantity of sulfathiazole tablets removed at each place was made to this Department by the Winthrop Chemical Company.

The placing of this embargo in hundreds of different retail establishments by many local boards of health of the State, proved conclusively that the system of control and co-operation as exercised by the State and local departments of health of this State functioned in a most effective manner in an emergency.

Embargoes on three hundred and seven units of a harmful solution used as a cosmetic for curling hair were placed in ten different establishments in New Jersey during 1940-1941 at the request of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. All of these packages were removed from the State at the termination of the legal action brought by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

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:

<i>Product Collected</i>	<i>Number Collected</i>	<i>Number Misbranded</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Number Properly Labeled and Standardized</i>
Compound Sol. Cresol	10	3	2	5
Burow's Sol.	44	35	8	9
Mild Silver Protein Sol.....	121	118	10	3
Hydrogen Peroxide	37	—	9	28
Antiseptic Mouth Wash	29	1	2	28
Cold Tablets	45	40	9	5
Effervescent Headache Powder	111	—	109	2
Worm Candies*	22	17	—	5
Sulfathiazole**	1	1	—	—
Mild Tincture of Iodine	44	34	9	10
Vitamin Products	7	1	—	6
Tincture Digitalis	9	6	6	3
Fluid Extract Ergot	5	—	2	3
Miscellaneous Drugs	20	—	3	—

*Worm candies containing santonin may be sold only on prescription since santonin is considered to be a dangerous drug.

**Sulfathiazole is considered to be a dangerous drug and should be dispensed only on prescription of a physician.

In certain cases where flagrant violations of the law were found, prosecutions were instituted for the collection of the penalties fixed by the law.

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.

Inspection of Drug Manufacturing Plants. During the year every drug manufacturing plant has been inspected for the purpose of determining the sanitary conditions of the plants and of the equipment used in the preparation of drugs. Inquiry was made at each of these plants regarding the competency of those persons engaged in the preparation of the drugs and also regarding laboratory control measures instituted to prevent the distribution and sale of adulterated drugs. While a number of the drug manufacturing firms employed competent persons and had installed effective systems of laboratory control, some manufacturing drug firms had not employed competent persons and had no effective laboratory control. The laws of the State provide that persons dispensing drugs at retail shall have passed an examination to determine their competency. On the other hand persons preparing drugs at wholesale are not required by law to prove that they are competent to perform this most important work. The recommendation is made that attempts be made to secure legislation which will require the examination and licensing of persons intending to prepare drugs at wholesale in a manner similar to that required of retail pharmacists.

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. 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.

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.

This Department looks upon the errors of dairymen and milk dealers in a spirit of tolerance, offering friendly criticism until it becomes necessary to prosecute, when such action seems necessary to secure compliance with the law and protection of the public health.

During the past fiscal year special investigations were made at 67 pasteurizing plants following the receipt of laboratory reports indicating some question as to whether or not milk was being adequately pasteurized at these plants. At 30 of the plants, the records, equipment and methods appeared entirely satisfactory; at 18 it was found that pasteurizing temperature was slightly below 142° F. as shown by a test of the thermometers; at 10 it was found that the milk was not held at or above 142° F. for the full thirty minutes required by law; at two plants leaking valves in the milk line were found to be potential sources of inadequately pasteurized milk; at two plants improperly cleaned utensils appeared as potential sources of contaminated pasteurized milk; at two plants it appeared that the aging of the pasteurized milk before sampling may have caused the faulty record; at one plant milk pipe line pockets appeared as potential sources of raw milk contamination of pasteurized milk; at two plants no recording thermometer charts were available at the time of inspection.

Action was taken by the Department to correct the objectionable conditions or methods and our efforts to secure efficiently pasteurized milk will be continued.

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

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Inspections of Milk Plants</i>	<i>Number of Inspections of Dairies</i>
Delaware	5	123
District of Columbia	3	35
Maryland	6	213
New Jersey	2,403	6,207
New York	35	440
Pennsylvania	38	454
	2,490	7,472

BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS

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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:

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Inspections of Milk Plants</i>	<i>Number of Inspections of Dairies</i>
Delaware	1	55
District of Columbia	1	90
Indiana	2	159
Maryland	4	358
New York	64	6,865
Pennsylvania	40	5,100
Virginia	1	28
Wisconsin	2	254
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 12,909

Milk Misbranding. During the year it became the practice of certain milk dealers to sell milk under special symbols. A section of the State law provides that this may be done providing a statement regarding the meaning of such symbols and the food value of the milk is filed with this Department. A number of such statements were filed with this Department during the year. It has also become a practice for certain dealers to label packages of milk with the minimum butterfat content of the milk. For example, the statement "Minimum Butterfat 4%" is used on bottle caps by certain dealers. While this idea of informing the purchasers of the fat content of the milk is excellent and is encouraged by the Department, in a considerable number of cases the milk so labeled has been found to contain considerably less fat than the amount declared upon the cap or label. False and misleading information on packages of milk constitutes "misbranding" within the meaning of the law and many penalties have been collected for such violations during the year.

A number of samples of milk have been found to be misbranded in that the correct day of pasteurization of the milk did not appear upon the package. For instance, milk pasteurized on a particular day, such as Monday may be offered for sale bearing the words "Pasteurized Tuesday". Such a practice constitutes "misbranding" under the law and it has been necessary to impose penalties in a number of cases. The consumer is entitled to know the truth regarding the day and place of pasteurization of milk and every effort will continue to be made to enforce this requirement of the law.

High-Temperature, Short-Time Pasteurization of Milk Permitted. In February, 1942, the War Production Board announced that it was necessary to limit the use of metals in the manufacture of equipment used in the pasteurization of milk. The pasteurizing equipment in some of the milk plants

of this State was in poor condition because of long use. Milk pasteurizing equipment in which milk could be heated to a temperature of 160° F. for a period of 15 seconds had been designed using much less metal than required for equipment using a temperature of 142° F. for 30 minutes. The high-temperature, short-time method of pasteurization utilizing a temperature of 160° F. for 15 seconds had the approval of several scientific authorities and of several departments of health of other states and of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The Director of Health permitted the purchase, installation and use of high-temperature, short-time pasteurizing equipment in connection with the pasteurization of milk intended for distribution in New Jersey under the following conditions:

(a) Every particle of milk and/or cream shall be subject to a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit or more continuously for not less than 15 seconds.

(b) Each high-temperature, short-time pasteurizer shall be equipped either with an automatic milk pump stop or with a flow diversion valve. Such pump stop or flow diversion valve shall be kept, at all times, in proper working order and adjustment so that it will immediately stop the flow of milk or cream through the apparatus or divert such flow for reheating when the temperature of the heated milk or cream at the pump stop or flow diversion control bulb reaches 160° Fahrenheit during descending temperatures and shall not start the flow to the cooler until a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit is reached during ascending temperatures. Such bulb shall be so placed that any milk or cream passing the bulb will be held at least fifteen seconds by test before being discharged.

Collection of Samples of Milk, Cream and Milk Products. During the year 5,295 samples of milk and cream collected by agents of this Department were examined chemically. None of these samples contained preservatives and a very small number of samples of milk had been adulterated with water. A small percentage of the samples collected failed to meet the legal standards for total solids or for milk fats.

Ice Cream Factory Inspection. Inspections have been made of 913 ice cream manufacturing plants in this State and in adjoining states where ice cream is manufactured for distribution and sale in New Jersey. Our inspections show that these plants are, in general, operated in a satisfactory manner.

During the year, 810 samples of ice cream, sherbets and ices were collected for analysis to determine if the legal standard was maintained. In the case of four samples, which were deficient in butterfat, prosecutions were authorized for the collection of penalties.

Bakery Inspection. During the year 1,971 inspections have been made of bakeries in this State. Particular attention has been given to the cleanli-

ness of equipment and to the storage of ingredients used in bakery products. During the year, agents of the Bureau have stressed the importance of protecting flour and other ingredients used in bakery products from contamination by rodents and rodent excreta. Where flour and grains are stored, it is common to find rats, mice and insects, and unless great care is exercised by bakers, infestation of flour is bound to occur. We have had an excellent response from bakers on the whole and it is planned to continue this work during the coming year.

Twenty-seven informal hearings have been held to show cause why prosecutions should not be instituted for violations of the Sanitary Act and suit has been instituted for the collection of penalties in 14 cases where continued violations of the law were found.

The moving picture, "Modern Bakery", has been shown before a large number of groups of health officials and organizations interested in the sanitation of food establishments.

Eggs. Many investigations have been made during the year regarding the traffic in decomposed eggs. As in the past we continue to find eggs of questionable fitness getting into food channels. Due to the unscrupulous character of persons engaged in this traffic, it becomes very difficult to control the same. For instance, the operators are constantly changing their places of operation, transfers of cargoes of questionable eggs are made from truck to truck on back roads and at times trucks pass over State lines and back again to evade inspection of their contents and to avoid detection in the handling and distribution of unsound egg material. During the year it has been necessary to secure the assistance of the State Police and the police of certain municipalities in our efforts to curb this illegitimate business. Seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and twenty pounds of unsound egg material have been condemned and prosecutions have been instituted in certain cases.

Non-Alcoholic Beverages. A large number of samples of non-alcoholic beverages were collected for examination and to determine if they were properly labeled. As in the past, a considerable number of samples of beverages sold under the name of a particular fruit, which were prepared from artificial flavorings, were not labeled with the word "Imitation" as required by the law. Prosecutions were instituted in a number of instances and penalties were collected.

It was also learned during our investigations that certain manufacturers of beverages were using ingredients which, if not injurious, might be classed as questionable when used indiscriminately in beverages which are likely to be consumed by children. For instance, in one case of a so-called "Kola Drink", in addition to the use of a flavoring containing caffeine, the bottler

had in his possession a supply of caffeine and stated that it was his practice to add an additional quantity of this drug in the preparation of the beverage.

In other instances it was learned from affidavits submitted regarding ingredients used in beverages that brominated oils and synthetic chemicals were used in the preparation of flavorings.

In other cases labels of beverages contained statements that alkalinizing salts were used in the beverages and references were made on the labels which would imply that these beverages had medicinal value.

It is our conclusion that unless the beverage industry realizes the dangers and takes some action to prevent the use of drugs or ingredients which are questionable and discourages the use of labeling which has a tendency to bring ordinary non-alcoholic beverages into the classification of "drugs", the entire industry may suffer from adverse publicity in this connection.

Sanitary inspections have been made of the bottling plants and on the whole there has been a noted improvement in the sanitation of the plants and of the equipment.

Apple Cider. During the year the investigation of places where apples are pressed into cider was continued. These investigations show that a great improvement has taken place during the past two years. The educational campaign with the manufacturers has resulted in an improvement in sanitary conditions of plants and equipment and has also resulted in the adoption of a system of sorting out unsound fruit and thorough washing of fruit prior to pressing. In a few cases where little or no effort had been exercised to improve plants and methods, hearings were granted to such operators to promote a better understanding of the requirements demanded. The inspection of cider plants will be continued during the coming season.

Canning Factory Inspection. During the year 96 inspections were made of canning factories where fruits and vegetables are packed. On the whole a high standard of sanitation in these factories was maintained. During the year three plants were ordered to discontinue operations because of insanitary conditions and because unsound food was being packed. During the canning season, 7,485 gallons of canned foods were seized, condemned and destroyed under the supervision of agents of the Bureau. At one factory it was necessary to institute prosecution against this operator and the penalty was paid without contest.

The Bureau will continue to inspect and maintain the high standard of sanitation in our New Jersey canneries.

Restaurant, Hotel Kitchen and Drug Store Luncheonette Inspection. Inspections have been made of 1,911 restaurants, hotel kitchens and luncheonettes during the year. Particular attention has been given to such places

located at seashore and summer resorts. This work has been carried on as a continuous project as a means of maintaining a high standard of sanitation of eating places. While our inspection force is somewhat limited to carry on the State-wide inspection of the great number of these places in New Jersey, it is felt that great progress has been made during the campaign carried on during the past few years. Sanitary inspections have been made covering the cleanliness of kitchens, cleanliness of equipment and utensils used in the preparation and service of food, the facilities for proper refrigeration of food, the equipment for the proper cleaning of dishes and glasses and the facilities for protecting foods from contamination by dust, dirt and flies. Attention has also been given to the method of storing and disposal of garbage. Warning notices have been sent in those cases where insanitary conditions were observed and upon reinspection in almost every case the objectionable conditions were remedied. However, in three cases where repeated violation of the law occurred after warning it was necessary to bring legal action for the collection of a penalty. This important phase of sanitary inspection will be continued as a major project of the Bureau.

Sanitation of Wineries. During the year complaints were received by the Bureau that wineries were being operated under insanitary conditions. One winery was found to be operated under extremely insanitary conditions. An order was served upon the operators of this establishment to discontinue the manufacture and bottling of wines until the entire plant and its equipment had been cleaned thoroughly.

Legislation. During the past year the State Board of Health approved a proposed legislative measure prohibiting the use of hydrocyanic acid or salts thereof in the cleaning of articles used in the service of food in food establishments.

A second measure prohibiting the use of lead or cadmium in the manufacture of any vessel, utensil, faucet, refrigerator or pipe that is or will be affected by a beverage or food so that dangerous or unwholesome compounds are formed therein, was also approved.

A third measure prohibiting the sale of poisonous insecticides unless the packages were marked with the word "poison", with the skull and crossbones, with the name of the poison and the antidote and also requiring insecticides containing fluorides to be colored Nile blue, was likewise approved.

These three bills were introduced in the Legislature. The bill relating to the use of hydrocyanic acid and salts thereof was passed by the Legislature and became Chapter 43 of the Laws of 1942. The bill relating to the use of lead and cadmium in food handling equipment was also passed and became Chapter 42 of the Laws of 1942.

Technical objections were raised to certain sections of the bill relative to the marking of insecticides and this bill was not passed by the Legislature.

The State Board of Health disapproved a bill amending the requirement governing the marking of containers of pasteurized milk with the day of pasteurization by permitting the statement "Pasteurized during the 24-hour period ending 8 A. M." followed by the day of the week at the end of the period. This bill was passed by the Legislature of 1941 but did not become a law as it was vetoed by Governor Edison. This bill was reconsidered by the Legislature of 1942 but failed to pass the House of Assembly.

Penalties. During the year \$8,297.45 was collected in penalties and costs for violations of the Food and Drug Laws.

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

651 Milk Permits	@	\$25.00	\$16,275.00
16 Goat Milk Permits	@	10.00	160.00
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	5.00	5.00
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	6.67	6.67
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	4.17	4.17
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	4.00	4.00
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	3.34	3.34
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	2.50	2.50
1 Goat Milk Permit	@	1.67	1.67
25 Ice Cream Licenses	@	100.00	2,500.00
7 Ice Cream Licenses	@	50.00	350.00
11 Ice Cream Licenses	@	25.00	275.00
30 Ice Cream Licenses	@	10.00	300.00
545 Ice Cream Licenses	@	5.00	2,725.00
One Ice Cream License Fee Retained—			
No License Issued	@	5.00	5.00
35 Cold Storage Licenses	@	10.00	350.00
10 Narcotic Drug Licenses	@	50.00	500.00
31 Narcotic Drug Licenses	@	5.00	155.00
<hr/>			<hr/>
1,368			\$23,622.35

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	5,089	100	106	5,295
Foods	2,094	240	61	2,395
Drugs	175	79	324	578
Miscellaneous	40	3	1	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,398	422	492	8,312

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

	<i>Inspections</i>
Apple Cider Plants	120
Bakeries	1,971
Candy Factories	77
Canning Factories	96
Cold Storage Warehouses	281
Dairies	7,472
Drug Stores	47
Egg Breaking Establishments	108
Flour Mills	11
Food Dehydration Plants	39
Food Markets	72
Ice Cream Plants	913
Macaroni Factories	1
Meat Markets	61
Meat Packing Establishments	15
Milk Plants	2,478
Miscellaneous Food Establishments	7
Non-Alcoholic Beverage Establishments	258
Pickling Plants	20
Poultry Slaughterhouses	251
Restaurants	1,911
Shellfish Shipping Plants	1,590
Shellfish Shucking Plants	182
Slaughterhouses	290
Smoked Fish Plants	9
Wholesale Drug Manufacturing Plants	171

 18,451

Cold Storage. Title 24:9-12 of the Revised Statutes (The Cold Storage Act) provides that the State Director of Health shall extend the period of storage beyond twelve months for any particular article of food, providing the food is found to be in proper condition for further storage. A report on each particular lot of food on which extensions of time were granted shall be included in the annual report of the Director of Health. During the last fiscal year from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, extensions of time were granted for the storage of food in cold storage, as follows:

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Extension Granted</i>
355 boxes	fish	2 months
559 boxes	cheese	2 months
13,032 boxes	cheese	3 months
2,571 boxes	cheese	4 months
1,910—30-lb. cans	egg yolk	1 month
2,396—30-lb. cans	whole egg	2 months
25,663—30-lb. cans	whole egg	3 months
3,768—30-lb. cans	whole egg	6 months
120—30-lb. cans	egg whites	1 month
1,302—60-lb. tubs	butter	1 month
100 tierces	lard	1 month
3,385 tierces	lard	3 months

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

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 1941-1942

ARTICLE	July 1941	August 1941	September 1941	October 1941	November 1941	December 1941	January 1942	February 1942	March 1942	April 1942	May 1942	June 1942
Eggs, cases	480,990	432,735	406,103	335,936	243,473	100,577	102,482	79,406	175,718	192,269	311,499	456,171
Eggs, broken, lbs.	16,237,559	21,372,767	19,076,548	20,718,306	16,975,103	7,031,625	6,519,024	5,063,062	6,795,220	8,029,204	10,631,437	11,275,404
Cheese, lbs.	9,447,151	9,256,973	9,051,349	11,584,731	15,084,003	23,995,301	14,061,060	18,780,351	14,293,893	9,982,648	7,113,744	8,779,330
Butter, lbs.	12,442,769	13,911,857	13,745,240	12,426,647	10,023,946	6,839,535	5,155,988	5,163,106	5,379,890	5,777,161	8,179,800	13,524,826
Poultry, lbs.	8,130,648	8,255,109	7,785,521	8,312,618	8,755,620	10,167,019	8,346,270	6,645,480	4,421,367	3,281,753	3,022,688	3,537,509
Fresh meats, lbs.	9,709,771	8,483,882	9,841,732	9,361,839	9,776,403	14,328,484	13,773,220	12,828,140	14,595,620	13,829,177	20,074,268	15,617,046
Fresh fish, lbs.	5,769,658	6,751,667	5,041,815	8,622,690	8,501,884	7,411,078	4,941,893	3,249,064	1,878,995	2,119,499	3,696,990	4,415,771
Milk and milk products, lbs.	328,756	304,617	315,877	333,774	303,273	271,036	268,886	181,216	315,748	151,850	162,820	1,218,276
Edible fats and oils, lbs.	3,006,584	3,311,133	3,889,010	3,742,033	3,857,468	4,529,992	4,699,238	8,481,058	4,757,147	4,621,198	4,163,961	4,803,401
Game, lbs.	584	578	1,048	1,637	2,728	4,551	2,625	2,052	689	1,563	955	2,461
Miscellaneous articles, pkgs.	289,420	452,358	459,049	549,559	688,739	548,842	642,008	1,278,297	1,064,905	725,329	511,240	473,239

Sanitary Shellfish Control. Three field laboratories equipped with boats and operated by trained bacteriologists are maintained for the inspection, sampling and analytical work in the sanitary control of shellfish. The shellfish boat "Inspector", which is equipped with a laboratory, is also engaged in this work for six months in each year. The "Inspector" provides movable facilities for routine investigations in inaccessible areas and for special investigations.

The control work covers the fields of shellfish production, handling and marketing. Sanitary surveys are made of growing waters and contributory sources of pollution. Shipping sheds, transportation, storage and retail outlets are under inspection. Shipping certificates are issued to all wholesale dealers who comply with the Shellfish Regulations, which include a tagging system whereby each package of shellfish is identified as to source, date of production and shipment. Special attention is paid to the shucking of shellfish to ensure that only shucked shellfish of the highest sanitary quality are produced in the State.

During the last quarter of the previous fiscal year, an intensive joint investigation was conducted of the waters of Raritan Bay. The final report on this investigation, conducted under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service with the co-operation of this Department, the New York State Conservation Department, the New York State Board of Health and the New York City Board of Health was promulgated on December 26, 1941. This report recommended the condemnation for the removal of shellfish of further areas of a considerable extent in the waters of Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays. Following a number of conferences and a hearing given to interested parties at Middletown, Monmouth County, the Department adopted a resolution condemning certain areas in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays in conformity with the joint report on April 14, 1942.

It was necessary to condemn small areas in the waters of Cedar Run Creek and Cedar Run Cove, Ocean County. Surveys of the waters of Manahawkin Bay, Ocean County, resulted in the reopening and reapproval of a part of the waters of Manahawkin Bay. Further surveys of the waters of Lake Bay, Atlantic County, indicated a considerable improvement in the sanitary quality, and a large area of Lake Bay was reopened and approved on September 9, 1941.

During the year, there were examined 2,065 samples of water, 305 samples of shucked oysters, 273 samples of shell oysters, 421 samples of hard clams, 201 samples of soft clams and 5 samples of mussels, making a total of 3,270 samples.

There were also made during the year, 1,584 inspections of shellfish handling establishments, 182 inspections of shellfish shucking establishments and 62 miscellaneous inspections, totaling 1,828 inspections.

Report of the Bureau of Bacteriology

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942

By J. V. MULCAHY, *Chief*

The past year has been an unusually busy one, this Bureau taking an active part in the national preparedness program, examining specimens from a large number of selectees, from employees in defense and industrial plants producing implements of war, and from many of the military camps located in the State, and from persons in extra cantonment areas.

The law requiring the submission of blood tests from applicants for marriage and from expectant mothers is responsible for a decided increase in the number of these examinations during the year.

Many of the men in the armed forces are getting married, some only on short furlough. These men, mostly located in nearby camps, come to the laboratory with blood specimens and request a prompt report so that they may obtain a certificate form for a marriage license before the expiration of their leave. In such cases a Kahn and Kline test only are made and in a few hours the report and certificate form can be issued. This certificate form after being signed by the attending physician is then used to obtain their marriage license.

For service men located in other states, the Director of the New Jersey Department of Health has approved the laboratories of the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine, Coast Guard and the U. S. Public Health Service to perform the blood tests from men who expect to apply for a marriage license in this State. Many of these laboratories have been supplied with the New Jersey certificate forms and in all cases when we are notified that a certificate is required for an applicant, a form is sent to each applicant to be filled in by the approved laboratory and the physician. The completed form is then given the applicant as he is required to have it with him when application for the license is made in New Jersey.

The laboratories of each State Department of Health, the District of Columbia, territorial health departments, the laboratory of the New York City Department of Health, the Philadelphia City Department of Health and the laboratory of the Baltimore City Department of Health have been approved

by the Director of Health to make blood tests from persons who wish to be married in New Jersey in compliance with the pre-marital law of this State.

A supply of New Jersey certificates has been furnished to all these approved laboratories so that certification of tests may be made on the New Jersey certificate form. While the certificate form of this State is preferred for marriages in New Jersey, a laboratory report from the above laboratories and a physician's certification will be accepted by the registrars of this State even though it is on a form issued by the state where the applicant resides. A list of the approved laboratories in this State and the approved laboratories outside this State has been furnished all registrars in this State so they may know what laboratories are approved to make blood tests in compliance with the marriage law of this State.

The laboratory of this Department has been approved by most of the states to perform blood tests on New Jersey residents who wish to be married in other states. Some few states are prevented from accepting blood tests made in this laboratory by the wording of their state statutes, or other regulation. In the case of the State of Connecticut the blood specimen must be submitted to the New Jersey laboratory by a physician licensed to practice in Connecticut, otherwise it must be sent to the laboratory of the Connecticut State Department of Health for examination and certificate form signed by a physician licensed in Connecticut. New York State, however, will not accept blood tests made in any other state laboratory.

For the information of the physicians of this State and persons who wish to be married outside the State of New Jersey, a tabulation prepared by this laboratory showing a list of states and the requirements for obtaining a marriage license in each state is shown in this report.

Individuals frequently write to this Department requesting information in regard to the requirements of the pre-marital law of this State, the necessity of a blood test, the length of time when application for marriage license must be made, and other information in reference to the blood test and marriage. To avoid lengthy letters in reply to these questions the following information was prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics and this Laboratory, and enclosed with the letter of reply.

INFORMATION ON THE PROCEDURE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN MARRIAGE LICENSES IN NEW JERSEY

The law requires that application for a marriage license be made at least three days (seventy-two hours) before the time the marriage ceremony is to be performed. An identifying witness who resides in the municipality where application for a license is made, is required to be present at the time of application. Licenses are issued by the officer known as Registrar of Vital Statistics. There is a Registrar in each city, borough and township of the State.

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Some members of the armed forces of our country believe that the three-day waiting period may be waived by a local registrar, the State Registrar of Vital Statistics or some other State official. This cannot be done since the three-day waiting period is made mandatory by law.

It is legally possible, however, for one applicant to apply for a license at least three days before the hour set for the ceremony. The application must be completed by the other party twenty-four hours before the ceremony at which time the license may be obtained from the issuing officer. It is not good for use, however, until twenty-four hours after the hour of issue stated upon the marriage license.

A laboratory examination of blood and a physician's certification that the person is not infected with syphilis or if so infected, is not in a stage of the disease which may be communicable, is required of each applicant for a marriage license. A signed laboratory report and a signed and dated certification of the physician who examined the individual are required. It is not necessary that the reports be upon the form issued by this Department although our form is preferred, if available. The law requires that the laboratory blood test be made not more than thirty days before the issuance of the marriage license. The marriage license, when issued, is valid for thirty days. The laboratory report and physician's certification need not be presented when application is made for a license, but it is mandatory that they reach the licensing officer before the license is issued. They should be attached to the marriage license and remain attached until the certificate is filed with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Trenton.

Any person who performs a marriage ceremony is required to report the marriage to the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the city, borough or town where the marriage was performed. It is wise to call attention to the filing of the marriage license and certificate when arranging for the marriage or shortly after the ceremony since an unregistered marriage may cause considerable inconvenience at a later date when proof of the marriage is required. Justices of the Peace are not allowed to perform the marriage ceremony in New Jersey.

The following laboratories have been approved for examining the blood of persons who wish to be married in this State:

Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard
United States Public Health Service
All State Department of Health and the District of Columbia Laboratories
All Territorial Health Department Laboratories
New York City Laboratory
Philadelphia City Laboratory
Baltimore City Laboratory

Since no private laboratories outside of the State have been approved, certificates issued by them are not valid for use in New Jersey.

Any additional information required may be obtained from the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the place where the female applicant for a marriage license resides if she is a New Jersey resident, or from the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the place where the male applicant resides if the female is a nonresident of the State. If both parties are nonresidents, inquiry should be made of the Registrar of the place where the marriage is to be performed. For marriage license purposes, soldiers are considered to be residents of the posts at which stationed.

The work of the laboratory is constantly increasing and is being done in overcrowded quarters. This condition is well known to the Director of Health and the board members of the Department, and it is trusted that when building material is again available, a suitable building will be provided to properly house the laboratory. In the meantime it is hoped that some additional space may be obtained not too far removed from the present quarters to help relieve some phases of our work. Continual demands are made on the laboratory to handle additional examinations from physicians employed by industries. Large numbers of men are being employed by the larger plants and most of these plants require pre-employment blood tests. All the munitions plants in the State have blood tests made on employees before they will employ any worker, and all military camps in the State require it of all civilian workers.

The examinations made during the year are shown in the table below :

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Diphtheria	6,558
Tuberculosis	9,324
Typhoid fever	3,896
Typhoid bacilli (feces and urine)	5,070
Gonorrhoea	9,855
Miscellaneous specimens	8,925
Syphilis	278,209
Total	321,837

The total number of examinations shown in this table is the largest number examined in any one year in this laboratory. While the bacteriological specimens show that a large number were examined, the marked increase in the work has been made in the number of blood specimens examined for evidence of syphilis. The serodiagnostic tests for syphilis show an increase alone of over 21,000 in this examination, and a total number of 278,209 examined. The yearly increase in this examination since the fiscal year ending 1936 to 1942 is shown in the following tabulation.

TABLE II

IN THE TABLE BELOW IS SHOWN THE INCREASE IN WASSERMANN TESTS SINCE 1937

1937	68,140
1938	97,854
1939	160,663
1940	201,418
1941	256,781
1942	278,209

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It will be seen from this table the large increase in the number of specimens of blood examined since July, 1938, when the pre-marital law became effective, and the pre-natal law effective six months later. There has been a steady yearly increase in the number of specimens for these examinations alone, and a marked increase in the total number received from sources mentioned above, for evidence of syphilis. Of the 278,209 specimens of blood and spinal fluid for evidence of syphilitic infection, the following table shows the number of tests made in this laboratory from applicants required to have this test made before a marriage license can be issued, and tests made of specimens from expectant mothers required by the pre-natal law.

TABLE III

Number of pre-marital tests	56,464
Number of positive pre-marital tests	727
Number of pre-natal tests	36,440
Number of positive pre-natal tests	386
Number of Kahn tests	28,358
Number of Kline tests	37,140

Many laboratories located in the State have been approved by the Director of Health to perform both pre-marital and pre-natal tests. These laboratories, especially some of the larger municipal laboratories, perform many of these tests during the year and have been furnished pre-marital certificate forms by this Department to issue to residents of the State who must present these completed certificates to the registrar to obtain marriage licenses. Information furnished by 96 of these State-approved laboratories shows that 50,814 pre-marital and 38,704 pre-natal specimens were examined in these State-approved laboratories.

Diphtheria. In table I it is shown that 6,558 nose and throat specimens were received for examination for diphtheria, and that only 68 specimens were found to be positive. Most of these specimens are routine examinations from food handlers and many from schools, institutions and other groups to detect diphtheria carriers. Only a small number are from suspected clinical cases and for release from quarantine. The number received each year for examination from suspected cases of diphtheria is steadily decreasing, as diphtheria immunization of children in the susceptible age groups is carried on throughout the State.

Rabies. It is interesting to note in the following table the decrease in the number of positive results found yearly in this laboratory since the year ending 1939 when a large number of animal heads were received for examination, and 262 animals found to be rabid. While our figures for the year show that

45 animals were rabid in this laboratory, more cases have occurred and were examined in other laboratories in several municipalities in the State where such examinations are made.

TABLE IV

YEARLY TOTALS OF ANIMALS EXAMINED FOR RABIES FROM 1933 TO 1942

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Positive	130	86	72	150	82	138	262	116	76	45
Negative	121	93	94	121	138	110	237	140	144	129
Unsatisfactory	21	10	12	12	12	17	26	15	7	17
Total	272	189	178	283	232	265	525	271	227	191

It will be seen in table XIV the different animal heads submitted for examination and the result of the examination of each kind. Table XV shows the municipalities and counties where rabies occurred during the year.

In this laboratory, when no evidence of rabies is found in an animal by microscopic examination and the information shows that a person or persons have been bitten by the animal, confirmation of the microscopic examination is made by inoculating small animals. Of the 183 subdural inoculations made for evidence of rabies, only one of these inoculated animals developed rabies. This one specimen was so badly decomposed when received for examination, that a satisfactory microscopical examination was not possible due to the condition of the brain, and so an animal inoculation was the only means to examine such a specimen.

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The miscellaneous table (table XIII) besides showing the number of rabies specimens examined, shows other time-consuming examinations made during the year. The table immediately following shows the number of animal inoculations made for various conditions during the year.

TABLE V

TABULATION OF ANIMAL INOCULATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942
GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Material</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Urine	3	66	5
Sputum	1	36	9
Spinal fluid	1	4	2
Pleural fluid	7	26	4
Chest fluid	4	28	1
Glandular fluid .....	..	3	..
Gastric contents	4	25	2
Abdominal fluid .....	..	2	..
Fluid .....	..	4	..
Ascitic fluid .....	..	3	..
Pus	3	1	1
Peritoneal fluid .....	..	1	..
Joint fluid .....	..	2	..
Totals	23	201	24

Total inoculations of guinea pigs for Tuberculosis: 248.

GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS FOR RABIES

<i>Material</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Dog brain	48	1
Cat brain	11	1
Rabbit brain	2	..
Squirrel brain	3	..
Totals	64	2

Total Guinea Pig Inoculations for Rabies: 66.

MICE INOCULATIONS FOR RABIES

<i>Material</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Dog brain	1	27	2
Cat brain .....	..	7	..
Guinea pig brain .....	..	1	..
Rat brain .....	..	1	..
Totals	1	36	2

Total mice inoculations for Rabies: $39 \times 3 = 117$ (3 mice to each specimen).

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GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS FOR TULAREMIA

<i>Material</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Cat liver	1	..
Cat spleen	1	..
Rabbit	2	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	4	..

Total inoculations for Tularemia: 4.

GUINEA PIG INOCULATIONS FOR VIRULENCE TEST

<i>Material</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Broth cultures of organisms	5	16	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5	16	..

Total inoculations for Virulence Test: 21.

Total inoculations of Guinea pigs	339
Total inoculations of mice	117
Grand total of positive inoculations	30
Grand total of negative inoculations	321
Grand total of unsatisfactory inoculations	28
	<hr/>
Total	379

As the State appropriation for the laboratory work has been reduced for the past several years, necessary funds have been allotted to this Bureau from Federal funds to provide for laboratory supplies and for technical assistants and other laboratory help to care for this increased volume of work. The technicians employed with the use of these funds assist in handling the blood tests for evidence of syphilis. The laboratory assistants and laboratory aids assemble the mailing cases for the collection of these specimens, tube and sterilize all culture media, wash all used tubes, bottles, all chemical glassware, collection bottles and other glassware.

Handling all this work has been made possible by the conscientious and loyal service of the technical staff, clerical and other employees of this Bureau, requiring much overtime daily, and on Sundays, holidays and some evenings.

A bacteriologist is urgently needed to care for the number of special examinations that we are called upon to do, aside from the increased bacteriological diagnostic work.

We now have only two experienced bacteriologists, and their time is taken up with the increased bacteriological diagnostic work. Another bacteriologist could devote himself to such special examinations as infected foods submitted for examination that have been consumed by small or large groups, causing

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severe gastric intestinal symptoms with intense abdominal pains and severe nausea; the bacteriological examination of new disinfectants and antiseptics to see whether they are effective as claimed by the manufacturers; cold storage foods to detect bacterial spoilage, such as hams that may be improperly cured, fish and eggs. These are only a few of the special examination of food products that are submitted. Other special examinations are tests made on venereal disease prophylactics, and the identification of bacteriological cultures isolated at hospitals to identify the organisms as typhoid or dysentery bacilli, and other such special examinations.

Two technicians are required to assist in the increased number of blood tests received for examination for evidence of syphilis from applicants for marriage and from expectant mothers, both required by law, and large numbers of specimens from employees of munitions plants and other industrial plants doing war work.

A clerk is needed to assist in typing the increased number of reports on the results of these examinations and the pre-marital forms required before a marriage license may be issued.

A laboratory helper is needed to clean glassware used in the performance of these tests. Only such increased personnel is required as is necessary to perform this work.

Culture Media and Mailing Outfits. As the number of specimens received for examination increases, a larger number of mailing cases for the collection of these specimens is required. Table XV shows the number of mailing cases prepared for shipment to various repositories located in drug stores and in the offices of local health departments for the use of local physicians. In many cases these outfits are sent directly to the physicians of the State when they require a large number or when it is not convenient for them to obtain the outfits from the distributing centers.

It is required by the postal regulations that a specified mailing container be used for the transmission of specimens from suspected cases of communicable diseases through the mails. The assembling of these mailing cases with sterile swabs, vials, test tubes and sterile needles and other enclosures is an important and busy phase of our work. Over 326,000 outfits were prepared.

The demand for culture media, all prepared by this Bureau largely for use in other Bureaus of the Department in the examination of water and sewage samples and shellfish work has been greatly increased. Table XVII shows that over 3,000,000 ml. of culture media of various kinds was prepared, tubed and sterilized during the year.

Following is a tabulation showing the requirements of all other states, and the interval when application for the marriage license must be made, and the necessary forms required by these states.

PRE-MARITAL LAWS JUNE, 1942

<i>State</i>	<i>Period for Which Test is Acceptable</i>	<i>Form Used</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Alabama			Physical examination of male only.
Alaska			No law.
Arizona			No law.
Arkansas			No law.
California	30 days 3-day waiting period	California	Any licensed physician may collect specimen, make the physical examination and sign certificate.
Colorado	30 days	Colorado	Any licensed physician may collect specimen, make the physical examination and sign certificate.
Connecticut	40 days 5-day waiting period	Connecticut	Specimen must be submitted by and certificate signed by Connecticut physician or one in armed forces. One person may apply for license.
Delaware	4-day waiting period		Applicant must make an affidavit of freedom from any venereal disease.
District of Columbia			No law.
Florida			No law.
Georgia			No law.
Idaho			No law.
Indiana	30 days	Indiana	Any licensed physician or one in armed forces may make examination. One day must elapse between filing application and physical examination.
Illinois	15 days, and then license is good for 30 days		Illinois physician must make physical examination and sign certificate.
Iowa	20 days. License is also good for 20.	Iowa	Any licensed physician may make physical examination.
Kansas			No law.

Kentucky	15 days	New Jersey	Will accept any State Department of Health Lab. A Kentucky physician or one in the armed forces must make the physical examination.
Louisiana			A certificate from any licensed physician must be filed with respect to the male only within 15 days of examination.
Maine	30 days	Maine	Physician licensed in Maine, or physician graduate of Class A medical school may make physical examination and take blood outside the State of Maine.
Maryland	48-hour waiting period		No law.
Massachusetts	30 days		Examination and blood test must be done by physician in Massachusetts. No laboratory outside of Massachusetts is approved. Will accept tests from physician in the armed forces.
Michigan	30 days		Any licensed physician may collect specimen, make physical examination and sign certificate.
Minnesota			No law.
Mississippi			No law.
Missouri			No law.
Montana			No law.
Nebraska			Affidavit from each applicant as to freedom from venereal disease.
New Hampshire	30 days	New Hampshire	Specimen must be collected, physical examination made and certificate signed by New Hampshire physician.
New Mexico			No law.
New York State	30 days		Does not approve state laboratories. Approves pre-marital tests made in U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard or Public Health Service.

PRE-MARITAL LAWS JUNE, 1942—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Period for Which Test is Acceptable</i>	<i>Form Used</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
New York City	30 days 3-day waiting period	New York City	Any licensed physician may make physical examination and sign certificate, but test must be made in State laboratory.
North Carolina	30 days	North Carolina	Certificate must be signed by a physician licensed in North Carolina.
North Dakota	30 days		Specimen may be submitted by any licensed physician, but the law states that test must be done in North Dakota Department of Health lab.—Bismarck or Grand Fork.
Ohio	30 days 5-day waiting period	Ohio	Physical examination must be made by Ohio physician or one in the armed forces.
Oklahoma			No law.
Oregon	10-day waiting period		Physical examination must be made by a physician licensed in and residing in Oregon.
Pennsylvania	30 days 3-day waiting period	Pennsylvania	Physical examination must be made by a physician licensed in Pennsylvania. Courts may waive waiting period for military personnel. Accepts test in New Jersey State laboratory.
Puerto Rico			No law, but a physical examination must be made within 5 days of marriage.
Rhode Island	40 days	Rhode Island	Physical examination must be made by a physician licensed in Rhode Island.
South Carolina			No law.
South Dakota	20 days		Approves all state laboratories, and any licensed physician may make physical examination and sign certificate.

Tennessee	30 days	Tennessee	Any licensed physician may sign certificate and make the physical examination.
Texas			No law, but the male must have a certificate from a Texas physician stating that he is free from venereal disease.
Utah	15 days plus 30 days No waiting period	Utah	Any licensed physician may collect specimen, sign certificate and make physical examination.
Vermont	30 days	Vermont	Specimen must be collected and physical examination made by a Vermont physician or one in the armed forces.
Virginia	30 days	Virginia	Any licensed physician may make physical examination, sign certificate.
Virgin Islands			No law.
Washington			No law.
West Virginia	30 days 3-day waiting period	West Virginia	Physical examination must be made by a physician licensed in West Virginia.
Wisconsin	15 days		Any licensed physician may collect specimen, sign certificate and make physical examination. We have no Wisconsin forms, but we copy the sample form each time we have a request.
Wyoming	15 days		No law, but the male must have a certificate stating that he is free from venereal disease, and the physical examination must be made by a physician licensed in and residing in the State of Wyoming.

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

TABLE VI

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR DIPHThERIA BACILLI DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	8	531	12	551
August	1	370	8	379
September	13	763	15	791
October	15	612	28	655
November	5	476	7	488
December	3	502	9	514
January	9	726	22	757
February	6	540	21	567
March	5	543	20	568
April	1	439	6	446
May	1	379	7	387
June	1	450	4	455
Total	68	6,331	159	6,558

During the year eighteen tests were made for the virulence of the diphtheria bacillus.

TABLE VII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	125	682	12	819
August	111	545	9	665
September	106	635	3	744
October	100	715	9	824
November	71	569	12	652
December	91	766	12	869
January	102	667	16	785
February	76	529	9	614
March	132	891	29	1,052
April	84	669	10	763
May	96	566	5	667
June	98	753	19	870
Total	1,192	7,987	145	9,324

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TABLE VIII

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID FEVER REACTION DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	20	353	11	384
August	54	291	10	355
September	13	303	14	330
October	9	279	5	293
November	8	236	6	250
December	2	305	18	325
January	21	361	4	386
February	9	298	5	312
March	3	315	5	323
April	2	277	5	284
May	6	225	5	236
June	6	411	1	418
Total	153	3,654	89	3,896

TABLE IX

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR TYPHOID BACILLI (FECES AND URINE) DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	42	633	16	691
August	33	358	11	402
September	18	534	27	579
October	23	546	15	584
November	7	372	17	396
December	3	415	14	432
January	4	496	14	514
February	4	312	7	323
March	3	233	5	241
April	4	273	4	281
May	2	253	4	259
June	10	342	16	368
Total	153	4,767	150	5,070

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TABLE X

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR GONOCOCCI (PUS SMEARS) DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	150	738	16	904
August	144	708	20	872
September	179	746	24	949
October	179	745	27	951
November	140	612	13	765
December	108	649	11	768
January	125	623	13	761
February	100	582	8	690
March	124	732	24	880
April	114	628	10	752
May	118	618	17	753
June	120	673	17	810
Total	1,601	8,054	200	9,855

TABLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	116	742	11	869
August	140	743	16	899
September	120	738	14	872
October	119	571	12	702
November	117	590	10	717
December	104	524	8	636
January	185	550	4	739
February	141	537	5	683
March	117	592	1	710
April	127	527	6	660
May	129	522	6	657
June	98	669	14	78
Total	1,513	7,305	107	8,925

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TABLE XII

SPECIMENS OF BLOOD AND SPINAL FLUID EXAMINED FOR SYPHILIS DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY MONTHS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
July	1,535	22,228	537	1,331	25,631
August	1,414	21,528	356	1,142	24,440
September	1,373	20,653	413	831	23,270
October	1,590	20,492	297	716	23,095
November	1,191	14,779	211	423	16,604
December	1,253	19,742	300	474	21,769
January	1,503	23,077	368	1,148	26,096
February	1,236	17,136	311	861	19,544
March	1,440	21,452	505	477	23,874
April	1,191	21,003	500	432	23,126
May	1,263	21,391	413	503	23,570
June	1,440	24,680	487	583	27,190
Total	16,429	248,161	4,698	8,921	278,209

TABLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS EXAMINED, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY
DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

<i>Specimen for</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Rabies	45	129	17
Amoeba	2	...	...
Bacterial infection (bile, blood, body fluids, feces, pus, sputum, urine, etc.)	873	77	13
B. tuberculosis (body fluids, feces, urine, pus, etc.)	53	313	9
B. typhosus (blood, milk, water, etc.)	1	45	...
Para-typhoid fever	2	1,814	19
B. para-typhosus (feces, urine, milk, water, etc.)	13	1,054	...
B. dysentery (feces, milk, water, etc.)	6	145	2
Dysentery (blood reaction for) .....	...	27	...
Gonococcus infection (eye smears) .....	...	67	...
Hemolytic streptococci (throat cultures)	172	892	...
Malarial parasite (blood) .....	...	25	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	23	...	...
Ova and parasites	11	423	22
Pneumonia	20	21	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever (blood reaction for)	2	88	...
Undulant fever (blood reaction for)	102	1,609	6
Urine (culture for type of organism) .....	...	2	...
Feces (culture for type of organism) .....	...	2	1
B. Abortus (agglutination test of cow's milk) .....	...	2	...
Treponema pallida .....	...	4	5
Trichinosis	1	2	...
Tularemia	4	72	...
Typhus fever (blood reaction for) .....	...	20	...
Vincent's Angina	108	298	5
Special examination of eating utensils	13	13	...
Other unusual examinations	62	161	6
Total	1,513	7,305	107
Grand total			8,925

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TABLE XIV

RABIES SPECIMENS, SPECIES OF ANIMALS, POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY,
EXAMINED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Dogs—Positive, 44; Negative, 95; Unsatisfactory, 14.
Cats—Negative, 19; Unsatisfactory, 2.
Squirrels—Negative, 5.
Rabbits—Negative, 2.
Cows—Positive, 1; Negative, 5; Unsatisfactory, 1.
Horses—Negative, 1.
Rats—Negative, 1.
Guinea pigs—Negative, 1.

TABLE XV

MUNICIPALITIES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, FROM WHICH RABID ANIMALS WERE
RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Burlington County—Moorestown, 1.
Essex County—Cedar Grove, 1; Nutley, 5; Orange, 1; Verona, 3; West Orange, 8.
Hunterdon County—Clinton, 2; Flemington, 1; Lebanon, 3.
Middlesex County—Dunellen, 1.
Monmouth County—Freehold, 1; Spring Lake, 1.
Morris County—Dover, 3; Mendham, 2.
Passaic County—West Paterson, 1.
Somerset County—Bound Brook, 1; Somerville, 7.
Union County—Linden, 1; Summit, 1.
Warren County—Hackettstown, 1.

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TABLE XVI

MAILING CASES FOR THE COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF SPECIMENS SUPPLIED TO
PHYSICIANS AND REPOSITORIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Diphtheria—Regular mailing cases	9,220	
Extra swabs	200	
		9,420
Tuberculosis mailing cases		11,796
Typhoid fever mailing cases		2,928
Gonorrhoea mailing cases		13,235
Feces and urine mailing cases		6,183
Syphilis mailing cases		282,469
Treponema pallida mailing cases		68
Pneumonia mailing cases		4
Ophthalmia neonatorum mailing cases		36
		<hr/>
Total		326,139

TABLE XVII

CULTURE MEDIA PREPARED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

Endo agar	110,000	c. c.
Brilliant green agar	20,000	c. c.
Plain agar	260,000	c. c.
Double strength broth	830,000	c. c.
Single strength broth	1,250,000	c. c.
Brilliant green bile	455,000	c. c.
Blood serum	16,800	c. c.
Dilution water	112,200	c. c.
		<hr/>
Total	3,054,000	c. c.

Report of Bureau of Chemistry

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

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. The Bureau makes investigations of those establishments producing chemicals which give rise to obnoxious, objectionable fumes and furnishes expert advice to local boards of health to assist in abatement of such nuisances.

There were 23,238 samples of foods, drugs, water, sewage and miscellaneous preparations examined during the past year, a decrease of 7.56% in number of samples examined, being divided about equally between the food and water laboratories. The number of samples analyzed, however, does not give a true picture of increased or decreased activities. For example, the work units involved in the analyses of the 14,000 odd samples in the water laboratory were 16.2% greater than last year when over 15,000 samples were examined.

During the greater part of the year the personnel does not have time to work upon research problems and any work of this character is generally undertaken during the months of December, January, February and March when the call for laboratory service is at a minimum. Following is a brief comment upon some of the scientific problems that have been studied:

Photoelectric Colorimeter—The use of this instrument to measure colors scientifically and replace visual methods using liquid and glass standards is constantly increasing. During the past year procedures have been developed whereby this apparatus may be used in the determination of small quantities of manganese in drinking waters and trade wastes and in the measurement of phenol liberated in the phosphatase test to determine the efficiency of pasteurization of milk.

Phosphatase test for determining the adequacy of pasteurizing milk—Holding heated milk at 142° F. for 30 minutes destroys most of the enzymes. Under the technique as developed by Kay and Graham the phosphatase enzymes present in milk may be measured by the amount of phenol liberated from salts under definitely controlled conditions. Therefore, a very ingenious laboratory aid has been developed whereby, as much as 0.1% of raw milk in pasteurized milk or inadequately pasteurized milk may be detected. The accuracy and value of this modified test have been verified by independent scientific studies and the procedures have been adopted as tentative official methods by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Routine examinations of samples from all pasteurizing plants were undertaken during the past year. Thus another valuable laboratory aid is available to milk inspectors in that the efficiency of milk pasteurization plants may be quickly determined and special attention given those improperly pasteurizing milk.

Filth in foods—There is urgent need for the services of a skilled microanalyst to make laboratory examinations to detect filth in foods such as butter, tomato products, flour, corn meal, candy, peanut butter and similar products. This work is assuming increasing importance with the government purchasing and storing large quantities of food, and lack of a skilled microscopist will seriously handicap the Department in its effort to keep rotten and infested foods from consumption.

Defense samples—The possibility of the sabotage of water supplies either by air raids or subversive action has received the consideration of the Department and aggressive action in connection therewith has been taken by the Engineering Bureau, the Chief of which is also Associate State Water Co-ordinator. Periodical samples from water supplies designated as being in Defense areas have been examined by the Bureau of Chemistry and chemical norms for individual supplies have been established. Any material deviation from such norms will be regarded with suspicion and prompt follow-up action instituted. The chemical and bacteriological tests made are essentially those recommended by the American Water Works Association.

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TABLES SHOWING NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

	<i>Above Standard</i>	<i>Below Standard</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	5,428	163	5,591
Bacteriological milk	176	....	176
Cream	131	4	135
Ice cream and other frozen products	779	49	828
Sour cream	17	6	23
Cheese	13	....	13
Butter	421	40	461
Hamburg	608	8	616
Sausage	82	....	82
Tomato products	70	80	150
Olive oil	17	8	25
Soft Drinks	136	60	196
Flours and cereals	20	13	33
Miscellaneous samples	31	2	33
Total Food	7,929	433	8,362
Argyrol	6	81	87
Astringents and antiseptics	33	5	38
Bromo-seltzer	76	34	110
Burrow's solution	9	36	45
Cold tablets	37	26	63
Iodine	24	13	37
Prophylactics	10	5	15
Silver protein .....	....	37	37
Hydrogen peroxide	33	3	36
Spirits of nitre	33	....	33
Worm wafers	2	21	23
Miscellaneous samples	33	13	46
Urinalysis	48	....	48
Blood count and blood sugar	43	....	43
Total Drugs	387	274	661
Total Food and Drugs	8,316	707	9,023

SAMPLES ANALYZED IN WATER AND SEWAGE LABORATORY FROM JULY 1, 1941, TO JUNE 30, 1942

	Public water supplies	Miscellaneous samples	Pay samples	Camp samples	State and County Institution supplies	Dairy samples	Bottled water samples	School supplies	Bathing water samples	Watershed samples	Stream samples	Sewage samples	Trade waste samples	Mud samples	Sand samples	Experimental samples	Total samples
1941																	
July	300	91	7	75	14	.....	5	.....	14	.....	513	271	50	2	1	.....	1,343
August	591	88	9	38	11	1	.....	11	5	.....	567	162	41	10	2	.....	1,536
September	398	68	11	1	7	11	8	119	3	.....	228	156	10	.....	1	.....	1,021
October	378	55	6	1	30	7	11	93	1	54	153	43	20	23	1	.....	885
November	352	54	2	1	27	7	6	149	.....	.....	3	108	2	.....	3	50	764
December	297	66	5	.....	14	15	4	150	1	.....	.....	98	9	.....	2	101	762
1942																	
January	635	76	50	.....	24	3	.....	147	.....	.....	150	125	14	.....	3	141	1,368
February	637	34	26	.....	14	4	7	124	.....	.....	473	87	7	.....	.....	193	1,606
March	262	40	34	.....	11	7	.....	66	1	.....	413	220	13	.....	.....	61	1,128
April	602	50	18	.....	12	8	8	58	2	.....	303	163	7	.....	3	115	1,349
May	425	94	15	1	6	2	.....	27	1	.....	447	233	64	.....	.....	9	1,324
June	569	89	16	28	12	5	.....	27	4	.....	174	136	63	.....	.....	6	1,129
	5,446	805	199	145	182	70	49	971	32	54	3,424	1,802	309	35	16	676	14,215

Report of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

For the Calendar Year 1941

By JULIUS LEVY, M.D., *Consultant*

NEWER ACTIVITIES

The maternal and child health nurses have made every effort to meet the demand for additional public health activities because of the national emergency. During the year a large number of the field nurses began conducting classes in First Aid and in Home Nursing and Care of the Sick according to outlines supplied by the American Red Cross. These activities absorbed most of the Mothers' Classes. As these classes are a part of all Defense Programs they appeal to mothers during war time. The nurses conducted these classes outside of the regular working day hours.

Many of the nurses are serving as key women in the local civilian defense programs set up all over the State.

There has been a shifting population within the State because of the increase of workers in industrial centers awarded war contracts. In these centers, the nurses were unable satisfactorily to cover their work. Plans were made to place fifteen additional nurses in these areas as soon as Federal funds were made available.

New defense housing units are being developed throughout the State. It is estimated that during the coming year about 48 of these projects will be developed. The Federal authorities are making plans to enable us to place additional nurses in these areas as needed.

Surveys were made to estimate the number of women employed in industry for whom special plans would have to be developed for the care of their families. To meet this need a revision was made of Chapter 8 of the Sanitary Code. The Code now provides that any place giving day care to children must obtain a written license from the health authorities unless under the supervision of the State. It is hoped that this will provide proper supervision of boarding homes in industrial areas.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Although there was an increase of 7,752 births in the State during 1941, the deaths from puerperal causes has decreased. The maternal mortality rate was 2.6, a reduction of .3 since 1940. This is the lowest rate ever attained in New Jersey.

In low-wage group families physicians may call obstetrical consultants for whom the Department will pay a fee. However, consultants were called in only 28 instances of which 13 were in Camden County.

The nurse delivery service available to low-wage group families decreased during 1941. No doubt, this was the result of better incomes in a larger number of families because of war industry. There were 1,153 cases for which delivery nurses were called, a decrease of 329 since 1940.

The field physicians investigated 177 deaths from puerperal causes. The Advisory Obstetrician, who analyses these reports made by the field physicians, brought to the attention of the medical profession many suggestions for the improvement of medical care.

Special investigations were made of the 26 births that were reported as having no professional attendant. The following reasons were given:

Emergencies	11
Religious principles	5
Illegitimates (secrecy desired)	4
Did not feel doctor necessary	6
(Relative or self-attended)	

INFANT MORTALITY

Although there was some increase in the number of births during 1941, the infant mortality rate is almost the same as 1940, that is 36 per 1,000 live births.

A study was made in 1941 of all the infant deaths in New Jersey under one month of age that occurred during 1940. Information was obtained from questionnaires sent to hospitals and physicians. There were 1,386 deaths under one month and information was obtained in reference to 1,219. The study was made because the deaths in the first month represent two-thirds of all the deaths in the first year. It is recognized that any further reduction in mortality in the first year of life must come from a reduction in the first days and weeks of life.

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As a result of the study the following facts were considered :

Attendant—

- 95% of these births were attended by physicians
- 79% were delivered in hospitals
- 2% only were attended by midwives

Age—

- 63% of the deaths occurred on the first day of life
- 87% occurred in the first week

Cause—

- 53% prematurity given as the cause
 - 7% birth injury
- These are largely clinical diagnoses as autopsies were performed in only 15% of the cases.

Pre-natal Care—

- 70% of the mothers of the infants had pre-natal care
- 57% of these received care before the sixth month of pregnancy
- 75% of the mothers received at least one examination during pregnancy

Syphilis—

- 87% of all cases were tested for syphilis
 - 1.7% only or 20 cases showed positive reaction
- This would indicate syphilis is a small factor in neonatal deaths

Operations—

- 20% of the group or 243 cases had operations
 - 66 were Caesarians
 - 57 Episiotomies
 - 96 Forceps
 - 17 Versions

Birth Weights—

- 10% weighed less than two pounds
- 15% two to three pounds
- 16% three to four pounds
- 14% four to five pounds
- 42% over five pounds

Asphyxia—

- It is the opinion of many students of this problem that asphyxia is the predominant cause of early infant mortality.
- A very careful study carried out in Glasgow indicated 57%.
- Anesthetics and sedatives contribute to incidence of asphyxia.
- 43% of the mothers in this study received sedatives or anesthetics.

A more careful study and greater care in the use of these various drugs may help to reduce some early mortality. Dr. Cole of Detroit has found that

there is a much higher incidence of asphyxia among infants whose mothers had received ether than among mothers who received scopalamine.

These facts were presented to the New Jersey Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and arrangements were made to have the findings published in the Bulletin of the Essex County Medical Society and the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey. Through this and other methods it is hoped to modify some of the obstetrical practices and to improve the care of newborn infants.

BABY KEEP-WELL STATIONS

There were 188 Baby Keep-well Stations conducted under the supervision of the Bureau throughout the State. Physicians served in 113 of these stations. In 76 of these stations 87 doctors served who were paid from Social Security funds. In 37 stations doctors served who were paid from local funds or without compensation.

The efforts to stimulate interest and experience on the part of general practitioners in preventive pediatrics has been continued. The Supervisor of Medical Personnel visits the doctors in the Baby Stations. The physicians in the Baby Stations have been divided into seven districts. Pediatricians recommended by the Academy have been assigned to each district to conduct classes and conferences on the various phases of preventive pediatrics. Each doctor conducts a class once a month. Considerable interest was manifested by the physicians, and on the whole the work served the purpose for which it was developed.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES

Sixteen nurses were added to the staff during the year making a total of 227 maternal and child health nurses under the supervision of this Bureau. There were 22 communities that assumed some portion of the nurses' salaries.

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

Camden County—	Bergen County—	Somerset County—
Clementon	North Arlington	Millstone
Pine Valley	Mercer County—	Warren County—
Winslow Twp.	Ewing Twp.	Greenwich Twp.

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Because of the increase in the population some districts had to be re-divided and assigned to additional nurses so that the work might be covered.

The communities that assumed a portion of the nurses' salaries were:

Atlantic County—	Hunterdon County—	Somerset County—
Buena Vista Twp.	Lambertville	Hillsborough
Egg Harbor City	Mercer County—	Branchburg Twp.
Folsom	Princeton Twp.	Union County—
Bergen County—	Middlesex County—	Cranford
Northvale	Metuchen	Warren County—
East Rutherford	East Brunswick Twp.	Washington Twp.
Lyndhurst	Madison Twp.	
Camden County—	South River	
Gloucester Twp.	Carteret	
Lindenwold	Monroe	
Pine Hill	Spotswood	

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Five classes covering a period of six weeks each were conducted to prepare the new field nurses to carry out the program of the Bureau. A total of 47 nurses attended these classes.

During the year two nurses were given the opportunity to take a five months' course at a University. Each year since Federal Funds have been made available, specially qualified nurses are given this opportunity to supplement their public health education.

Courses on the Understanding, Care and Guidance of Children integrating the physical, emotional and mental development of the child in the family setting are being given at the State Teachers Colleges at Trenton and Newark for nurses who have recently entered the Department and those who have not already taken this course. Forty nurses matriculated.

The mental hygiene work has been continued along the lines developed in the past five years. Greater emphasis has been placed on the group discussions with nurses by the Supervisor in Mental Hygiene. While it is difficult to evaluate this type of work, interest has been manifested by other departments and the Bureau has been requested to discuss this work at the School of Hygiene of Johns Hopkins University.

AUDIOMETER

The audiometer, which is rented to Boards of Education, was in constant use during the school year. Re-tests were made of 18,138 children and 10,020 children were tested for the first time. There were 2,951 children found with hearing defects. They were referred to their family physicians and seating arrangements were made in the class room for their benefit.

MIDWIFERY

There were 249 licensed midwives in New Jersey during 1941, a decrease of 25 since 1940. The State supervised all but 27 midwives; these were supervised by a local department. Only 33 midwives delivered more than 12 cases during the year and 85 delivered none.

The number of births delivered by midwives continues to decrease. The midwives delivered only 1.8% of the total births as compared with 2.4% in 1940, 4% in 1938, 9% in 1933, 16% in 1928, 23% in 1923 and 42% in 1918.

The midwives under State supervision referred 674 or nearly 55% of their cases to physicians for health supervision. Five percent of the midwives' cases were reported as abnormal and physicians were called or patients referred to hospitals in all but two instances.

There were only four maternal deaths where a midwife was in attendance.

Ten cases were investigated to find out whether or not the midwives were guilty of malpractice.

Arrangements were made with the Maternal Welfare Committee of Civilian Defense for a refresher course in the Newark City Hospital. Twelve midwives took this course.

The county associations for the midwives held 26 meetings with a total attendance of 279. The lectures at the meetings were given by local physicians and the supervisors of the Bureau gave various demonstrations and reviewed the lectures with the midwives.

The Eighteenth Annual Conference was held in two sessions, one in Newark and one in Trenton.

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MATERNITY HOMES

There were 21 maternity homes licensed by the New Jersey State Department of Health. There were three new applications and 18 renewals.

The number of cases delivered in these homes was 785. There were no maternal deaths; there were 7 infant deaths and 14 stillbirths. Regular monthly inspections were made of all maternity homes and all abnormal cases were investigated.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were 1,604 births out of wedlock among New Jersey residents, an increase of 73 since 1940. However, there was no comparative increase in proportion to the increase in the number of births. There were ten sets of twins. Over 52 percent of the mothers were under twenty-one years of age. Forty-eight percent of the births were colored.

EXHIBITS

Charts depicting interesting facts in regard to infant mortality and maternal mortality and electrified pictures showing the work of the nurses were displayed at various public meetings such as Visiting Day in Hunterdon County, Newark Public Library, Perth Amboy Health Week, New Providence Health Week, Atlantic City State Medical Society Meeting, Sussex County Health Week, Atlantic County Fair, and the Orange Public Library.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NURSES' WORK

Of the 227 field nurses supervised by the Bureau, 153 were paid entirely by the communities in which they work, 47 were paid partly by the State and partly by the communities and 27 were paid entirely from State or Social Security funds.

These nurses had under their supervision 13,138 expectant mothers, 34,928 babies, 63,941 children between the ages of one and six and 147,552 school children.

Visits made in the homes by the nurses	476,919
To expectant mothers	45,713
To babies	180,560
To children one to six years	162,844
To school children	87,802

Visits to Baby Keep-well Stations		75,677
By babies	55,360	
By preschool children	20,317	
Pre-natal Advice (expectant mothers) cases supervised		13,138
Total pregnancies terminated	8,604	
Infant care, babies supervised		34,928
New cases	19,163	
Preschool care (children one to six supervised)		63,741
New cases	20,022	
Illnesses and defects detected (not including school child)		14,069
Corrected	7,143	
Cases referred to proper authorities for care or correction		11,531
Pre-natal	3,410	
Contagious disease suspected	4,557	
Tuberculosis suspected	507	
Venereal disease suspected	145	
Relief cases	1,717	
Unsanitary conditions	751	
Behavior problems	444	
Child Hygiene Leagues (number classes conducted)		1,122
Dental clinics (number sessions with nurses assisting)		2,625
Children under five years of age vaccinated		6,895
Children under five years of age immunized		8,649
School Children—		
Inspections (annual, general or assisting doctor)		1,062,559
Defects detected	142,150	
Defects corrected	72,407	
Children immunized	5,171	
Cultures taken	317	

Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics

STATISTICS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941

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

A Bureau of Vital Statistics has existed in New Jersey since 1879 and a statistical report 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 total death rate from 18.4 in 1879 to 10.9 in 1941 per 1,000 population, and in the rate from respiratory tuberculosis from 251.0 to 40.7 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 State Board of Health in 1888. Prior to 1888 the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health was prepared from records not in the custody of the Board.

During the year the Bureau supervised the registration of births, marriages and deaths throughout the State and supplied the forms necessary to obtain registration of vital events within the State.

Monthly and annual statistical tables were compiled and published and in addition a large amount of special statistical data were compiled for the use of public and private institutions and agencies interested in disease and accident prevention. Electrical tabulating 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 agencies which part of the work has been particularly important during the present emergency. During the fiscal year 1941-42, 101,801 searches of the records were made and copies of certificates found issued for which \$92,333.06 were received in fees. Nine thousand eight hundred and one of the searches and certified copies were for purposes exempted from charge by law.

During the year the Bureau received, examined, classified, indexed and permanently filed approximately 215,000 certificates of birth, marriage and death, 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 93,000 pre-marital 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.

Several hundred original birth records were sealed and new certificates containing the names obtained by adoption made, as prescribed by Chapter 215, Laws of 1940.

W.P.A. workers previously assigned to indexing marriage records for the period 1878-1900 were used for searching the records and issuing certified copies of birth certificates under a project sponsored by the Bureau and the Division of Vital Statistics of the Federal Bureau of the Census.

A supplemental State appropriation made possible the employment of eight additional clerks to assist in searching the birth records, issuing copies of certificates found and processing delayed birth registration records.

Photostatic equipment to be paid for from funds appropriated for Civilian Defense was ordered. The installation of such equipment should facilitate the issuance of certified copies of records.

Funds for the employment of a field agent urgently needed to better supervise registration throughout the State were again denied.

GENERAL SUMMARY

	1920	1930	1940	1941
Births registered, tabulated and indexed..	76,431	68,282	59,328	67,104
Stillbirths registered, tabulated and indexed	3,221	2,647	1,543	1,732
Marriages registered, tabulated and indexed	31,327	28,499	41,059	46,538
Deaths registered, tabulated and indexed..	40,820	43,190	45,206	45,971
Total records registered, tabulated and permanently filed	151,799	142,618	147,136	161,345
Searches made and certified copies issued for which fees were received.....	4,664	10,523	38,431	92,000
Certified copies issued and searches made in pension and other cases for which no fees were received	4,232	6,938	11,300	9,801
Fees returned to State Treasurer for searches and certified copies	\$4,051	\$9,601	\$31,614.52	\$92,333.06

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CHARTS AND TABLES—1941

- Table 1. Births, marriages, deaths and rates, 1879-1941.
- 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: 1941.
- Chart 1. Births and deaths per 1,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Table 3. Deaths of infants under five years of age and percentage of total deaths, 1904-1941.
- Table 4. Number of births, stillbirths, deaths under one month, deaths under one year and maternal deaths with rates per 1,000 live births, 1906-1941.
- Table 5. Deaths under one month, stillbirths and maternal deaths per 1,000 live births, by counties and certain cities.
- Table 7. Births, birth rates, deaths under one year and infant mortality rates, by counties and cities.
- Chart 2. Deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Table 8. Comparison between typhoid fever death rates in New Jersey and the United States Registration Area, 1932-1941.
- Table 10. Typhoid fever rates by counties, 1932-1941.
- Chart 3. Deaths from measles per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Chart 4. Deaths from scarlet fever per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Chart 5. Deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Chart 6. Deaths from diphtheria per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- Chart 7. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis per 100,000 population, 1880-1939.
- 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, 1880-1939.
- 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):

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

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Population.—The estimated midyear population of the State for 1941 was 4,199,900. This was obtained by the arithmetical method using the census count of 1940 and the census estimate of civilian population as of May 1, 1942. Due to our inability to arrive at a reasonable factor which would take into consideration the great migration of war workers, the usual population estimates for counties and cities have not been prepared. In computing the death rates in Table 22, 1940 census figures were used.

Births.—The number of births for 1941 was 67,104 which was equivalent to a rate of 16.0 per 1,000 population. Total births reported showed an increase of 7,776 over the number for 1940. The 1940 total, 59,328, was 2,469 greater than the number for the previous year. Births, which decreased rapidly from 74,193 in 1925 to 54,841 in 1934, have shown an increase from 1936 on.

The number of illegitimate births reported for 1941 was 1,771, of which 839 were babies born to colored mothers. The figures for 1940 were 1,561 and 679 respectively.

Marriages.—The number of marriages reported for 1941 was 46,538, an increase of 5,479 over the number for the previous year. The marriage rate was 11.1 compared with 9.9 for 1940 and 7.7 for 1939.

Deaths.—The number of resident deaths for 1941 was 45,971. The death rate for the year, 10.9, was the same as the rate for 1940. The rate for the decade ranged from 10.5 in 1932 to 11.0 in 1937.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths reported for 1941 was 1,732. The number for the previous year was 1,543. The 1941 rate was 26.0 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the colored population was 36.1.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

YEAR	Estimated Population	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
		Number of births reported	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Number of marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
1879	1,110,489	23,116	20.8	7,096	6.3	20,440	18.4
1880	1,133,731	23,650	20.8	7,963	7.0	18,967	16.7
1881	1,165,112	23,484	20.1	8,109	6.9	20,812	17.8
1882	1,196,493	23,108	19.3	8,837	7.3	25,959	21.6
1883	1,227,874	24,430	19.8	9,166	7.4	23,310	18.9
1884	1,259,256	25,263	20.0	8,968	7.1	21,716	17.2
1885	1,290,638	24,077	18.6	8,989	6.9	23,807	18.4
1886	1,322,020	25,497	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	16,025	11.5	27,173	19.6
1889	1,416,166	29,099	20.5	15,726	11.1	26,543	18.7
1890	1,448,589	30,103	20.7	15,564	10.7	28,530	19.6
1891	1,492,462	28,882	19.3	15,305	10.2	28,840	19.3
1892	1,536,336	30,627	19.9	16,082	10.4	32,885	21.2
1893	1,580,209	32,285	20.4	17,178	10.8	30,596	19.3
1894	1,624,083	33,662	20.7	16,245	10.0	30,004	18.4
1895	1,667,957	31,742	19.0	15,878	9.5	30,634	18.3
1896	1,711,831	31,207	18.2	18,370	10.7	30,767	17.9
1897	1,755,705	31,595	17.9	18,171	10.3	29,822	16.9
1898	1,799,578	32,515	18.0	13,213	7.3	27,337	15.1
1899	1,843,452	29,419	15.9	13,336	7.2	30,999	16.8
1900	1,889,184	32,270	17.0	14,611	7.7	31,474	16.6
1901	1,935,361	34,812	17.8	16,539	8.4	31,739	16.2
1902	2,021,530	35,116	17.3	18,150	8.9	31,319	15.4
1903	2,087,716	37,242	17.8	19,512	9.3	31,820	15.2
1904	2,158,893	38,751	17.9	18,919	8.7	35,298	16.3
1905	2,220,070	39,689	17.8	20,572	9.2	33,864	15.2
1906	2,286,247	42,677	18.6	21,580	9.4	35,670	15.6
1907	2,352,424	44,651	18.9	23,649	10.0	37,408	15.9
1908	2,418,601	47,405	19.6	26,155	10.8	35,597	14.7
1909	2,484,778	47,508	19.1	29,724	11.9	36,359	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	38,612	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	2,805,374	65,403	23.3	28,528	10.1	39,967	14.2
1915	2,869,106	66,476	23.1	27,694	9.6	39,435	13.7
1916	2,932,838	70,211	23.9	31,169	10.6	43,376	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	23,989	7.8	60,852	19.8
1919	3,124,034	70,935	22.7	29,281	9.3	39,979	12.7
1920	3,199,092	76,481	23.8	31,327	9.7	40,320	12.7
1921	3,285,475	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	28,730	8.3	41,294	11.9
1924	3,544,627	76,530	21.5	27,601	7.7	40,531	11.4
1925	3,631,011	74,193	20.4	27,672	7.6	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	29,120	7.4	44,555	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	28,499	7.0	43,190	10.7
1931	4,056,200	64,078	15.8	26,468	6.5	44,135	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	24,453	6.0	43,380	10.6
1934	4,091,800	54,841	13.4	28,901	7.1	43,547	10.6
1935	4,103,700	55,059	13.4	29,724	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	56,859	13.7	31,895	7.7	43,837	10.6
1940	4,163,100	59,328	14.3	41,059	9.9	45,206	10.9
1941	4,199,900	67,104	16.0	46,538	11.1	45,971	10.9

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1941

Births and deaths corrected for residence

<i>Month</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
January	5,120	2,163	4,722
February	4,787	2,992	4,181
March	5,390	1,991	4,297
April	5,167	3,840	3,869
May	5,285	3,632	3,766
June	5,776	6,538	3,715
July	6,348	3,440	3,530
August	6,317	4,258	3,342
September	5,817	4,843	3,239
October	5,781	4,261	3,581
November	5,532	4,656	3,726
December	5,784	3,924	4,003
Total	67,104	46,538	45,971

TABLE 1B.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE BY COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, 1941
(Births and deaths corrected as to residence).

ATLANTIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Absecon City	35	17	26	...
Atlantic City	794	572	994	34
Brigantine City	8	...	4	...
Buena Vista Township	69	44	46	4
Corbin City	1	1	4	...
Egg Harbor City	62	58	60	3
Egg Harbor Township	42	7	39	2
Estelle Manor City	4	...	9	...
Folsom Borough	6	1	2	...
Galloway Township	39	7	46	2
Hamilton Township	51	38	33	2
Hammonton Town	142	76	83	8
Linwood City	20	10	25	2
Longport Borough	3	1	2	...
Margate City	38	10	42	1
Mullica Township	24	3	20	...
Northfield City	27	5	24	...
Pleasantville Borough	178	118	174	6
Port Republic City	4	3	7	...
Somers Point City	35	10	33	1
Ventnor City	62	31	95	...
Weymouth Township	10	2	10	1
Total	1654	1064	1778	68

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BERGEN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allendale Borough	30	15	24	4
Alpine Borough	11	6	6	...
Bendix Borough	...	...	1	...
Bergenfield Borough	169	99	86	2
Bogota Borough	90	67	66	3
Carlstadt Borough	95	35	61	2
Cliffside Park Borough	274	111	139	9
Closter Borough	43	26	38	1
Cresskill Borough	32	14	23	3
Demarest Borough	16	6	9	...
Dumont Borough	128	59	68	1
East Paterson Borough	90	39	39	6
East Rutherford Borough	106	128	68	1
Edgewater Borough	55	113	50	1
Emerson Borough	29	9	15	1
Englewood City	301	244	198	10
Englewood Cliffs Borough	7	...	7	1
Fair Lawn Borough	252	32	74	3
Fairview Borough	121	172	72	4
Fort Lee Borough	125	215	115	3
Franklin Lakes Borough	13	4	24	...
Garfield City	521	294	211	18
Glen Rock Borough	87	39	53	2
Hackensack City	408	377	261	12
Harrington Park Borough	25	9	7	1
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	111	72	71	3
Haworth Borough	22	3	17	2
Hillsdale Borough	47	28	33	1
Hohokus Borough	31	28	17	...
Hohokus Township	69	32	41	1
Leonia Borough	73	49	61	4
Little Ferry Borough	91	63	42	...
Lodi Borough	202	107	87	14
Lyndhurst Township	288	203	183	16
Maywood Borough	68	19	57	4
Midland Park Borough	76	29	48	3
Montvale Borough	32	3	21	1
Moonachie Borough	28	11	23	...
New Milford Borough	45	37	38	3
North Arlington Borough	135	79	64	7
Northvale Borough	28	13	14	2
Norwood Borough	35	25	17	1
Oakland Borough	21	6	10	...
Old Tappan Borough	9	1	6	...
Oradell Borough	41	16	28	1
Palisades Interstate Park	...	...	2	...
Palisades Park Borough	158	71	85	8
Paramus Borough	75	29	37	...
Park Ridge Borough	46	32	39	...
Ramsey Borough	49	50	33	1
Ridgefield Borough	87	60	37	1
Ridgefield Park Borough	174	100	123	3
Ridgewood Village	155	164	159	3
River Edge Borough	98	27	40	6
Rivervale Township	13	7	8	...
Rochelle Park Township	80	40	32	2
Rockleigh Borough	...	...	...	...
Rutherford Borough	171	154	193	6
Saddle River Borough	15	5	13	...
Saddle River Township	18	11	12	...
South Hackensack Township	18	...	14	4
Teaneck Township	420	162	182	9
Tenafly Borough	119	58	62	1
Upper Saddle River Borough	5	6	6	...
Waldwick Borough	42	6	22	1
Wallington Borough	194	37	62	5
Washington Township	2	2	5	...
Westwood Borough	75	65	76	1
Woodcliff Lake Borough	3	3	13	...
Wood Ridge Borough	84	60	42	3
Wyckoff Township	64	42	45	1
Total	6665	4128	3935	206

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

BURLINGTON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bass River Township	6	7	12	...
Beverly City	53	31	48	2
Bordentown City	72	76	63	1
Bordentown Township	18	1	9	...
Burlington City	244	138	117	11
Burlington Township	34	7	26	1
Chester Township	98	65	37	...
Chesterfield Township	22	3	14	...
Cinnaminson Township	24	14	31	2
Delanco Township	32	11	34	1
Delran Township	38	9	20	2
Eastampton Township	14	...	5	1
Edgewater Park Township	7	25	21	...
Evesham Township	25	12	26	...
Fieldsboro Borough	6	1	9	1
Florence Township	107	77	74	5
Fort Dix Borough	3	31	16	...
Hainesport Township	9	6	6	...
Lumberton Township	14	6	11	...
Mansfield Township	24	18	20	...
Medford Township	51	20	37	2
Medford Lakes Borough	1	6	3	...
Moorestown Township	145	80	104	4
Mount Holly Township	124	56	128	8
Mount Laurel Township	36	1	20	1
New Hanover Township	12	36	8	...
North Hanover Township	7	4	15	...
Palmyra Borough	102	34	62	1
Pemberton Borough	23	23	12	1
Pemberton Township	41	12	23	1
Riverside Township	131	102	76	4
Riverton Borough	39	34	22	1
Shamong Township	15	2	8	...
Southampton Township	29	8	31	1
Springfield Township	16	6	12	...
Tabernacle Township	16	4	4	...
Washington Township	9	...	3	1
Westampton Township	11	2	5	...
Willingboro Township	2	2	5	...
Woodland Township	10	1	5	...
Wrightstown Borough	16	6	2	1
Total	1686	977	1184	53

CAMDEN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Audubon Borough	173	58	99	2
Barrington Borough	34	11	28	3
Bellmawr Borough	33	5	26	2
Berlin Borough	31	52	31	1
Berlin Township	46	7	21	1
Brooklawn Borough	36	15	14	2
Camden City	2079	1347	1381	103
Chesilhurst Borough	1	1	5	...
Clementon Borough	47	18	40	1
Collingswood Borough	213	159	165	10
Delaware Township	61	11	51	7
Gibbsboro Borough	21	2	8	1
Gloucester City	239	135	191	15
Gloucester Township	95	60	64	3
Haddonfield Borough	158	102	113	8
Haddon Heights Borough	86	95	74	2
Haddon Township	103	60	75	4
HiNella Borough	5	...	3	...
Laurel Springs Borough	23	9	24	...
Lawnside Borough	34	7	27	6
Lindenwold Borough	53	43	28	4
Magnolia Borough	29	27	17	1
Merchantville Borough	229	71	65	3
Mount Ephraim Borough	65	39	13	1
Oaklyn Borough	97	34	38	1
Pensauken Township	214	108	170	12

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Pine Hill Borough	33	10	18	1
Pine Valley Borough	..	..	2	..
Rinnemedede Borough	51	31	18	..
Somerdale Borough	29	5	11	1
Stratford Borough	17	16	10	..
Tavistock Borough	..	..	..	..
Voorhees Township	14	9	14	..
Waterford Township	49	27	35	5
Winslow Township	58	25	57	2
Woodlyane Borough	48	15	28	2
Total	4504	2614	2964	204

CAPE MAY COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Avalon Borough	..	4	7	..
Cape May City	35	39	50	1
Cape May Point Borough	..	..	2	..
Dennis Township	39	6	21	1
Lower Township	22	10	21	2
Middle Township	58	24	61	3
North Cape May Borough	..	..	..	..
North Wildwood City	15	15	32	..
Ocean City	41	60	78	..
Sea Isle City	7	10	18	2
South Cape May Borough	..	..	..	..
Stone Harbor Borough	9	7	5	..
Upper Township	18	9	23	1
West Cape May Borough	6	2	22	1
West Wildwood City	1	..	5	..
Wildwood City	58	66	84	..
Wildwood Crest Borough	4	1	14	..
Woodbine Borough	30	2	21	2
Total	343	255	464	13

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bridgeton City	308	184	245	29
Commercial Township	36	17	49	2
Deerfield Township	40	10	22	3
Downe Township	18	11	25	..
Fairfield Township	49	26	27	4
Greenwich Township	31	12	20	2
Hopewell Township	29	12	17	1
Landis Township	218	103	164	4
Lawrence Township	34	16	28	1
Maurice River Township	25	4	32	2
Millville City	232	132	202	14
Shiloh Borough	7	6	6	..
Stow Creek Township	14	5	9	1
Upper Deerfield Township	45	19	24	1
Vineland Borough	145	64	96	7
Total	1231	621	966	71

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

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ESSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Belleville Town	502	270	237	13
Bloomfield Town	642	364	407	21
Caldwell Borough	90	80	62	4
Caldwell Township	18	6	10	1
Cedar Grove Township	63	9	19	...
East Orange City	599	598	797	21
Essex Fells Borough	19	11	11	...
Glen Ridge Borough	81	39	88	2
Irvington Town	883	640	509	17
Livington Township	153	33	48	5
Maplewood Township	239	182	202	7
Millburn Township	160	84	85	2
Montclair Town	542	467	489	17
Newark City	7068	5778	5011	249
North Caldwell Borough	11	5	12	...
Nutley Town	349	271	195	10
Orange City	577	523	400	16
Roseland Borough	49	16	25	4
South Orange Village	145	156	158	5
Verona Borough	144	74	84	6
West Caldwell Borough	77	5	35	1
West Orange Town	361	208	222	14
Total	13172	9819	9106	415

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clayton Borough	38	19	45	4
Deptford Township	78	25	50	9
East Greenwich Township	33	23	14	2
Elk Township	22	6	11	2
Franklin Township	72	20	43	1
Glassboro Borough	81	55	70	6
Greenwich Township	37	27	14	1
Harrison Township	33	14	25	3
Logan Township	36	4	18	3
Mantua Township	61	17	37	2
Monroe Township	70	49	49	5
National Park Borough	60	15	23	1
Newfield Borough	11	20	15	...
Paulsboro Borough	142	62	82	11
Pitman Borough	98	49	108	2
South Harrison Township	16	3	11	1
Swedesboro Borough	52	38	41	4
Washington Township	24	15	21	...
Wenonah Borough	25	14	21	1
West Deptford Township	72	42	41	4
Westville Borough	58	63	46	3
Woodbury City	185	107	114	8
Woodbury Heights Borough	14	4	17	...
Woolwich Township	19	2	8	...
Total	1337	693	924	73

HUDSON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bayonne City	1197	1036	704	30
East Newark Borough	49	27	16	...
Guttenberg Town	75	89	44	1
Harrison Town	259	222	190	13
Hoboken City	753	933	676	31
Jersey City	4898	3946	3418	169
Kearny Town	647	328	371	20
North Bergen Township	603	252	384	22
Secaucus Borough	89	81	80	2
Union City	813	788	636	28
Weehawken Township	167	174	169	3
West New York Town	541	678	334	19
Total	10091	8504	7022	338

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HUNTERDON COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alexandria Township	13	3	9	...
Bethlehem Township	7	...	7	1
Bloomsbury Borough	4	7	12	...
Califon Borough	17	9	10	...
Clinton Town	17	12	29	1
Clinton Township	25	11	21	1
Delaware Township	24	17	23	2
East Amwell Township	18	7	24	...
Flemington Borough	60	44	49	3
Franklin Township	12	14	22	...
Frenchtown Borough	12	13	25	...
Glen Gardner Borough	6	6	20	3
Hampton Borough	18	9	14	2
High Bridge Borough	29	13	32	2
Holland Township	11	6	9	...
Kingwood Township	10	...	12	...
Lambertville City	67	43	56	4
Lebanon Borough	12	4	11	...
Lebanon Township	14	4	17	1
Milford Borough	17	4	11	...
Raritan Township	26	1	22	1
Readington Township	41	44	81	3
Stockton Borough	11	5	4	1
Tewksbury Township	11	10	17	...
Union Township	11	2	9	...
West Amwell Township	11	3	6	...
Total	504	291	484	25

MERCER COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
East Windsor Township	7	...	14	2
Ewing Township	193	52	92	5
Hamilton Township	569	297	335	20
Hightstown Borough	93	34	40	5
Hopewell Borough	26	27	27	1
Hopewell Township	63	9	45	2
Lawrence Township	115	48	54	2
Pennington Borough	26	12	10	...
Princeton Borough	145	102	81	2
Princeton Township	48	10	36	1
Trenton City	1925	1513	1399	85
Washington Township	24	9	14	2
West Windsor Township	41	16	29	3
Total	3275	2129	2176	130

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Carteret Borough	212	173	118	13
Cranbury Township	40	20	34	7
Dunellen Borough	108	80	61	2
East Brunswick Township	47	27	33	2
Helmetta Borough	12	24	5	...
Highland Park Borough	130	89	68	4
Jamesburg Borough	53	43	45	2
Madison Township	68	14	42	3
Metuchen Borough	115	58	77	6
Middlesex Borough	35	16	28	...
Milltown Borough	58	58	35	2
Monroe Township	22	9	32	2
New Brunswick City	545	506	359	28
North Brunswick Township	63	67	33	2
Perth Amboy City	689	606	402	16

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Piscataway Township	95	36	56	...
Plainsboro Township	16	...	5	1
Raritan Township	168	110	88	3
Sayreville Borough	134	100	67	6
South Amboy City	151	104	93	4
South Brunswick Township	50	16	45	...
South Plainfield Borough	93	69	44	1
South River Borough	181	160	69	5
Spotswood Borough	32	7	11	1
Woodbridge Township	475	196	241	11
Total	3592	2588	2121	121

MONMOUTH COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allenhurst Borough	8	1	14	...
Allentown Borough	21	20	17	3
Asbury Park City	206	255	236	8
Atlantic Township	12	19	11	...
Atlantic Highlands Borough	45	35	48	...
Avon Borough	25	19	20	...
Belmar Borough	58	41	58	1
Bradley Beach Borough	42	49	36	...
Brielle Borough	5	1	13	3
Deal Borough	12	14	24	1
Eatontown Borough	35	27	24	...
Englishtown Borough	19	5	15	1
Fair Haven Borough	31	9	26	1
Farmingdale Borough	21	8	11	...
Fort Monmouth	9	14	2	1
Freehold Borough	119	93	87	4
Freehold Township	35	...	27	3
Highlands Borough	51	34	30	...
Holmdel Township	16	3	17	2
Howell Township	40	29	37	1
Interlaken Borough	13	5	3	...
Jersey Homesteads Borough	7	8	3	...
Keansburg Borough	58	51	60	2
Keyport Borough	103	104	72	5
Little Silver Borough	29	7	13	...
Long Branch City	294	226	246	7
Manalapan Township	21	19	28	1
Manasquan Borough	30	86	41	2
Marlboro Township	26	8	33	1
Matawan Borough	65	35	52	2
Matawan Township	28	4	29	1
Middletown Township	129	80	142	4
Millstone Township	23	2	11	1
Monmouth Beach Borough	7	4	5	...
Neptune Township	144	60	159	7
Neptune City Borough	54	17	24	2
Ocean Township	58	22	60	...
Oceanport Borough	31	32	21	...
Raritan Township	19	3	17	...
Red Bank Borough	179	219	162	4
Rumson Borough	41	32	21	1
Sea Bright Borough	12	9	9	...
Sea Girt Borough	10	9	13	...
Shrewsbury Township	12	12	12	...
Shrewsbury Borough	23	39	16	1
South Belmar Borough	9	...	7	1
Spring Lake Borough	28	23	23	...
Spring Lake Heights Borough	9	1	6	...
Union Beach Borough	46	7	19	1
Upper Freehold Township	25	4	27	1
Wall Township	47	16	50	...
West Long Branch Borough	27	25	32	2
Total	2417	1848	2169	75

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

MORRIS COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Boonton Town	98	77	76	3
Boonton Township	9	8	5	...
Butler Borough	56	69	32	...
Chatham Borough	114	38	52	4
Chatham Township	21	5	14	...
Chester Borough	16	9	8	...
Chester Township	8	2	5	...
Denville Township	81	28	48	4
Dover Town	181	178	138	4
East Hanover Township	17	28	17	1
Florham Park Borough	15	10	24	...
Hanover Township	70	41	24	2
Harding Township	24	5	21	1
Jefferson Township	35	10	15	1
Kinnelon Borough	7	1	8	...
Lincoln Park Borough	26	18	17	...
Madison Borough	136	89	82	6
Mendham Borough	14	21	20	...
Mendham Township	20	3	5	...
Mine Hill Township	23	12	17	...
Montville Township	54	28	36	2
Morris Plains Borough	40	38	34	...
Morristown Town	229	159	222	7
Morris Township	88	29	51	3
Mountain Lakes Borough	20	14	17	...
Mount Arlington Borough	11	7	12	1
Mount Olive Township	37	5	22	1
Netcong Borough	39	32	18	1
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township	65	27	63	4
Passaic Township	39	24	21	1
Pequannock Township	69	24	29	3
Randolph Township	33	22	29	1
Riverdale Borough	12	3	18	1
Rockaway Borough	58	59	50	3
Rockaway Township	53	13	25	...
Roxbury Township	86	38	51	3
Washington Township	25	11	34	2
Wharton Borough	65	46	44	3
Total	1994	1231	1404	62

OCEAN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Barneget City Borough	2	...	1	...
Bay Head Borough	8	4	15	...
Beach Haven Borough	17	9	7	1
Beachwood Borough	10	4	11	1
Berkeley Township	8	8	15	...
Brick Township	33	21	17	1
Dover Township	62	94	73	5
Eagleswood Township	10	5	15	1
Harvey Cedars Borough	1	...	1	...
Island Beach Borough	...	...	...	...
Island Heights Borough	4	3	11	1
Jackson Township	24	21	27	2
Lacey Township	3	2	15	...
Lakehurst Borough	11	11	16	...
Lakewood Township	110	99	115	3
Lavalette Borough	2	2	8	...
Little Egg Harbor Township	5	...	4	...
Long Beach Township	4	5	3	...
Manchester Township	21	...	8	1
Mantoloking Borough	1	2	4	...
Ocean Township	10	6	6	1
Ocean Gate Borough	4	2	8	...
Pine Beach Borough	4	2	5	...
Plumsted Township	29	9	31	6
Point Pleasant Borough	45	11	38	2
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	8	23	20	...

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

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OCEAN COUNTY—Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Seaside Heights Borough	8	9	7	...
Seaside Park Borough	3	8	8	...
Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington Borough	3	3	5	...
South Toms River Borough	8	2	4	...
Stafford Township	19	5	23	1
Surf City Borough	3	2	3	...
Tuckerton Borough	31	11	17	1
Union Township	23	17	11	1
Total	554	400	554	28

PASSAIC COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bloomington Borough	45	32	25	3
Clifton City	796	340	398	23
Haledon Borough	88	30	64	5
Hawthorne Borough	177	122	130	5
Little Falls Township	114	56	60	4
North Haledon Borough	40	17	22	1
Passaic City	819	1108	615	32
Paterson City	2094	1866	1662	103
Pompton Lakes Borough	55	77	30	4
Prospect Park Borough	101	102	51	7
Ringwood Borough	26	9	10	2
Totowa Borough	50	37	35	...
Wanaque Borough	65	34	30	4
Wayne Township	146	54	79	3
West Milford Township	38	28	24	4
West Paterson Borough	56	14	32	4
Total	4710	3926	3287	204

SALEM COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Alloway Township	39	9	10	...
Elmer Borough	22	35	23	4
Elsinboro Township	23	...	10	1
Lower Alloways Creek Township	27	6	17	2
Lower Penns Neck Township	122	31	53	7
Mannington Township	31	3	19	3
Oldmans Township	28	7	16	...
Penns Grove Borough	190	70	94	15
Pile-grove Township	40	5	19	1
Pittsgrove Township	43	12	28	3
Quinton Township	40	8	15	3
Salem City	190	81	116	10
Upper Penns Neck Township	77	12	33	2
Upper Pittsgrove Township	38	15	18	1
Woodstown Borough	33	22	31	1
Total	943	316	502	53

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SOMERSET COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Bedminster Township	17	19	11	1
Bernards Township	72	22	27	1
Bernardsville Borough	59	25	38	1
Bound Brook Borough	140	167	80	3
Branchburg Township	19	18	19	...
Bridgewater Township	117	23	80	8
Far Hills Borough	14	9	3	...
Franklin Township	127	30	56	2
Green Brook Township	10	3	4	1
Hillsborough Township	35	23	42	...
Manville Borough	141	92	55	5
Millstone Borough	3	4	4	...
Montgomery Township	29	6	27	...
North Plainfield Borough	138	165	131	3
Peapack-Gladstone Borough	17	9	15	1
Raritan Borough	72	70	23	...
Rocky Hill Borough	14	8	2	1
Somerville Borough	165	93	107	6
South Bound Brook Borough	43	19	21	2
Warren Township	47	11	18	...
Watchung Borough	15	19	15	...
Total	1294	769	778	35

SUSSEX COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Andover Borough	13	6	9	...
Andover Township	16	1	4	1
Branchville Borough	21	11	13	...
Byram Township	7	...	3	...
Frankford Township	30	3	9	1
Franklin Borough	75	48	38	7
Fredon Township	6	8	5	...
Green Township	12	4	9	2
Hamburg Borough	31	21	14	1
Hampton Township	16	2	5	...
Hardyston Township	28	4	12	1
Hopatecong Borough	8	2	7	1
Lafayette Township	15	13	14	1
Montague Township	7	1	7	...
Newton Town	89	65	72	7
Ogdensburg Borough	36	3	11	...
Sandyston Township	11	5	8	...
Sparta Township	39	23	13	2
Stanhope Borough	32	15	12	1
Stillwater Township	17	13	11	...
Sussex Borough	27	33	28	2
Vernon Township	31	9	26	1
Walpack Township	4
Wantage Township	40	7	23	3
Total	611	297	353	31

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UNION COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Clark Township	52	3	12	...
Cranford Township	238	106	121	5
Elizabeth City	1945	1470	1122	36
Fanwood Borough	44	8	18	2
Garwood Borough	64	29	31	...
Hillside Township	272	140	155	5
Kenilworth Borough	59	14	18	...
Linden City	528	230	183	21
Mountainside Borough	20	18	12	2
New Providence Borough	40	19	10	...
New Providence Township	31	9	16	...
Plainfield City	684	446	431	22
Rahway City	249	203	194	8
Roselle Borough	245	147	140	15
Roselle Park Borough	130	63	90	8
Scotch Plains Township	109	27	39	3
Springfield Township	78	53	37	...
Summit City	252	168	165	5
Union Township	469	157	210	11
Westfield Town	269	186	179	3
Total	5778	3496	3192	166

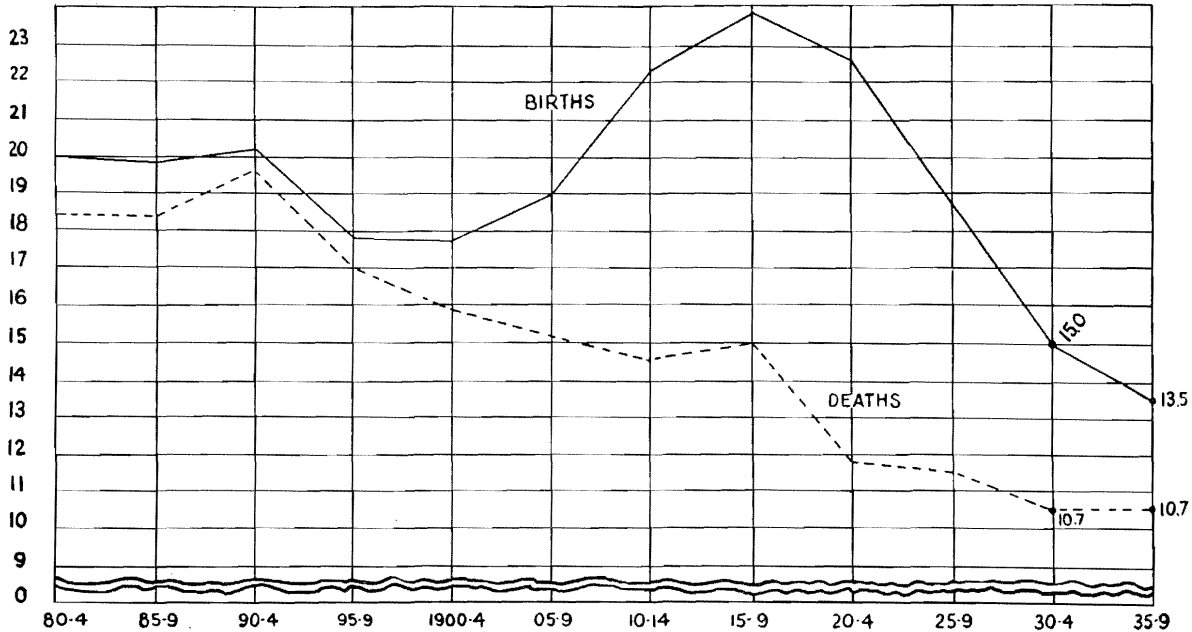
WARREN COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Deaths under one year
Allamuchy Township	7	2	9	...
Alpha Borough	41	47	21	3
Belvidere Town	51	45	42	4
Blairstown Township	17	18	21	...
Franklin Township	25	9	15	...
Frelinghuysen Township	9	2	8	...
Greenwich Township	27	17	12	...
Hackettstown Town	51	31	47	3
Hardwick Township	5	1	4	...
Harmony Township	19	7	16	...
Hope Township	6	3	4	...
Independence Township	22	21	13	...
Knowlton Township	19	9	20	1
Liberty Township	2	...	3	...
Lopatcong Township	13	3	8	...
Mansfield Township	11	9	17	...
Oxford Township	28	29	27	...
Pahaquarry Township	1	...	...	...
Phillipsburg Town	270	237	221	9
Polatcong Township	20	8	18	...
Washington Borough	82	61	68	2
Washington Township	21	6	22	...
White Township	22	7	12	1
Total	769	572	628	22
State Total	67,104	46,538	45,971	2,302

TABLE 2—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1941

	AGE PERIODS																	
	Total	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Under 5 years	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown
Deaths	45,971	12,392	157	108	87	65	2,809	267	705	1,320	2,192	4,412	7,807	10,335	10,082	5,325	717	..
Percentage of total..	100.0	27.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.1	0.6	1.5	2.9	4.8	9.6	17.0	22.5	21.9	11.6	1.6	..

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



Infant Mortality—The infant mortality rate for 1941 was 35.6 per 1,000 babies born alive. The rate for 1940, 35.3, was the lowest infant mortality rate ever attained in New Jersey. Reference to Table 4 will show the great decrease in the infant death rate in New Jersey since extensive baby welfare work was undertaken.

Colored Races—The infant mortality rate for the colored races was 69.9. The colored races have shown high mortality rates ever since vital statistics were first collected and analyzed.

Maternal Mortality—The rate of 2.5 for 1941 was 13.8% lower than the rate for 1940 and was the lowest since such rates were first computed in 1906. The average rate for the five-year period 1936-1940 was 3.3 per 1,000 live births. The colored maternal mortality rate for 1941 was 4.4.

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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

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births Reported</i>	<i>Deaths Under 1 Year of Age</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths Under 1 Month of Age</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>
1906	42,677	7,773	182.1	2,545	59	2,399	56	322	7.5
1907	44,651	7,732	173.2	2,602	58	2,530	56	289	6.5
1908	47,405	7,823	165.2	2,655	56	2,617	55	329	6.9
1909	47,508	7,658	161.2	2,661	56	2,539	53	311	6.5
1910	53,942	8,352	154.8	2,801	51	2,737	50	377	6.9
1911	58,133	7,642	131.4	2,887	49	2,754	47	427	7.3
1912	60,073	7,457	124.1	2,836	47	2,953	49	415	6.9
1913	61,432	7,542	122.7	2,903	47	2,866	46	460	7.4
1914	65,403	7,431	113.6	2,995	45	3,074	47	416	6.3
1915	66,476	7,077	106.4	2,862	43	3,075	46	390	5.8
1916	70,211	7,348	104.7	3,075	43	3,221	45	383	5.4
1917	75,309	7,582	100.7	3,256	43	3,183	42	411	5.4
1918	74,549	8,372	112.3	3,175	42	3,525	47	417	5.5
1919	70,935	6,111	86.1	2,696	38	3,047	42	366	5.1
1920	76,431	6,672	87.2	2,961	38	3,221	42	472	6.1
1921	78,172	5,773	73.8	2,830	36	3,242	41	464	5.9
1922	74,479	5,864	78.7	2,773	37	3,033	40	466	6.2
1923	74,611	5,368	71.9	2,621	35	3,169	42	424	5.4
1924	76,530	5,359	70.0	2,739	35	3,177	41	466	6.0
1925	74,193	5,109	68.8	2,607	35	3,010	40	461	6.2
1926	72,386	5,090	70.3	2,537	35	3,018	41	394	5.4
1927	72,799	4,464	61.3	2,462	33	3,074	42	450	6.1
1928	70,076	4,600	65.6	2,485	35	2,864	40	406	5.7
1929	68,297	4,116	60.2	2,233	32	2,767	40	367	5.3
1930	68,282	3,870	56.6	2,107	30	2,647	38	390	5.7
1931	64,078	3,649	56.9	2,064	32	2,578	40	378	
1932	61,215	3,089	50.4	1,802	29	2,343	38	351	
1933	56,072	2,608	46.5	1,533	27	2,073	36	289	
1934	54,841	2,686	48.9	1,634	29	2,025	36	294	
1935	55,059	2,539	46.1	1,560	28	1,905	34	249	
1936	54,145	2,383	44.0	1,449	26	1,846	34	202	
1937	55,197	2,170	39.3	1,327	24	1,731	31	182	3.2
1938	56,602	2,228	39.3	1,365	24	1,704	30	191	3.3
1939	56,859	2,180	38.3	1,412	25	1,609	28	173	2.9
1940	59,328	2,094	35.3	1,422	24	1,543	26	172	2.9
1941	67,104	2,392	35.6	1,651	25	1,732	26	166	2.5

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TABLE 5.—DEATHS UNDER ONE MONTH, STILLBIRTHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY
PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS—1941

	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>		
	<i>Deaths Under One Month</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
New Jersey	25	26	2.5
Atlantic County	27	21	4.8
Atlantic City	26	23	8.8
Bergen County	24	22	1.8
Burlington County	21	23	4.2
Camden County	28	24	3.6
Camden City	28	24	4.3
Cape May County	26	26	2.9
Cumberland County	28	24	6.5
Essex County	24	26	2.4
East Orange	18	27	1.0
Irvington	17	20	3.4
Newark	24	30	3.1
Gloucester County	32	25	3.7
Hudson County	22	29	2.1
Bayonne	18	28	2.5
Hoboken	29	36	1.3
Jersey City	21	30	2.0
Union City	28	23	1.2
Hunterdon County	40	28	4.0
Mercer County	26	28	2.4
Trenton	28	29	3.1
Middlesex County	23	31	3.1
Monmouth County	21	28	2.5
Morris County	21	20	2.5
Ocean County	36	22	1.9
Passaic County	34	31	1.7
Passaic City	28	28	0.0
Paterson	39	31	1.4
Salem County	28	22	2.1
Somerset County	19	26	1.5
Sussex County	18	15	1.6
Union County	22	26	1.6
Elizabeth	22	26	2.1
Warren County	21	20	1.3

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TABLE 7.—BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
(EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS)—1941

	<i>Births</i> (<i>Exclusive of</i> <i>Stillbirths</i>)	<i>Deaths</i> <i>Under</i> <i>One Year</i>	<i>Infant</i> <i>Mortality</i> <i>Rates</i>
New Jersey	67,104	2,392	36
Atlantic County	1,654	66	40
Atlantic City	794	34	43
Hammonton	142	8	56
Pleasantville	178	6	34
Bergen County	6,665	206	31
Bergenfield	169	2	12
Cliffside Park	274	9	33
Englewood	301	10	33
Fairview	121	4	33
Fort Lee	125	3	24
Garfield	521	18	35
Hackensack	408	12	29
Lodi	202	14	69
Lyndhurst Township	288	16	56
North Arlington	135	7	52
Ridgefield Park	174	3	17
Ridgewood	155	3	19
Rutherford	171	6	35
Teaneck Township	420	9	21
Wallington	194	5	26
Burlington County	1,686	53	31
Burlington	244	11	45
Camden County	4,504	204	45
Camden	2,079	103	50
Audubon	173	2	12
Collingswood	213	10	47
Gloucester City	239	15	63
Haddonfield	158	8	51
Pennsauken Township	214	12	56
Cape May County	343	13	38
Cumberland County	1,231	71	58
Bridgeton	308	29	94
Millville	232	14	60
Vineland	145	7	48
Essex County	13,172	415	32
Belleville	502	13	26
Bloomfield	642	21	33
East Orange	999	21	21
Irvington	883	17	19
Maplewood Township	239	7	29
Millburn Township	160	2	13

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	<i>Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>
Montclair	542	17	31
Newark	7,068	249	35
Nutley	349	10	29
Orange	577	16	28
South Orange	145	5	34
West Orange	361	14	39
Gloucester County	1,337	73	55
Woodbury	185	8	43
Hudson County	10,091	338	33
Bayonne	1,197	30	25
Guttenberg	75	1	13
Harrison	259	13	50
Hoboken	753	31	41
Jersey City	4,898	169	35
Kearny	647	20	31
North Bergen Township	603	22	36
Secaucus	89	2	22
Union City	813	28	34
Weehawken Township	167	3	18
West New York	541	19	35
Hunterdon County	504	25	50
Mercer County	3,275	130	40
Princeton	145	2	14
Trenton	1,925	85	44
Middlesex County	3,592	121	34
Carteret	212	13	61
Highland Park	130	4	31
New Brunswick	545	28	51
Perth Amboy	689	16	23
Sayreville	134	6	45
South Amboy	151	4	26
South River	181	5	28
Woodbridge Township	475	11	23
Monmouth County	2,417	75	31
Asbury Park	206	8	39
Long Branch	294	7	24
Neptune Township	144	7	49
Red Bank	179	4	22
Morris County	1,994	62	31
Dover	181	4	22
Madison	136	6	44
Morristown	229	7	31

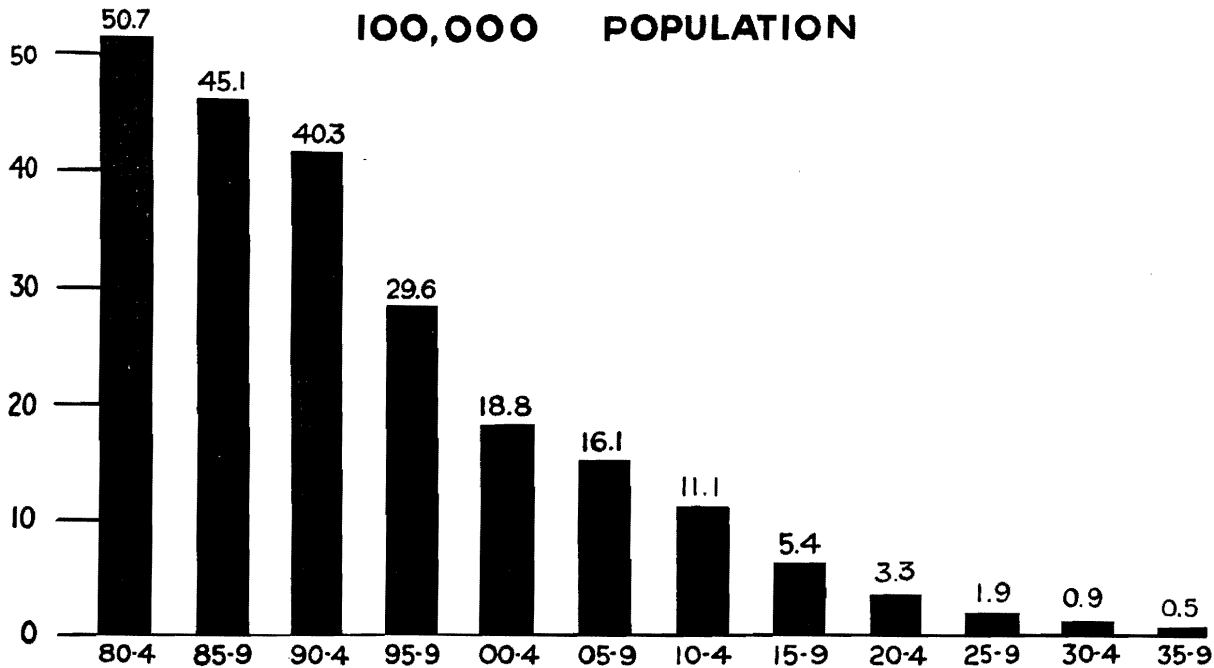
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	<i>Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths)</i>	<i>Deaths Under One Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rates</i>
Ocean County	534	28	52
Passaic County	4,710	204	43
Clifton	796	23	29
Hawthorne	177	5	28
Passaic	819	32	39
Paterson	2,094	103	49
Salem County	943	53	56
Salem City	190	10	53
Somerset County	1,294	35	27
Bound Brook	140	3	21
North Plainfield	138	3	22
Somerville	165	6	36
Sussex County	611	31	51
Union County	5,778	166	29
Cranford Township	238	5	21
Elizabeth	1,945	56	29
Hillside Township	272	5	18
Linden	528	21	40
Plainfield	684	22	32
Rahway	249	8	32
Roselle	245	15	61
Roselle Park	130	8	62
Summit	252	5	20
Union Township	469	11	23
Westfield	269	3	11
Warren County	769	23	30
Phillipsburg	270	9	33

NOTE: Birth rates formerly supplied in this table were not computed due to inability to arrive at reasonably accurate estimates of population. The fathers of many of the babies were men in the armed forces who were not included in Federal estimates of population. War industry was also responsible for an unusual movement of civilian population into and throughout the State.

Typhoid Fever—The number of deaths was 8 and the death rate only 0.2 per 100,000 population. Similar figures for 1940 were 11 and 0.3 respectively. That the New Jersey rate was low was proven by the 1941 rate of 0.8 for the United States. The number of deaths from typhoid fever and other diseases of the International List of Causes of Death by counties and cities, may be obtained by referring to Table 20. Table 22 shows the more important causes by sex, color and age groups.

NEW JERSEY TYPHOID FEVER AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Registration area of the United States	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.8
New Jersey	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2

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

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Atlantic	2.2	2.1	1.5	5.8	4.3	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.8	...
Bergen .....	...	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	...	0.2	0.5
Burlington	3.1	4.1	...	...	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	...	...
Camden	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	...	1.2	...	0.4
Cape May .....	...	...	3.2	6.2	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	1.3	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...	...
Essex	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
Gloucester	2.6	2.5	1.0	...	1.2	1.2	...	...	1.4	...
Hudson	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	0.6	...	0.3	...
Hunterdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Mercer	0.5	2.0	0.5	...	1.0	...	0.5	...	1.0	...
Middlesex	1.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	0.9	0.5
Monmouth	3.1	1.8	7.7	1.2	0.6	3.6	...	...	0.6	0.6
Morris .....	...	1.6	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ocean .....	...	2.7	...	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	...
Passaic	0.6	...	0.6	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.3
Salen .....	...	5.4	...	...	5.5	...	...	2.4	...	...
Somerset	5.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.3
Sussex	3.4
Union	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.3
Warren
New Jersey	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2

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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.

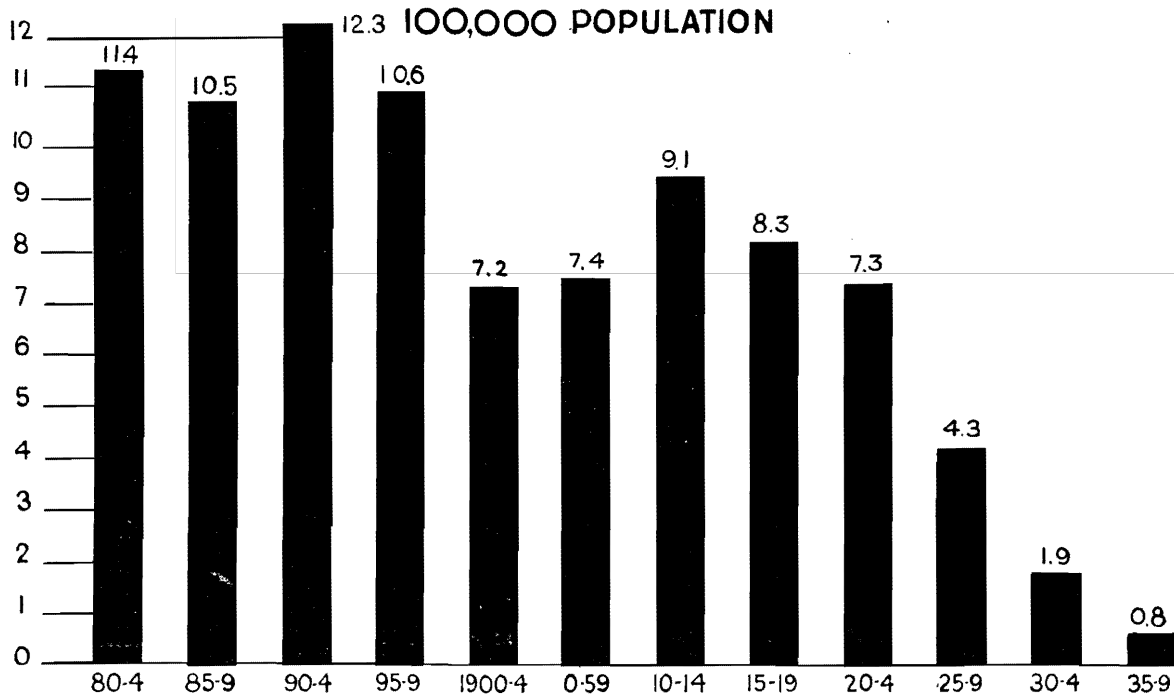
Malaria—As the following figures show, deaths during recent years from this affection are practically negligible in this State:

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

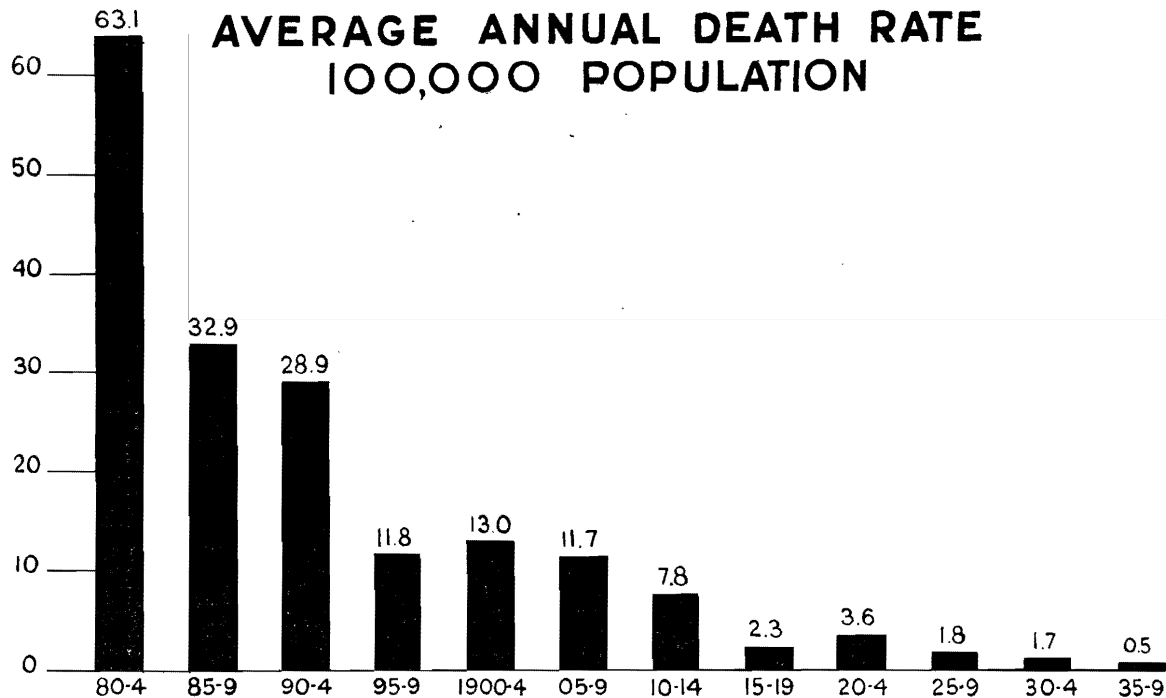
Measles—Twenty-six deaths occurred from this disease, equivalent to a rate of 0.6 per 100,000 population. In 1940 8 deaths were reported, equivalent to a rate of 0.2.

Scarlet Fever—The number of deaths from scarlet fever was 8, equivalent to a rate of 0.2 per 100,000 population. The number for the previous year was 17 and the rate was 0.4.

NEW JERSEY MEASLES AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES



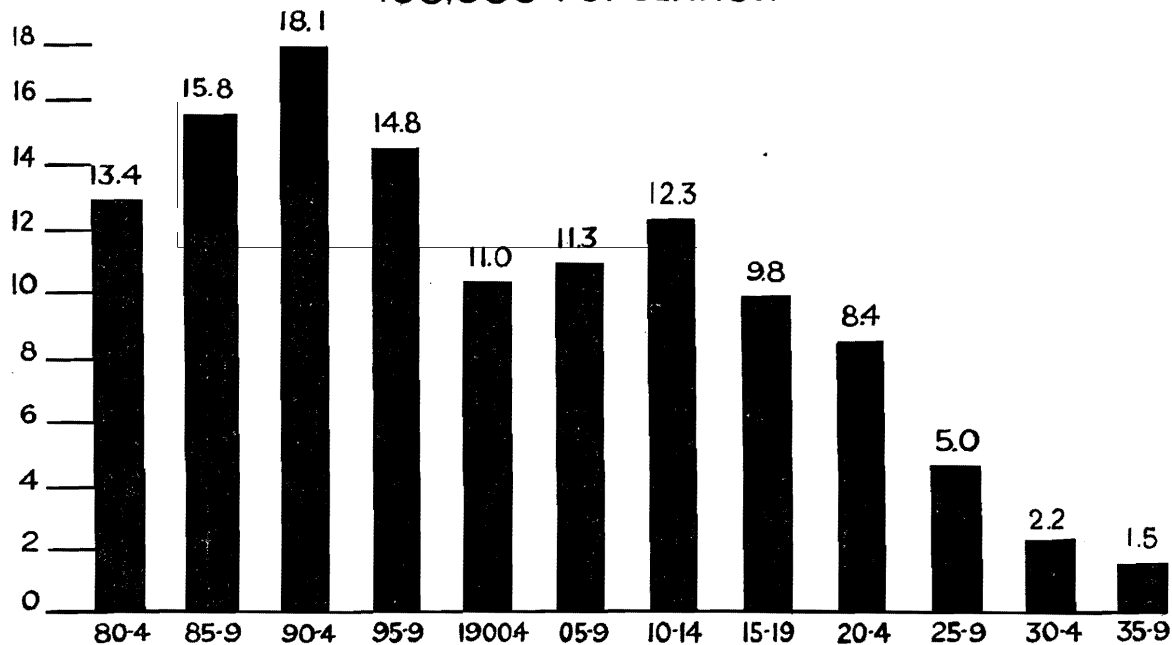
NEW JERSEY SCARLET FEVER AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATE 100,000 POPULATION



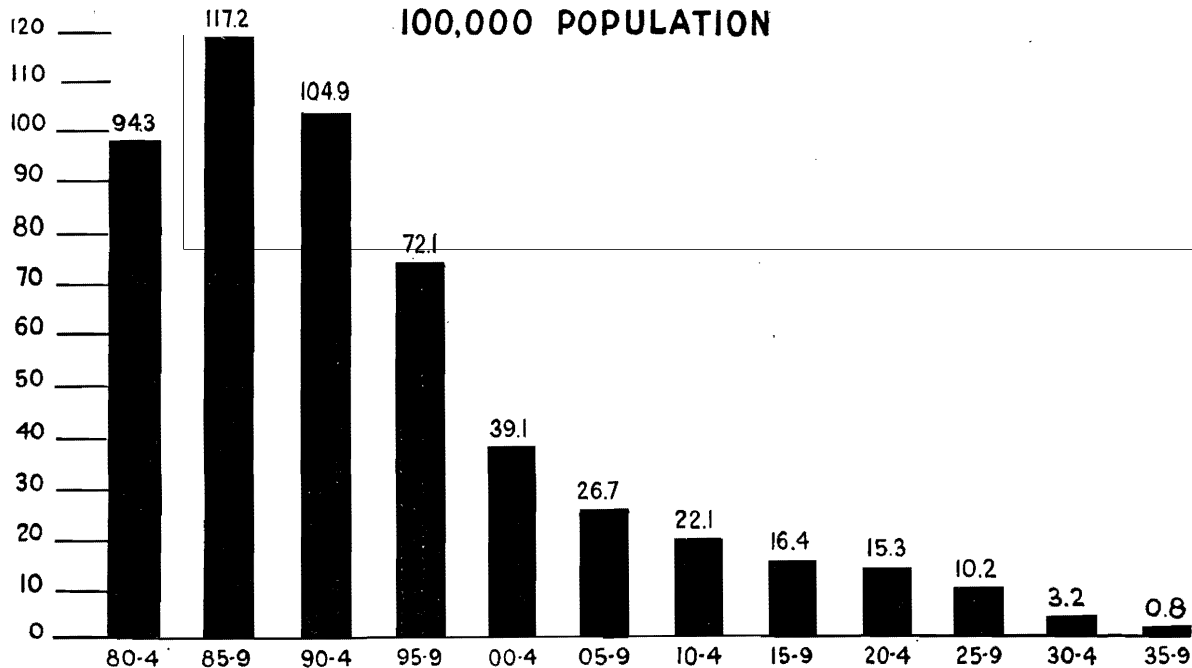
Whooping Cough—This disease caused 35 deaths during 1941; for 1940 the number was 24 and for 1939, 44. The 1941 death rate was 0.83 per 100,000 population.

Diphtheria—During 1941 only 8 persons died from diphtheria and laryngeal croup, equivalent to a rate of 0.2 per 100,000 population. This rate was 66.7% lower than the 1940 rate of 0.6. 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 1941 was decidedly favorable when compared with the 1941 rate for the United States, which was 1.0.

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



NEW JERSEY DIPHTHERIA AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION



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Tuberculosis—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1941 was 1,850, of which 1,708 were deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The death rates per 100,000 population were 44.0 and 40.7 respectively. The rates for 1940 were 43.8 and 40.5.

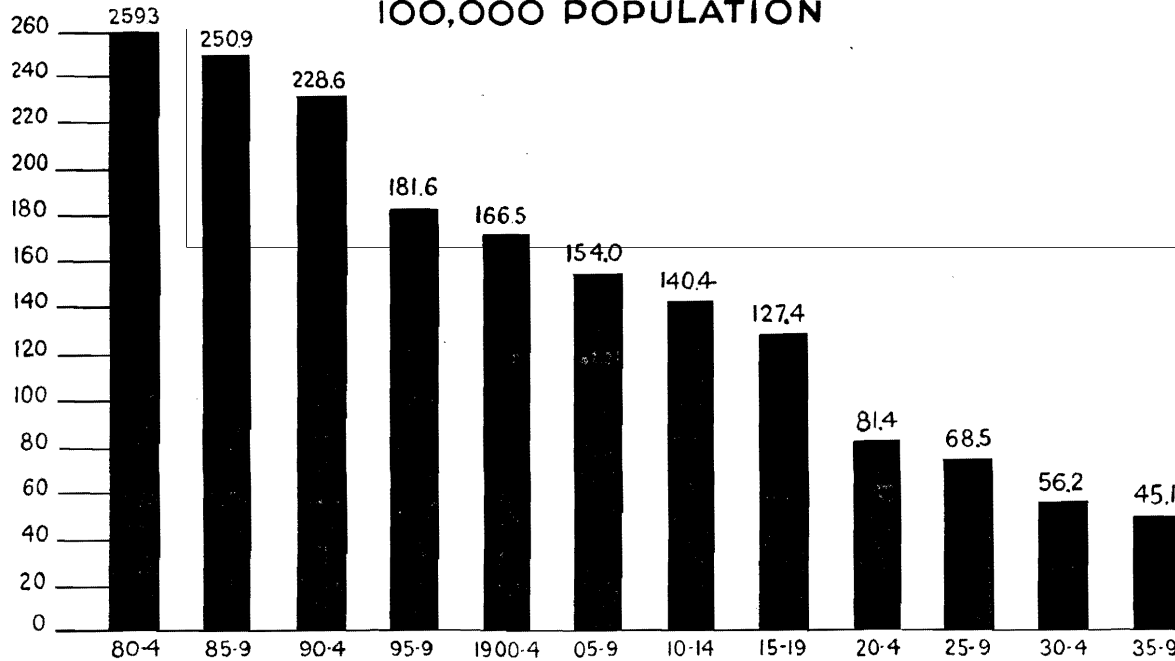
White—The number of deaths of white persons from all forms of tuberculosis was 1,402. This was equivalent to a rate of 35.3 per 100,000 white population. Similar figures for 1940 were 1,386 and 35.2.

Colored—The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 448 and the rate 193.9 per 100,000 of colored population. Similar figures for 1940 were 439 and 190.0.

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 1941 was 6,521 and the death rate was 155.3 per 100,000 population compared with 150.8 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 RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION



NEW JERSEY CANCER AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES 100,000 POPULATION

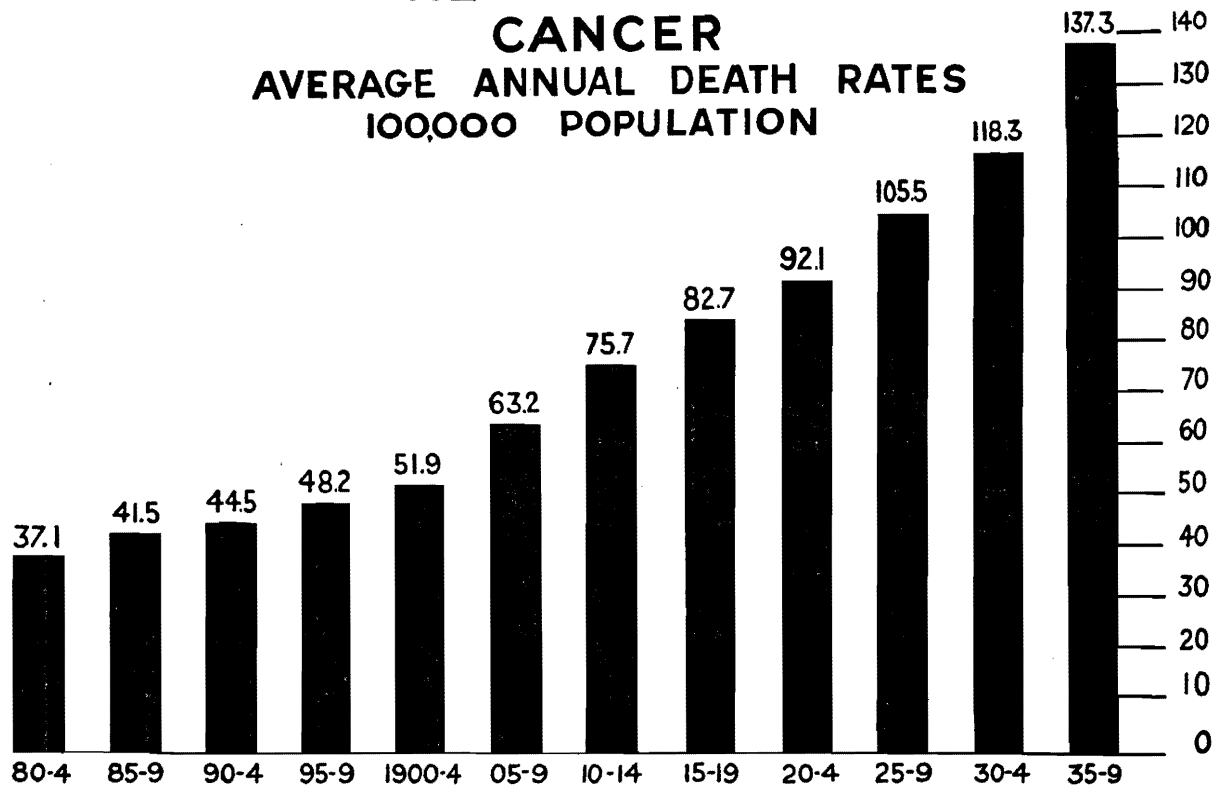


TABLE 12—DEATHS FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS BY ORGAN AFFECTED—NEW JERSEY, 1941

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS	AGE PERIODS																	Total			
	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79		80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx—																					
Male			2						1	6	9	17	21	26	21	31	22	10	4	1	171
Female									1	1	1	2	2	3	6	6	2	3	1	1	21
Total			2						2	6	10	19	23	26	24	37	24	13	5	1	192
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—																					
Male				1	3	3	5	22	24	62	104	168	228	272	267	261	190	87	33	6	1736
Female					2	1	3	11	30	41	76	142	186	204	228	197	159	115	35	10	1440
Total				1	5	4	8	33	54	103	180	310	414	476	495	458	349	202	68	16	3176
Respiratory System—																					
Male		1			2	2	1	2	5	19	43	65	97	53	67	39	26	5	2	429	
Female						2	3	3	3	1	11	11	18	12	15	16	8	5	2	107	
Total		1			2	4	4	2	8	20	54	76	115	65	82	55	34	10	4	536	
Uterus—Female						2	3	21	32	48	76	80	80	75	57	53	28	14	5	4	578
Other Female Genital Organs								7	7	12	24	26	16	25	17	7	10	6	4	1	161
Breast—																					
Male									1			1	1		2						5
Female					1		5	14	19	50	61	77	72	71	83	67	35	40	25	5	625
Total					1		5	14	20	50	61	78	73	71	85	67	35	40	25	5	630
Male Genital Organs						3		2	2	5	5	9	13	42	52	74	60	33	12	3	315
Urinary Organs (Male and Female)—																					
Male		1					1	2	5	5	9	27	28	41	41	38	22	21	7	1	249
Female		2	1		1		1	2	4	10	11	14	13	22	20	16	8	6	1	1	131
Total		3	1		1		2	4	5	9	19	38	42	54	63	58	38	29	13	1	380

Skin (Except Vulva and Scrotum)—																			
Male																			64
Female																			42
Total																			106
Brain and Other Parts of the Central Nervous System (Including Glioma, Except When Specified as Benign)—																			
Male	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	9	6	8	4	7	3				54
Female		1	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	4	5	10	2	3	2	2			48
Total	1	4	2	3	3	5	3	8	3	13	11	18	6	10	5	2			97
Other and Unspecified Organs—																			
Male		3	1	3	2	1	5	6	11	10	7	27	27	30	22	20	8	5	189
Female		1	2	5	2	1	1	3	7	12	10	19	10	14	27	25	11	7	161
Total		4	3	8	4	2	6	9	18	22	17	46	37	44	49	45	19	12	350
Total Male	1	8	4	7	9	12	13	38	51	117	184	325	425	478	484	476	336	166	3212
Total Female		4	4	7	7	8	19	62	101	172	274	380	402	425	460	398	276	201	3309
Total Male and Female	1	12	8	14	16	20	32	100	152	289	458	705	827	903	944	874	612	367	6521

TABLE 12A—DEATHS FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS BY PART OF BODY AFFECTED AND COLOR OF DECEDENT—NEW JERSEY, 1941

	Total		White		Colored			Total		White		Colored	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx	171	21	165	21	6	...	Cancer of the breast	5	625	5	601	...	24
Lip	20	2	20	2	...	...	Cancer of the male genital organs ..	315	...	303	...	12	...
Tongue	45	5	43	5	2	...	Scrotum	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mouth	20	3	20	3	...	...	Prostate	293	...	281	...	12	...
Jaw bone	25	3	24	3	1	...	Testes	13	...	13	...	...	...
Unspecified parts of the buccal cavity	2	...	2	...	...	...	Penis	6	...	6	...	...	...
Pharynx	59	8	56	8	3	...	Other and unspecified sites	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum	1736	1440	1684	1386	52	54	Cancer of the urinary organs	249	131	241	128	8	3
Esophagus	131	20	128	18	3	2	Kidney	62	42	61	41	1	1
Stomach	599	384	574	366	25	18	Bladder	184	87	177	85	7	2
Duodenum	6	11	5	11	1	...	Other and unspecified sites	3	2	3	2	...	...
Rectum and anus	272	215	268	209	4	6	Cancer of the skin (except vulva and scrotum)	64	42	63	42	1	...
Intestines (except duodenum and rectum)	410	473	399	460	11	13	Cancer of the brain and other parts of the central nervous system (including glioma, except when specified as benign)	54	43	53	43	1	...
Liver and biliary passages	158	180	152	172	6	8	Glioma	13	7	13	7	...	...
Pancreas	127	122	126	118	1	4	Other and unspecified cancers of the brain and central nervous system	41	36	40	36	1	...
Mesentery and peritoneum	17	16	17	16	...	...	Cancer of other and unspecified organs	189	161	180	152	9	9
Other and unspecified sites	16	19	15	16	1	3	Adrenal gland	4	3	4	3	...	...
Cancer of the respiratory system ...	429	107	420	101	9	6	Bone (except jaw bone and accessory sinuses)	56	35	54	34	2	1
Larynx	77	4	77	4	...	...	Thyroid gland	4	24	3	22	1	2
Trachea	3	...	3	...	...	...	Nasal cavity and accessory sinuses	14	8	14	8	...	...
Bronchus	92	14	89	14	3	...	Other and unspecified organs	111	91	105	85	6	6
Lung	236	78	230	73	6	5	Grand totals	3212	3309	3114	3149	98	160
Pleura	4	1	4	1	...	...					
Mediastinum and unspecified sites ..	17	10	17	9	...	1							
Cancer of the uterus .....	...	578	...	519	...	59							
Cervix .....	...	200	...	182	...	18							
Other and unspecified sites .....	...	378	...	337	...	41							
Cancer of other female genital organs ...	...	161	...	156	...	5							
Ovary .....	...	143	...	139	...	4							
Fallopian tube and parametrium	1	...	1							
Vagina	3	...	3							
Vulva	13	...	12	...	1							
Other and unspecified sites	1	...	1							

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Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness—Eighteen deaths were assigned to this classification for the year 1941. In 1922, which was the year that the deaths were first separately classified, there were forty-five deaths. Twenty-four deaths were recorded for 1940.

Nephritis—Deaths due to acute and chronic nephritis totaled 3,139, compared with 3,210 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. However deaths for 1941 showed a decrease of 66 from the number for 1940. 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:

1932	740	1937	588
1933	709	1938	682
1934	667	1939	563
1935	593	1940	664
1936	574	1941	598

TABLE 13A—VIOLENT OR ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY, 1941

SUICIDE BY SOLID OR LIQUID POISONS	
Arsenic and compounds	3
Barbituric acid and derivatives	8
Cresol compounds	1
Mercury and compounds	5
Nux vomica and strychnine .....	..
Carbolic acid and phenol	5
Other solid or liquid poisons	29
SUICIDE BY POISONOUS GASES	
Illuminating gas	160
Motor vehicle exhaust gas	38
Other carbon monoxide gas	1
Other poisonous gases .....	..
SUICIDE BY OTHER MEANS	
Hanging or strangulation	162
Drowning	38
Firearms and explosives	106
Cutting or piercing instruments	17
Jumping from high places	31
Crushing	2
Other or unspecified means	11
Infanticide (homicide of infants under 1 year of age)	3
Homicide by firearms	43
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	25
Homicide by other means	44
Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	82
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	
Collisions between automobiles and trains	27
Collisions between automobiles and streetcars .....	..
Automobile accidents (except collisions with trains or streetcars)	983
Motorcycle accidents (except collisions with automobiles)	7
STREETCAR AND OTHER ROAD-TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS	
Streetcar accidents (except collisions with trains or motor vehicles)	1
Other and unspecified road-transport accidents	7
Water-transport accidents	53
Air-transport accidents	9
Accidents in mines and quarries	2
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ACCIDENTS	
Accidents involving agricultural machinery and vehicles	5
Injury by animals in agriculture	3
Other agricultural accidents	4
Other accidents involving machinery	25
Food poisoning .....	..

ACCIDENTAL ABSORPTION OF POISONOUS GAS	
Illuminating gas	53
Motor vehicle exhaust gas	11
Other carbon monoxide gas	10
Other poisonous gases	8
ACUTE ACCIDENTAL POISONING BY SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS	
Arsenic and compounds	2
Barbituric acid and derivatives	4
Cresol compounds	1
Mercury and compounds .....	..
Nux vomica and strychnine .....	..
Carbolic acid and phenol	1
Lye and potash	2
Tobacco and derivatives	1
Narcotics .....	..
Methanol and other alcohols	10
Other and unspecified substances	13
Conflagration	97
Accidental burns (except due to conflagration)	113
Accidental mechanical suffocation	28
Accidental drowning	155
Accidental injury by firearms	24
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments .....	..
ACCIDENTAL INJURY BY FALL OR CRUSHING	
Fall	844
Crushing	11
Cataclysm (all deaths attributed to a cataclysm regardless of their nature) .....	..
Injury by animals (not specified as venomous or occurring in the course of agricultural and forestry operations)	4
Hunger or thirst .....	..
Excessive cold	7
Excessive heat	7
Lightning	3
Accidents due to electric currents (except lightning)	18
Poisoning by venomous animals (not specified as occurring in the course of agricultural and forestry operations) .....	..
OTHER ACCIDENTS	
Sequelae of preventive immunization, inoculation or vaccination .....	..
Other accidents due to medical or surgical intervention	2
Lack of care of the newborn	3
Obstruction, suffocation or puncture by ingested objects	24
Other and unspecified accidents	113

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TABLE 13b.—MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES IN NEW JERSEY
BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT—1941

Total	1,017
Collision with	
Railroad train	27
Street car	1
Horse-drawn vehicle	1
Motorcycle	12
Pedestrian	495
Bicycle	24
Other motor vehicle	267
Fixed object	128
Non-collision	62
Type not stated	0

TABLE 13c.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY
BY TYPE OF INJURY—1941

	Total	Home	Farm	Accident in			Other	Not Stated
				Industrial Place	Public Place			
Total	2,777	993	13	272	1,410	9	80	
Poisonous gas	109	87	..	8	10	1	3	
Burns	223	156	..	40	22	1	4	
Mechanical suffocation	37	33	1	3	..	..	..
Drowning	196	6	1	14	174	..	1	
Cutting or piercing	6	3	..	2	..	..	1
Falls	879	629	5	93	119	3	30	
Crushing, landslides	1,184	12	5	92	1,059	..	16	
Electric currents	19	4	1	12	1	..	1	
Other and unspecified injuries	124	63	..	8	25	4	24	

TABLE 13d.—DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY FROM CERTAIN TYPES OF ACCIDENTS
BY COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE—1941

	Total Accidental Deaths	Motor Vehicle	Falls	Burns	Drowning
Total	2,777	1,017	844	210	155
Atlantic County	131	56	39	10	6
Bergen County	214	81	71	11	8
Burlington County	95	42	10	9	12
Camden County	181	77	48	19	12
Cape May County	19	4	5	..	1
Cumberland County	88	38	23	6	9
Essex County	414	114	185	39	5
Gloucester County	69	31	15	3	3

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
Hudson County	336	77	123	23	30
Hunterdon County	25	12	9	...	2
Mercer County	166	65	55	8	9
Middlesex County	175	75	38	13	12
Monmouth County	153	64	35	12	14
Morris County	114	45	33	5	5
Ocean County	45	19	7	6	6
Passaic County	180	66	58	17	6
Salem County	50	27	9	2	4
Somerset County	62	28	17	2	2
Sussex County	29	10	6	6	1
Union County	184	68	46	14	7
Warren County	47	18	12	5	1

TABLE 13c.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY BY MONTH OF DEATH—1941

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
Total	2,777	1,017	844	210	155
January	252	95	83	20	9
February	198	69	70	17	5
March	212	62	81	25	5
April	196	57	64	23	7
May	237	77	68	16	20
June	238	63	76	12	39
July	240	81	62	9	29
August	261	103	76	9	22
September	224	88	78	9	6
October	236	89	68	28	6
November	240	115	59	20	5
December	243	118	59	22	2

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TABLE 13f.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN NEW JERSEY BY AGE OF DECEASED—1941

	<i>Total Accidental Deaths</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Falls</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Drowning</i>
All ages	2,777	1,017	844	210	155
Under 5 years	156	26	13	41	11
5 to 9	92	37	10	13	18
10 to 14	77	32	7	4	19
15 to 19	133	67	9	4	19
20 to 24	143	81	7	9	10
25 to 64	1,312	578	247	99	71
65 and over	864	196	551	40	7

TABLE 14—PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF TOTAL DEATHS AND EACH SEX OF TOTAL, IN NEW JERSEY—1941

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	Percentage of Total	Males—Percentage of Total	Females—Percentage of Total
	ALL CAUSES	..	54	46
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .....	..	89	11
2	Plague .....	..	..	..
3	Scarlet fever .....	..	75	25
4	Whooping cough	0.1	54	46
5	Diphtheria .....	..	75	25
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3.7	62	38
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	0.3	56	44
8	Malaria .....	..	..	..
9	Syphilis	1.0	75	25
10	Influenza	0.5	52	48
11	Smallpox .....	..	..	..
12	Measles	0.1	62	38
13	Typhus fever .....	..	100	..
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	0.4	60	40
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	14.2	49	51
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	0.5	28	72
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	0.1	27	73
18	Diabetes mellitus	3.3	31	69
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	0.2	85	15
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	1.4	48	52
21	Meningitis (meningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord ..	0.3	57	43
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	8.6	47	53
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	0.7	56	44
24	Diseases of the heart	32.5	56	44
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	2.2	50	50
26	Bronchitis	0.2	66	34
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	3.9	54	46
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.8	60	40
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	0.5	56	44
30	Appendicitis	0.7	60	40
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1.8	54	46
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	2.0	65	35
33	Nephritis	6.8	48	52
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	0.9	70	30
35	Puerperal infection	0.2	..	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	46	54
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	3.8	59	41
39	Senility, old age	0.5	31	69
40	Suicide	1.3	70	30
41	Homicide	0.2	69	31
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	2.1	78	22
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	3.8	61	39
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	0.1	64	36

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TABLE 15—DEATH RATES, TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED, FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES, PER 100,000 TOTAL, WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY—1941

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
	ALL CAUSES	1094.6	1070.4	1521.8
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.2	0.2	0.4
2	Plague .....	...	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	0.2	0.2	0.4
4	Whooping cough	0.8	0.7	3.5
5	Diphtheria	0.2	0.2	...
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	40.7	33.0	172.7
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3.4	2.3	21.2
8	Malaria .....	...	...	...
9	Syphilis	10.6	7.2	70.1
10	Influenza	5.3	5.0	10.4
11	Smallpox .....	...	...	...
12	Measles	0.6	0.6	1.3
13	Typhus fever .....	...	...	...
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	4.7	4.5	9.1
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	155.3	157.8	111.3
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	5.2	4.9	19.0
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1.4	1.5	0.4
18	Diabetes mellitus	36.0	36.4	28.6
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2.6	2.5	4.3
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	15.3	15.3	15.2
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	3.8	3.7	4.8
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	94.1	93.4	100.5
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	7.5	7.1	13.9
24	Diseases of the heart	356.1	356.0	358.0
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	23.8	23.6	27.3
26	Bronchitis	2.5	2.6	1.7
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	42.4	39.2	98.3
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	8.2	8.1	10.0
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5.1	4.8	11.3
30	Appendicitis	7.5	7.3	12.6
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	19.4	19.7	13.9
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	21.9	21.2	33.8
33	Nephritis	74.7	71.8	126.0
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	10.3	9.9	18.6
35	Puerperal infection	1.7	1.6	2.6
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2.3	1.9	8.2
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1.9	1.8	3.5
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	41.1	38.3	90.0
39	Senility, old age	5.6	5.7	3.0
40	Suicide	14.2	14.7	5.6
41	Homicide	2.6	1.8	16.5
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	23.1	22.8	28.6
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	41.1	40.5	52.8
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	0.8	0.7	3.0

TABLE 16—DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY CAUSES AND MONTHS OF DEATH, IN NEW JERSEY—1941

Abridged Interna- tional List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	MONTH OF DEATH												
		Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	ALL CAUSES	45971	4722	4181	4297	3869	3766	3715	3530	3342	3239	3581	3726	4093
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
2	Plague .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	8	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Whooping cough	35	5	.....	3	1	1	3	3	4	2	4	2	7
5	Diphtheria	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1768	141	144	179	138	158	143	132	133	137	119	135	149
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	142	18	10	10	13	17	13	17	12	7	9	6	10
8	Malaria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Syphilis	446	54	36	28	38	39	46	45	40	22	33	25	40
10	Influenza	224	62	63	33	16	9	6	8	2	3	8	2	12
11	Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Measles	26	1	1	8	2	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
13	Typhus fever	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	199	16	15	17	11	18	13	18	22	17	20	16	16
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	6521	586	523	535	544	537	569	562	516	521	543	554	531
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	217	19	18	26	15	14	18	20	19	25	15	18	10
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	6	7	8	5	7	6	4	6	4	6	4	2	1
18	Diabetes mellitus	1512	176	131	133	135	127	126	107	110	94	119	121	123
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	109	11	11	8	15	5	7	9	2	7	12	8	14
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	644	60	50	63	50	58	73	64	40	43	54	50	39
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	159	14	21	13	11	13	16	12	9	12	12	11	15
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	3954	383	347	421	341	307	304	302	261	287	313	329	368
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	315	28	26	23	26	39	29	33	23	24	23	19	22
24	Diseases of the heart	14957	1543	1398	1438	1255	1232	1163	1087	1042	1029	1154	1227	1389
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1001	97	106	89	78	82	98	69	58	68	86	77	93
26	Bronchitis	106	19	17	14	13	9	2	2	4	4	7	9	6

27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	1781	324	278	200	174	110	80	80	83	66	93	126	161
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	345	39	41	31	22	26	31	24	22	22	26	25	34
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	216	16	9	16	14	12	11	16	21	32	29	28	10
30	Appendicitis	317	30	20	29	36	30	39	33	27	21	21	20	20
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	813	78	74	71	65	58	78	66	72	57	67	66	66
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	920	84	70	100	78	68	71	82	80	54	74	75	78
33	Nephritis	3139	357	285	311	283	276	258	201	209	218	218	268	255
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems													
35	Puerperal infection	434	48	36	29	43	32	38	37	37	25	38	40	31
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	70	8	8	7	5	6	8	7	3	3	7	2	5
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	96	8	5	8	8	5	6	18	7	6	8	7	10
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	79	6	6	6	8	4	6	7	11	7	9	3	6
39	Senility, old age	1727	129	135	146	134	148	144	154	147	126	154	169	141
40	Suicide	235	17	24	28	21	21	19	17	16	19	22	8	23
41	Homicide	598	67	46	49	61	52	45	45	46	47	48	41	51
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	108	10	6	4	15	11	11	9	7	12	4	6	13
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	971	90	72	61	52	70	64	70	100	84	82	110	116
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1728	161	133	152	137	151	176	158	152	128	141	125	129
		33	8	1	2	1	6	1	3	.....	1	4	1	5

TABLE 17—DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) FROM EACH CAUSE OF THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST, BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1941—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH, SEX, AND COLOR	All deaths	AGE PERIODS—YEARS																			Age unknown						
		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	
		24 Diseases of the heart—	14957	7	1	...	1	3	12	22	36	45	74	95	158	242	415	754	1117	1469		1797	2067	2233	1868	1466	758	329	...
Total	8010	4	1	...	...	5	7	13	16	37	45	84	128	228	484	713	922	1088	1126	1171	892	632	302	117	...
Males—White	435	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	5	1	3	9	18	27	38	50	44	59	57	55	26	20	11	4	...
Males—Colored	6119	2	...	...	...	2	4	11	17	22	34	45	79	131	198	312	446	607	836	970	924	796	435	200	...
Females—White	393	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	13	17	29	34	42	57	43	48	37	26	18	10	8	...
Females—Colored	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Other diseases of the circulatory system—	1001	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	3	9	8	18	26	34	34	62	101	139	156	199	115	90	...
Total	465	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	8	10	16	23	33	54	60	87	92	47	25	...	
Males—White	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	2	1	4	7	4	1	...	...	...	...
Males—Colored	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	6	8	13	16	22	38	71	65	107	66	59	...	
Females—White	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	...
Females—Colored	106	6	4	1	1	12	1	1	1	2	6	5	6	9	14	17	12	7	6	6
26 Bronchitis—	66	4	3	1	1	9	1	4	6	9	11	11	2	1	2	...	
Total	3	1	
Males—White	36	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	5	5	4	
Males—Colored	1	
Females—White	1781	288	37	14	9	4	352	13	9	14	13	24	42	58	86	84	118	122	140	143	144	133	167	81	38	...	
Females—Colored	838	123	17	5	4	...	149	3	3	7	6	11	18	28	45	48	70	76	82	71	66	55	66	28	6	...	
27 Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia—	128	32	4	3	...	39	1	3	1	...	...	4	5	7	14	12	9	5	11	8	6	1	2	...	...
Total	716	102	12	5	4	3	126	7	3	4	6	7	17	16	22	19	28	38	42	58	69	74	97	53	30	...	
Males—White	99	31	4	1	1	1	38	2	...	2	1	2	2	7	5	11	3	5	6	3	3	2	...	...	...
Males—Colored	345	13	2	2	2	...	19	4	8	3	9	5	20	13	20	25	38	25	36	35	33	22	11	14	5		
Females—White	192	6	1	2	1	...	10	1	3	1	5	2	11	9	9	15	29	15	25	20	18	10	4	2	3		
Females—Colored	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Other diseases of the respiratory system—	130	7	1	...	1	...	9	2	4	2	4	2	7	2	8	8	7	8	8	14	12	12	7	12	2	...	
Total	9	
Males—White	9	
Males—Colored	130	7	1	...	1	...	9	2	4	2	4	2	7	2	8	8	7	8	8	14	12	12	7	12	2		
Females—White	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females—Colored	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 17—DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) FROM EACH CAUSE OF THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST, BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1941—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH, SEX, AND COLOR	AGE PERIODS—YEARS																			Age unknown							
	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	
36 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium—																											
Total	96									6	14	24	26	16	10												
Females—White	77									2	10	21	22	14	5												
Females—Colored	19									4	4	3	4	2	5												
37 Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement—																											
Total	79	4	1			1	6	3	8	3	2	3	4	4	3	6	4	11	4	6	4	4	3	1	1		
Males—White	33	3					3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Males—Colored	3								1							1	2										
Females—White	38	1	1			1	3		5	2	1		3	1	2	2	5	1	4	2	2	2					
Females—Colored	5											1		2		2	1	1									
38 Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life—																											
Total	1727	1694	9	11	4	1	1719	7	1																		
Males—White	905	890	3	5	1	1	900	4	1																		
Males—Colored	118	117	1				118																				
Females—White	614	598	5	6	3		612	2																			
Females—Colored	90	89					89	1																			
39 Senility, old age—																											
Total	235																										
Males—White	69																		3	13	28	38	55	47	51		
Males—Colored	3																		2	6	7	13	21	13	7		
Females—White	159																		1	6	19	23	34	33	43		
Females—Colored	4																			1	1			1	1		
40 Suicide—																											
Total	598								1	6	29	22	37	53	56	66	86	74	50	43	42	22	4	7			
Males—White	409								1	5	16	16	25	31	35	39	61	60	33	34	30	16	3	4			
Males—Colored	9											1		1	3			1			2						
Females—White	176									1	11	5	12	21	20	24	24	13	17	9	10	5	1	3			
Females—Colored	4																										

26	Bronchitis	6							1	1		1	2	2		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	288	2	1	2	8	13	8	15	20	56	34	24	80	65	29
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	13							1	1	2	2	5	2	1	
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	119			1	1	8	6	14	29	21	13	35	14	7	
30	Appendicitis															
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2													2	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	21									6	1	5	6	3	
33	Nephritis	3							1	1					2	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	2											2			
35	Puerperal infection															
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium															
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	4										2	1	1		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1694	812	216	115	164	1307	81	68	57	1513	64	34	54	20	9
39	Senility, old age															
40	Suicide															
41	Homicide	5	1		1	1	3				3		1	1		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	3													1	2
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	56	4	1		2	7	1	1	1	10	11	9	16	5	5
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2			1		1				1				1	

TABLE 19—DEATHS (exclusive of stillbirths) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, BY CAUSES AND MONTHS OF DEATH IN NEW JERSEY—1941

Abridged Interna- tional List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	MONTH OF DEATH												
		Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
		1	ALL CAUSES	2392	213	186	227	193	192	189	204	191	173	205
2	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers													
3	Plague													
4	Scarlet fever													
5	Whooping cough	24	3		2	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	5
6	Diphtheria													
7	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4	1	1					1					1
8	All other forms of tuberculosis	6	1	1					1		1	2		
9	Malaria													
10	Syphilis	13	1		1	2	2	1	4					2
11	Influenza	15	3	2	1				1	1		2		2
12	Smallpox													
13	Measles	8	1		1		4		1				1	
14	Typhus fever													
15	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	12	1	1	2			1	1	2	1	3		
16	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1							1	1				
17	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	1			1									
18	Chronic rheumatism and gout													
19	Diabetes mellitus	1									1			
20	Chronic or acute alcoholism													
21	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	40	4	2	7	5	3	4	3	4	3		2	3
22	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	17	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1		1
23	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7	1						1		1		2	2
24	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	18	1	2	1	4	3	3		1		1	1	1
25	Diseases of the heart	7						2	1			1	3	
26	Other diseases of the circulatory system													

26	Bronchitis	6	2	2	1								1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	288	46	34	43	30	11	15	10	11	16	16	20	27
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	13	2	2	3		1	1		2	1		1	
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	119	5	3	11	6	10	7	9	12	16	18	19	3
30	Appendicitis													
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2		1							1			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	21	2	1	5	2	2	4	1	1		1	1	1
33	Nephritis	3								1			1	1
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	2	1	1										
35	Puerperal infection													
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium													
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	4					1		1		1			1
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1694	127	129	142	131	145	142	152	145	123	150	168	140
39	Senility, old age													
40	Suicide									2	1	1		1
41	Homicide	5												
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	3					1			1		1		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	56	9	4	3	8	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2					1							1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	State Total	Atlantic County	Atlantic City	Hammonon	Pleasantville	Bergen County	Bergendfield	Cliffside Park	Englewood	Fairview	Fort Lee	Garfield
1. Typhoid fever	8					1						
2. Paratyphoid fever	1					1						
3. Plague												
4. Cholera												
5. Undulant fever (brucellosis)												
6. Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis	13					3	2					
7. Anthrax (infection by Bacillus anthracis)												
8. Scarlet fever	8											
9. Whooping cough	35					1						
10. Diphtheria	8					2		1				
11. Erysipelas	9					1						
12. Tetanus	5											
13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1708	75	59	1	10	113	1	4	9	4	3	9
14. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	34	3	1	1	1	2			1			
15. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	32	1	1									
16. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	15	1	1									
17. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints	3											
18. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue	2											
19. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system	18	2				2					1	
20. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system	7	1				2						
21. Tuberculosis of other organs	31	2	2			1						
22. Disseminated tuberculosis												
23. Leprosy												
24. Septicemia and purulent infection (non-puerperal)	30					2			1			1
25. Gonococcus infection	15	1	1									
26. Other diseases due to bacteria (except dysentery)												
27. Dysentery	11	1	1									
28. Malaria												
29. Other diseases due to parasitic protozoa												
30. Syphilis	446	17	9		3	34		1	6	2		2
31. Relapsing fever												
32. Other diseases due to spirochetes	5	1	1									
33. Influenza	224	14	10	2		12			1		2	1
34. Smallpox												
35. Measles	26	2	1			3		1				
36. Acute poliomyelitis and acute poli-encephalitis	22	2			1	6		1			2	
37. Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic)	18					1						
38. Other diseases due to filtrable viruses	9					1						
39. Typhus fever and typhus-like diseases (due to Tickettsia)	1											
40. Ankylostomiasis												
41. Hydatid disease												
42. Other diseases caused by helminths	2	1	1									
43. Mycoses	4											
44. Other infectious and parasitic (communicable) diseases	56	1	1			5		1				
45. Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx	192	9	7	2		12					1	2
46. Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum	3176	86	44	6	6	300	7	19	17	2	9	20
47. Cancer of the respiratory system	536	12	6		1	44		1	1	1	2	2
48. Cancer of the uterus	578	20	16		2	56	2	3	4	1	2	4
49. Cancer of other female genital organs	161	6	3		1	18	1					1
50. Cancer of the breast	630	27	13	1	4	49	1	1	2			3
51. Cancer of the male genital organs	315	15	5	2	2	17	1		1		1	1
52. Cancer of the urinary organs (male and female)	380	8	7			34	2	2		1	1	1
53. Cancer of the skin (except vulva and scrotum)	106	4	2		1	8	2		1			

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS
PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1941

Hackensack	Lodi	Lyndhurst Twp.	North Arlington	Ridgefield Park	Ridgewood	Rutherford	Teaneck Twp.	Wallington	Burlington County	Burlington City	Camden County	Camden City	Audubon	Collingswood	Gloucester City	Pennsauken Twp.	Haddonfield	Cape May County	Cumberland County	Bridgeton	Millville	Vineland	
					1	1					1	1											
							1		1		1	1					1		1				
								1	2	1	6	2							1				
9	1	5	3	4	2	4	5	2	31	6	108	69	2	2	7	4	1	14	20	2	8	1	
								1				7	5		1					1			
									1			1	1			1							
				1															1				
		1						1			1	1											
									1		4	4											
									1		1								1	3	1	1	
									8		32	20		2		1		2	6	4			
3	1	2	2		1	1	1																
									9		28	18	1	1	2	1			7	1	1		
2						1			1		4	2				1			1				
				1					1		3	3							1	1			
1																							
											1	1											
							1		2		2	1						2	1			1	
1	1								8		14	8	2			1		3	1			1	
11	9	9	6	10	15	19	17	5	73	6	174	79	5	6	20	8	7	31	49	15	4	5	
4		3	2	2		2	1	1	6	1	31	13	1	1	4	2		4	5	1	1		
2	1	5		2	1	2	2		15	2	29	10	1	5	4	3		7	19	2	9	3	
5							4		1		5	3							3	1			
2	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	13	1	38	15	1	3	1		1	5	4	2			
2				1	1	1	2		13	1	23	5	1	3	1	1	2	3	6	3			
2		5	1		3		2		9	1	32	14	1	3	1	4	1	1	9	1	6		
					2	1			5	1	9	6	1			1	1	1	3				

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Essex County	B. 'eville	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Maplewood Twp.	Millburn Twp.	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County
1. Typhoid fever	1													
2. Paratyphoid fever														
3. Plague														
4. Cholera														
5. Undulant fever (brucellosis)														
6. Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis	1										1			1
7. Anthrax (infection by Bacillus anthracis)														
8. Scarlet fever	1								1					
9. Whooping cough	5			1					4					6
10. Diphtheria														
11. Erysipelas	2								2					
12. Tetanus	1								1					1
13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	397	8	10	23	11	7	1	17	282	7	15	1	5	28
14. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	12			1	1			1	9					
15. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	7		1						6					1
16. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	2								1	1				1
17. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints	2													
18. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue														
19. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system														
20. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system	2								2					
21. Tuberculosis of other organs	4			1				1	2					
22. Disseminated tuberculosis	11				1				8		2			1
23. Leprosy														
24. Septicemia and purulent infection (non-puerperal)	3							1	1					
25. Gonococcus infection	3	1						1	1					1
26. Other diseases due to bacteria (except dysentery)														
27. Dysentery	1									1				
28. Malaria														
29. Other diseases due to parasitic protozoa														
30. Syphilis	94	1	3	6	1	1		4	63	1	8	2	2	8
31. Relapsing fever														
32. Other diseases due to spirochetes	2				1						1			
33. Influenza	36		2	5	3		1		21		1	1	1	3
34. Smallpox														
35. Measles	4	1			1				1		1			
36. Acute poliomyelitis and acute poli-encephalitis	3								3					
37. Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic)	7			1				1	3		1			
38. Other diseases due to filtrable viruses	1											1		
39. Typhus fever and typhus-like diseases (due to Tickettsia)														
40. Ankylostomiasis														
41. Hydatid disease														
42. Other diseases caused by helminths														
43. Mycoses	1								1					
44. Other infectious and parasitic (communicable) diseases	15			1					11		1			1
45. Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx	35	1	1	1	1	1		1	24	1	1		2	6
46. Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum	627	20	29	54	46	12	9	27	334	14	29	8	19	45
47. Cancer of the respiratory system	113	2	3	13	9	1	2	4	64	2	4	2	2	7
48. Cancer of the uterus	92	4	3	4	6	2	1	8	52	2	2	3	1	19
49. Cancer of other female genital organs	43	1	1	4	4	1		2	15	3	4	2	3	3
50. Cancer of the breast	142	2	10	21	8	3	3	9	62	4	6	1	2	11
51. Cancer of the male genital organs	55	1	3	4	6		5	5	27			2		7
52. Cancer of the urinary organs (male and female)														
53. Cancer of the skin (except vulva and scrotum)	96	4	5	6	4	4		9	47	3	2	3	3	5
	19		3	3	1				10				2	6

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS
PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1941—Continued

Woodbury	Hudson County	Bayonne	Guttenberg	Harrison	Hoboken	Jersey City	Kearny	North Bergen Twp.	Secaucus	Union City	Weehawken Twp.	West New York	Hunterdon County	Mercer County	Princeton	Trenton	Middlesex County	Carteret	Highland Park	New Brunswick	Perth Amboy	Sayreville	South Amboy	South River	Woodbridge Twp.	
..	
..	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	308	31	..	8	26	171	7	9	2	26	3	15	8	103	1	75	93	11	1	19	21	7	8	1	9
..	6	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	64	6	1	1	9	32	4	1	1	6	1	2	2	27	2	20	22	1	1	8	5	..	..	..	2
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	4	..	..	..	1	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	13	1	6	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	9	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
1	31	2	1	1	4	15	5	..	..	1	..	2	3	7	..	4	13	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	533	50	6	12	39	276	30	33	6	42	13	25	30	188	5	83	177	12	4	27	49	3	9	3	24	
..	103	17	..	3	8	47	6	4	3	7	4	3	8	19	1	12	27	..	1	5	5	1	..	3	3	
2	92	9	..	1	7	48	5	5	2	8	4	5	6	38	..	26	19	2	1	5	4	1	..	2	3	
1	17	2	..	..	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	..	6	4	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..
2	89	6	3	2	6	54	1	5	1	6	3	2	9	18	1	10	18	2	..	3	5	..	1	1	4	
2	34	2	..	1	5	17	2	1	1	5	..	..	7	16	1	11	15	1	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	
1	49	8	..	..	4	23	5	2	2	4	1	..	5	17	..	11	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	
1	15	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Monmouth County	Asbury Park	Long Branch	Neptune Twp.	Red Bank	Morris County	Dover	Madison	Morristown	Ocean County	Passaic County	Clifton City
1. Typhoid fever	1										1	
2. Paratyphoid fever												
3. Plague												
4. Cholera												
5. Undulant fever (brucellosis)												
6. Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis												
7. Anthrax (infection by Bacillus anthracis)												
8. Scarlet fever	2	1										
9. Whooping cough						1			1			1
10. Diphtheria	1	1										1
11. Erysipelas	1	1								1		1
12. Tetanus												1
13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	72	17	8	1	6	43	2	2	7	13	91	3
14. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system						1					2	
15. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	3		1	1		2	1		1		1	
16. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column						2					3	
17. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints						2						
18. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue												
19. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system												
20. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system						2					4	1
21. Tuberculosis of other organs						2					1	
22. Disseminated tuberculosis	2											
23. Leprosy												
24. Septicemia and purulent infection (non-puerperal)	2					2			1			
25. Gonococcus infection						1				1	3	
26. Other diseases due to bacteria (except dysentery)	1											1
27. Dysentery												
28. Malaria												
29. Other diseases due to parasitic protozoa												
30. Syphilis	31	6	4	5	4	14	2	1	1	4	26	4
31. Relapsing fever												
32. Other diseases due to spirochetes												
33. Influenza	9	1	1			7				3	20	1
34. Smallpox												
35. Measles						1						
36. Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis	1		1									4
37. Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic)												1
38. Other diseases due to filtrable viruses						1						1
39. Typhus fever and typhus-like diseases (due to Tickettsia)												
40. Ankylostomiasis												
41. Hydatid disease												
42. Other diseases caused by helminths										1		
43. Mycoses						1						
44. Other infectious and parasitic (communicable) diseases	4		1									5
45. Cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx	3		3			6	2	1	2	4	17	1
46. Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum	135	9	23	8	12	100	9	5	18	36	251	34
47. Cancer of the respiratory system	26	3	1	1	2	10	1			4	53	5
48. Cancer of the uterus	39	3	2	6	5	19	3		2	5	34	7
49. Cancer of other female genital organs	7			1		5		1	1	2	14	
50. Cancer of the breast	30	4	3	3	1	21		3	4	11	48	6
51. Cancer of the male genital organs	19	3	2	1	1	15	2	1	2	6	31	4
52. Cancer of the urinary organs (male and female)	18	1	3		2	7	1		1	6	32	2
53. Cancer of the skin (except vulva and scrotum)	7		2			1				2	3	2

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Essex County	Hertford	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Maplewood Twp.	Millburn Twp.	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County
54. Cancer of the brain and other parts of the central nervous system	28	1	2	3	4		1		13	2	2			5
55. Cancer of other and unspecified organs	76	1		7	3	1	2	1	48	2	3	1	2	5
56. Nonmalignant tumors (including dermoid cysts)	26			4	2			3	15	1	1			2
57. Tumors of unspecified nature	10								8			1	1	1
58. Acute rheumatic fever	19	1		2	3				12					3
59. Chronic rheumatism and other rheumatic diseases	15		1	1	1	1			9			1		2
60. Gout	1							1						
61. Diabetes mellitus	315	12	15	19	32	8	3	17	169	2	12	2	9	31
62. Diseases of the pituitary gland														
63. Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands	35	1	1	2	5	1		1	17	2	3		1	2
64. Diseases of the thymus gland	10		1					2	7					1
65. Diseases of the adrenal glands (not specified as tuberculous)	5								5					1
66. Other general diseases	1			1										
67. Scurvy														
68. Beriberi														
69. Pellagra	5		1	1					2				1	
70. Rickets	1								1					
71. Avitaminoses	1			1										
72. Hemorrhagic conditions	3	1							2					
73. Anemias (except splenic anemia)	19			2	1			1	13					2
74. Leukemias and aleukemias	51	1	4	6	4	1	1	3	21	1	3	1	2	
75. Diseases of the spleen	4						1	1	2					
76. Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1								1					
77. Alcoholism	20			2					17	1				1
78. Lead poisoning	1								1					
79. Chronic poisoning by other mineral or organic substances	4				1				2					1
80. Encephalitis (nonepidemic)	9		3						5	1				
81. Meningitis (not due to meningococcus)	13			1		1		1	7	1	1		1	
82. Diseases of the spinal cord (except locomotor ataxia and disseminated sclerosis)	19		1	2	5				10				1	3
83. Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	680	18	32	73	32	21	7	35	327	12	32	17	22	102
84. Mental diseases and deficiency (except general paralysis of the insane)	5								8					
85. Epilepsy	11	2	1	1	1				6					2
86. Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	1								1					
87. Other diseases of the nervous system	24	3			2		1	2	15		1			3
88. Diseases of the organs of vision														
89. Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	9			1				1	7					3
90. Pericarditis (except acute rheumatic)	5								4		1			
91. Acute endocarditis (except rheumatic)	30		1	3	1			1	22		1	1		1
92. Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium	230	10	9	22	15	5	2	22	104	6	15	8	3	38
93. Diseases of the myocardium	1855	45	81	180	100	37	17	97	1047	34	87	36	43	114
94. Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	704	17	39	95	39	24	9	37	324	22	26	14	19	88
95. Other diseases of the heart	227	9	5	13	9	3	2	10	152	4	7	3	3	19
96. Aneurysm (except of heart and aorta)	19			1		1		4	9	1		1		2
97. Arteriosclerosis (except coronary or renal sclerosis)	147	2	2	10	9	5		5	90	7	8	1	5	15
98. Gangrene	1								1					
99. Other diseases of the arteries	14	1		1					10		1	1		1
100. Diseases of the veins	4			1					2			1		
101. Diseases of the lymphatic system														
102. High blood pressure (idiopathic)	31			1	1			1	24		3		1	1
103. Other diseases of the circulatory system														
104. Diseases of the nasal fossae and accessory sinuses	4				1				2		1			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	State Total	Atlantic County	Atlantic City	Hammonon	Pleasantville	Bergen County	Bergenfield	Cliffside Park	Englewood	Fairview	Fort Lee	Garfield
105. Diseases of the larynx	6					1						
106. Bronchitis	106	4	3	1		11			1		1	1
107. Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	846	40	32			51	1	3	2		1	
108. Lobar pneumonia	909	35	21	2	3	82	1	5	6	3	2	5
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	26					1						
110. Pleurisy (not specified as tuberculous)	74	2		1		3						
111. Hemorrhagic infarction, thrombosis, edema and chronic congestion of the lungs	74	2	1		1	4						
112. Asthma	88	3	2			7						
113. Pulmonary emphysema	8											
114. Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	79	1				10						1
115. Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils and adnexa	75	2	1		1	6				1		1
116. Diseases of the esophagus	7					1						
117. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	329	11	6		1	25		2	1	1		3
118. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer)	21	2	1		1	2						
119. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (under 2 years of age)	133	2		1		8	1		1		2	
120. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over)	83	5	5			6					1	1
121. Appendicitis	317	9	3		1	26		3				
122. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	359	13	7		1	35	2	3	1	1		3
123. Other diseases of the intestines	81	3	3			8			1	1		
124. Cirrhosis of the liver	513	16	10		2	46	1	2	2	1	1	4
125. Other diseases of the liver	50	2				2			1			
126. Biliary calculi	146	4	3			10			1		3	
127. Other diseases of the gallbladder and biliary ducts	104	4	4			5						1
128. Diseases of the pancreas (except diabetes mellitus)	23	1	1			2						
129. Peritonitis (cause not stated)	25	1			1	1						
130. Acute nephritis	60	3	3			3						
131. Chronic nephritis	2970	218	112	10	23	237	8	5	15	7	5	10
132. Nephritis unspecified (10 years of age and over)	109	7	4			5		1				
133. Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters ..	108	4	4			5						
134. Calculi of the urinary passages	51	2	2			1						
135. Diseases of the urinary bladder	19					3						
136. Diseases of the urethra (except calculus) ..	8	1			1							
137. Diseases of the prostate	193	5	1		2	20		1	1			1
138. Diseases of other male genital organs (not specified as venereal)	5											
139. Diseases of the female genital organs	50	2	1			3		1	1			
140. Abortion with mention of infection	29					1						
141. Abortion without mention of infection	10	2	1			1			1			
142. Ectopic gestation	13					1						1
143. Hemorrhage of pregnancy (death before delivery)	2	1	1									
144. Toxemias of pregnancy (death before delivery) ..	7	1	1									
145. Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery)	4											
146. Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	12	1	1			1						
147. Infection during childbirth and the puerperium	41	1	1			2						
148. Puerperal toxemias (excluding death before delivery)	23	2	2			3		1				
149. Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth	23					4			1			

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS
PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1941—Continued

Hackensack	Lodi	Lyndhurst Twp.	North Arlington	Ridgefield Park	Ridgewood	Rutherford	Teaneck Twp.	Wallington	Burlington County	Burlington City	Camden County	Camden City	Audubon	Collingswood	Gloucester City	Pennsauken Twp.	Haddonfield	Cape May County	Cumberland County	Bridgeton	Millville	Vineland
1						1		1		4	1	5	2			1		1	4	1	1	1
3	1	5	1	4	2	2	4	2		12	2	66	32	2	1	2	1	7	14	6	3	
4	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	1		21	3	80	48	4	1	3	3	9	15	4	2	2
			1			1				2		1	1							2	1	1
						1				1	1	4	2	2				1				
1		1						1		1	1	7	3	2		2		1				
			1				1	1		3		2	1		1			1	1			
		1					1			5		8	3				4		1	1		
3			1		2		1	1		4		17	7	2	1	3	1	1	6		2	
					1														1	1		
1					1					7	1	18	9		2	2			11	5	2	
		1			1		1			4		10	7		1	1			3	1	1	
3	1	2	2	1	1		3	2		5		21	9	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	2	1
		2			2		2			11	2	26	10	2		1	3	1	2	7	2	2
1	2			3	2		3	1		8		1	1			2	1	6	7	3	1	
	1		1		2		1			2		9	3	1	2		1	2	2	2	2	
						1				4		5	2			1	1		2			
												1			1							
		1								2		4	3						7	1	2	1
22	2	15	1	10	13	11	9	6	117	12	289	131	8	20	16	22	7	57	95	23	19	11
		1			1		1			3		12	5			2		2				
2		1			1					3		9	4	1		1		1				
					2							6	3		1							
										1		1	1									
4	1				1	2				5		9	3	2	1		1	1	3		1	1
								1				3	1	1								
										3	1	4	1		1				1		1	
												4	2									
									1		1	1	1					1	1			
									1		1	1							2		1	
			1						1		5	3						1				1
				1							1								1			
				1					1		2	2							2			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Essex County	Hellerville	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Maplewood Twp.	Millburn Twp.	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County
105. Diseases of the larynx	2								1	1				
106. Bronchitis	26		1	6	2	1			11	2	1		1	1
107. Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	107	1	3	10	4	1		4	70	1	6	1	3	21
108. Lobar pneumonia	178	4	8	9	9	2	2	14	102	5	7	3	6	24
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	5		1					2	1		1			1
110. Pleurisy (not specified as tuberculous)	11		2	1			1		6		1			5
111. Hemorrhagic infarction, thrombosis, edema and chronic congestion of the lungs	11		1		1				6	1	1			4
112. Asthma	13								12	1				2
113. Pulmonary emphysema	3								1		1		1	
114. Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	11					1		1	7		2			
115. Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils and adnexa	16	1			1			2	8		1	2		1
116. Diseases of the esophagus	1								1					
117. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	75	3	4	7	3	2		7	39	2	3		2	5
118. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer)	5			1					2				1	
119. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (under 2 years of age)	16	1			2	1			10	1	1			5
120. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over)	10	1			1			2	5				1	2
121. Appendicitis	85	1	2	7	4	2		2	49	2	5	2	1	1
122. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	63	1	2	3	4			6	41		4		1	3
123. Other diseases of the intestines	25	3	1	3	3			5	11			1		4
124. Cirrhosis of the liver	107	3	3	11	4	1			59	1	5	6	5	4
125. Other diseases of the liver	14	1	1					2	8	1	1			1
126. Biliary calculi	36	1	3	3	3		1	2	17	1	2		2	1
127. Other diseases of the gallbladder and biliary ducts	20		2		1	1			11	1	3			1
128. Diseases of the pancreas (except diabetes mellitus)	4	1		1					2					
129. Peritonitis (cause not stated)	4							1	3					
130. Acute nephritis	7				1				5	1				4
131. Chronic nephritis	556	12	40	50	29	19	6	38	258	14	27	12	12	73
132. Nephritis unspecified (10 years of age and over)	17	1		1	2	1		3	7		1			2
133. Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters	24		1	2	1		1	2	15				1	3
134. Calculi of the urinary passages	8		1	2	1			1	4					2
135. Diseases of the urinary bladder	5								4		1			
136. Diseases of the urethra (except calculus)	2			1					1					
137. Diseases of the prostate	32	1	1	3	1	1		2	15	1	3	1		4
138. Diseases of other male genital organs (not specified as venereal)														
139. Diseases of the female genital organs	16			1		1			12		1	1		1
140. Abortion with mention of infection	7				1				5		1			1
141. Abortion without mention of infection	2								2					
142. Ectopic gestation	3				1				1		1			
143. Hemorrhage of pregnancy (death before delivery)	1								1					
144. Toxemias of pregnancy (death before delivery)														
145. Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery)	2		1						1					
146. Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	1										1			
147. Infection during childbirth and the puerperium	7			1	1				3	1			1	2
148. Puerperal toxemias (excluding death before delivery)	4								4					1
149. Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth	4								4					1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Monmouth County	Asbury Park	Long Branch	Neptune Twp.	Red Bank	Morris County	Dover	Madison	Morristown	Ocean County	Passaic County	Clifton City
105. Diseases of the larynx	1			1								
106. Bronchitis	12		1			4	1	1		1		5
107. Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	32	6	2	4		17	1	3	12	8	65	7
108. Lobar pneumonia	27	5	1	1	2	19	12		12	17	61	9
109. Pneumonia (unspecified)	1					1					1	
110. Pleurisy (not specified as tuberculous)	2	1				2	1		1	1	9	1
111. Hemorrhagic infarction, thrombosis, edema and chronic congestion of the lungs	9				3					1	5	2
112. Asthma	5		1			2				1	9	3
113. Pulmonary emphysema	1				1							
114. Other diseases of the respiratory system (except tuberculosis)	6	1	1			4	1				6	1
115. Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils and adnexa						1					2	
116. Diseases of the esophagus	1										1	
117. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	14		3		1	10			2	3	27	2
118. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer)	4	1		1							1	
119. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (under 2 years of age)	1					2				1	9	
120. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over)	3					3					4	
121. Appendicitis	14	1	2		1	7	12	1		3	20	4
122. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	9	1	1			15	3	12		6	25	5
123. Other diseases of the intestines	3	1	1	1		4			12	2	4	
124. Cirrhosis of the liver	14	1	3			15	2	1	1	3	36	8
125. Other diseases of the liver	2		1			1			1		2	
126. Biliary calculi	7		3			1				1	11	1
127. Other diseases of the gallbladder and biliary ducts	10	1	1	2		2			1		5	
128. Diseases of the pancreas (except diabetes mellitus)	3	1	1							3		
129. Peritonitis (cause not stated)	1					2					1	2
130. Acute nephritis	3					2					1	
131. Chronic nephritis	118	15	17	7	4	93	6	8	18	28	176	32
132. Nephritis unspecified (10 years of age and over)	4	1	1			3			1	3	5	
133. Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters	7	1		1		2				2	10	2
134. Calculi of the urinary passages	1	1				4				1	4	
135. Diseases of the urinary bladder	1	1				4		2		1	2	1
136. Diseases of the urethra (except calculus)											1	
137. Diseases of the prostate	8		1	1		5	1			4	23	
138. Diseases of other male genital organs (not specified as venereal)												2
139. Diseases of the female genital organs		2		1		2		1	1	1	1	
140. Abortion with mention of infection	2					1					2	
141. Abortion without mention of infection	1		1								1	
142. Ectopic gestation												
143. Hemorrhage of pregnancy (death before delivery)												
144. Toxemias of pregnancy (death before delivery)												
145. Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery)												
146. Hemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	1										2	1
147. Infection during childbirth and the puerperium						2						
148. Puerperal toxemias (excluding death before delivery)	1					1				1	1	1
149. Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth						1					2	1

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS
PLACES WHICH FOLLOW): 1941—Continued

Hawthorne	Passaic City	Paterson	Salem County	Salem City	Somerset County	Bound Brook	North Plainfield	Somerville	Sussex County	Union County	Cranford Twp.	Elizabeth	Hillside Twp.	Linden	Plainfield	Rahway	Roselle	Roselle Park	Summit	Union Twp.	Westfield	Warren County	Phillipsburg	
1		3	1		3			1	1	1		4		1				1	1			1	1	
	13	37	14	5	9	2	1	1	2	2	73	37		8	5	5	5	2	2	4		19	6	
3	4	43	13	1	20	2	1	2	3	6	62	4	30	4	11	1	2	1		4		10	2	
	2	4	1		3	1			1	1	1		1		2		1			1	1			
	2	1			1					7		6								1				
1	1	3								6		1	1	1	1						2	1		
										2		2												
	1	4	1	1	1					2	1					1						2		
			2	2	2				1	3		1								1	1			
1	3	17	2		7	1	1		1	32		12	1	4	3		2		3	1	2	4	1	
			1		1																	1	1	
		9	3		1	1			3	2		1	1											
	2	1	2		1					5		2	1	2										
	6	6	4		10	1	2		1	29		10	4	2	5	3				1		4	2	
1	5	7	3	1	4	1	1			25		7	4	2	4	1	2		3	3	1	4		
	1	1	4		1					4		1			3									
	8	15	2		3				3	32		14	2	2	4	2	2		1	1	2	6	1	
1	5	3			3			1		4		1	1		1				1	1		1	1	
	3	1	1		2				1	12		6	1						1	2		1	1	
										1		1												
	1				1					1		1												
13	23	88	31	9	47	7	10	9	22	163	4	47	6	5	20	9	4	4	1	15	22	15	49	23
	2	3	2		1				3	8		2	1		1	1	1					1		
	1	4	2							9		5	1		2		1							
	1	3	2		1					4		2		1	1							1	1	
		1	1							1		1			1									
1										1		1												
1	6	11	3	2	9	1	2	2	1	15		5	1				2		4		1	3	1	
		2																						
		1								1														
		1								3				1						2				
		1								2														
												2												
										1				1										
1									1															
					1					2				1									1	
			1		1				1															
		1								1							1							

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	State Total	Atlantic County	Atlantic City	Hammonon	Pleasantville	Bergen County	Bergenfield	Cliffside Park	Englewood	Fairview	Fort Lee	Garfield
150. Other and unspecified conditions of child-birth and the puerperium	2											
151. Carbuncle and furuncle	7					1					1	
152. Phlegmon and acute abscess	15											
153. Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	18					1				1		
154. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	21	1	1									
155. Other diseases of the bones (except tuberculosis)	9	1										
156. Diseases of the joints and other organs of movement	9											
157. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	384	7	2	2	1	46		2	1		1	1
158. Congenital debility (cause not stated)	53	1			1	1				1		
159. Premature birth (cause not stated)	858	30	13	5	3	60		3	2	2		7
160. Injury at birth	220	7	6			27		1				3
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	212	3	2		1	18			1	1		4
162. Senility	235	11	7		2	22	2					1
163. Suicide by poisoning	247	11	6		1	23	1	2		2		
164. Suicide by other means	351	18	10		1	32	1	1	2		1	2
165. Infanticide (homicide of infants under 1 year of age)	3											
166. Homicide by firearms	42	5	5			3					1	1
167. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	22	2	1			3					1	
168. Homicide by other means	41	1				3						
169. Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	78	3		1		9	1		1			1
170. Motor vehicle accidents	971	38	14	3	4	82	1	5	2	1	3	3
171. Street car and other road transport accidents	12					1						
172. Water transport accidents	43	2		2		3		1				
173. Air transport accidents	11					3						
174. Accidents in mines and quarries	2											
175. Agricultural and forestry accidents	9											
176. Other accidents involving machinery	24					1						
177. Food poisoning												
178. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	78	2	1		1	5	1					
179. Acute accidental poisoning by solids or liquids	32					2						1
180. Conflagration	97	4	1			3		1				2
181. Accidental burn (except conflagration)	113	6	2			10			1		3	
182. Accidental mechanical suffocation	28	1	1			5						
183. Accidental drowning	137	1				7						
184. Accidental injury by firearms	22	1				3						
185. Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments												
186-1. Accidental injury by fall	846	34	19	2	3	77		2	5	1	4	2
186-2. Accidental injury by crushing	8	2		1		1						1
187. Cataclysm												
188. Injury by animals	3											
189. Hunger or thirst												
190. Excessive cold	7	1										
191. Excessive heat	7											
192. Lightning	4					2						
193. Accidents due to electric currents (except lightning)	18	1				2					1	
194. Poisoning by venomous animals												
195. Other accidents	149	8	3		2	12			1		1	
196. Deaths of military personnel during operations of war												
197. Deaths of civilians due to operations of war												
198. Legal executions												
199. Sudden death												
200. Ill-defined and unknown causes	33	1	1			1						
Totals	45971	1778	994	83	174	3935	86	139	198	72	115	211

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Essex County	Belleville	Bloomfield	East Orange	Irvington	Maplewood Twp.	Millburn Twp.	Montclair	Newark	Nutley	Orange	South Orange	West Orange	Gloucester County
150. Other and unspecified conditions of child-birth and the puerperium	1								1					
151. Carbuncle and furuncle	1								1					
152. Phlegmon and acute abscess	6							1	5					
153. Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	5								3	1			1	
154. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	3	1		1										1
155. Other diseases of the bones (except tuberculosis)														
156. Diseases of the joints and other organs of movement	1			1										
157. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	77	4	6	8	4	1		1	39	1	4	2	5	12
158. Congenital debility (cause not stated)	6			1				1	3		1			2
159. Premature birth (cause not stated)	178	4	6	9	7	4	1	8	108	5	6	2	6	21
160. Injury at birth	35	1	6	1	3	1		3	13	1				4
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	35	2	2		2				27	1		1		7
162. Senility	46				3	2	1		32	3				5
163. Suicide by poisoning	73	2	6	6	7	4	2	2	30	2	5		1	4
164. Suicide by other means	60	1	5	7	6	1		6	26		2	2	1	9
165. Infanticide (homicide of infants under 1 year of age)					1			1						
166. Homicide by firearms	7				1			3			1			1
167. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	3							3						1
168. Homicide by other means	11	1						10						3
169. Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	2					1		1						2
170. Motor vehicle accidents	141	6	10	6	7	4	2	5	78		3	3	6	30
171. Street car and other road transport accidents	1							1						
172. Water transport accidents	3					1							1	1
173. Air transport accidents	1								1	1				
174. Accidents in mines and quarries														
175. Agricultural and forestry accidents														1
176. Other accidents involving machinery	4							3				1		1
177. Food poisoning														
178. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	18			2	1				12		1	2		3
179. Acute accidental poisoning by solids or liquids	6								5	1				1
180. Conflagration	21							14	6	1				2
181. Accidental burns (except conflagration)	20	1	1	3	1	2			11	1				2
182. Accidental mechanical suffocation	6			1					5					
183. Accidental drowning	25	1	2						18		1		3	2
184. Accidental injury by firearms	1								1					1
185. Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments														
186-1. Accidental injury by fall	193	5	11	17	11	6	2	7	117	2	6		1	19
186-2. Accidental injury by crushing	1								1					
187. Cataclysm														
188. Injury by animals														
189. Hunger or thirst														
190. Excessive cold														
191. Excessive heat	2								2					1
192. Lightning														
193. Accidents due to electric currents (except lightning)	2								2					1
194. Poisoning by venomous animals														
195. Other accidents	25	1		3	1				16		1	1		3
196. Deaths of military personnel during operations of war														
197. Deaths of civilians due to operations of war														
198. Legal executions														
199. Sudden death														
200. Ill-defined and unknown causes	5				1			1	2					
Totals	9106	237	407	797	509	202	85	489	5011	195	400	158	222	924

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

	Monmouth County	Asbury Park	Long Branch	Neptune Twp.	Red Bank	Morris County	Dover	Madison	Morristown	Ocean County	Passaic County	Clifton City
150. Other and unspecified conditions of child birth and the puerperium	1											
151. Carbuncle and furuncle	12											
152. Phlegmon and acute abscess	2											1
153. Other diseases of the skin and cellular tissue												5
154. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	3											1
155. Other diseases of the bones (except tuberculosis)	3	1				1				1		
156. Diseases of the joints and other organs of movement												
157. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	16		3	4		14	1	2	1	3	30	7
158. Congenital debility (cause not stated)	3					3	1	1			9	
159. Premature birth (cause not stated)	20	2	2	3	1	19	1	1	4	8	86	8
160. Injury at birth	10	2		1		6				5	19	2
161. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	7	2	1			9	1	1	1	4	17	5
162. Senility	27		7	1		15			10	3	17	2
163. Suicide by poisoning	8	1	1	3		6	1	1		6	26	6
164. Suicide by other means	16	3			1	12			2	2	36	7
165. Infanticide (homicide of infants under 1 year of age)												2
166. Homicide by firearms	2					1					3	
167. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1										2	1
168. Homicide by other means	1				1					1		
169. Railway accidents (except collisions with motor vehicles)	1					5	1		1	2	8	
170. Motor vehicle accidents	66	5	4	3	4	42	9	1	6	16	65	11
171. Street car and other road transport accidents						1					1	
172. Water transport accidents						1				1	3	
173. Air transport accidents											2	
174. Accidents in mines and quarries						1						
175. Agricultural and forestry accidents	1											
176. Other accidents involving machinery						1					3	
177. Food poisoning												
178. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	3									1	6	
179. Acute accidental poisoning by solids or liquids						2					2	
180. Conflagration	6				3	1				2	4	
181. Accidental burns (except conflagration)	5	1	3			3			1	6	8	
182. Accidental mechanical suffocation	3				1	2						
183. Accidental drowning	7		3		1	2					5	
184. Accidental injury by firearms	2					1			1			
185. Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments												
186-1. Accidental injury by fall	35	5	5	2	2	28	2	5	6	9	50	8
186-2. Accidental injury by crushing											1	
187. Cataclysm												
188. Injury by animals												
189. Hunger or thirst											1	
190. Excessive cold	1										1	
191. Excessive heat	1					1					1	
192. Lightning												
193. Accidents due to electric currents (except lightning)						2						
194. Poisoning by venomous animals												
195. Other accidents	9	1			1	12	1	1	1	2	8	
196. Deaths of military personnel during operations of war												
197. Deaths of civilians due to operations of war												
198. Legal executions												
199. Sudden death												
200. Ill-defined and unknown causes	4			3							4	1
Totals	2169	236	246	159	162	1404	138	82	222	554	3267	398

TABLE 22—TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	1778	740	652	194	192	66	82	7	8	13	43	86	73	89	314	392	421	212	38
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	75	24	12	19	20		1			1	13	20	7	7	16	9	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	10	5	1		4	1	2			1	2	2		1	1		1				
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	17	6	2	7	2						1	1	1	2	8	3	1				
10	Influenza	14	3	3	4	4	1	1					1	1	1	1	2	5	2			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	2		1	1				1	1												
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	7	2	2	2	1	1	2						1	2	1		1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	200	84	94	12	10		1	1			1	3	10	5	44	65	53	16	1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	5	1	2		2							1	1		2		1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1	1													1	1				
18	Diabetes mellitus	63	16	37	3	7					1		2	2		9	20	24	5			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	4	2	1	1											1	1	2				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	9	4	3		2	1	1					2	2		2	1	1				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	1	1									1										
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	177	71	70	13	23		1			1		1	2	5	10	25	50	52	27	3	...

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	18	18
24	Diseases of the heart	533	254	192	45	42	1	3	2	3	14	15	23	117	130	137	70	70
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	33	11	14	6	2					1	1	2	2	8	10	7	2
26	Bronchitis	4	3			1					1			1	1	1		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	75	28	24	11	12	9	10		2	2	3	6	9	10	7	9	17
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	2	6	1					1	1	1			1	1	2	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	7	3	2	2		1	1	1						3	1	1	
30	Appendicitis	9	6	1	1	1		2			1	1			3	1	1	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	26	13	10	2	1					1	1	2	6	8	6	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	33	15	8	7	3	1		1	1	1	3	2	5	7	3	7	2
33	Nephritis	228	86	94	23	25					4	8	8	24	53	75	48	8
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	14	6	2	2	4	1			1	1	1		3	2	4	1	
35	Puerperal infection	1				1				1								
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	7		3		4				1	2	3	1					
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	2		2					1					1				
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	48	21	10	7	10	48	48										
39	Senility, old age	11	2	6		3									1	2	5	3
40	Suicide	29	15	11	3					1	6	3	2	8	6	3		
41	Homicide	8	2	1	4	1				3	1	1	1	1	1			
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	38	19	10	6	3	1	2	1	1	4	7	1	3	5	7	6	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	66	32	24	8	2	3	8		2	4	4	3	5	10	7	13	9
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1			1			1										

Population (1940 Census), 124,066.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,778.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 14.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ATLANTIC CITY FOR 1941, 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	
	ALL CAUSES	994	365	328	157	144	34	43	2	2	6	27	58	47	59	198	229	217	95	11	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough																				
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	59	18	8	17	16		1		1	8	16	4	7	14	7	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	5	1			4	1	2			2				1						
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	9	3		4	2					1			2	4	2					
10	Influenza	10	1	1	4	4					1	1	1	1	1	2		2	2		
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles	1			1			1													
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	5	1	1	2	1	1								1			1			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	169	38	53	10	8						2	7	1	3	28	33	25	10	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3	1	1		1								1				1			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1															1			
18	Diabetes mellitus	33	7	20	3	3				1		2	1		4	9	13	3			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	3	2		1										1	1	1				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	7	3	3		1	1	1			2	1			2			1			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	1	1								1										
22	Intra cranial lesions of vascular origin	107	41	36	10	20		1		1		1	1	3	6	18	31	34	10	2	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	7		3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	7	16	70	75	64	34	2
24	Diseases of the heart	282	128	93	35	26	1	1	1	2	10	7	16	70	75	64	34	2	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	6	6	5	2					1	1	2	2	6	5	1	1	
26	Bronchitis	3	2			1					1			1		1			
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	53	17	14	11	11	6	7		1	3	6	7	7	5	6	11		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	1	2	1					1				1		2			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5	2	1	2									3	1	1			
30	Appendicitis	3	2		1							1		1	1				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	17	6	8	2	1					1	1	2	3	6	4			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	19	5	6	6	2				1	3	2		6	2	5			
33	Nephritis	119	39	39	19	22					3	7	6	14	29	38	20	2	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	8	3	2		3	1			1				2	2	1	1		
35	Puerperal infection	1				1				1									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	6		3		3				1	2	2	1						
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1		1						1									
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	23	10	4	4	5	23	23								1	1	3	2
39	Senility, old age	7	2	4	1											1	1		
40	Suicide	16	8	6	2					1	3	1		5	6				
41	Homicide	6	2	1	2	1				3	1			1	1				
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	14	5	3	5	1				1	4	1	2	2	3	1			
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	27	9	9	7	2	2	4			2	1	2	4	5	8		1	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1			1			1											

Population (1940 Census), 64,094.

Total Resident Deaths, 994

Rate per 1,000 Population, 15.5.

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	24	9	13	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	39
24	Diseases of the heart	1342	732	583	14	13	1	2	1	2	17	35	38	66	190	349	394	207	39	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	93	53	40				2	1	1	1	1	38	66	8	13	33	25	11	
26	Bronchitis	11	6	5				2		2	2			1	1		3	2		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	134	71	55	6	2	16	18	1	1	2	5	4	7	16	24	27	26	3	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	25	20	5				2		2	6			4	3	7	4			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	14	5	8	1			7	8	1	2			1	1					
30	Appendicitis	26	15	11					1	2	2	2	1	3	4	5	6			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	63	34	28	1					1	4	9	11	12	12	13	1			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	89	52	27	1		1	2	1	6	6	6	5	17	24	10	2	1		
33	Nephritis	245	123	113	3	6				4	3	11	10	6	34	64	57	48	8	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	32	25	5	1	1						1	1	3	2	11	9	4	1	
35	Puerperal infection	2		2							2									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	10		10					1	0	3									
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	2	1	1						1					1					
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	161	84	68	5	4	158	160	1											
39	Senility, old age	22	6	16											2	5	10	5		
40	Suicide	55	41	13		1				1	5	8	4	6	13	9	8	1		
41	Homicide	9	6	2	1				1	1	1	2			1	1	1			
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	82	63	16	3			2	6	6	3	7	7	5	18	19	9			
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	146	81	62	1	2	7	11	5	1	6	8	12	3	9	20	10	29	27	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	1	1												1					

Population (1940 Census), 409,646.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,935.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	1184	611	479	45	49	53	72	8	6	8	36	47	36	55	167	231	301	186	31	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	1	1					1														
4	Whooping cough	2	1	1				2														
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	31	19	9	1	2						1	5	1	6	8	7	12	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	1	1							1	1			1						
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	8	7		1										1	3	4					
10	Influenza	9	5	4						1		1		1			1	4	1			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1					1													
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	6	3	2		1	1	1				2		1								
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	152	75	67	6	4							5	5	11	27	42	45	14	3		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3		2		1								1		1						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	44	17	23	1	3				1		3	1			3	12	20	1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	5	3	1	1							1	1			2	1					
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	13	6	7				1				3	2	1		3	2		1			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	1	3						1						1	1	1				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	91	49	37	1	4						1	2		3	11	22	32	16	4		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1					
24	Diseases of the heart	397	211	155	16	15	1	2	1	1	1	3	11	11	16	54	76	114	95	14
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	33	17	14	1	1								1	2	5	8	12	5	
26	Bronchitis	4	2	2														1	1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	34	15	13	3	3	4	5				1	2	3	1	4	7	6	4	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	5	4								1	1	1		2	2	2	1	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	11	4	6		1	4	7	1			1	1						1	
30	Appendicitis	5	3	1	1			1				2				2				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	9	5										1	2	5	3	2	1	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	22	12	7	2	1	1	2	2			3	2	1	1	4	2	2	3	
33	Nephritis	119	46	64	1	8							1	3	2	18	26	42	24	3
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	8	6	2								1				1	2	3	1	
35	Puerperal infection	4		4								4								
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	3		3								1	2							
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	3	1	2								1				2				1
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	38	25	8	4	1	38	38												
29	Senility, old age	4	2	2														2	2	
40	Suicide	12	9	3								2	2	1		2	4	1		
41	Homicide	2	1	1								1	1							
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	29	18	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	3	4	5	4	4		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	50	33	14	2	1	1	8	2	1	5	3	1	2	6	5	5	8	4	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																			

Population (1940 Census), 97,013.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,184.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY FOR 1941, 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	
	ALL CAUSES	2964	1424	1245	144	151	204	244	21	16	31	77	142	96	164	482	641	636	367	47	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1												1							
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	1		1																		
4	Whooping cough	6	3	2	1																	
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	108	49	34	11	14	1	1			4	15	24	13	10	21		8				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	9	3	5	1										3	1	2					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	32	11	5	9	7	1	1							3	7	6	3	2			
10	Influenza	28	10	13	3	2	1	3							1	1	6	4		6		
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	4	2	1	1		2	4														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	13	4	6	2	1						2	1	3	2	2	2		1			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	376	178	182	2	14					1	1	2	6	14	8	22	95	103	89	34	1
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	8	2	6										1	1	2	2					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	6	2	4																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	84	20	58	3	3		1	1		1				1	6	15	29	20	10		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	5	3	2										3		2						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	29	11	17	1		3	4	2	1	1	1	2		3	5	5		3	2		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	8	5	3			1	1		1		1		3		1			1			
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	242	112	110	7	13	1	1			1			3	3	8	11	31	68	70	43	3

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	16	9	6	1	1	5	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1		
24	Diseases of the heart	912	466	377	36	33	1	1	4	1	8	22	19	54	166	238	235	142	22	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	63	30	23	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	4	9	13	19	9	
26	Bronchitis	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	147	65	53	14	15	37	43	2	1	3	2	8	3	5	16	21	21	20	2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	18	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	1	
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	28	13	14	1	19	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	
30	Appendicitis	21	9	12	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	42	21	17	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	11	8	11	2	1	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	57	36	17	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	3	4	14	8	9	3	1	
33	Nephritis	308	128	142	14	24	1	1	1	2	3	10	7	13	48	73	94	56	4	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	28	15	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	8	3	1	
35	Puerperal infection	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	8	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	6	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	123	66	38	11	8	121	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39	Senility, old age	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
40	Suicide	25	18	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	5	3	4	1	1	
41	Homicide	8	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	68	49	11	6	2	5	5	2	4	7	11	4	3	7	14	6	1	1	
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	100	59	38	3	4	16	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	9	11	19	14	3	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	

Population (1940 Census), 255,727.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,964.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAMDEN CITY FOR 1941, 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			
			ALL CAUSES	1381	650	524	104	103	103	118	10	4	16	42	72	55	90	258	296	264	146	10	....	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1												1										
2	Plague																								
3	Scarlet fever	1		1						1															
4	Whooping cough	2	1	1				2	2																
5	Diphtheria																								
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	69	32	17	7	13					3	11	10	11	5	14	9	6							
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	7	2	4	1						1						2								
8	Malaria																								
9	Syphilis	20	7	4	6	3	1	1					2	4	2	4	3	2	2						
10	Influenza	18	6	9	2	1	1	3					4			1	4	2	4						
11	Smallpox																								
12	Measles	2	1		1		1	2																	
13	Typhus fever																								
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	10	4	4	2							1	1	3	1	2	2								
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	161	76	77	2	6						2	6	3	11	49	40	33	16				1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	4		4							1	1			1	1									
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																								
18	Diabetes mellitus	40	6	25	3	3									3	12	11	7	7						
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	3	2	1										2	1										
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	12	6	6			1	1	1		1	1			2	1	2	3							
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	5	3	2			1	1								1									
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	101	45	43	3	10	1	1			1	2	2	3	7	15	28	22	17						

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY FOR 1941, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		Age Periods		Age Periods																
		White		Colored		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		
		Male	Female	Male	Female																	
	ALL CAUSES	464	220	199	20	25	13	14	2	4	1	6	14	12	14	73	127	123	64	10	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	1	1						1													
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	14	8		5	1				1		2	2	2	1	2	3	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	1	1																			
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	2	1			1										1	1					
10	Influenza																					
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever	1	1									1										
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	2			1						1			1	1						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	62	29	33									5	2	1	14	15	16	9			
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	1		1																		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	16	4	11		1										4	9	2	1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	3	3													2		1				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	1	1													1						
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord																					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	43	19	19	1	4								2	1	1	16	13	9	1		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	966	479	403	51	33	71	84	4	7	10	26	38	33	35	133	190	242	144	20
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough	1	1				1	1														
5	Diphtheria	1	1																			
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	20	8	6	3	3			1	1		4	3	2	3	4	2	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	1			1	1								1						
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	6	2	1	1	2	1	1					1			2	1	1				
10	Influenza	7	4	2	1	1	1	1					2				1	3				
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1	1				1	1														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	5	1	3	1		3	3						1		1						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	107	46	58	3						1		5	2	7	22	24	37	6	3		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	6	3	1	1	1		2								2	2					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2		2															1	1		
18	Diabetes mellitus	23	7	18	1	2				1		1	1		2	5	10	6		2		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	6	4	1		1							1		2	3						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	8	3	5											2	1	2	2	1			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	3	3										2					1				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	100	49	47	2	2							1	4	2	13	19	34	26	1		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	9106	4286	3816	547	457	415	509	46	55	94	235	494	378	545	1615	2113	1872	986	134
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Plague .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Whooping cough	5	2	1	1	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	397	177	88	78	60	2	4	.....	4	15	61	73	45	45	79	51	14	6	.....	.....	.....
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	38	6	6	16	10	1	9	3	.....	3	5	6	2	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Malaria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Syphilis	94	29	14	39	12	4	5	1	.....	.....	4	12	6	8	28	23	6	1	.....	.....	.....
10	Influenza	36	15	17	1	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	8	4	6	5	3	.....	.....
11	Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Measles	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Typhus fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	40	24	11	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	8	3	4	2	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	1327	622	635	21	49	1	4	1	3	2	11	57	59	93	319	383	294	95	6	.....	.....
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	36	8	16	1	11	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	7	5	3	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	16	2	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	315	100	195	6	14	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	20	15	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	160	77	70	9	4	7	18	7	8	5	13	19	6	4	29	30	17	4	.....	.....	.....
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	32	13	14	4	1	5	8	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	2	4	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	680	281	353	24	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	62	32	23	3	4	5	7	2	2	6	8	7	8	10	4	5	1	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	3051	1544	1263	134	110	1	1	3	10	14	46	79	76	164	579	840	769	406	64
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	216	88	107	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	12	18	41	54	63	15	.....
26	Bronchitis	26	14	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	10	2	1	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	290	141	96	33	20	19	33	1	.....	2	11	24	21	18	46	57	42	30	5
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	55	24	22	6	3	1	2	2	.....	1	2	5	6	7	8	10	8	4	.....
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	26	11	10	2	3	12	17	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....
30	Appendicitis	85	37	29	13	6	.....	3	4	6	5	5	13	5	11	9	10	14	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	175	95	71	3	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	21	21	18	32	45	25	6	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	195	114	57	16	8	6	12	1	5	3	7	14	13	21	38	44	30	7	.....
33	Nephritis	580	236	279	36	29	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3	27	21	27	78	134	164	105	13
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	87	49	19	7	12	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	9	5	2	13	19	24	8	.....
35	Puerperal infection	14	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	18	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	16	7	6	1	2	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	3	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	331	170	107	27	27	327	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	25	7
39	Senility, old age	46	9	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	133	79	51	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	15	13	35	17	14	4	.....	.....
41	Homicide	21	7	1	8	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	9	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	141	101	80	8	2	.....	3	3	4	9	14	13	12	9	28	28	14	3	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	331	157	135	25	14	9	26	10	4	14	23	23	13	16	44	56	49	47	6
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....

Population (1940 Census), 837,340.

Total Resident Deaths, 9,106.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 10.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN EAST ORANGE FOR 1941, 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 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	
			ALL CAUSES	797	365	355	39	38	21	26	3	3	3	15	37	21	42	111	211	192	112	21
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough	1		1			1	1														
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	23	11	5	3	4						7	3	3	3	4	2				1	
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2		1		1						1			1							
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	6	2		3	1							1	1	1		2			1		
10	Influenza	5	1	3				1								2				2		
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	2	2										1							1		
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	120	56	60	2	2					2		3	5	7	20	40	33		8	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	4		1		3							3							1		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	19	3	13		3										3	4	8		3		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	2												1							
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings																					
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	15	8	7				2	1					1	1		2			6	1	1
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	3	2	1													2			1		
		73	25	40	4	4									6	14	19	20	13	1		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN IRVINGTON FOR 1941, 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		
	ALL CAUSES	509	220	279	1	.....	17	24	4	2	5	9	21	14	29	115	121	106	54	5	.....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	11	5	6									2		5	2	1	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	1				1								1						
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	1	1												1							
10	Influenza	3	1	2											1		1		1			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1				1														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	1	1															1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	92	44	48			1				1	3	3	5	33	24	18	4				
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	2	1	1											1		1					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1									1									
18	Diabetes mellitus	32	9	23									1	2	2	6	9	5	4			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism																					
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	14	6	8			2		2	1	1				4	2	2					
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	5		5					1		1			1		1	1	1				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	32	12	20							1				1	4	8	9	8	1		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN NEWARK FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	5011	2394	1894	413	310	249	306	29	32	59	172	300	223	327	974	1168	934	428	59	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	1	1					1														
4	Whooping cough	4	2		1	1	3	4														
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	282	121	50	66	45	1	2	4	11	42	49	31	32	66	32	10	3				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	28	4	13	9	1	8	2		2	2	5	2	3	1							
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	63	17	7	30	9	3	4	1			9	4	3	23	14	2	1				
10	Influenza	21	10	8	1	2	2	4		1		1	1		4	3	3	2	2			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1	1				1	1														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infections or parasitic diseases	23	11	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	6							
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	696	350	297	13	36		2		1		6	32	34	47	184	204	146	37	3		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	23	6	11		6		1		1	1	2	4	1	3	3	3	4				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	9	1	7		1						2			1	2	1	1	1	1		
18	Diabetes mellitus	169	55	103	3	8	1	1				1	3	1	11	47	66	29	10			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	17	12	2	2	1						3	4	1	5	2	1	1				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	36	42	34	8	2	2	8	6	6	2	7	11	4	2	17	13	9	1			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	17	8	5	4		3	4					3	2	1	3	2	1	1			
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	327	150	148	17	12	1	1		1		5	3	9	17	58	86	89	53	5		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	42	24	12	3	3	4	6	1	2	5	6	6	5	5	3	3	.....	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	1653	837	651	93	72	1	1	2	8	13	34	48	42	104	334	462	392	186	27
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	136	56	65	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	8	10	29	38	35	7	.....
26	Bronchitis	11	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	173	81	56	23	13	14	26	.....	1	7	15	13	10	26	38	22	13	2	.....
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	35	15	13	4	3	.....	2	.....	2	3	4	7	4	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	15	4	6	2	3	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	49	14	17	13	5	.....	2	2	4	3	2	10	2	5	6	5	8	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	95	57	32	2	4	1	1	.....	1	1	12	14	11	18	24	10	3	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	107	59	29	15	4	5	8	.....	3	3	4	6	5	16	24	24	14	.....	.....
33	Nephritis	270	118	112	21	19	.....	.....	.....	3	1	17	11	16	44	75	71	27	5	.....
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	51	26	8	7	10	.....	1	.....	.....	3	8	4	1	9	9	11	5	.....	.....
35	Puerperal infection	8	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	14	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	9	5	3	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	190	89	56	22	23	189	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility, old age	32	8	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	17	5	.....
40	Suicide	56	35	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	7	3	16	5	7	3	.....	.....
41	Homicide	16	4	8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	78	55	16	6	1	.....	2	.....	4	8	6	7	5	18	15	10	1	.....	.....
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	202	106	73	20	3	6	15	6	3	7	15	14	6	10	33	38	30	23	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Population (1940 Census), 429,760.

Total Resident Deaths, 5,011.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	924	410	394	68	46	73	80	7	3	16	29	34	33	43	138	203	194	123	21	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough	6	1	2	2	1	4	6													
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	28	16	6	4							2	5	4	3	4	7	5	1		
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3		1														1			
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	8	4	2	2		1	1					1		2	3	1				
10	Influenza	3	2	1										1				1			
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever	4	1	2		1										1					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	4	1	2		1					1	2									
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	113	42	61	4	6				1				7	5	4	24	42	20	10	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3		2	1									1	1		1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1	1										2	1						
18	Diabetes mellitus	31	7	20	3	1						1	2		3	2	4	8	7	4	
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1																1		
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	9	4	4	1		1	2	1						1		1	3	1		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	3	1	2														2	1		
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	102	32	58	8	4								1	3	1	15	24	28	27	3

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	8	4	3	1	1	1													
24	Diseases of the heart	260	133	105	12	10			1	3	8	5	13	36	75	76	36	7		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	10	9											4	7	6	2		
26	Bronchitis	1	1										1							
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	46	16	20	8	2	14	15	1	2	1	1	2	4	7	4	6	3		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	11	4	5	2	1	1	1		1		2			2	2	1	1		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	7	2	2	2	1	4	6								1				
30	Appendicitis	2	1	1									1		1					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	7	5	1	1							1		1	3	1	1			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	13	8	4	1						2		1	4		5	1			
33	Nephritis	79	34	39	1	5	1	1		1			4	12	13	25	22	1		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	10	7	3					1		1	1		2	3	1	1			
35	Puerperal infection	3		1		2			1	1	1									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2		1		1				2										
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1	1						1											
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	46	19	16	6	5	46	46												
39	Senility, old age	5	1	4												1	2	2		
40	Suicide	13	11	2					1	1	2	1	2	3	3					
41	Homicide	5	1	3		1				1			4							
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	30	26		4		1	2	1	2	5	3	1	3	8	3	1			
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	40	20	13	7			3	3	2	2	2	4	6	4	6	6	2		
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																			

Population (1940 Census), 72,219.

Total Resident Deaths, 924.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.8.

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	42	23	17	1	1	2	6	2	1	8	4	1	5	7	3	4	1			
24	Diseases of the heart	2464	1370	1041	28	25	1	1	7	5	9	29	84	80	147	486	693	619	275	29	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	112	54	56	1	1					1	1	3	2	11	14	37	38	5		
26	Bronchitis	12	6	6			1	2	1						1	2	3	1	2		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	331	180	134	11	6	57	70	3	4	3	10	25	21	11	45	67	41	29	2	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	45	28	17			3	3				2	4	1	3	11	11	7	3		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	41	23	16	1	1	24	27	2		1	1	1	2	1		2	2	2		
30	Appendicitis	42	27	15				1		3	4	2	3	7	5	14	1	2	2		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	170	87	80	3								12	13	22	50	45	22	6		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	185	111	67	5	2	3	8	1		2	8	26	14	20	35	40	23	7	1	
33	Nephritis	348	154	174	8	12				1	1	10	13	19	23	77	75	84	38	7	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	59	43	16				1			1	2	4	1	1	12	18	12	6	1	
35	Puerperal infection	11		11								4	6	1							
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	10		9		1						3	7								
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	12	3	9				1			1			2	1		2	3		2	
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	232	132	85	9	6	227	231	1												
39	Senility, old age	14	4	10														3	4	3	4
40	Suicide	68	47	20		1												7	6	1	
41	Homicide	18	15	1		2		1	1		1	11	13	4	7	19	7	6	1		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	98	70	26	1	1	1	5	9	4	7	12	12	4	7	20	10	5	3		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	254	164	78	9	3	3	8	3	9	8	24	24	13	17	36	41	43	25	3	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	5	3	1		1	1	1								1	1	1			

Population (1940 Census), 652,040.

Total Resident Deaths, 7,022.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 10.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN BAYONNE FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	704	384	295	11	14	30	38	3	8	11	37	39	41	63	141	162	103	54	4	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	31	15	10	1	5				1	7	6	4	5	7	1						
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3	1	1		1				1	1				1	1						
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	6	5	1										1	1	2	2					
10	Influenza	4	3	1						1	2				1	1						
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1	1				1															
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	2	1			1								1		1					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	106	54	50	1	1	1		1				7	5	13	34	28	11		6		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3	1	2									1		2							
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	25	11	14						1				1		6	12	5				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	2										1		1							
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	13	4	9						3	1	3				2	2	1		1		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	6	4	2				1		1		1		2	1							
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	55	23	31	1								1	4	7	13	14	12	2	2		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HOBOKEN FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	676	397	273	5	1	31	37	1	4	3	13	36	29	48	137	190	134	42	2
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	26	21	5								1	3	3	4	7	5	3				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	9	6	2	1										2	2	4	1				
10	Influenza	1	1				1	1														
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1							1	1										
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	4	2	2								1	3		5	21	30	17	3			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	80	46	34																		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature																					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	18	5	13								1		1	2	3	7	4				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1													1						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	10	6	4			1	1	1				2	1		1	2	2				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	2	1	1			1	1						1								
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	42	20	22									1		3	11	16	8	3			

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN JERSEY CITY FOR 1941, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods														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	90 and Over	
	ALL CAUSES	3418	1781	1430	107	100	169	208	28	18	30	123	193	149	228	665	800	675	275	26		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough	5	3	1		1	3	5														
5	Diphtheria	3	1	2																		
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	171	102	39	12	18		1	2	2	6	40	35	19	8	30	21	6	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	9	2	1	5	1	1	3				1	3				1	1				
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	32	18	6			1	1						2	8	12	7					
10	Influenza	7	3	4	5	3		1	2				1	1	2							
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	4	4					4														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	14	9	4		1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2			2		1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	545	270	256	9	10		3	1	1	2	7	21	28	47	123	170	113	27	2		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	16	7	9							2											
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1	1									1	2	2	6	1	2				
18	Diabetes mellitus	91	31	58	1	1							1		1							
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	9	7	2								1	1	2	3	6	13	39	23	4		
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings																					
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	40	13	23	3	1		2	1	1	2	6	1	3	4	6	5	7	2			
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	12	7	3	1	1	2	4				2	3			2	1					
		299	134	146	9	10						1	3	5	20	54	87	94	35			

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION CITY FOR 1941, 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	
	ALL CAUSES	636	342	293	1	28	31	2	2	6	17	31	25	37	95	175	151	57	7		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough																				
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	26	16	9	1						3	7	4	4	3	4	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																				
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	6	5	1							1			1	3	1					
10	Influenza																				
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	2	2								1				1						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	84	44	40		1					1	7	5	3	14	24	22	7			
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	7	1	6								1	1	2		1	2				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1																	
18	Diabetes mellitus	27	5	22							1			3	4	9	9	1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism																				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	12	5	7				1			1	1		1	6	2					
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord																				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	52	25	29										3		5	20	16	7	1	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	3	1			1			3									
24	Diseases of the heart	223	121	102			1		1	5	7	10	23	72	69	27	4		
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	8	5	3							1		1		4	1	1		
26	Bronchitis																		
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	29	17	12		3	3		1	1	1	1	5	5	7	4			
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	2									3						
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2				1											1	
30	Appendicitis	8	6	2				2	1		1		2		2				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	23	16	7						1		2	7	6	6	1			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	19	13	6			1					3	2	6	6	1			
33	Nephritis	27	12	15				1		1	1		4	4	12	2	1	1	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	2	2										1	1					
35	Puerperal infection																		
36	Other diseases of 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, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	25	16	9		25	25												
39	Senility, old age	1		1														1	
40	Suicide	15	10	5						1	2	2	2	5	2	1			
41	Homicide	1	1									1							
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)																		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	5	3	2				1	1	1					2				
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	22	13	9				2	2	2		1	4	5	2	4			

Population (1940 Census), 56,173.

Total Resident Deaths, 636.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.3.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY FOR 1941, 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	
																					Male	Female	Male	Female
	ALL CAUSES	484	251	231	1	1	25	30	1	5	2	6	10	12	15	55	101	145	90	12	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1		1													1				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough																				
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8	4	4							1	1	1	2			2	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																				
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	2	2					1									1				
10	Influenza	4	3	1			1	1							1	1		1			
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	1	1													1					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	78	38	40					1			1		4	4	14	18	19	16	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	2		2												2					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																				
18	Diabetes mellitus	15	6	9												3	4	5	2		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism																				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	7	3	4				1				2			1	2	1				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	3	1	2													3				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	58	24	34									1	1	3	14	24	13	2		

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	2176	1082	890	107	97	130	146	19	12	17	61	118	87	121	358	464	496	238	39
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever		1	1					1	1												
4	Whooping cough								1													
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	103	53	30	13	7	1	2		1	2	11	23	8	11	16	20	5	4			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	9	3	3	2	1	1	3				2	2	1	1	1						
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	27	11	4	11	1	1	1				1	3	5	1	7	5	4	4			
10	Influenza	13	5	8			1	1			2					1	4	4	1			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1	1				1	1														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	6	5	1				1				1			1	1	2					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	290	139	136	5	10						3	10	15	22	66	76	75	21	2		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	21	3	16		2		1			1		3	2	3	8	2	1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	5	3	2											1	2	1	2				
18	Diabetes mellitus	62	18	42	2					1	1	1	2	1	2	8	25	18	2	1		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	6	5	1									2			3		1				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	40	20	17		3	5	6	2	3		5	1	2	1	6	6	5	3			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	10	4	5	1			2							1	2	2	3				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	174	67	89	8	10	1	1				1	3	6	12	29	49	48	20	5		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	17	9	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3		
24	Diseases of the heart	707	380	284	23	20	1	2	1	3	2	9	22	21	25	123	168	211	107
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	54	24	27		3									1	2	10	20	17
26	Bronchitis	7	5	2											1	3	2	1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	74	29	33	6	6	14	15			2	4	2	5	10	8	10	17	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	28	15	12	1	1	2				1	2	1	4	1	9	4	2	2
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	19	10	4	3	2	13	13	1					1	2	1	1		
30	Appendicitis	11	8	3			1	2		2	1	2				3			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	39	23	15		1	1	1			7	3	1	11	6	8	8	2	
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	31	20	8	2	1	2	2	1		3	3	2	1	7	6	4	2	
33	Nephritis	153	73	58	9	13					1	5	3	11	25	36	47	22	3
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	19	11	5	1	2			1		1	3	1		3	2	4	3	1
35	Puerperal infection	4		4							1	3							
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4		2		2					1	2	1						
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	6	4	2				1						2		1	1	1	
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	53	42	25	7	9	82	82	1										
39	Senility, old age	8	2	6														2	3
40	Suicide	20	13	6	1						2	3	2	2	6	5			3
41	Homicide	5	4		1		2	3			1		1						
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	46	31	10	5			1	3		3	4	5	4	4	8	6	6	2
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	71	41	24	4	2	3	3	4	1	3	7	7	1	7	7	6	12	9
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																		

Population (1940 Census), 197,318.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,176.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.0.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN TRENTON FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	1399	698	569	66	66	85	99	11	7	12	42	82	62	84	238	297	310	134	21		
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	1	1								1											
4	Whooping cough	1	1																			
5	Diphtheria							1														
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	75	42	17	10	6						9	14	8	6	14	14	4	3			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	7	3	1	1	1	3					2	1	1								
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	20	9	3	7	1	1	1				1	3	4	1	5	1	4				
10	Influenza	6	2	4			1	1								1	2	1	1			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	2	2												1							
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	181	95	78		8						3	9	12	18	40	45	43	9	2		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	13	2	11				1					1	1	2	5	2	1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	5	3	2										1				1				
18	Diabetes mellitus	41	13	28							1	2	1		1	7	18	9	1	1		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	4	4										1			3						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	28	14	13		1	2	3	2	2		4	1	1	1	3	5	4	2			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	1	3				1							1	1	1					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	106	38	55	6	7	1	1					2	3	7	20	36	25	8	4		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	13	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2						
24	Diseases of the heart	451	237	189	13	12	1	1	2	2	5	14	13	17	85	109	138	59	6	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	37	16	19	2									1	1	7	14	13	1	
26	Bronchitis	5	4	1										1	2	2				
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	49	22	18	6	3	10	11		1	4	1	4	7	6	5	9	1	1	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	22	10	11	1	1	2			1	2	1	3	7	7	3	2	1		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	16	7	4	3	2	10	10	1				1	2	1	1				
30	Appendicitis	8	7	1						2	1	2		1	1					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	28	15	12		1	1	1	1		5	2	1	6	4	7	2			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	21	17	3	1		1	1	1		2	2	1	4	5	3				
33	Nephritis	86	43	32	3	8					2	1	7	14	18	30	13	1		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	12	6	3	1	2			1	1	2	1		2	2	1	1	1		
35	Puerperal infection	2		2							2									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4		2		2				1	2	1								
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	5	4	1				1						1		1	1	1		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	53	23	19	5	6	53	53												
39	Senility, old age	4	1	3												1	3			
40	Suicide	11	5	5	1					1	2		2	4	2					
41	Homicide	5	4	1		2	3			1		1								
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	26	16	6	4		1	2		2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	2		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	47	26	16	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	5	7	3	8	5	3
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																			

Population (1940 Census), 124,697.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,399.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY FOR 1941, 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	
	ALL CAUSES	2121	1162	857	51	51	121	138	20	21	23	80	89	94	136	432	464	414	179	31	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1											1								
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	93	60	25	2	6					1	16	11	9	8	26	16	5	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	4	1	2	1						1						1					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	22	11	3	6	2						1	2	2	4	7	4	2				
10	Influenza	7	4	2		1							1			2	1	1	2			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever	7	2	4	1										1		2					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	7				2	2		2													
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	310	173	128	1	8						1	2	11	18	20	94	79	67	15	3	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	7	2	5											2	2	2	1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	1	2														1				
18	Diabetes mellitus	66	18	47	1							1			2	19	25	14		4		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	5	5										2	1	1	1						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	21	8	12		1					3	3	1	1	1		4	5	2			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	14	4	9		1	2	4	1		1			1	1	3		3				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	187	91	89	4	3								6	10	24	60	47	32	5		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	20	9	9	2	.....	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	
24	Diseases of the heart	634	376	236	13	9	1	1	3	2	7	13	22	45	118	156	176	74	16
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	18	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	5	4	.....
26	Bronchitis	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	103	48	45	6	4	19	22	1	1	1	1	4	5	7	18	12	14	15	2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	26	11	15	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	7	6	4	2	.....
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	8	4	2	2	.....	4	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	13	8	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	53	23	28	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	7	5	12	12	11	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	37	20	15	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	9	10	8	1	1
33	Nephritis	122	59	58	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	3	5	3	10	29	30	21	17	.....
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	21	13	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	3	.....
35	Puerperal infection	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	91	52	31	4	4	90	90	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility, old age	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
40	Suicide	37	26	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	2	10	6	8	1	.....
41	Homicide	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	64	45	17	2	.....	3	1	3	1	14	5	4	3	14	8	6	1	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	96	67	26	3	4	7	8	3	5	11	7	2	7	19	13	7	4	3
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Population (1940 Census), 217,077.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,121.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.8.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY FOR 1941, 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		
																					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	2169	1024	892	120	133	75	97	7	11	15	64	90	84	101	327	509	509	308	47	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1			1										1							
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever	2	1		1				1	1												
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria	1	1																			
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	72	31	14	14	13		1		1		14	9	10	5	13	13	6			1	
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	5	2	3								3			1		1					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	31	10	5	10	6	1	1	1			1	4	5	4	6	5	3		1		
10	Influenza	9	4	5								1				2	2		3		1	
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	9	5	4								1	2		3	2		1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	301	139	142	9	11					1	2	12	12	18	67	97	65	22	5		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	10	2	8								1	1	2		2	3	1				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1																	1	
18	Diabetes mellitus	54	21	31		2				1				1	9	26	13		4			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	2											1	1							
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	23	9	10	1	3	1	2	1		2	1	2	3		6	3	1	2			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	9	4	4		1		1					2		1	3	2					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	217	85	110	7	15	2	2				3	5	2	13	31	45	68	47	1		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	22	11	10	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	5	1	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	749	379	298	33	41	1	.....	1	.....	1	7	21	16	33	106	187	223	138	16
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	58	25	26	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	8	14	20	9
26	Bronchitis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	60	21	23	6	10	8	13	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	8	7	8	11	5
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	29	16	11	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	9	1	.....
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	14	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	33	13	15	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	35	19	12	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Nephritis	125	51	58	7	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	20	11	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal infection	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	10	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	56	25	19	7	5	51	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility, old age	27	13	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	24	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Homicide	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	66	47	13	5	1	1	1	.....	1	6	9	7	8	3	14	11	5	1	.....
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	74	40	27	4	3	6	10	1	2	1	7	5	2	2	4	11	17	10	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Population (1940 Census), 161,238.

Total Resident Deaths, 2,169.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 13.5.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	1404	724	640	20	20	62	74	12	6	20	39	56	40	72	222	274	353	199	37	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough	1		1			1	1													
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	43	27	11	2	3				1	5	12	3	4	4	5	9	3	2		
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	9	7	2											1	1	1	1			
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	14	9	1	2	2							1		1	6	4	1	1	1	
10	Influenza	7	4	3					1							2		1	2		
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles	1		1						1											
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	5	2	2	1		1	1	1						2		1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	195	85	106	1	3						5	7	5	17	37	55	47	20	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	8	3	5						1											
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2	1	1											3	1	1	1	1		
18	Diabetes mellitus	32	10	22								2	1		2	4	8	11	4		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	4	3	1											2	2	2				
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	23	11	12			2	4	3	1	1	1	2		2	6	1	1	1		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	2	2						1					1	1		1			
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	139	55	77	3	4							1	3	3	24	37	46	22	3	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5	2	3			1			2	1						1			
24	Diseases of the heart	454	243	200	7	4				2	5	10	13	11	73	91	150	85	14	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	37	20	16	1									2	1	4	10	16	4	
26	Bronchitis	4	1	3							1					1	1		1	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	37	21	16			5	7	2		1	1	1	1	4	7	9	4	1	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	8	6	2						1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5	1	4			2	3		1	1					1				
30	Appendicitis	7	3	4						1		2	1			1	2			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	19	12	7							1	1			5	6	6			
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	30	16	12		2	1	1		2	2	3	3	3	10	2	3	3		
33	Nephritis	98	50	46	1	1				2	1	2	2	5	11	18	34	17	6	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	17	10	6		1				1	1				5	3	3	4		
35	Puerperal infection	3		3						2	1									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	2		2						1	1									
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	1	1												1					
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	51	26	24	1		49	51												
39	Senility, old age	15	4	11													4	6	5	
40	Suicide	18	14	4							4		1	10	2	1				
41	Homicide	1		1						1										
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	42	36	6			1	1	5	6	3	1	7	5	8	5				
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	63	39	23	1		1	3	3	2	3	4	1	4	4	7	11	9	10	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																			

Population (1940 Census), 125,732.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,404.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.2.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY FOR 1941, 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		
																					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	554	302	227	10	15	28	31	2	3	7	10	24	16	25	81	128	131	88	8	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	13	8	3	1	1						1	4		1	3	2	2				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	1	2									2			1	1						
10	Influenza	3	2	1			1	1							1	1						
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3		2		1									2	1						
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	82	38	42	1	1		2			1	1	4	2	3	16	23	15	13	2		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3	1	2									1			1	1					
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2		2																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	19	9	9		1							1		1	1	6	9	1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1			1							1										
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	5	3	2							1					1	1	1	1			
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	2	2															2				
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	45	19	22	1	3						1		1		5	10	17	10	1		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4	1	2	1						1	1		1	1				
24	Diseases of the heart	192	121	66	2	3			1	1	2	7	8	29	53	55	32	4	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	11	7	4				1							3		7		
26	Bronchitis	1	1													1			
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	25	9	14		2	5	5	1		1		1	2	4	6	5		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	3											1		1			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	1	1					1	1										
30	Appendicitis	3	2	1										2					
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	4	3		1						1			2			1		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	14	7	7							2	1	1	4	3	3			
33	Nephritis	32	17	14		1							2	3	11	8	8		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	9	4	4		1			1		1			1	2		4		
35	Puerperal infection																		
36	Other diseases of 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, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	20	10	10				20	20										
39	Senility, old age	3	1	2													1	1	1
40	Suicide	8	5	3							3	1	1	2	1				
41	Homicide	1	1														1		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	16	14	2					1	4	4			1	2	2	2		
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	23	11	11	1		1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	5	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																		

Population (1940 Census), 37,706.

Total Resident Deaths, 554.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 14.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	3267	1757	1402	52	56	204	226	18	22	24	93	135	121	204	544	732	741	360	47	...
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1								1										
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough	1			1	1															
5	Diphtheria	1	1						1												
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	91	44	29	7	11				1	2	18	21	5	8	19	15	2			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	11	7	4			1	2				3	2	1	1	1	1				
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	26	17	6	2	1				1			1	1	3	8	7	4	1		
10	Influenza	20	8	12				1		1			1	1	2	4	5	4			
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	17	13	4					2	1	1	1	3		1	3	4	1			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	513	281	225	4	3			2	1	1	2	22	28	43	110	139	115	48	2	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	24	10	13		1		1	1			2	2	2	2	7	4	3			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3		3													1	1		1	
18	Diabetes mellitus	141	43	96	1	1				1		3	3	4	4	28	60	27	11		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	10	8	1	1								2	1	1	4	1	1			
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	51	21	27	1	2	3	4	3	1		4	4	5	3	6	8	11	2		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	8	6	1	1		1	2			1	2	1				1			1	
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	327	168	151	3	5							3	4	19	57	91	103	45	5	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	21	16	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	4	3			
24	Diseases of the heart	949	533	395	11	10	1	2	2	11	26	24	51	154	241	282	144	11
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	81	37	41	2	1		1	1			1		4	10	31	21	12
26	Bronchitis	5	3	2												2	1	1
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	127	55	65	2	5	21	25	1		6	5	5	21	18	25	18	3
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	31	20	10	1				2	1	2	5	2	2	8	5	3	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	13	9	4		9								1	1	1	1	
30	Appendicitis	20	11	8		1		9	5		1	1	4	2	1	3	2	1
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	54	31	23			1	1			2	3	5	5	13	15	6	4
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	62	35	24	2	1	1	1			1	3	3	3	16	17	13	4
33	Nephritis	181	82	95	1	3			3	2	8	3	4	13	30	40	52	22
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	43	36	6	1		1	1	2			2	1	3	5	9	10	10
35	Puerperal infection	2		2						1		1						
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	6		5		1					3	1	2					
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	7	1	6								2	2		2		1	
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	161	92	57	9	3	158	160	1									
39	Senility, old age	17	7	10											1	5	6	5
40	Suicide	62	46	14	1	1				1	7	4	7	14	12	13	4	
41	Homicide	7	4	2	1		2	2			1			2	2			
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	65	48	17			2	2	2	7	9	5	3	3	13	7	9	3
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	104	60	40	1	3	5	6	2	3	9	4	8	14	13	11	19	11
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	4	3	1				1						1	1	1		

Population (1940 Census), 309,353.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,267.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 10.6.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PASSAIC CITY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	615	341	250	15	9	32	38	3	6	8	24	18	23	52	133	137	113	50	10	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Plague .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Whooping cough	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	29	13	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Malaria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Syphilis	6	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Influenza	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Typhus fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	111	72	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	7	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Diabetes mellitus	27	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	13	7	5	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	67	31	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN PATERSON FOR 1941, ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abridged International List Number	CAUSE OF DEATH	All Deaths		White		Colored		Age Periods													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		90 and Over
	ALL CAUSES	1662	860	729	31	42	103	116	10	9	8	36	70	55	87	260	386	401	197	27	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria	1	1						1													
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	43	24	11	2	6					1	4	13	2	1	12	9	1				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3	2	1																		
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	14	8	4	2							1	1			5	4	2				
10	Influenza	13	6	7				1					1		1	1	2	2	3			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever		7	1									1		1	1	3					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	8	7						2													
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	241	120	110	2	3			1			2	11	11	18	47	68	57	25	1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	13	4	9				1	1			1	1	2		2	2	3				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	2		2																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	69	24	44	1							2	2	2	9	30	14	8				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	5	4	1									1	1	1	1						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	26	8	16		2	1	1	1			1	3	3	1	4	5	7				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	2	1		1			1														
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	171	89	76	1	5							2	2	12	23	47	53	29	3		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	17	13	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
24	Diseases of the heart	521	274	230	8	9	1	1	1	6	13	11	22	88	132	158	80	8	8	8
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	48	18	28	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	11	22	88	132	158	80	8	8	8
26	Bronchitis	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	11	22	88	132	158	80	8	8	8
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	80	31	44	1	4	14	16	1	3	2	3	12	12	16	14	1	1	1	1
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	12	9	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	10	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Appendicitis	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	21	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	25	20	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	7	2	2	2	2	2	2
33	Nephritis	91	36	51	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	15	23	28	9	2	2	2
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	21	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	3	3	3	3
35	Puerperal infection	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	2	2	2	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 organs of movement	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	74	45	20	6	3	73	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Senility, old age	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
40	Suicide	23	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	2	6	3	3	3	3	3
41	Homicide	2	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)	27	19	8	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	51	28	19	1	3	2	2	1	1	7	2	5	4	8	6	9	4	2	2
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Population (1940 Census), 139,656.

Total Resident Deaths, 1,662.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY FOR 1941, 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	
																					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	502	246	177	46	33	53	62	2	6	18	24	28	19	75	97	110	57	4	...	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough																				
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	16	7	3	4	2					2	4	2	3	4	1					
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	1			1								1								
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	10	6		3	1	1	1					1	1	4	1	1	1			
10	Influenza	11	6	4	1		1	3				1				2	1	4			
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles	1			1		1	1													
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases																				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	55	23	27	2	3		1			1	1	3	2	13	17	13	4			
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3		3												1	2				
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	15	4	10		1								1	6	7		1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	2	1		1			1							1						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	6	3	3			3	3								1	2				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	2	2			1	1							1	2					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	53	22	20	3	8							3	2	9	15	18	5	1		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3		3										1		2		
24	Diseases of the heart	129	74	47	3	5			3	4	5	5	20	24	39	28	1	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	7	5	1		1								4	2	1		
26	Bronchitis	1	1												1			
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	29	12	9	5	3	11	14		4			2	4	3	1	1	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	1	1		1						1		1			
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	5	4		1		3	3						1	1			
30	Appendicitis	4	2			2		3		1	1	1		1				
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	3		2		1							2	1				
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	8	5	2		1				2		3	1					2
33	Nephritis	34	13	13	6	2					4	1	3	11	9	6		
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	8	4	3	1					1	1	1		2	2	2		
35	Puerperal infection	1		1					1									
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1		1					1									
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	3	1	1	1							1			2			
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	31	18	8	4	1	31	31										
39	Senility, old age	1		1											1			
40	Suicide	5	4	1					1	2		1	1					
41	Homicide	2		1	1							1					1	
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	24	17	2	4	1		1	2	7	3	4	3	1	3			
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	22	10	8	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	6	1	1	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																	

Population (1940 Census), 42,274.

Total Resident Deaths, 502.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	778	399	355	13	11	35	43	5	8	9	17	35	32	56	119	155	191	93	15	
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																				
2	Plague																				
3	Scarlet fever																				
4	Whooping cough	1	1			1	1														
5	Diphtheria																				
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	23	12	8	2	1				3	1	1	3	1	2	7	4	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	1									1				1				
8	Malaria																				
9	Syphilis	9	5	2	1	1	1	1						1	3	2		2			
10	Influenza	1	1													1					
11	Smallpox																				
12	Measles																				
13	Typhus fever																				
14	Other infections or parasitic diseases	4	3	1							1				1	1	1				
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	101	40	58	2	1					1		4	4	10	20	31	24	6	1	
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	3		3					1					1	1						
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3		3											1				2		
18	Diabetes mellitus	36	7	29											2	5	14	11	4		
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	3	2	1												1					
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	18	11	7				2		1			3	1		4	4	2	1		
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	6	3	3		1	1			1			2		2						
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	72	35	36		1		1					1	3	5	10	13	23	14	2	

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	353	292	150	1	31	32	4	2	2	7	11	9	9	47	72	88	61	9
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever						1	1														
4	Whooping cough	1	1																			
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8	7	1							1		1			3	1	1	1			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis																					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	4	4								1	2					1					
10	Influenza	1		1																1		
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles																					
13	Typhus fever	1		1																		
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases																					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	36	18	18						1			1	1	1	8	11	4	7	1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	1		1																	1	
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout																					
18	Diabetes mellitus	12	4	8												4	2	6				
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism																					
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings																					
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	2	1	1																3		
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	45	26	19									1	1	3	5	13	19	3			

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	1	1			1	1									1		
24	Diseases of the heart	113	73	40					1		1	1	2	15	24	36	29		4
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	13	7	6										2	2	4	5		
26	Bronchitis	1		1											1				
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	15	6	9		7	7				1			1	1	2	3		
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	2	1		2	2										1		
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	3	3			3	3												
30	Appendicitis																		
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	4	4												2	1	1		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	8	7	1					1			1			3	2	1		
33	Nephritis	25	13	12			1				1	2		2	8	4	4		3
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	1											1					
35	Puerperal infection																		
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	1		1							1								
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement																		
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	12	5	6	1	12	12												
39	Senility, old age	1		1													1		
40	Suicide	2	1	1										1		1			
41	Homicide	1		1								1							
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	7	5	2				2	1					2	1				
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	22	10	12		1	2	2		3	1	1	2	3		2	5	1	
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																		

Population (1940 Census), 29,632.

Total Resident Deaths, 353.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 11.9.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN UNION COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
	ALL CAUSES	3192	1537	1372	137	126	166	179	15	23	31	90	159	136	203	569	093	682	360	52	....
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1									1										
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	118	50	34	15	16				1	4	24	22	19	7	22	11	5	3			
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	9	4	2	1	2					1	1	3		1	1	2					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	32	13	5	8	6	1	1					6	3	4	6	8	4				
10	Influenza	13	7	3	2	1	1	3	1				2	1		1	2	1	2			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1					1													
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	16	10	4	2					1		2	2			2	5	3	1			
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	525	223	273	13	16				1	2	3	16	21	50	133	138	114	46	1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	15	3	11	1						1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1			
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	3	1	2														2	1			
18	Diabetes mellitus	108	29	73	1	5				1		1	2	2	6	24	33	29	10			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	7	6	1									1	1	3	1	1					
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	40	18	20	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	3	4	5	8	6				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	6	5	1			1	1							1		4					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	248	111	126	3	8	1	1				1	1	8	8	50	62	71	45	1		

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	24	14	9	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	.....
24	Diseases of the heart	1012	534	412	33	33	1	1	4	3	13	32	38	55	170	252	264	154	25
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	80	31	46	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	6	13	28	21	6
26	Bronchitis	8	5	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	136	64	57	9	6	16	18	1	.....	.....	1	10	4	4	20	23	30	2
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	27	15	10	1	1	2	2	1	2	.....	4	1	1	9	4	1	20	5
29	Diarrhea and enteritis	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Appendicitis	29	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	60	29	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	66	45	14	5	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	8	12	18	14	3
33	Nephritis	173	82	71	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	31	19	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Puerperal infection	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	133	63	53	11	6	129	131	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Senility, old age	17	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Suicide	41	27	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	4	7	10	7	3	6
41	Homicide	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	63	40	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	122	71	41	9	1	5	7	3	3	4	10	13	5	7	22	18	15	12
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified	5	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Population (1940 Census), 328,344.

Total Resident Deaths, 3,192.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 9.7.

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN ELIZABETH FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	1122	574	478	35	35	56	64	8	7	10	33	69	52	71	204	253	234	108	9
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1									1										
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	47	22	15	6	4				2		7	13	10	1	6	5	3				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	4	3	1								1			1	1	1					
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis	13	7	2	1	3							4	1	2	1	3	2				
10	Influenza	7	4	2	1			1	1					1			1	1	2			
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1						1												
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infections or parasitic diseases	4	4									1	1				1					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	168	80	84	2	2				1	1	2	5	6	16	38	44	40	14	1		
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	7		6	1									2	1	1		1	1	1		
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1																		
18	Diabetes mellitus	34	13	21								1	1		1	9	13	8	1			
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	4	4												1	3						
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	16	8	8					1			3	2	2			4	4				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	2	2				1	1								1						
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	87	39	46		2									1	21	26	23	16			

TABULATION OF DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY FOR 1941, 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
			ALL CAUSES	628	338	281	6	3	23	29	2	4	7	15	21	18	27	90	147	139	113	16
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers																					
2	Plague																					
3	Scarlet fever																					
4	Whooping cough																					
5	Diphtheria																					
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	26	16	7	2	1		1		1		6	4	1	2	3	4	4				
7	All other forms of tuberculosis	3		3						2			1									
8	Malaria																					
9	Syphilis																					
10	Influenza	8	5	3			1	1					1	1	2		1	1			1	
11	Smallpox																					
12	Measles	1		1				1														
13	Typhus fever																					
14	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	1	2											2		1					
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	71	39	32							1		1	4	1	17	17	19	11			
16	Nonmalignant tumors or tumors of unspecified nature	2		2									1									
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1		1												1						
18	Diabetes mellitus	27	6	21																	1	
19	Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1										1		1	3	14	5	3		1	
20	Avitaminoses, other general diseases, diseases of the blood, and chronic poisonings	13	6	7			2	2				1	2	1	1	1	3	2				
21	Meningitis (nonmeningococcal) and diseases of the spinal cord	4	2	2						1					1		2					
22	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	50	18	31		1									1	1	4	13	22		9	

23	Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	7	4	3						2	1	1	1	1	1	1				
24	Diseases of the heart	212	128	81	2	1				1		2	1	9	31	56	48	54	10	
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	10	9												3	3	12	1	
26	Bronchitis	1	1																	
27	Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	29	14	15			5	6					2		7	2	3	8	1	
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	3												1	2				
29	Diarrhea and enteritis																			
30	Appendicitis	4	2	2					2							1	1			
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	8	6	2								1	1	1	3	2		1		
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	9	6	3				1				1	1		1	4	2			
33	Nephritis	49	24	25						1			3	11	13	13	13	7	1	
34	Other diseases of the urinary and genital systems	4	3	1												3	1			
35	Puerperal infection	1		1								1								
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium																			
37	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of movement																			
38	Congenital malformations and debility, premature birth, and diseases peculiar to the first year of life	15	7	8			15	15												
39	Senility, old age	2	2																2	
40	Suicide	5	3	2						1			1	1				2		
41	Homicide	2	1		1								1					1		
42	Automobile accidents (all motor-driven road vehicles)	20	13	6	1		2		1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	5			
43	Other violent or accidental deaths (suicide, homicide, and automobile accidents excepted)	28	17	11			1		1	2	4	1	1	2	4	6	4	2		
44	Causes of death ill-defined, unknown, or unspecified																			

Population (1940 Census), 50,181.

Total Resident Deaths, 628.

Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.5.

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