

Annual Report

of the

Department of Health

Ofice

The City of New York

for the...

Years 1910-1911









REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OF

THE CITY OF NEW YORK



FOR THE

YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

NEW YORK CITY 1912 THE J. W. PRATT CO., 52-58 Duane Street, New York City.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Commissioner of Health and President of the Board, ERNST J. LEDERLE, PH. D.

Health Officer of the Port, ALVAH H. DOTY, M D.

Police Commissioner,

WILLIAM F. BAKE	ER	 	To October 20, 1910.	
JAMES C. CROPS	SEY	 	October 20, 1910, to May 23, 19	911.
RHINELANDER V	VALDO	 	Since May 23, 1911.	

General Medical Officer of the Department, HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.

Secretary,
EUGENE W. SCHEFFER.

Secretary to the Commissioner, CURTIS E. LAKEMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Sanitary Bureau.

WALTER BENSEL, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

ALONZO BLAUVELT, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Manhattan.

TRAVERSE R. MAXFIELD, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Brooklyn.

MARION B. McMILLAN, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, The Bronx.

JOHN H. BARRY, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Qucens.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Richmond.

JOHN S. BILLINGS, JR., M. D., Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases.

RUSSELL RAYNOR, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

S. JOSEPHINE BAKER, M. D., Director of Child Hygiene.

Bureau of Records.

WILLIAM H. GUILFOY, M. D., Registrar of Records.

CHARLES J. BURKE, M. D.,
Assistant Registrar of Records, Manhattan.

SYLVESTER J. BYRNE, M. D.,
Assistant Registrar of Records, Brooklyn.

ARTHUR J. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Assistant Registrar of Records, The Bronx.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Assistant Registrar of Records, Queens.

J. WALTER WOOD, M. D.,
Assistant Registrar of Records, Richmond.

ROBERT J. WILSON, M. D., Superintendent of Hospitals.

WILLIAM H. PARK, M. D., Director of Laboratories.

JAMES McC. MILLER, Chief Clerk.

HONORARY AND CONSULTING OFFICERS.

Medical Advisory Board.

JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
FRANCIS P. KINNICUTT, M. D.
A. ALEXANDER SMITH, M. D.
L. EMMET HOLT, M. D.
GLENWORTH R. BUTLER, M. D.

D. WILLIAM M. POLK, M. D.
T, M. D. T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M. D.
ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D.
JOHN WINTERS BRANNAN, M. D.
CR, M. D. JOHN A. McCORKLE, M. D.
WALTER B. JAMES, M. D.

Consultants.

CLARENCE F. CHANDLER, PH. D. . Consulting Sanitarian.

CLARENCE C. RICE, M. D. . . . Consulting Laryngologist.

GEORGE HENRY FOX, M. D. . . Consulting Dermatologist.

ROGER S. TRACY Consulting Statistician.

DANIEL DRAPER, PH. D. . . . Consulting Meteorologist.

STEVENSON TOWLE Consulting Engineer.

ARTHUR B. DUEL, M. D. . . . Consulting Otologist.

SIMON FLEXNER, M. D. . . . Consulting Pathologist.

MEDICAL BOARD OF THE WILLARD PARKER AND RIVERSIDE HOSPITALS.

JOHN WINTERS BRANNAN, M. D., President. HENRY W. BERG, M. D., Secretary.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Commissioner of Health.

The General Medical Officer.

The Sanitary Superintendent.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hospital for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Consulting Physicians to the Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals. JOHN WINTERS BRANNAN, M. D. WILLIAM P. NORTHRUP, M. D. ALBERT T. SWAN, M. D.

> Consulting Pathologist. SIMON FLEXNER, M. D.

Consulting Otologist, ARTHUR B. DUEL, M. D.

Attending Physicians to the Willard Parker Hospital.

HENRY W. BERG, M. D. JOSEPH E. WINTERS, M. D. ALFRED F. HESS, M. D. LOUIS FISCHER, M. D.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

MATTHIAS NICOLL, JR., M. D.

JOHN H. HUDDLESTON, M. D.

RUFUS P. COLE, M. D.

ROYAL S. HAYNES, M. D.

Attending Gynecologist,

Attending Otologist, WILLIAM E. STUDDIFORD, M. D. PHILIP D. KERRISON, M. D.

Attending Surgeon,

Laryngologist and Intubator, THOMAS ALLISON SMITH, M. D. HENRY L. LYNAH, M. D.

> Bacteriologist, WILLIAM H. PARK, M. D.

Attending Physicians to the Riverside Hospital.

S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF, M. D. IOHN H. HUDDLESTON, M. D. WILLIAM JOSEPH PULLEY, M. D. BERTRAM H. WATERS, M. D.

ASSISTANT ATTENDING PHYSICIANS TO THE WILLARD PARKER HOSPITAL.

FREDERICK H. BARTLETT, M. D. B. RAYMOND HOOBLER, M. D. ELI LONG, M. D. PHILIP VAN INGEN, M. D. JAMES F. NAGEL, M. D. ROYAL S. HAYNES, M. D. (Resigned. Appointed Attending Phy- GEORGE B. WALLACE, M. D. sician June 20, 1911.) GODFREY R. PISEK, M. D.

OSCAR M. SCHLOSS, M. D. JEROME S. LEOPOLD, M. D. JESSE GODFREY M. BULLOWA, M.D. HENRY S. SATTERLEE, M. D. ARTHUR W. BINGHAM, M. D. FRANK S. FIELDER, M. D. WILLIAM SHANNON, M. D. STANLEY BRADY, M. D.

Assistant Attending Laryngologist, Riverside Hospital, ARTHUR J. HUEY, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK, CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS.

New York, August 30, 1912.

To His Honor

The Mayor of the City of New York.

SIR: On behalf of the Board of Health I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by Section 1168 of the Charter of the City of New York, a report of all the operations of the Department of Health of the City of New York during the years 1910 and 1911. Certain changes have been made in the form of this report as compared with those of previous years in order to effect condensed statement of the work accomplished, economy in printing, and uniformity with other departmental reports.

Very respectfully,

ERNST J. LEDERLE, PH. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

The expansion in the scope and activities of the Department of Health which has been a notable feature of the general development of the nunicipal administration since the formation of the Greater City of New York has continued during the past two years. At the beginning of 1902 the number of employees in the department was approximately 1,000, and the total appropriation for that year was \$1,294,371.11. At the end of 1910 there were 2,466 employees, and at the end of 1911 2,427 employees. The total financial resources of the department were \$3,122,894.18 in 1910 and \$3,874,524.50 in 1911.

REDUCTION OF THE DEATH RATE.

The period under review has seen the establishment of two successive low records in the death rate of New York City, namely, 15.98 per thousand of the population for the year 1910 and 15.18 for the year 1911. A remarkable and continuous decrease in the death rate of the city has accompanied the development of our system of public sanitation. In 1866, the year in which the department was organized, the death rate of New York City was 36.31 per thousand. For the first ten years thereafter it averaged 26.61 per thousand. The figure fell continuously during succeeding decennia, reaching the rate of 18.84 for the ten-year period from 1899 to 1908, and falling to 16.00 for the year 1909. Comparing the death rate of 1910 with that of the first decennium under the organization of the Department of Health, we find a decrease of about 40 per cent., or a decrease of over 50 per cent. if the first and last years of this period are compared.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

In order fairly to compare the health of New York City at the present time with conditions which obtained fifty years ago we are compelled to use the mortality figures of the constituent boroughs where vital statistics have been most carefully kept, namely, those portions of the present city comprised in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx (the former City of New York) and the Borough of Brooklyn (former City of Brooklyn). If the death rate for this area is tabulated for each year since 1868 it will be seen that there has been a steady fall from 27.90 in 1868 to 16.10 in 1910. If the data be examined more closely, it will be seen that this decrease was limited to deaths from certain diseases and in certain age groups. An enormous reduction in mortality has taken place in all age groups below forty-five, while there has not only been a decline but an actual increase in the mortality at all ages over forty-five.

If for the same period and the same area we tabulate the death rates from principal causes, it is found that there has been a decided reduction in the mortality from smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and pulmonary tuberculosis, while there has been but little change in the mortality from measles, scarlet fever, bronchitis, and a well-marked increase of mortality from pneumonia, cancer, Bright's disease and heart disease.

SUCCESS OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Without exception, therefore, the diseases in which a reduction of mortality has been effected belong to the class of infectious diseases, while of those diseases in which

there has been an increase in the mortality only one, pneumonia, belongs to that group, and as to this, a large part of the increase is only apparent, due to a change in the designation of deaths formerly ascribed to bronchitis.

These facts are doubly significant. In the first place they show in an unmistakable manner the success of public sanitary administration which has heretofore directed its efforts almost entirely against infectious diseases. They also point with equal clearness toward the field in which public hygiene must expect its greatest triumphs in the future, namely, the reduction of mortality from the diseases of middle and old age.

Generally speaking, a study of the vital statistics of New York or any community can hardly fail to indicate the enormous advances achieved by sanitary science in the past fifty years. Since the full benefits of the methods and practice of sanitary science are available to any intelligent and well-organized community which will make the necessary expenditures, it may be truly said that within certain limits public health is purchasable.

ORGANIZATION.

During 1910 certain changes in the organization of the Department were deemed advisable. The Sanitary Bureau was previously organized in several divisions, each of which, under a centralized plan of control, exercised authority throughout the entire city. While it was believed that this form of organization made for efficiency, it was found on careful consideration to be of doubtful legality in view of Charter provisions assigning an assistant sanitary superintendent to each borough to have charge there of the routine work of the Department. Accordingly the organization of the Saniary Bureau was modified and the assistant sanitary superintendents have resumed functions more strictly in accordance with the Charter, and now supervise each in his respective borough the contagious disease and general inspection work of the Department. The position and functions of the assistant sanitary superintendents, the assistant registrars of records and the assistant chief clerks in the several boroughs have been more carefully defined so that these officers have full charge of the work and of the employees in their respective bureaus in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter.

The contagious disease hospitals, consisting of three large groups of institutions in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, constitute a distinct and coherent branch of the service of the Department, facing both the problems of general hospital administration and the peculiar requirements for the proper segregation and treatment of contagious diseases. In recent years the hospital plant has grown materially. It was therefore deemed advisable to give to the Division of Hospitals in effect the rank of a bureau of the Department and the Superintendent of Hospitals now reports directly to the Board of Health through the Commissioner, the work of the hospitals being also subject to the constant advisory oversight of the General Medical Officer.

In like manner the work of the Bacteriological Laboratories having grown of late years into a highly specialized division charged with research into the nature of infectious diseases, the perfection of methods of treatment and the manufacture of antitoxin, sera and vaccines for the cure of these diseases, this division also was assigned the standing of an independent bureau under the supervision of a Director of Laboratories reporting directly to the Commissioner.

EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE PRINCIPLES.

The policy of appointing departmental employees in strict numerical order from the Civil Service lists was not at first applied specifically to the Department of Health; nevertheless, out of several hundred appointments made during the year 1910, less

than half a dozen cases occurred in which the first person on the list who was willing to accept the position was not appointed. In nearly all of the cases in which an exception was made, the reason was that some employee already in the service might either be retained or promoted.

On November 1, 1910, the Board of Health requested the Civil Service Commission to place in the competitive class fifteen positions previously in the non-competitive class. The approval of this request by the Municipal Civil Service Commission affected 236 individuals attached principally to the hospital service, including 44 drivers, 37 hospital clerks, 94 laborers, 21 firemen, 11 stationary engineers and other similar positions. The non-competitive class now includes practically only those hospital employees who are compelled to come into direct contact with the patients, which positions the Department must always be able to fill at a moment's notice.

Much attention has been directed toward the development of plans for the orderly advancement of employees in the service on the basis of efficiency only. Early in 1910 a committee was formed consisting of the chief executive officers of the several bureaus to advise the Commissioner on matters relating to salaries, promotions and discipline. This committee passes on all applications for increases of salary and on the selection of employees for advancement within civil service grades. In this and other ways, effort has been made to eliminate favoritism and improper influence in making promotions within the Department.

USE OF SUMMONSES.

In November, 1910, the practice of applying for a warrant for the arrest of persons who had violated the Sanitary Code was discontinued, and the Magistrate was requested instead to issue a summons for the defendant to appear. This change was made applicable to those cases in which the defendant had a store, or other place of business, or could be satisfactorily identified, and where there was no reason to suspect that he would not respond to the summons. Persons holding identification cards issued by the Police Department, pursuant to Chapter 659 of the Laws of 1910, were also to be proceeded against by summons instead of by arrest.

OFFAL CONTRACT.

An important economy was effected in the reletting of the contract for the removal of offal and night-soil. On February 11, 1910, this contract was awarded for a period of five years to the lowest bidder, the Products Manufacturing Company, at an annual rate of \$50,000 a year, representing a saving to the city of \$19,880 annually over the former contract rate of \$69,880.

Publications.

On January 1, 1911, the Department began the publication of the Monthly Bulletin and has since revised the form of its Weekly Report. Standard forms of publication of papers by officers of the Department and of reprints of similar papers from medical journals are being devised.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

In 1911 an office was established near the main entrance of the Department building for the more convenient and expeditious handling of the great number of citizens who call at the Department to make complaints, to file applications for permits and to seek information regarding various branches of the work.

FILING OFFICE.

Commencing in 1911 an improved plan of filing correspondence in one central office in the headquarters building was put in force. This plan has been gradually extended and is intended eventually to include the correspondence, reports and other papers of practically all divisions and offices.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The greater part of the routine work of general administration, comprising correspondence, keeping and filing records of Board action, and the issue of permits, notices and orders, together with the many details in connection with accounts and supplies in the Office of the Chief Clerk, comes under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Board of Health, whose office constitutes in effect a Bureau of General Administration. The following pages contain a summary statement of the work performed in the office of the Secretary, including the work done under the immediate direction of the Chief Clerk and the Law Clerk, and tables showing the financial resources of the Department:

Searches Made and Transcripts Issued of the Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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T	4	Ц	U	۰

	Manhattan.	Brooklyn.	The Bronx.	Queens.	Richmond.	New York City.
Applications for Searches Transcripts signed Births and authenti- Marriages.		16,964 3,005 2,054	3.949 257 75	1,828 216 101	610 124 38	52,04I 8,2II 5,235
cated	20,987 4,338	13,747 2,688	4,170 93	2,083 52	57 I 24	41,558 7, 19 5
answeredFees received	5,113 \$15,044 60	2,02I \$8,525 70	\$1,656 70	\$956 40	168 \$298 40	8,140 \$26,481 80

1911.

	Manhattan.	Brooklyn.	The Bronx.	Queens.	Richmond.	New York City.
Application for Searches	30,224	19,890	4,041	1,949	672	56,776
Transcripts signed) Births	4,749	3,040	341	176	95	8,401
and authenti- Marriages .	3,176	1,805	73	63	51	5,168
cated Deaths	22,526	14,279	4,200	2,576	617	44,198
Not Found Certificates issued	4,673	2,421	163	107	42	7,406
Communications received and						
answered	4,207	2,035	303	568	150	7,263
Fees received	\$15,381 95	\$8,580 80	\$1,757 90	\$1,098 00	\$320 60	\$27,139 25

ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON REPORTS, COMMUNICATIONS, PERMITS, NOTICES AND ORDERS.

	1910.	1911.
Special reports and communications submitted to the Board of		
Health for action	760	949
Premises declared a public nuisance	128	317
Premises ordered vacated	203	314
Lodging-house permits granted	140	96
Cow permits granted	101	73
Miscellaneous permits granted	9,395	9,848
Permits denied	3,703	2,735
Permits revoked	7,486	5,676
Board orders extended or modified	151	45
Extension or modification of Board orders denied	503	172
Delayed and imperfect certificates of births, marriages and deaths		
approved and ordered filed	3,114	73
Corrected certificates of births, marriages and deaths approved		
and ordered filed	888	1,050

Contracts.

In 1910 93 contracts for supplies were made at a total cost of \$439,701.94; 20 contracts for building construction, building materials, and architect's services were made at a cost of \$122,124.29. During the year many items which had previously been purchased on open market orders were included under contract purchase, namely, horseshoeing, guinea pigs and rabbits, green groceries and fruits, textiles, furniture, wagons, etc.

In 1911 127 contracts for supplies were made at a total cost of \$493,013.39; 18 contracts for building construction and building materials were made at a cost of \$340,624.40.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The following schedule shows the new buildings and permanent improvements to existing plant for which contracts were let during the two years under review in this report:

. 1910.		
Description and Location.	Cost.	
Foundation for two pavilions at Riverside Hospital	\$15,955	00
Lighting fixtures for Brooklyn Office Building		
Erection of two pavilions at Riverside Hospital	76,700	00
Steam heating for antitoxin stable at Otisville, N. Y		00
Installation dynamo and electric plant at Otisville, N. Y	5,949	00
Total	\$103,332	00
1911.		
Description and Location.	Cost.	
Erection of a measles pavilion at Willard Parker Hospitals	\$222,950	00
Extension to boiler house at Riverside Hospital	35,164	00
Installation of boilers and pipe tunnel at Riverside Hospital		00
Lighting fixtures for two pavilions at Riverside Hospital		
Partitions for two pavilions at Riverside Hospital		
Painting two pavilions at Riverside Hospital	645 (
Installation of fire-alarms and equipments—all hospitals		
Installation of heating systems at Otisville	2,246 (00

STATEMENT SHOWING SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY PRODUCTS.

Total......\$317,004 94

ANTITOXIN.

	1910.		1911.		
Stock and ledger accounts at beginning of year	\$35,753	99	\$26,909	57	
tory		13	212,412	o8	
Less antitoxin to replace old stock	\$307,614 . 11,723		\$239,321 12,678		
		 \$295,890 6		 \$226,643 o	0
Free distribution			\$172,677		
Cash			22,544 1,673		
On sale with agents and ledger accounts			28,053		
Stock on hand			1,694		
		\$295,890 6	i2	\$226,643 0	0

PREVENTIVE HYDROPHOBIA TREATMENTS.

		PREVENTIVE HYDRO	PHOBIA ?	TREATMENTS.		
		g at beginning of year eported during year			\$11,434 00	
			\$25,022	00	\$24,639 00	- 0
Cash	receipts	during year			13,165 00	
Amo	unt owin	g at end of year	\$14,041	00	\$11,474 00	
			RUS.			
		dger accounts at beginning				
		ine virus from laboratory.	\$2,220		\$2,610 44	
vaiu	e or vacc	me virus from laboratory	34,072	30	33,776 45	-
			\$36.892	39	\$36,386 89	
Less	virus to	replace old stock			4,234 35	
_				\$30,608 64		\$32,152 54
		ion			\$12,804 90	
		ments	11,243		10,299 76	
		gentsagents and ledger accounts	4,581 1,645		4,010 21 4,618 52	
		d	239		419 15	
Dioci	. 011 11411	ш		\$30,608_64		
				φ30,000 04		\$32,152 54
		CORPORATE STOCK ISSUED FO	R PERM	ANENT IMPRO	VEMENTS.	
		ığ	10.			
Code	C.D.H.	18—June 3—Erection of r	neasles	pavilion, foo	t of East	\$200,000 00
"	C.D.H.	7R—June 3—Construction of grounds by Depart	of build	ings and imp	rovements	40,000 00
Г	otal. 101	0			-	\$240,000 00
) I I.			7-70,-00
Code	C.D.H.	3A—Construction of new bo	iler hou	ise and tunne	l system at	A
"	C.D.H.	Riverside Hospital 3B—Construction of dormin	ory for	female help	at River-	\$90,000 00
"	C.D.H.	side Hospital 3C—Construction of extens	ion to	 nurses' home	at River-	90,000 00
"		side Hospital				65,000 00
"	C.D.H.	3D—Construction of two conpatients at Riverside		avilions for ti	iberculosis	
66	0 D TT	patiting at Itiverside	Hospita			110,000 00
	C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a cond	rete pa	1 vilion for ver	nereal dis-	110,000 00
"	C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp	rete par ospital. rovemen	lvilion for ven	nereal dis-	55,000 00
"		3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furn	rete parospital. rovementerside H	lvilion for ver vilion for ver it of roads Hospital nd equipmen	on North	55,000 00
	C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furn new concrete pavilion 5A—Kingston Avenue Hos	crete parospital. rovementerside Haliture and Repital—C	lvilion for versit of roads Hospital nd equipmen iverside Hose Construction	on North t for two pital	55,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00
46	C.D.H. C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furnew concrete pavilion 5A—Kingston Avenue Hosbuilding	crete parospital. rovementerside Haiture and Repital—C	1vilion for venue of roads Hospital nd equipmen iverside Hose Construction	on North t for two pital of kitchen	55,000 00
u	C.D.H. C.D.H. C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furr new concrete pavilion 5A—Kingston Avenue Hosbuilding 5B—Kingston Avenue Holines, etc	orete parospital. rovementerside Haiture and Repital—Conspital—Con	1vilion for versit of roads It of road	on North t for two pital of kitchen of sewer	55,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00
66 66	C.D.H. C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furr new concrete pavilion 5A—Kingston Avenue Hosbuilding	rete parospital. rovementerside Haiture and Repital—Cons	ovilion for versit of roads Iospital In equipment iverside Hose Construction —Additional	on North t for two pital of kitchen of sewer	55,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00 75,000 00
u	C.D.H. C.D.H. C.D.H.	3E—Construction of a condeases at Riverside H 3F—Construction and imp Brother Island—Rive 3G—Lighting fixtures, furr new concrete pavilion 5A—Kingston Avenue Hosbuilding	rete parospital. rovementerside Haiture and at Repital—Conspital—C	ovilion for venue of roads Hospital In equipmen iverside Hos Construction Construction —Additional	on North t for two pital of kitchen of sewer water sup-	55,000 00 5,000 00 15,000 00 75,000 00 25,000 00

Code	C.D.H.	18—Erection of measles pavilion, foot of East 16th street, Borough of Manhattan	\$60,000 00
66	C.D.H.	19A—Construction of an underground tunnel at Willard Parker and Reception Hospitals	35,000 00
"	C.D.H.	24—Construction of a hospital for contagious diseases, Borough of The Bronx	125,000 00
"	C.D.H.	25—Construction of a hospital for contagious diseases, Borough of Queens	125,000 00
т	otal. 10	- \$	1.000.000 00

Statement Showing the Total Financial Resources of the Department During the Period from 1902 to 1911.

Year.	Appropriation.	Bond Issue.	Sales of Laboratory Products.	Care and Maintenance of Immigrants.	Total.
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1910	2,747,723 00	\$242,662 50 230,600 00 429,458 00 422,397 88 576,257 50 409,446 08 191,500 00 554,275 00 316,436 25 1,036,025 00	\$32,048 13 21,432 91 28,353 61 32,368 32 25,638 08 34,964 04 37,581 03 43,491 16 62,470 24 46,009 60	\$35,272 00 33,726 00 24,256 00 47,546 00 86,580 00 96,562 00 60,570 00 56,090 00 146 00 7,548 00	\$1,294,374 11 1,320,150 39 1,591,459 09 1,761,703 68 2,032,872 24 2,388,791 78 2,569,500 53 3,138,715 41 3,126,775 49 3,913,082 10

Department of Health. Comparative Table of Appropriations and Expenditures, 1910 and 1911.

1.00	Approp	Appropriation.	Ex	Expenditures, 1910.	0,	Ex	Expenditures, 1911.	I;
Title.	1910.	1911.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.	Salaries.	Supplies.	Total.
General Administration: Office of the Commissioner	\$20,190 00 34,969 00 12,580 00 65,198 27	\$18,736 00 38,500 50 7,650 00 72,726 00	\$17,453 98 13,034 39 10,154 92 46,481 97	\$1,082 97 21,929 03 858 76 17,096 66	\$18,536 95 34,963 42 11,013 68 63,578 63	\$18,030 00 14,804 17 7,400 00 56,659 94	702 16 23,573 00 249 67 15,506 73	18,732 16 38,377 17 7,649 67 72,166 67
Administration and Inspection: Bureau of Records. Division of Chief Clerk. Inflath Hygnene. Inflaths Milk Stations. Contagious Diseases. Contagious Diseases.	64,710 00 150,769 98 350,145 00 354,579 12 365,085 00	66,710 00 156,683 28 345,040 00 39,600 00 326,910 72 340,543 00	62,498 22 93,701 95 338,712 55 	2,151 83 39,507 70 4,540 85 114,044 61 *36,441 18	64,650 05 133,209 65 343,253 40 351,641 04 350,649 16	62,075 53 111,023 47 336,013 33 20,575 20 226,687 88 299,661 04	2,695 76 40,178 20 4,836 66 7,592 52 94,314 90 *44,803 71	64,771 29 151,201 67 340,849 99 28,167 72 321,002 78 344,464 75
Food Inspection " Food Inspection " Milk Inspection, City and Country. " Sanitary Police.	146,310 00 45,755 00 124,750 00 103,800 00	133,925 00 48,190 00 122,185 00 103,750 00	136,263 14 43,354 68 86,365 45 101,287 49	8,328 60 1,059 50 36,970 89	144,591 74 44,314 18 123,336 34 101,287 49	42,541 39 42,541 39 86,267 79 103,142 52	7,363 51 1,311 04 33,783 21	129,100 93 43,852 43 120,051 00 103,142 52
Laboratories: Research and Vaccine. Chemical. Drug.	102,070 22 14,940 00 34,375 00	143,084 90 14,965 00 37,700 00	66,669 92 12,383 69 8,066 76	32,188 67 1,991 56 *1,601 67	98,858 59 14,375 25 9,668 43	93,791 44 11,937 91 7,799 20	46,692 88 2,073 56 *1,669 35	140,484 32 14,011 47 9,468 55
Hospitals: Willard Parker and Reception Willard Clinics for Contagious Eye Diseases. Riverside Kingston Avenue Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Otisville	208,015 46 35,230 00 243,178 68 201,988 33 183,450 16	31,735 28 240,876 71 188,131 58 221,557 80	28,077 35 106,294 52 107,962 86 68,071 92	*93,349 33 *5,790 89 *135,169 19 *94,028 85 **138,661 65	33,868 24 241,463 71 201,991 71 206,733 57	26,461 33 109,927 50 106,595 33 76,848 48	*88,768 66 *5,168 06 *117,006 69 *77,282 87 *145,184 87	207,910 41 31,629 39 226,934 19 183,878 20 222,033 35
Totals	\$2,862,089 22	\$2,862,089 22 \$2,910,490 90	\$2,019,571 56	\$786,794 39	\$2,806,365 95	\$2,059,122 62	\$760,758 01	\$2,819,880 63

* Transferred from Drug Laboratory.

LEGAL WORK.

Certain features of the legal work performed, as usual, by the Corporation Counsel in behalf of the Department of Health are of such interest as to deserve special mention.

Civil Actions.

The important civil actions against physicians and midwives for failure to report births, which actions were instituted in 1910 in larger numbers than for many years, are summarized in the section of this report relating to the Bureau of Records.

In 1910 four actions were instituted against physicians for issuing false birth certificates in violation of Section 162 of the Sanitary Code. Two of the physicians were forced to pay the full penalty of \$50, one paid a penalty of \$25 and one a penalty of \$17.

During 1911 18 such cases were prosecuted, and of this number 13 defendants paid fines ranging from the minimum penalty of \$10 to the maximum of \$50.

In 1910 two complaints were received implicating two undertakers and two cemetery keepers in violation of Section 167 of the Sanitary Code in that the said persons buried or caused to be buried the dead bodies of human beings without first receiving a permit therefor from the Department of Health. Investigation having shown that the defendants were actuated by no criminal motive, a civil prosecution was instituted and the defendants were forced to pay a fine for their neglect and failure to comply with the code.

In 1910 several actions in conversion were instituted to compel the payment of moneys due the Department of Health for laboratory products disposed of by various individuals who had failed to reimburse the Department. These actions were successful and the defendants were compelled to pay the full amount of their indebtedness.

As may be seen from the accompanying table, the total amount of penalties collected during the year 1911 was far in excess of that of any year since consolidation.

Notices and Orders Referred to the Assistant Corporation Counsel for Civil Action.

CITY OF NEW YORK.		
Nations and Onders Descined	1910.	1911.
Notices and Orders Received—		
Pending at beginning of year	1,191 16,592	1,101
Received and counsels notices sent	10,592	
Total	17,783	14,684
Disposition—		
Complied with before suit	16,657	13,583
Suit begun	25	29
struction by Department of Health.	1,101	1,072
Total violations	17,783	14,684
Civil Actions Brought by the Assistant Corporate	ion Counsel.	
CITY OF NEW YORK.		
	1910.	1911.
Actions Begun—		
Civil actions pending at beginning of year	27	29
Civil actions begun to recover penalties on violations	24	29
Other civil actions begun	61	291
Judgments vacated	14	15
Total suits	126	364

Civil Actions Brought by the Assistant Corporation Counsel-Continued.

Disposition—	1910.		1911.
Discontinued, compliance secured	8 8		305
Judgments recovered	7		II
Appealed	2	•	3
Pending at end of year	29		45
Total suits	126		364
Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil			
actions and paid to Secretary of Board	\$502 41		\$3,257 00
Amount of claims collected before and after suit for anti-			
toxin and virus and paid to Secretary of Board	\$152 51		

Criminal Actions.

The nefarious practice of selling spirituous liquors containing wood alcohol was the subject of an investigation by the Department of Health in 1910 and resulted in the conviction of five persons in the Court of Special Sessions, Borough of Manhattan, for violation of Section 68, subdivision (h) of the Sanitary Code. These cases are more fully described elsewhere in this report.

In these cases, and in the ordinary prosecutions which have for their purpose the stamping out of adulterations of foods, drugs, medicines, etc., and preventing and abating other serious nuisances which affect the health and welfare of the community, the courts have co-operated with the Department and have imposed the maximum penalty in many instances. The results obtained during the last two years have been very gratifying. It will be seen from the accompanying table that in 1911 three hundred and twenty-three (323) defendants were fined, and the total amount of fines imposed was \$13,170, representing an average fine of over \$40. Comparing this item with that of the year 1910, we find that 482 defendants were fined in 1910 and the total fines amounted to \$9,895, an average of a little over \$20. The courts are now dealing with this class of cases with more severity than heretofore. The excess of fines in 1911 over those of 1910 was \$3,275.

Both in the Court of Special Sessions and in the Magistrate's Courts the figures showing the number of defendants discharged include actions instituted to compel compliance with notices and orders, which actions were subsequently discontinued upon request of the Department, the notices or orders having been found complied with before trial. In 1911, for instance, out of 1,667 discharged in the Magistrates' Courts, 1,110 actions were discontinued by the Department of Health because the requirements had been fully complied with.

Criminal Actions in Magistrates' Courts.

CITY OF NEW YORK.		
Cases—	1910.	1911.
Pending at beginning of year in Magistrates' Courts New cases in Magistrates' Courts	57 6,962	79 8,661
Total cases	7,019	8,740
Disposition—		
Held for Special Sessions	859	735
Held for General Sessions	27	
Discharged	1,629	1,667
Sentence suspended	389	595
Jail sentence		27
Fined	4,036	5,622
Held for Grand Jury		5 89
Pending at end of year	<u>79</u>	89
Total cases	7,019	8,740
Amount of fines\$6	5,823 00	\$15,793 00

Criminal Actions in Court of Special Sessions.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cases—	1910.	1911.
Pending at beginning of year Transferred from Magistrates' Courts	141 859	81 735
Total cases	1,000	816
Disposition—		
Discharged	133	112
Fined	482	323
Sentence suspended	270	180
Jail sentence	I	9
Referred to Grand Jury	7	6
Pending at end of year	107	186
Total cases	1,000	816
Amount of fines\$9	,895 00	\$13,170 00

Decisions.

In the matter of the application of William H. Allen to examine certain records on file in the Department of Health in the City of New York, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court rendered a unanimous decision in favor of the Department of Health. An extract from the opinion follows:

"This is an appeal from an order of the Special Term granting the application of William H. Allen, a taxpayer, to examine certain records of the Department of Health of the City of New York. The papers sought to be examined are described in six paragraphs, and are apparently those which will show the means and methods adopted by the Department of Health in endeavoring to discover the existence of cases of typhoid fever, the sources of infection and the spread of the infection, as well as the records of all typhoid cases which have come to the knowledge of the Department since May 1st, in a year not stated, but presumably in the year 1911. It is evident that the bulk of the records sought to be examined must be very considerable. The applicant gives no reason of explanation why he desires to inspect these records, or what special interest he has, if any, in making the inspection or what use he expects or intends to make of the information to be obtained therefrom. He stands squarely upon his presumed right as a taxpayer under the statute to be presently quoted, and insists that as such taxpayer he is absolutely entitled to make the desired inspection for any reason or for no reason, and whether or not he has any interest beyond mere curiosity. * * *"

"* * Publicity statutes similar to the one relied upon by the correspondent are common in this country, and they are usually couched in broad terms, but it is generally held that even under such statutes the individual seeking an inspection must show that the information is sought for some legitimate and specific purpose, and that the gratification of mere curiosity, or some speculative purpose will not suffice. What will be deemed a sufficient reason for the examination of any specified records must depend in each case upon its own peculiar circumstances. The Department of Health, whose records relator seeks to examine, differs in many respects from other municipal departments. In consequence of the nature of its duties it becomes the repository of the records concerning the most intimate affairs of the individuals resident within the limits of the municipality, and among these records are doubtless to be found many matters of no real public interest, but which might, if disclosed to whomsoever sought to examine them, be used for sinister or unworthy motives. This was apparent to the learned Justice who made the order appealed from, for in his decision of the motion (although not in the order) he directed that the results of the respondent's examina-

tion should not be made public without further order of the court. The Legislature also evidently appreciated the evils which might result from indiscriminate publicity of the records of the Department of Health, and left it to the wise discretion of that Department to determine what safeguards and regulations should protect the privacy of its records. * * *"

"* * The Department of Health has undertaken to make the regulations provided for in Section 1175, but the relator makes no effort to bring himself within their terms, or to show that as to him they are unreasonably restrictive. Upon the papers as they stand, therefore, which, as has been said, offer no reason why the respondent seeks an inspection, and show no interest in him, legitimate or otherwise, we are of the opinion that he was not entitled to the order appealed from. * * *"

In the matter of the application of Emanuele Speziale for a writ of mandamus directed to Ernst J. Lederle as Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, a decision was rendered on November 21, 1910, in favor of the Department. An application to record the birth of a child of the applicant was not accompanied by a certificate of birth signed by the midwife or other medical attendant present at the birth as required by Section 1241 of the New York Charter. It was alleged that the midwife was dead or could not be found. The decision upheld the Department's contention that the requirements of the statute safeguarded public interests and should be observed strictly. In his opinion Mr. Justice Bischoff held that "the Commissioner has no legal authority to enter the record of a birth in such a case as this except upon an application which shall be accompanied by a certificate of a physician or midwife." Holding that for the courts to direct the acceptance of other proof would be to exceed the limit within which judicial interpretation of statutes may proceed, the opinion pointed out that although the facts may present a case of omission "the omission is not of a character which may be supplied by interpretation as distinguished from an attempt to legislate judicially."

In the matter of the Department of Health against Thomas J. Dunn, an appeal was made by the Department from a judgment of a Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of The Bronx, Second District, rendered in favor of the defendant. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Municipal Court and handed down a decision clearly settling the law that where a child dies within ten days after birth, even though the death certificate may contain most of the essential facts, both a birth certificate and a death certificate must be filed with the Department of Health. The higher court also pointed out that while under the law the Commissioner of Health may excuse the omission, the Municipal Court has no such power nor can it modify or revoke the penalty.

In the matter of the People of the State of New York ex rel. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against William R. Willcox, et al., Commissioner of the Public Service Commission, a decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals which determines the relative jurisdictions of the Department of Health and the Public Service Commission in connection with the abatement of nuisances. The decision held that the Public Service Commission of the First District is without power to order a railroad company to abate a local nuisance at its terminal freight yard in the City of New York affecting the public health, but the city has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of local nuisances, and its powers and duties in that respect have not been conferred upon the Public Service Commission, nor has the Commission concurrent jurisdiction with the city.

LODGING HOUSES.

The supervision of lodging houses is a duty which is especially enjoined upon the Department of Health by the Charter of the City of New York. There are many premises which in reality are lodging houses, but which do not come under the technical provision of Section 21 of the Sanitary Code, which requires lodging houses of a certain character to obtain permits from the Department of Health. During the latter part of 1010 a thorough inspection was begun of all lodging houses in which "persons were lodged for hire for one night or for less than one week." For some years past the question of the proper regulation and sanitary control of lodging houses has been the subject of much discussion and several years ago a set of rules and regulations was tentatively submitted to the Board of Health and after considerable discussion was laid upon the table. No final action was taken until February 7, 1911, when rules and regulations, based upon those just mentioned and also upon existing rules, were adopted, and copies were sent to the owners and managers of all lodging houses in the Borough of Manhattan. These copies were followed in a short time by notices issued against each of the premises and calling attention to a lack of compliance with the new rules. In operation some of the new rules were found to be exceedingly drastic and in many instances it was impossible to comply with them in the existing lodging houses. The Lodging House Keepers' Association employed counsel and laid the matter before the Board of Health, and on the 11th of July, 1911, the Board of Health modified the rules and regulations, granting some of the appeals of the lodging house keepers and denying others. New notices in accordance with the amended rules and regulations were then issued, and during the remainder of the year practically all the lodging house keepers endeavored to comply with these rules and regulations, and at the present time practically all of the lodging houses in the Borough of Manhattan are being conducted in conformity thereto.

Lodging House Inspection.

		1909.	I	910.	10	911.
	Permits.	Inspections.	Permits.	Inspections.	Permits.	Inspections.
New York	146	1,362	140	800	123	1,505
Manhattan	117	1,020	114	636	96	1,204
Brooklyn	28	332	25	141	26	260
The Bronx	I	10	I	23	I	41
Queens						
Richmond						

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

During 1910 the method of inspection of slaughter houses was essentially the same as during 1909, and on or about the first of March, 1911, as has been customary, special inspections, in addition to the daily routine inspections, were made of all slaughter houses in the Borough of Manhattan, with the object of having them in good sanitary condition before summer, when nuisances are most likely to be created by these premises. In the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond there are no cattle slaughter houses. The slaughter houses in Brooklyn are smaller than those in Manhattan and are situated in three widely separated districts. It must be borne in mind that the by-products and waste products from the slaughtered animals are

handled by various plants connected with the slaughter houses and that those plants must also be examined and controlled, and furthermore, that when a complaint against a slaughter house is made by persons living at a great distance from it, the complaint does not really refer to the slaughter house itself, but to the disposal plants in connection therewith.

The occasional nuisances arising from slaughter houses are for the most part due to carelessness or to the ineffective operation of the modern machinery and methods which have been introduced to prevent the escape of odors from such plants. These lapses can only be corrected by extraordinary vigilance on the part of the management. The Department of Health is doing its utmost to arouse a proper sense of responsibility in the minds of those engaged in this business, and to present to them the seriousness of these offenses from all points of view, and hopes in this way to insure the best conditions possible in the future. It should be possible to prevent these nuisances without the necessity of the Department making a regular and costly detail for this purpose from its small force of sanitary inspectors. In some cases it has been necessary to declare certain slaughter houses public nuisances in order to force them to operate in a proper manner. It has been the policy of the Department to bring actions when these nuisances persist.

In June, 1911, a continuous detail of inspectors was inaugurated in both slaughter house districts, with instructions to trace any offensive odors which might be attributed to the slaughter houses or disposal plants, and to notify the responsible person of the existence of these odors. The inspectors were also to ascertain the defects causing the odors and to see that such defects were immediately remedied. This detail was continued until the latter part of November. The squad consisted of six inspectors and formed a very considerable proportion of the entire force of inspectors available for duty in the Borough of Manhattan and, in consequence, the total number of inspections made in Manhattan during 1911 was much lower than for any year of a number of years previous. During the time that this detail was in existence no serious nuisances arose from the slaughter houses and no complaints against them founded upon fact were received by the Department.

FAT RENDERING.

On the 21st of March, 1911, Section 95 of the Sanitary Code relating to this industry was amended in a number of particulars, the most important amendment requiring that the site on which the fat-rendering plant was to be erected must be approved by the Board of Health before a plant could be constructed. In 1910 all the permits to render fat were rescinded, and the operators of the various plants were directed to make application for the renewal of their permits subject to the approval of the site, plans and specifications of their establishments. The object of this action was to have all such permits on a yearly basis.

POULTRY SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Much attention has been paid to the supervision of poultry slaughter houses which, unless kept scrupulously clean, become serious nuisances. Frequent, and in some instances daily, inspections of these establishments were made in the Borough of Manhattan, with the result that very few complaints were received during the year 1911.

HOMELESS ANIMALS.

For a number of years there has existed in the City of New York an association, the province of which has been to collect homeless animals, more especially cats and

dogs, and to find homes for them. This association has sometimes been most unfortunate in the places it has selected as collecting stations, and the result has been that this Department has received many complaints of the noise and odors emanating therefrom. In every instance in which one of these homes was established it became necessary, sooner or later, for the Board of Health to declare the premises a public nuisance and to order the removal of the animals. On March 21, 1911, Section 81a of the Sanitary Code was adopted, providing that no shelter or home for homeless animals should be established until after the proposed site had been approved by the Board of Health, and that no institution of this character should be conducted without a permit from this Department. Since the adoption of this section the home in Manhattan has been maintained in an isolated district without becoming a nuisance or provoking complaints.

Mosquito Prevention.

During the spring and early summer of 1910, a large amount of work was done by district inspectors, especially in The Bronx and in Brooklyn, in the endeavor to exterminate mosquitoes. Vacant lots were cleaned, graded and drained in order to destroy the smaller breeding places and to reduce the nuisance caused by mosquitoes to a minimum. This was in addition to the work accomplished by the sanitary engineer in the draining of marsh lands and salt meadows. This and the work performed in 1911 is summarized in the accompanying table:

Table Showing Progress of Mosquito Prevention and Extermination Work.

April 1, 1908, to December 31, 1911.

Location.	Total Acreage.	Acres Drained.	Acres Undrained.	Lineal Feet of Ditches Dug.	Orders Issued.	Orders Com- plied With.
Borough of The Bronx (salt marsh and inland pools)	2,868	2,020	848	697,837	421	416
Borough of Queens: Little Neck (salt marsh) Baysside and Douglaston(salt marsh) Flushing (salt marsh) Kissena Park (inland) Powell's Cove (salt marsh)	125 200 2,200 50 40.50	125 200 2,170 0 40.50	0 0 30 50	15,562 75,300 781,390 0 Filled	12 48 195 0	12 48 194 0
Woodside or Train's Meadow (in- land)	200 134 8	200	0 0	55,218 28,706 2,684	15 10 2	15
Jamaica (from Borough line to City line) (salt marsh)	3,198.77 40 } 40 80	2,538.23 {Work in progress Work in progress	660.54 { Work in progress } Work in progress 40	509,889 { Work in progress } Work in progress 5,000	231 3 2 10	152 0 0 6
Borough of Brooklyn (salt marsh) Bath Beach (inland) Sheepshead Bay (inland) Far Rockaway Summary—Totals	4,000 0 1,968	32 0 0 0 7,507.73	3,968 0 1,968 7,564.54	29,979 0 0 0 2,201,565	15 1 1 0 969	5 0 0 0 863

SCREENING OF ROOF TANKS.

On May 9, 1911, Section 62a of the Sanitary Code was adopted. This section requires that every roof water tank shall be covered with a tightly fitting cover or with a fine mesh screen to prevent access of mosquitoes. Upon the adoption of this section all roof tanks were immediately inspected and the necessary notices issued. At about the same time an inspection was made of all places within the Borough of Manhattan where water might collect and stagnate, and orders and notices were issued requiring that such water be either removed or its surface covered with oil. During

the spring and early summer of 1911 a number of complaints were received in regard to the condition of the ponds and lakes in Central Park. The Commissioner of Parks also wrote to the Department of Health requesting an examination of the ponds, especially the pond situated on 100th street near Eighth avenue. He was advised by the Commissioner of Health to employ oil at once, and a Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Health was delegated to aid him.

PREPARATION AND HANDLING OF FOODSTUFFS.

During the last few weeks of the year 1910 and in January and February, 1911, in conjunction with the Division of Food Inspection, inspections were made of places within the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx in which foodstuffs were prepared, stored or offered for sale. This examination included restaurants, slaughter houses, wholesale preserving and pickle factories, bakeries and markets. In all instances in which unsanitary conditions were detected the necessary notices or orders were issued. In the case of bakeries, which are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Labor, that department was notified when unsanitary conditions were discovered. The bakeries were again inspected in July and November, 1911, but during the November inspections, as conditions remained unchanged, the Department of Health assumed jurisdiction, declared all bakeries conducted under unsanitary conditions public nuisances, and ordered a number vacated as follows:

	Manh	attan	Broo	klyn	Bro	on x	Que	ens	Rich	mond	New	York
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Bakeries ordered vacated (Sec. 1299, Charter) Bakeries declared public nui-		58	• • •	30		11		I			•••	100
sances (Sec. 1176, Charter)		85	4	129		7		14			4	235
Total												335

An inspection was also made of all cellars in the Borough of Manhattan in which ice was stored or sold, and notices and orders were issued remedying all nuisances or conditions detrimental to health which were found to exist.

OYSTERS.

Early in the summer of 1910 an attempt was made to systematize and tabulate the information in the possession of the Department relating to oysters. Three inspectors were assigned to investigate the conditions associated with the collection of oysters, their preparation for the market and their sale in the City of New York. A systematic investigation of the various sources of supply was undertaken and especial attention was paid to the character of the so-called "drinks" in which oysters are freshened or "fattened" before being shipped to the city. A map of various localities, showing all possible sources of contamination, was prepared; chemical and bacteriological examinations of the waters were made and the customers of the various producers were listed. In short, an effort was made to place the supervision of the oyster industry upon a practical basis.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Upon investigation of complaints it was found that a dense discharge of smoke was in most instances due to careless or improper methods employed in burning waste

material and, in the vast majority of these cases, a simple warning sufficed to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. In other cases, notices were issued and their provisions enforced in the usual manner. In addition to the investigation of complaints received from citizens, original investigations were instituted by the Department, with the result that notices were issued throughout the city as is shown in the following table:

Investigations in Relation to Smoke Nuisances During the Years 1910 and 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Total investigations	1,939	2,102
Number returned for notices or orders	899	948
Duplicates	100	147
No cause for action	899	907
Referred to other Departments	41	100
Inspectors	1,883	2,040
Sanitary police	56	62

SMOKING AUTOMOBILES.

Early in the year 1910 numerous complaints were received regarding the amount of smoke discharged by automobiles, and as a result Section 181 of the Sanitary Code was amended on June 28, 1910, to prohibit the discharge of dense smoke from motor vehicles. At first the drivers of automobiles emitting smoke merely received a warning, but later they were required to return to their garages and make such repairs or alterations as might be necessary, in the presence of a patrolman. In the latter part of September instructions were issued to the Health Squad to enforce this section by making arrests or by issuing summonses.

Criminal Actions Brought on Account of Smoking Automobiles.

	June 28, 1910,	
	to	
	Dec. 31, 1910.	1911.
Arrests and summonses		2,957
Fined		2,847
Sentence suspended	57	37
Discharged		69
Pending	4	4
Amount of fines	\$1,808	\$9.325

SUMMER CAMPS.

As a result of the activities of the Department in former years, the problem of tent life was not a serious one. All the large so-called "tent cities" have been properly equipped with water supply, privy accommodations and means for the disposal of refuse. During 1910 an inspector was especially detailed to supervise the camp life and bathing establishments on the Rockaway peninsula and another to supervise those in the Borough of Brooklyn. Very few complaints, however, were received by the Department. In The Bronx in 1911 much time was devoted to the camps during the summer months; special attention was paid to the privy accommodations and to the removal of refuse, the object being to do away, so far as possible, with breeding places for flies, and thus to diminish the danger of the introduction of intestinal diseases into these camps. During 1911 the immense increase in the camping on Staten Island made it necessary for the Department of Health to enact very rigid measures. Campers were required to submit plans and specifications of their camps, and to provide sanitary closets and proper receptacles for garbage, the latter being subsequently destroyed. The tents were inspected and were kept under supervision during the whole period of the summer months. No permits were issued for the maintenance of camps until the same were in proper condition and an adequate amount of potable water had been properly distributed throughout the camp. The old custom of open

privy vaults in inaccessible places was done away with, each camp being required to provide proper privy accommodations.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bathing establishments may be roughly divided into two classes, namely, tidewater baths, which are in use during but a few months of the year, and the so-called public baths which are scattered throughout the city. During the summer months the inspectors who supervised the "camp cities" in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens were required to make frequent inspections of the bathing establishments operated in connection with the "camp cities" or upon the beaches immediately adjoining. The provisions of the Sanitary Code relating to life-saving appliances were rigorously enforced, and before a permit to maintain a bathing establishment was granted it was in every instance required that the proper apparatus for the sterilization of bathing suits and towels should be installed.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The wagons engaged in the removal of refuse are all operated under permits issued by the Department of Health. These permits, whenever issued, expire with the calendar year and are subject to revocation at any time for a violation of their provisions. The police patrolmen of the Health Squad are required to exercise constant supervision over these wagons. In 1910 and 1911 permits were granted as follows:

	Manh	attan	Broo	klyn	Bro	onx	Que	ens	Rich	mond	New	York
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Ashes. Fat and bones. Rotten eggs. Garbage. Grease. Manure. Offal and oyster shells. Scavenger. Sweepings. Swill.	592 220 11 104 51 756 4 85 46	619 195 14 99 52 683 9	96 24 2 122 409	110 65 2 3 237 465	3 14 107 450	5 16 2 114 440	59 5 272 2,661	7 64 15 2 371 2,491	263 263 824 96	7 333 713 89 4	692 323 11 111 55 1,520 4 4.314 181 69	9

BARREN ISLAND.

In the spring and early summer of 1910 the Department was obliged to take action in regard to offensive odors arising from the disposal plants on Barren Island. In addition to a sanitary inspector detailed to Barren Island, another inspector was located on the Rockaway peninsula. This inspector was instructed to keep an accurate daily memorandum of the weather conditions and of the hours of the day when offensive odors traceable to Barren Island could be detected. This additional supervision was continued until the first of November, and whenever offensive odors were detected the matter was brought to the attention of the operators of the plants.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

In March, 1910, a complete sanitary survey was made of all the streams in the Borough of Queens from which water is obtained to supply the Borough of Brooklyn. In every instance in which unsanitary conditions were discovered a notice or order was issued by the Department of Health or the matter was referred to the authorities

or department having jurisdiction. These notices and orders were all complied with within a reasonable length of time.

PUBLIC DRINKING CUPS.

On March 21, 1911, the Board adopted Section 189 of the Sanitary Code, to take effect October 1, 1911, forbidding the use of a common drinking cup in any public place or in any public institution, hotel, theatre, factory, public hall or public school, or in any railroad station or ferry-house in the City of New York, and also forbidding the furnishing of such common drinking cup in any such place.

SPITTING AND SMOKING.

During 1910 the Health Squad paid special attention to the enforcement of Section 178 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits spitting in public conveyances, ferry-boats and public places, and of Section 187, which prohibits smoking in the subway. The subway officials have always given active co-operation in this campaign by causing appropriate signs to be posted forbidding the offense. From time to time special details of police have been assigned to the work of apprehending offenders, and the publicity which resulted from prosecuting these cases in court has had considerable deterrent effect.

Noise from Motor Boats.

On July 12, 1910, the Board of Health adopted a new section of the Sanitary Code requiring that all boats or other water craft plying on any of the waters adjacent to the city and equipped with gasoline engines shall be so constructed that the exhaust from such engine is made to discharge into a muffler or other device which will prevent loud or explosive noises. No person having the management and control of any such boat or operating the engine thereon shall permit the exhaust from such engine to discharge into the open air, otherwise than through such muffler or device.

REGULATIONS FOR STORING AND TRANSPORTING MANURE.

Recent scientific studies have given increasing evidence of the transmission of typhoid fever and other diseases through the agency of flies. During 1910 Section 97 of the Sanitary Code, which prescribes in detail the manner in which manure and stable refuse accumulating within the city limits shall be collected and disposed of, was further amended so as to require that such material, pending its final disposition, be adequately screened or otherwise protected or covered so that flies cannot have access thereto. This ordinance was adopted to prevent the breeding of flies, which takes place rapidly in stored manure.

LEACHING CESSPOOLS.

Section 37 of the Sanitary Code as formerly in force required that the sides and bottoms of all vaults and cesspools must be impermeable and secure against any saturation of the walls and ground above. Experience showed, however, that in certain sections of the city, notably in the Borough of Brooklyn and in the sandy regions near Coney Island, it was physically impossible to build and maintain watertight cesspools. On April 13, 1910, this section was amended so as to provide that leaching cesspools might be constructed and used when the local conditions rendered this necessary, under special permits issued by the Board of Health. The issuance of such a permit takes place only after an examination of the surrounding premises has shown that no nuisance or danger to health will result and when it is further shown that a watertight cesspool cannot be built.

Division of General Sanitary Inspection-Number and Nature of Items Investigated and Action Taken During the Year 1910.** CITY OF NEW YORK.

Investigations by Sanitary Police.	8,558	2,931	8,153	242	191	1,996	86	5,579	327	1,953	2,393	54	250	2.167	563	65,162
Investigations by Inspectors.	28,983	10,964	1,443 30,639 20,615	6,042	7,701	1,960	8,583	20,447	7,208	4,218	27,579	18.320	1,883	20.026	4,402	326,303
Referred to Other Departments.	2,737	2,297	2,691	726	896	229	817	2.081	1,057	287	2,527	1.841	41	101	489	30,544
No Cause for Action.	23,577	7,404	25,412 16.184	4,825	5,862	1,851	7.279	18,347	5,770	497 3,934	17,946	83	668	936	2,980	248,897
Duplicates.	670	310	550	175	125	213	114	417	105	38	556	232	100	143	900	6,844
Returned for Or- ders or Motices.	10,557	5,519	1,320	058	1,009	1,663	459	5,181 5,181	2,500	427 1,809	8,943 1,653	8 4 628	899	1,579	1,406	105,180
Number of Items Investigated.	37,541	13,895	38,792	6,284	7,892	3,956	8,669	26,026	7,535	997 171,9	29,972	99	1,939	2,759	4,965	391,465
Nature of Complaints.	Alleys in cleaning Aratis need for or o	Yards Ot paving Atimals kept without permit.	Barber shops do not comply with rules and regulations. Ceilings or walls need cleaning, whitewashing or repairing.	Cellars inhedited contrary to law, or apartments overcrowded	Chimneys need cleaning or repairing.	Defective drainage. Excavations or vacant lets need cleaning, draining, repairing or fencing.	Floors need cleaning or repairing.	Garbage or ash receptacles need to be provided, removed or cleaned	Ice boxes need cleaning or draining	Manure dumps. Offensive trades	Plumbing needs cleaning, repairing, trapping or removal of obstructions.	Public conveyances.	Smoke nuisance	Stables should be cleaned, repaired, drained or removed	Water closets need cleaning, repairing, or to be provided	Total

** This table refers to complaints finally disposed of during the year and does not include items pending at the end of the year.

Division of General Sanitary Inspection-Number and Nature of Items Investigated on Citizens' and Inspectors' Complaints and Action Taken During the Year 1911.**

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Sanitary Police.	7,796	2,247	6,331 3,265	331	109	668 1,468	7,042	4,434	3,491	223	1.615	1,135	21	1,210	62	823	78	48,912
Inspectors.	26,021	22,373	26,844	3,158	8,740	15,415	28,585	14,825	3,639	6,177	3.614	24,353	153	15,692	2,040	18,728	5.743	294,088
Referred to Other Departments.	2,890	1,055	2,982	870 168	1,318	1,936	2,941	1,868	2,150	1,130	38	2,570	0	1,951	100	2,289	264	33,961
†No Cause for Action.	21,852	7,947	21,548	3,617	6,510	9,514	21,850	13,484	2,594	4,631	3.176	14,388	47	181,11	206	11,508	3,359	216,753
Duplicates.	680	245 464 10	557	130	214	464 189	612	298	357	96	210	267	5 6	330	147	409	61 i	6,912
Valid and Returned for Orders or Notices.	8,395	4,030 4,829 882	8,088	783	807	4,169	10,224	3,609	3,071	543	348	7,963	1,301	3,440	948	5,345	622'1	85,374
*Number of Items Investigated.	33,817	13,277 27,060	33,175	5,345	8,849	3,675	35,627	19,259	5,006	6,400	\$000	25,488	174	16,902	2,102	19,551	5,821	343,000
Nature of Complaints.	Alleys in cleaning Areas Shafts need draining or or	skept wantenerskept was hender ne	Ceilings or walls need cleaning, whitewashing or repairing. Cellars need cleaning, cementing or draining.	Cellars inhabited contrary to law, or apartments overcrowded. Cesspools need cleaning or repairing.	Chimneys need cleaning or repairing	Detective drainage. Excavations or vacant lots need cleaning, draining, repairing or fencing.	Floors need cleaning or repairing	Garbage or ash receptacles need to be provided, removed or cleaned.	Ice boxes need cleaning or draining.	Lighting needed in dark halls or rooms.	Offensive trades	Plumbing needs cleaning, repairing, trapping or removal of obstructions.	Public conveyances.	Roofs or roof drains need cleaning or repairing.	Smoke nuisance	- 4	Water tanks or cisterns need cleaning or repairing	Total

†Either no cause for complaint or cause of complaint removed without issuance of notice. ** This table refers to complaints finally disposed of during the year and does not include items pending at the end of the year. * By both citizens and inspectors.

Sanitary Inspection-Complaints, Notices and Orders.

Complaints: Complaints pending at beginning of year 301 2 303 171 Citizens' complaints received during year 34,045 587 34,632 36,192 77 36, Citizens' complaints received from other divisions 4,557 90 4,647 3,055 44 3, Inspectors' complaints filed during year 18,208 711 18,919 16,049 151 16, Total 57,111 1,390 58,501 55,467 272 55, *No cause for action. 18,407 471 18,878 18,480 70 18, Duplicates. 1,550 1 1,551 1,754 Complaints referred to other divisions. 62 9 71 446 2 Complaints found valid and referred to other departments. 5,077 5,077 6,039 6, Complaints found valid and returned for notice or order. 31,844 909 32,753 28,327 200 28,	omplaints: Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other div sions Inspectors' complaints filed during year	Sanitary Inspection.	Milk.		General Sanitary Inspec- tion.		Total.
Sanitary Inspection. Milk. Total. Sanitary Inspection. Sanitary Inspe	omplaints: Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other div sions Inspectors' complaints filed during year	Sanitary Inspection.	Milk.		Sanitary Inspec- tion.	Milk.	Total.
Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other divisions	Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other div sions Inspectors' complaints filed during year		2	303			
Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other divisions	Complaints pending at beginning of year Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other div sions Inspectors' complaints filed during year		2	303			
Citizens' complaints received during year 34,045 587 34,032 36,192 77 36, Citizens' complaints received from other divisions	Citizens' complaints received during year Citizens' complaints received from other divisions		_		171		171
sions. 4.557 90 4.647 3.055 44 3, Inspectors' complaints filed during year. 18,208 711 18,919 16,049 151 16, Total. 57,111 1,390 58,501 55,467 272 55, *No cause for action. 18,407 471 18,878 18,480 70 18, Duplicates. 1,550 1 1,551 1,754 1, Complaints referred to other divisions. 62 9 71 446 2 Complaints found valid and referred to other departments. 5,077 5,077 5,077 6,039 6, Complaints found valid and returned for notice or order. 31,844 909 32,753 28,327 200 28,	sions Inspectors' complaints filed during year		587	-		1	36,269
Inspectors' complaints filed during year. 18,208 711 18,919 16,049 151 10,	Inspectors' complaints filed during year	i-					
Total			90			44	3,099
*No cause for action.	m 4	. 18,208	711	18,919	16,049	151	16,200
Duplicates	Total	. 57,111	1,390	58,501	55,467	272	55,739
Duplicates	*No cause for action	18 407	471	T8 878	T8 480	70	18,550
Complaints referred to other divisions 62 9 71 446 2				1	1		1,754
departments			_				448
tice or order	departments	. 5,077		5.077	6,039		6,039
			900	32,753	28.327	200	28,527
				1	421		421
		-	-				====
Notices:							
		1			11		1,571 29,536
Notices and orders issued during year 32,457 891 33,348 29,338 198 29,	Notices and orders issued during year	32,457	891	33,340	29,330	198	29,530
Total	Total	. 33.907	906	34,813	30,871	236	31,107
Notices and orders complied with before legal	Notices and orders complied with before less	al					
	action	. 31,410	859	32,269	28,012	221	28,233
action 672 5 677 1,132 15 1,	action	. 672	5	677	1,132	15	1,147
			1	1			601
Pending at end of year	Pending at end of year	1,529	42	1,571	1,126		1,126
Total	Total	. 33.907	906	34,813	30,871	236	31,107
Number of civil actions		8		8	T		I
	Number of civil actions	704		1	_		1,237

^{*} Either no cause for complaint, or cause for complaint removed without issuance of notice.

[†] Legal action; arrest, summons, or civil action begun.

^{**} For the first two quarters of 1911 only; for the last two quarters see the Division of Food Inspection report.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Dead Animals, Offal and Night Soil Ordered Removed-1910 and 1911.

	New	New York.	Manh	Manhattan.	Brook	Brooklyn.	The Bronx.	ronx.	Oneens.	ens.	Richmond.	lond.
	1910.	1911.	1910.	.1161	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Carcasses Removed: Large Animals:												
Horses. Mules.	20,552	19,921	10,340	9,634	6,224	6,158	1,776	169'1	1,656	I,895	556	543
Colts	40	31	582	22	: 00)	י א מי	н а	H 61	. 2	: 8	H :	1 2
Cattle Other large animals	209 209 10	359	74	500	0 I	31.5	: IO	61	 86 1	75.	20	34
Total large animals	20,836	20,366	10,460	9,874	6,261	6,216	1,790	1,714	1,745	1,978	580	584
Small Animals:	188	081	0.5.5	- you	E			,				
: : :	177	236	175	236			: :	1 :	0 81 5	7 .0	N : 1	o : º
Hogs	68	101	84	2 :	2 2	0/	: :	: :		07 :	- m	o :
Cats and dogs from streets.	136,160	124,788	99,172	89,700	17,295	14,858	11,536	11,898	1,867	3 I,898	1 6,290	6,434
A. "Shelter". Other small animals.	305,390	350,242	221,414	249,657	82,181	98,693	: :	: :	::	::	1,795	1,892 I
Total small animals	442,716	476,512	321,636	340,688	99,539	113,649	11,536	11,899	1,907	1,931	8,008	8,345
Total all animals	463,552	496,878	332,096	350,562	105,800	119,865	13,326	13,613	3,652	3,909	8,678	8,929
Quantity of Meat, Offal, etc., Removed: Pounds of meat.	42,350 98,100	11,025	36,750	11,025	5,600		::	::				
Pounds of rabbits Pounds of fish Pounds of offal	2,243,413	15 662,350 3,685,600	1,585,680	32,750	657,733	629,600	: : :	: : :	: : :			15
Total pounds	5,669,470	4,487,105	3,847,870	2,601,090	1,821,600	1,886,000		:	:	:	:	15
Quantity of Night Soil Removed: Cubic yards of night soil removed	1,946	1,802			194	630			1,152	1,172		

Sanitary Inspection-Notices and Orders Disposed of.

1				
	hin	1911.	Per Cent.	6.91 2.46 8.64 11.44 13.93 18.84
	d of Wit	61	No.	2,031 343 705 305 305 545 133
	Not Disposed of Within 60 Days	.00	Per Cent.	7.06 2.00 9.06 11.97 17.13
	Not	1910.	No.	2,327 319 785 488 577 158
	ı	I.	Per Cent.	14.53 8.13 20.76 18.79 19.67 24.65
	Disposed of Within 60 Days	1161	No.	4,271 1,134 1,692 501 770 174
)isposed 60 L	10.	Per Cent.	7.00 7.97 21.90 29.20 29.46 28.37
		1910.	No.	5,604 1,272 1,897 1,190 992 253
		Ι.	Per Cent.	78.55 89.40 70.60 69.76 66.40 56.51
	Disposed of Within 30 Days	.1161	No.	23,078 12,465 5,755 1,860 2,599 399
	Disposed of	0.	Per Cent.	75.92 69.03 58.82 53.40
	1	1910.	No.	25,015 14,359 5,980 2,397 1,798 481
	er of	Orders isposed of.	1911.	29,380 13,942 8,152 2,666 3,914 706
	Number of Notices and	Ord	1910.	32,946 15,950 8,662 4,075 3,367 892
				New York Manhattan Brooklyn The Bronx Queens

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Summary of Public Nuisance and Vacation of Premises Orders Issued by the Board of Health During the Year 1910.

	New	New York	Manhattan	attan	Brooklyn	klyn	The Bronx	ronx	ono	Queens	Richmond	puou
	Public Nuisance	Vacation	Public Vacation Nuisance Vacation	Vacation	Public Vacation	Vacation		Vacation	Public Nuisance	Vacation	Public Vacation Nuisance Vacation Nuisance	Vacation
Number of orders issued	158	164	34	34	82	63	18	29	24	37	:	1
Number complied with Number not complied with	132 26	133	31	32	99 16	40	14	27	21 3	34	::	: H
Of those not complied with on Dec. 31, 1910: Work in progress	6 17	11 20	61	нн	I S	9 14	ню	. 2	1 Z		::	H:
Of those work not in progress on Dec. 31, 1910: Vacant. Order partly complied with Nothing done.	r 40	14 1	: : H	: H :	9 8 8	10 13	: H 0	N ::	нн :	ан :	:::	:::

Summary of Public Nuisance and Vacation of Premises Orders Issued by the Board of Health During the Year 1911.

	New	New York	Manh	Manhattan.	Brooklyn.	dyn.	The Bronx.	ronx.	Queens.	ens.	Richr	Richmond.
	Public Nuisance	Vacation		Public Vacation Public Vacation Nuisance	Public Nuisance	Vacation	Public Nuisance	Vacation	Public Vacation Nuisance Vacation Nuisance	Vacation	Public Nuisance	Public Vacation
Orders issued	345	287	108	149	196	103	13	19	27	14	I	2
Complied with	203 142	190	55	102	121 75	39	6 7	IO 9	20	12	H :	8
Of those not complied with on Dec. 31, 1911: Work in progress. Work not in progress.	121 21	80 I7	50	140	58	29 I 0	9 1	∞ H	7 ::	٠ :	::	::
Of those work not in progress on Dec. 31, 1911: Vacant. Order partly complled with Notbing done.	16	111	::"	о н ю	33	w : r	: : H	::H	:::	:::	:::	.:::

Early in 1911 the work of food inspection and that of milk inspection were organized for practical purposes as a single division under the general charge of a Chief of Division, reporting directly to the Sanitary Superintendent. Numerous changes and improvements in the details of organization and in the methods of work have been effected, and this branch of the service has been raised to a higher plane of efficiency.

CONTROL OF FOODS.

The force of food inspectors has not been increased, although the work required keeps pace with the growth of the city. The inspectors have been assigned as in former years to districts, inspecting foodstuffs as offered for sale in the stores throughout the city. Special inspectors have also been assigned to the various wholesale markets and slaughter houses, and so far as possible inspections have been made of the packing, canning and preserving houses where foodstuffs are prepared in bulk for the market. More arrests were made in 1911 than in any year heretofore. Out of 1,616 arrests 1,339 convictions were secured, resulting in 11 jail sentences and \$7,959.50 in fines.

NEW EMPHASIS ON PROSECUTION.

Realizing that the Department could never adequately inspect the 21,698 retail establishments and 5,384 wholesale establishments where food is prepared and sold in the City of New York with the extremely small force of 30 inspectors, the Commissioner determined early in 1910 to throw greater emphasis on prosecutions in order that the work of the inspectors might bring the greatest possible results. The former practice was to place great reliance on condemnation of food unfit for consumption which the inspectors found in stores and restaurants. This procedure was not very effective, since the offender suffered only the loss of the material condemned, and was soon ready to take chances again. When the inspectors began actively to make arrests and bring the offenders before the Court of Special Sessions each proprietor of a food establishment was given a forcible incentive to become his own inspector and prevent violations of the food laws in the conduct of his business. The courts have rendered invaluable assistance to the Department by their conscientious consideration of these cases, and it is believed that great improvement in the control of the general food supply of the city has resulted.

EXPOSURE OF FOODS.

On April 27, 1910, Section 56 of the Sanitary Code was amended to strengthen the prohibition of the sale of confectionery, fruits and other foodstuffs in any street or public place unless they be kept so covered as to be protected from dust. Under the former section of the code this prohibition applied to "breadstuffs, cakes, pastry, dried and preserved fruits, candies or confectionery." The revised ordinance prohibits in addition the sale of sliced fresh fruits and other perishable food products except those that are peeled, pared or cooked before consumption. With many thousands of small dealers and push-carts throughout the city the Department found it difficult with the small sanitary company of police to enforce this section and asked for the co-operation of the Police Department. During 1911 1,007 arrests were made and \$1,504 collected in fines.

REGULATION OF THE SALE OF EGGS.

The business of selling eggs, not only in the natural state but also when canned, frozen or dried, is one which in late years has required increasing supervision by the public authorities. Eggs in a certain stage of decomposition, though unfit for food, still have a certain value for manufacturing purposes, particularly in connection with the tanning of leather. There are many gradations between the perfectly fresh egg and the egg which is no longer fit for human food. In connection with the several processes of breaking out eggs to be sold in liquid or dried form, there is opportunity for the use by unscrupulous dealers of eggs that could not be sold for human consumption in the shell. While bacteriological studies have shown that from a strictly scientific standpoint there is perhaps no very great danger to the public health from this source, it is nevertheless true that the sale for food purposes of eggs which are fit only for the manufacture of tanner's yolk constitutes an imposition upon the public and upon the public sense of decency, which calls for stringent action by the public authorities. On May 18, 1910, the Board of Health adopted a new section of the Sanitary Code (Section 48a) providing that "No person shall break out eggs for sale or conduct the business of breaking out eggs to be canned, frozen, dried or used in any other manner in the City of New York, and no eggs broken from the shell, whether canned, frozen, dried or treated in any other manner, shall be received, held, kept, sold, offered for sale or delivered in the City of New York without a permit from the Board of Health." Further provisions are that (a) "No person shall receive, hold, keep, sell or offer for sale or deliver, as or for food, or to be used in food, in the City of New York, any canned, frozen or dried eggs, or eggs broken from the shell, which are adulterated or to which has been added any poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such eggs injurious to health, or to which has been added any antiseptic, preservative or foreign substance not evident and not known to the purchaser or consumer, or which shall contain filthy, decomposed or putrid animal matter." (b) "No person shall receive, hold, keep, sell or offer for sale or deliver in the City of New York any eggs known as 'spots,' except in cases which shall be plainly and indelibly labeled at both ends with the printed words 'Spot Eggs' with block letters at least two inches high and one and one-half inches wide, with no intervening marks or lettering between the words or letters composing the words. A record of such eggs and the disposition thereof shall be kept as required by the rules and regulations of the said Board of Health. The term 'Spots' and 'Spot Eggs' when used herein means all unsound eggs, including those affected by moulds, partly decomposed, broken yolked, blood-ringed or veined, partially hatched, sour, or eggs the shells of which are so broken or cracked that the contents are leaking therefrom."

Prosecutions of Egg Dealers.

	1910.	1911.
Cases brought	5	64
Acquitted	I	5
Sentence suspended	I	4
Sentenced to prison		4
Fined		51
Amount of fines	\$225 00	\$3,599 00

BAKERIES

Special attention has been paid to all places in the city where foodstuffs are sold, particularly bakeries, with special reference to unsanitary conditions. During the early part of June, 1910, an inspection was made of the bakeshops in the various Boroughs. The raw material and the prepared foodstuffs were examined, and where unsanitary conditions were found reports were submitted to the Division of General Sanitary

Inspection. The inspectors of that Division investigated these cases and in a vast majority of instances it was discovered that the conditions complained of were violations of the provisions of the labor law, the enforcement of which is vested in the State Department of Labor. Proper references were made in each instance to that department. In instances where violations of the Sanitary Code were found the requisite notices or orders were issued. In the latter part of 1911, in spite of the fact that 2,355 inspections had been made, conditions were again found to be such as to call for drastic action by the Board of Health, and many "public nuisance" and "vacation" orders were issued.

CANNED GOODS.

The Department took action in 1911 to put an end to a practice which had grown up among wholesale grocers of returning "swelled" can goods to the manufacturer after these cans had been condemned by the inspectors. On investigation it became apparent that a valuation of no mean proportion was placed on such goods by the manufacturers, they being willing to pay freight on the returned cans in order to look them over and doubtless utilize an appreciable portion of the material. The Department insisted that this practice be stopped and swelled can goods are now actually condemned and destroyed. This action occasioned vigorous protest from the wholesale grocers and canners, and several hearings were held, but the decision of the Department was not changed. In 1911 1,259,305 pounds of canned goods were condemned and destroyed.

DRUGS.

On August 16, 1910, Section 69 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs, was amended to provide that a drug shall be deemed misbranded, in addition to previous definitions, "if the package or label bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or regarding their action on diseased conditions, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular."

On August 26, 1910, Section 182 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the sale at retail of cocaine or salt of cocaine except upon a physician's prescription, was amended to include under the same prohibition the sale of morphine or the salts of morphine. A further amendment was made on February 7, 1911, to specify in fuller detail the narcotic drugs which it was intended to prohibit from sale under this section.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

During 1910 the practice of selling spirituous liquors containing wood alcohol was the subject of an investigation and action by the Department, which resulted in the conviction of five persons in the Court of Special Sessions for violation of Section 68 (subdivision) of the Sanitary Code. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Department by the physicians of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at which institution, at various times, persons becoming blind had applied for treatment. The sudden development of the blindness and the number of persons so afflicted caused the officials of the institution to investigate as to the probable cause. It was found that the blindness was confined to persons addicted to the use of spirituous liquors who were in the habit of partaking of liquors commonly known as "White Whiskey," "Weisse Schnapps" and "Cherry Liquor."

The inspectors detailed by the Department to investigate the complaints of the Eye and Ear Infirmary purchased quantities of the liquor in question and forwarded them to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis. The chemists making the analysis found "wood alcohol" present in quantities sufficient to be deleterious or detrimental to health.

The persons engaged in selling the liquors in question were arraigned in the Magistrates' Court charged with violating Section 68 (subdivision [h]) of the Sanitary Code, and were held under bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Upon the trial of the defendants severe penalties were imposed amounting to \$150 each in three cases and \$100 each in the remaining two cases.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

During 1910 and 1911 the attention of the Department was confined to those slaughter houses that were not provided with Federal supervision.

Improved methods of inspection were instituted. Instead of a lay inspector looking over all the carcasses and condemning such as he found unfit for food, this inspector is now required after inspecting all carcasses and parts of carcasses to hold those parts which in his opinion are in any way questionable for final examination by a qualified veterinarian, who makes the actual condemnation if necessary. The justice of this system to all concerned is apparent.

Stock yards, as well as certain slaughter houses, are under supervision, the inspectors and veterinarians being present on shipping days. In 1911 534,923 pounds of meat were condemned in stock yards and abattoirs.

BOB VEAL.

By a special agreement with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Department of Agriculture the "bob veal" industry has been kept under rigid supervision. Where the meat is found within city limits this Department acts, but where interstate shipments have been made the cases are turned over to the Federal authorities, the inspectors of this Department co-operating by serving as witnesses. Similar action was taken with cases falling under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Agriculture. In one case brought in Auburn, N. Y., the offender was sentenced to a year in prison and a fine of \$500. Another offender in New York City was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of \$250.

SULPHITES IN MEAT.

To prevent the use of sulphite of soda or other sulphites for preserving purposes in chopped meat and other foods, a large number of samples of various foodstuffs were taken and submitted to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis. In cases where the food was found to be adulterated the matter was presented to the criminal courts.

COLD STORAGE AND WHOLESALE PLANTS.

Extensive inspections and condemnations of foodstuffs in cold-storage plants have been made during 1911, and particular attention has been paid to wholesale houses of food supply. With the small number of inspectors available, the Department has been obliged, as in previous years, to confine itself to the supervision of the great food distributing centers. For this reason regular inspections are also made of goods arriving on trains and at terminals, and of cargoes on incoming steamers. The auction rooms, where large quantities of goods received in this manner are disposed of, have also been carefully inspected, with the result that great quantities of food have been condemned.

Inspection and Condemnation of Meat.

		Year 1910.	0.		Year 1911	
New York.	Inspec- tions.	Condem- nations.	Pounds Condemned.	Inspec- tions.	Condem- nations.	Pounds Condemned.
Direction above	70.041	212	20.429	22.694	486	27,517
	25.429	114	906'61	9,177	185	28,495
Packing houses	4,520	.38	55,710	992	9	865
	16,617	165	48,704	7,843	172	31,345
Stands.	51,310	801	2,549	15,285	654	83,327
	598	20 0	206,465	720	4:	106
	2,035	1,008	107,320	1,105	1/4 5 T S	20,660
Kailroad depots	2,012	234	168,283	766	701	198,399
200 SE	12,534	3,494	1,140,992	5,349	8,036	339,669
houses.	7,581	011	30,655	16,312	1,603	139,156
	804	:	:	999	:	:
Licensed venders	33,984	41	1,314	4,892	20	3,193
bles	П	:	:	40		
	231,282	5,697	1,880,772	86,383	12,092	908,633

Inspection and Condemnation of Fruit, Fish and Other Foods.

		Year 1909.			Year 1910			Year 1911	
New York.	Inspec- tions.	Condem- nations.	Pounds Condemned.	Inspec- tions.	Condem- nations.	Pounds Condemned.	Inspections.	Condem- nations.	Pounds Condemned.
Commission houses	64,779	1,888	1,166,793	90,518	3,301	3,547,629	45,778	1,606	3,545,840
Licensed venders	104,257	1,380	219,753	127,437	1,022	13,310,227	37,977	512 941	35,029 8,354,063 222 206
Kallroad depotsStands	88,357 1.823	3,090	384,215 136,913 703,390	1,157	2,380	203,995 1,899,248	104,162	1,931	355,596 151,298 141,402
Ice houses.	430	37 8,936	161,857	783	8,934	115,205	1,339	35	100,351
Total	470,067	18,265	21,076,012	640,402	18,905	20,679,382	392,879	18,900	13,121,008

Pounds of Meat Condemned and Destroyed.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

				19	10			
	Beef.	Veal.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Assorted Meats.	Poultry.	Game.	Total.
Butcher shops. Stores. Packing houses. Ice houses. Stands. Vessels. Markets. Railroad depots. Stock yards. Slaughter houses. Commission houses. Fat houses. Licensed venders. Cow sale stables. Total.	2,798 569 50,150 27,063 820 186,225 10,621 59,600 348,033 50	2,815 115 100 546 550 16,187 3,267 61,333 153,377 7,153 	736 160 200 485 18,480 605 15,650 10,608 125 47,049	1,065 2,997 4,135 4,306 631 25 22,350 155,807	454,243 6,535 300	4,211 1,749 703 200 126,800 14,693 9,100 18,924 16,605	42 232 1,790 10 1,800 110 187 600	20,429 19,906 55,710 48,704 2,549 206,465 167,320 18,445 168,283 1,140,992 30,655 1,314
				19	11			
	Beef.	Veal.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Assorted Meats.	Poultry.	Game.	Total.
Butcher shops. Stores. Packing houses. Ice houses. Stands. Vessels. Markets. Railroad depots. Stock yards. Slaughter houses. Commission houses. Fat houses. Licensed venders. Cow sale stables.	5,358 1,566 8,403 7,092 750 18,815 106,579 149,217 3,583	1,091 1,480 5,380 5,3664 4,197 51,898 49,067	257 523 985 830 120 4,950 11,330 11,330 1,289	3,122 3,586 400 6,109 1,452 255 130 300 21,851 9,963 5,109	9,376 20,645 465 10,523 1,672	7,884 2,030 3,745 66,054 646 19,864 2,268 2,268 3,217 85,247 3,193	429 100 847 7 770 13,841 	27.517 28.495 865 31.345 83.327 901 25.076 30,660 198,39 339,699 139,156
Total	301,363	130,987	20,659	52,277	193,187	194,173	15,987	908,633

Pounds of Fruit, Fish and Other Foods Condemned and Destroyed.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

					1910				
	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Canned Goods.	Confectionery.	Groceries.	Eggs.	Fish.	Miscellaneous,	Total,
Commission house. Retail stores. Licensed venders. Vessels and wharves. Railroad depots. Stands. Markets. Lice houses. Pushcarts.	1,052,494 73,312 61,715 10,472,122 33,630 32,466 193,265 3,120 215,251	1,930,773 124,724 44,071 2,652,027 580,550 136,156 1,704,565 26,731	16,691 2,000 31,491 243 750 373	45,760 39,572 148 53,800 477	19,844 249,071 43,560 25	69,179 4,561 50 1,730 250 350 8,940	284,725 6,247 100,215 74,875 520 34,100 1,045 42,375 20,972	19,034 1,932 34,422 115 6,420	3,547,629 516,110 208,051 13,310,227 615,308 203,995 1,899,248 115,205 263,609
Total	12,137,375	7,200,147	177,406	139,757	312,515	85,075	565,074	62,033	20,679,382
					1911				
	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Canned Goods.	Confectionery.	Groceries.	Eggs.	Fish.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Commission house Retail stores Licensed venders Vessels and wharves. Railroad depots Stands Markets Ice houses Pushcarts	696,517 23,597 18,763 7,530,381 65,660 29,196 5,139 25 65,955	1,513,459 36,069 11,293 687,091 264,005 20,943 9,083	958,526 193,450 6 50,332 3,046 22 1 53,664 318	21,171 52 500 15 873	144,211 34,934 49,560 23,645 665 200	29,278 5,160 1,990 2,021 107 33,689 540	91,736 18,448 3,920 17,633 670 76,412 126,954 12,300 2,474	47,417 29,853 5 16,545 100 225 8 754	3,545,840 362,682 36,029 8,354,063 333,396 151,298 141,402 100,351 95,947
Total	8,435,233	2,567,200	1,259,365	87,756	253,215	72,785	350,547	94,907	13,121,008

MILK INSPECTION.

The plans of the Department for the improvement in the sanitary control of the city's milk supply, which have been under development since January 1, 1910, are the most radical and important since the establishment of milk inspection in New York in the early 80's, and no subject has received more effective consideration during the period covered by this report.

PASTEURIZATION.

During the past three years the course of events has furnished striking proof of the need of pasteurization of all except special grades of milk. By means of a well-organized system of inspection, based on the issue of permits to ship and sell milk in New York City, the Department is in a position to trace the history and source of all milk brought into the city, and is thereby enabled to undertake satisfactory detective work in determining the causes of given outbreaks of infectious disease due to contaminated milk. Studies carried out in this manner have proved beyond reasonable doubt that since August, 1909, at least two extensive outbreaks of typhoid fever in the city were caused by the infection of particular milk supplies from chronic bacillus carriers. In the case of one outbreak traced to Camden, N. Y., the infection came from a dairyman who had had typhoid fever in Wisconsin in 1863. The subsequent history of his family showed that the disease had attacked nearly every member of his household, including farm laborers who had worked with him from time to time. Bateriological examinations in 1909, forty-six years after he had had the disease, resulted in the development of almost pure cultures of typhoid fever bacilli.

DANGER FROM "TYPHOID CARRIERS."

The necessity of extraordinary precautions, particularly in the case of largycites, to guard the milk supply against such danger is self-evident. Typhoid bacillus carriers are not the rare phenomena they were formerly supposed to be, and the presence of even one of these unfortunate persons in the great army of workers engaged in producing and handling the milk supply of a large city is a source of danger which is the more threatening and insidious because it is so impossible to detect by ordinary means. To insure the safety of milk from such infection would require repeated bacteriological examinations of every individual connected with the production, transportation and marketing of the milk. There are, perhaps, three hundred thousand persons who stand in this relation to the milk supply of New York City, and a recent estimate of the relative frequency of bacillus carriers gives reason for the belief that there are at least one hundred such individuals among this number. No matter how many inspectors of dairies, creameries and stores the Department might employ, no matter how perfectly organized the system of permits and information as to the source of milk, these forces alone cannot protect the health of the city.

On March 23, 1910, the General Medical Officer presented to the Board a report dealing with the newly understood source of danger to the milk supply and strongly advising the adoption of measures to secure the extension of pasteurization. On consideration of this report the Board of Health thereupon adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that milk used for drinking purposes should be either properly pasteurized or boiled unless it is what is technically known as certified, guaranteed or inspected milk.

In order to bring this advice home to the people of the city, the Department

caused to be posted in all places in the city where milk is sold a printed notice reading as follows:

For infant feeding use certified or guaranteed milk or bottled pasteurized milk,

IF YOU USE OTHER BOTTLED MILK, OR ANY MILK FROM CANS, IT SHOULD BE EITHER BROUGHT TO A BOIL OR PASTEURIZED AT HOME BEFORE FEEDING IT TO THE BABY.

With this emphatic announcement of its policy the Department took up the work of formulating a plan for the enforcement of pasteurization of all except special grades of milk, to be put into effect as soon as practicable.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILK.

As developed, this plan also included the cognate object of grading the milk sold in New York. It was believed that an ordinance requiring all dealers to begin pasteurization at once would be unenforcible, in view of physical problems involving many difficulties, the installation of new equipment the adjustment of trade conditions and the change of long accustomed routine. Moreover, it was thought that the problem could be better solved by establishing a classification of the milk which should provide for the sale of both raw and pasteurized grades, but under such high requirements for raw milk as to bring about the gradual but inevitable adoption of pasteurization by the majority of dealers. Such a grading system, moreover, would constitute in itself an important advance by classifying milk according to its intended use and would thus make possible greater economy and efficiency in the work of its inspection and control, as well as giving the consumer, through the requirement of appropriate labeling of bottles and cans, a far more accurate idea of what he was purchasing.

On January 31, 1911, the Board of Health decided that the time had come for a definite announcement that after January 1, 1912, the pasteurization of all except special grades of milk would be required.

At the same time the Department announced the general outline of its plan for grading the milk supply. The intention was to warn the public and dealers that beginning in 1912 the Department proposed to adopt extraordinary measures to improve the sanitary quality of the city's milk. Nearly a year was then devoted to working out the details of the proposed grading plan, during which time the dealers had full knowledge of the general purpose of the Board. During the fall of 1911 conferences with representative milk dealers and producers and associations and individuals interested in the milk question were held, and every detail of the proposed new rules and regulations was carefully gone over. On December 30, 1911, the Board approved and announced the following system of grading, this action to be followed shortly by the necessary changes in the Sanitary Code and a general revision of the rules and regulations relating to the sale of milk.

GRADING PLAN.

Grade A. For Infants and Children. This grade includes (1) certified milk or guaranteed milk; (2) inspected milk, which is raw milk produced from tuberculintested cows at farms obtaining at least 75 points on the official score card of the Department of Health; this milk must contain an average of more than 60,000 bacteria per c.c. when delivered to the consumer; (3) selected milk pasteurized; milk of this grade must be produced at farms which score at least 60 points and must not contain more than an average of 50,000 bacteria per c.c. when delivered; no milk averaging more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. shall be pasteurized for sale under this designation.

Grade B. For Adults. This grade includes a selected raw milk, which must be produced at farms scoring at least 68 points and from cows which have been physically examined by a regularly qualified veterinarian at least once each year. All other milk to be sold under Grade B must be pasteurized under the regulations of the Department.

Grade C. For Cooking and Manufacturing Purposes Only. This includes raw milk not conforming to the requirements of Grade A or Grade B. Milk of Grade C may not be sold at retail from stores, but must be sold to restaurants, hotels and manufacturing plants only.

The sale of condensed or concentrated milk is also allowed under special permit.

Typhoid Fever Prevention.

In view of the seriousness of the danger of milk infections from "typhoid carriers," the Department has endeavored to improve its methods of detecting infection of the milk supply. By means of the system of permits the Department is in a position to discover very quickly where a suspected lot of milk came from. More than this, by means of a system of accounting the Department is constantly keeping track of the number of cases of typhoid occurring among the customers of each milk company selling milk in the city. As soon as any one concern appears to have an undue number of cases of typhoid fever among its customers a very searching investigation is at once begun. Accurate information is collected to determine whether the source of the infection was in the city or in the country. If in the country several of the regular inspectors are at once ordered by telegraph to investigate the suspected creameries, and if a likely source of infection is discovered the milk from that point is at once shut out or ordered to be pasteurized. Owing to the long time elapsing between the time of infection and the date of onset and the additional time required to establish the diagnosis, it is impossible by this method to entirely prevent milk infections. This has been repeatedly illustrated in this city in the past, in which, despite the very prompt work on the part of the Department, large outbreaks of milk-borne infections have occurred.

On January 1, 1911, an additional set of records was started in connection with milk inspection. Reports of examinations of milk taken either for chemical or bacteriological examination are now reported and classified so that it is possible by the inspection of a series of filing cards to ascertain at once the quality of the milk supply of any particular dealer throughout the entire city for any given period of time; or so that it is possible to ascertain within the same length of time the same information in reference to any particular locality within the city.

DAIRY INSPECTION.

The work of dairy inspection during the first half of the year showed that the result of such inspection during the preceding years was the reconstruction of old stables and other buildings essential to the dairying industry and the building of new stables where such were found necessary. It was therefore considered that the time had arrived for calling the attention of milk producers to the far greater importance which attaches to the methods employed in the production and handling of milk than to the provision of expensive equipment. It was furthermore considered important to bring home these facts to the dairymen at first hand rather than to follow up the inspection merely by a routine form letter.

NEW SCORE CARD.

With these two objects in view a new dairy score card was devised and put in use, on which the items pertaining to equipment and construction were separate and distinct from those applying to the method of production. The latter items were now

accorded a total score of sixty points as against forty points for construction, thereby calling attention to the great importance of cleanly methods. This score card was so prepared for use as to enable the inspector to make a carbon copy of his original report, to be left with the dairyman whose premises were reported upon, thus giving opportunity for a complete understanding of each item adversely criticized and for the inspector to advise the dairyman whenever his advice was requested.

INCREASED BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

After this duplicate score card had been in use for a few months it was decided to further emphasize the greater importance of cleanly methods by making bacteriological examinations of the samples of milk as actually delivered by each individual dairyman, in order that indications of improper methods as shown by high bacterial counts might be investigated at the dairy and the cause ascertained. With this end in view, four of the country inspectors were given a course of instructions in taking samples for bacteriological examination and were then detailed to take such samples at the creameries in regular rotation. It was not found difficult to establish a certain bacterial standard for the milk so examined, and the names of all dairymen whose milk had been found to contain a higher bacterial content than set by this standard were immediately sent to the district inspectors in order that a thorough investigation might be made, the cause of the high counts ascertained and advice given toward the correction of faulty methods.

It was found that the work of this Bacteriological Squad had an added value, in that the assignment required the presence at the creamery of the inspector taking samples during the entire procedure involved in a day's work. He was required to be on hand when the creamery opened early in the morning, in order that the milk from each dairyman might be separately sampled as delivered. After all of the milk had been received and prepared for shipment samples were taken of the cans or bottles that had been so prepared, and in a majority of instances samples of bottle or can rinsings were taken, with a view of ascertaining the degree of cleanliness that obtained after these containers had been washed. Owing to this fact a great many minor laxities in the operation of the creameries were noted that would probably have escaped attention during a routine creamery inspection, and a number of these laxities were discovered to be of prime importance as contributing causes to the occasional excessive bacterial counts reported in samples of milk taken within the city.

As the members of the bacteriological squad worked only in creameries, taking a different creamery each day, it can readily be seen that a greater number of creameries were inspected than had been previously the rule, and these inspections were also of far greater value, as they showed in detail the actual handling of milk during its receipt, refrigeration and preparation for shipment.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN COUNTRY MILK INSPECTION.

A veterinarian has been added to the country milk force. His duties consist in examining dairy herds in which diseased cows have been reported. Four of the inspectors are physicians and investigate all cases of infectious diseases occurring on dairy farms and among milk handlers. In the city very strict lines have been drawn around the sale of "loose" milk, and where stores have been found to be in an unsanitary condition permits to sell milk have been revoked.

During the latter part of 1911 the inspectors were directed to examine all creameries shipping milk to New York City, making thorough reports as to the present conditions of creameries in their respective districts. The object of this campaign is to bring all creameries up to the standard score and cause particular defects to be remedied before the summer of 1912.

CITY MILK INSPECTION.

In June, 1911, the sanitary, bacteriological and chemical functions of city milk inspection were more carefully distinguished and special squads of inspectors assigned to each of these branches. The "sanitary" squad was directed to clean up the stores within city limits. As a result many permits for the sale of milk were revoked. A system has been adopted during 1911 of following up high bacterial counts of samples taken in the city, and the milk is traced back to the country to locate the point of contamination. In general, the Department has emphasized at every turn its determination to keep down the bacteriological count of milk sold in the city, as well as to eliminate adulterated milk. The principal cause of high counts appears to be the improper cleaning and sterilization of containers. It is found that the milk when delivered by the farmer to the creamery is usually low in bacterial content and that the heaviest increase takes place after arrival at the creamery, in transit and during the handling in the city.

During the year bacteriological examination was made of 14,058 samples of raw milk and showed that 55.32 per cent. of these samples contained less than 250,000 bacteria per c.c. This is a much better showing than in any previous year. 6,378 samples of pasteurized milk were also taken and a bacteriological examination showed that 75.22 per cent. of these samples contained less than 50,000 bacteria per c.c.

Percentage of Samples of Milk Taken During 1911 According to Bacterial Content.

Number of Bacteria.	Raw.	Pasteurized.
Under 10,000	14.95%	43.99%
10,000 to 50,000	15.52%	31.23%
50,000 to 100,000	10.69%	10.91%
100,000 to 250,000	14.15%	7.88%
250,000 to 500,000	11.59%	2.36%
500,000 to I,000,000	10.87%	1.53%
I,000,000 to 5,000,000	16.71%	1.01%
5,000,000 to 10,000,000	3.21%	0.17%
Over 10,000,000	1.70%	0.07%
Spoiled	0.55%	0.79%

PASTEURIZING PLANTS.

There are nineteen such plants within the City of New York and two more at nearby points. In these twenty-one plants about 250,000 quarts of milk are pasteurized daily, representing from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total daily milk supply of New York City. It is probable that 50,000 additional quarts of milk are also held or pasteurized within the creameries or shipping points outside the city.

Systematic inspections and reports are made of the city plants. A form of report has been put into use which gives a complete record of the process and methods employed. In addition, samples are frequently taken before, during and after pasteurization, to check the efficiency of the process. The Sanitary Code requires that pasteurization must be carried on under permits issued by the Department of Health. In each of the city plants all the apparatus in use is inspected, tested and approved by inspectors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Department before such permits are granted. The thorough cleansing of milk containers is insisted upon and checked by bacteriological test. Automatic temperature recording devices must be installed on the heating machines and the records kept on file for examination by the inspectors. Holding tanks are tested with colored water to determine the exact length of time the liquid is held in each machine. In many cases it has been found that the actual time is considerably less than the theoretical time, and in all such cases the dealers have been required to raise the temperature of pasteurization to a point which will insure

conformity with the schedule of temperatures and duration of exposure prescribed by the rules of the Department. The rapid cooling of pasteurized milk to a low temperature is required, and it is also necessary that all of the apparatus be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after use. When the results of inspections show that the apparatus is not doing effective work the dealers are notified, and if on reinspections results are still unsatisfactory the sale of the milk is ordered discontinued. The tests made during the past year, however, have shown that the processes employed are generally satisfactory.

REDUCTION OF THE MILK STANDARD.

From the point of view of the consumers of milk in New York City it is much to be regretted that legislation was enacted in 1910 reducing the standard of total milk solids from 12 to 11.50 per cent. This bill was drawn in the interests of owners of Holstein cows, a breed which gives milk of a somewhat lower percentage of milk solids than that of other cows. While it is argued that the laws of the State should not attempt to maintain a higher standard than that of the natural product, it would hardly seem that this argument is convincing, for such a law as that recently passed is a reduction of the standard in favor of dairymen who raise this particular breed of cow. Such a reduction of the standard is an actual stimulus of adulteration, since it makes it legally possible for unscrupulous dealers to impair the food value of milk normally good by the addition of water or by a lower grade of milk until it is brought down to a point just within the legal standard. How inevitable such a result was the records of the Department already show. Certain dealers whose milk under the old law was just within the required standard of 12 per cent, are now dispensing milk which, on repeated analysis, has been shown to be just within the lowered standard of 11.50 per cent.

Milk Inspection.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	19	10.	19:	11.
	Stores.	Wagons.	Stores.	Wagons.
Field: Permits issued during. Permits revoked during. For discontinuance of selling. For violation of law.	·5,928 · 8,921 · 7,312 · 1,609	5,370 22 17 5	5,316 3,826 3,553 273	3,815 81 76 5
Inspection: Regular inspections Inspections at receiving stations	109,519 978	16,040 922	88,409 109	14,796 1,356
Total	110,497	16,962	88,518	16,152
*Specimens examined	86,953 10,653	33,775 7,666	100,559	77,626 8,012
Conditions found: Inspections finding milk above 50 degrees. †Inspections finding adulteration. ‡Warning given. ‡Prosecuted. Rooms connected contrary to sanitary code Ice box badly drained. Ice box unclean. Store unclean. Utensils unclean. Milk not properly cooled. Infectious disease. Persons found selling without permit	337 937 504 433 2,666 305 666 1,320 1,454 41 16 3,209	78 204 125 79 4	438 285 58 227 5,061 303 855 1,985 1,485 1,917 22 2,455	239 52 7 45 39 344 257
Action taken—Destruction of Milk: Lots of milk destroyed for being over 50 degrees. Quarts so destroyed. Lots of milk destroyed for being sour. Quarts so destroyed. Lots of milk destroyed for being otherwise adulterated. Quarts so destroyed.	337 4,577 328 6,765	78 3,342 21 459	449 6,441 293 3,449 63 810	169 7,616 17 289 7 85
Total quarts destroyed	11,892	3,823	10,700	7,990

^{*} Several specimens may be examined at a single inspection.

[†] Samples taken and analyzed.

[‡] The technical definition of adulteration is found in section 53 of the Sanitary Code, the chief items being "containing less than 12 per centum of milk solids" and "containing less than 3 per centum of fats." In enforcement a distinction is made between samples whose milk solids are found between 12 per cent. and 11.4 per cent.; the former are made occasions for warning only, the latter for prosecution.

During January and February of 1910 over 19,000 cases of contagious diseases were reported. This large number of cases, added to those already under surveillance, made it impossible for the 43 district inspectors to revisit their cases with sufficient frequency to maintain proper isolation. In many instances they were unable to terminate cases promptly or to order fumigation at the proper time, and very frequently it was impossible for them to make a revisit after fumigation had been performed or to issue school certificates. As a result complaints were numerous and the work of the division was not up to the proper standard. During the latter part of February 15 temporary district medical inspectors were appointed for five months, but even with this additional force cases could not be visited with sufficient frequency, many were not properly isolated and a large number were not promptly terminated. Over 13,000 cases were reported during March, and in order to relieve the situation a number of inspectors from the Division of Child Hygiene were detailed for several hours each day to the Division of Contagious Diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

During the year 1910 16 cases of smallpox were discovered. Eight of these contracted the disease outside the city, in seven no definite history could be obtained and one was a secondary case. While vaccinations have been performed in the vicinity of every house from which a case of smallpox has been removed, no regular district or house-to-house vaccinations have been performed during the last six years, owing to lack of appropriation for this purpose.

During 1911 15 cases of smallpox occurred. Of these five occurred in the Borough of Manhattan, four in Brooklyn, one in The Bronx and five in Queens. In the four boroughs in which smallpox appeared the district medical inspectors, in addition to their regular district work, vaccinated 35,551 persons.

There have been very few cases of smallpox in New York City since 1903. It is also a fact that this Department has vaccinated comparatively very few persons during the past six years, and as a result there are in this city at the present time many persons who are not immune to the disease.

RABIES.

Commencing September 1, 1910, dogs removed for observation in Manhattan and The Bronx were sent to the "Shelter" of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the foot of East 102d street, instead of being taken as formerly to Willard Parker Hospital. During the last four months of the year 129 dogs were removed from Manhattan and 20 from The Bronx.

During the year 1911 the nine veterinarians examined 4,509 dogs (717 more than in 1910) and 212 were found to have rabies.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

Section 132 of the Sanitary Code, as enforced previous to June 28, 1910, provided for the removal for observation of dogs which had bitten any person, and for their destruction, if found rabid. On June 28th this section was amended to include dogs found to be vicious to such an extent as to be unsafe to be at large.

During 1911 about 2,500 of the 3,600 persons bitten were children. Ten of the persons bitten died of rabies and six of these were bitten by ownerless dogs. In the Borough of Brooklyn 1,036 dogs were examined, 543 more than in 1910, and of these 59 were found to be suffering from rabies.

A city ordinance should be passed requiring the removal and destruction of every dog not in leash that is found on the public streets. Such an ordinance, if enforced, would cause a marked diminution in the number of persons bitten and in the number of cases of rabies.

CHOLERA.

During 1911 steamers arriving from Italy brought cholera to the port of New York. The first case arrived June 13th and the last August 25th. According to reports of the Health Officer of the Port 35 cases were either stopped at quarantine during the summer or occurred among suspects detained there or among recent immigrants in New York State. For the first time since 1892 there were cases in the city proper. The first case occurred in Brooklyn, 1069 Myrtle avenue, on June 30th. Bacteriological examination on July 3d showed the presence of the cholera bacilli. The patient was a woman, thirty-three years of age, who had left Naples on June 7th and arrived at New York June 17th without having been ill during the voyage. She was held for ten days at quarantine as a suspect and was discharged from quarantine June 27th. As soon as the case was discovered on June 30th the woman was again removed to quarantine, where she died July 5th.

The second case, a man thirty-seven years old, was an orderly in attendance upon the cholera suspects at quarantine. He lived on Staten Island, 14 Fingerboard road, and was taken ill at his residence. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, July 13th, for observation, and the next day developed symptoms resembling cholera. He was then transferred to the hospital on Swinburne Island, July 14th. Bacteriological examination revealed the presence of comma bacilli. The case terminated fatally July 15th. The house in which the patient lived was thoroughly disinfected and the ward in which he had been ill at St. Vincent's Hospital was quarantined and kept under observation for ten days. A police officer was stationed at the patient's residence for ten days after his removal in order to prevent anyone from entering the house during this period.

The third case was a man twenty-eight years of age, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital July 20th with a diagnosis of typhoid fever. During the same day the symptoms became suspiciously like those of cholera, and the case was reported to the Department of Health for diagnosis. On July 22d a bacteriological examination disclosed the presence of cholera bacilli. The patient was removed to quarantine July 22d, where he recovered. The history of this case is very obscure. The man said that he had been a fireman on a collier which left Liverpool March 15th for the Azores. He then shipped to Buenos Ayres, remaining at this port two weeks, thence to Para, where he remained four days, and then to Boston, where he arrived July 1st, the ship passing quarantine with a healthy crew. On the next day he came to New York by one of the Sound steamers. Thorough precautions were taken by the Department to forestall any possibility of the transmission of the disease from this case. The Sailors' Lodging House on the East Side, in which the man had stayed for a time, was disinfected, and every effort was made to trace his movements since his arrival in New York. This inquiry disclosed the fact that the patient had worked for a short time on a night steamer running between New York and Albany. vessel was accordingly taken by order of the Department to the dock at Willard Parker Hospital and thoroughly disinfected, while bacteriological examinations were made at the Research Laboratory of specimens from 51 members of the crew. These tests all proved negative and the steamer was released at the earliest possible moment.

In October, 1911, it was deemed advisable, in view of the large number of foreign workmen employed in the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct in the sections within the Croton watershed, to take special measures to guard against any possible infection of the city water supply. After conferences with the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Corporation Counse! and the Board of Water Supply, a special committee was formed from representatives of these departments to make and to supervise a large number of inspections on the Croton watershed. Arrangements were made to give this committee full power to take summary action to abate any nuisance that threatened pollution. For a number of weeks careful examinations were made of all immigrants arriving from supposedly infected areas and remaining in the City of New York, in order that the first symptoms of cholera might be detected.

Contagious Eye Diseases.

During the year 1910 the treatment of contagious eye diseases was carried on in Manhattan at the hospital on Pleasant avenue and at the dispensary at Gouverneur Slip. In Brooklyn the cases were treated at the hospital on Throop avenue and when operative treatment was indicated they were referred to the hospital in Manhattan. In reviewing the work of 1910, and comparing it with that of previous years, two points are conspicuous: first, the diminution in the number of cases of trachoma referred to the hospitals by the school inspectors, and secondly, the comparative infrequency of the severe and complicated cases which were so common in the earlier history of this work.

During 1911, the ophthalmological work of the Department was conducted in the same manner as during 1910, the cases of trachoma showing a somewhat further diminution.

Contagious Eye Diseases—Treatment and Disposition of Cases Year Ending
December 31, 1910.

	Track	noma.	Other	
	By Operation.	Non- Operative Only.	Contagious Eye Diseases.	Total.
TRACHOMA HOSPITAL, MANHATTAN.				
Cases Treated: Under treatment January 1, 1910 New cases treated in 1910	921 979	2,788 2,013	708 911	4,417 3,903
Total treated in 1910	1,900	4,801	1,619	8,320
Disposition: Discharged apparently cured Discontinuing before cured Under treatment December 31, 1910	151 940 809	139 2,662 2,000	121 797 701	411 4,399 3,510
Total	1,900	4,801	1,619	8,320
Percentage of those treated discharged apparently cured	7.94	2.89	7 · 47	
TRACHOMA HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.				
Cases Treated: Under treatment January 1, 1910 New cases treated in 1910	74 87	590 1,003	328 1,416	992 2,506
Total treated in 1910	161	1,593	1,744	3,498
Disposition: Discharged apparently cured Discontinuing before cured Under treatment December 31, 1910	31 48 82	128 651 814	243 633 868	402 1,332 1,764
Total	161	1,593	1,744	3,498
Percentage of those treated discharged apparently cured	19.25	8.03	13.93	
TRACHOMA CLINIC, GOUVERNEUR SLIP Cases Treated: Under treatment January 1, 1910 New cases treated in 1910	599 442	3,257 1,689	2,903 3,005	6,759 5,136
Total treated in 1910	1,041	4,946	5,908	11,895
Disposition: Discharged apparently cured Discontinuing before cured Under treatment December 31, 1910	97 396 548	167 2,149 2,630	223 2,333 3,352	487 4,878 6,530
Total	1,041 ·	4,946	5,908	11,895
Percentage of those treated discharged apparently cured	9.31	3.37	3.77	

TRACHOMA HOSPITAL, MANHATTAN.

New Cases Admitted During Year 1911.

New Cases Admitted During	<u> </u>	1 6 47 1	911.				
Number found to be— 1. Contagious: (a) Trachoma. (b) Other than trachoma. 2. Non-contagious. Total number of cases examined.		• • • • • •		• • •			942
Number of Cases Under Treatment	· L	During	Year	r 19)11.		
		7	Γrach	oma	a.		Other Than
		Operat	ive.		Non- erative.		achoma, Non- perative.
Number of cases under treatment January 1, 1911 Number of new cases treated during year 1911			09 60		2,000 1,417		701 1,237
Total number of cases treated during year 1911.		1,3	69		3,417		1,938
Treatments of Cases During	g :	Year 19	911.				
		Trache	oma.	′	Other Than achoma.		Γotal.
Operative Post-operative. Non-operative.		. 4,530		3,773			560 4,530 27,664
Total treatments	Total treatments. 28,981				3,773		32,754
				ł			
		Trach	oma	•	Other Than		
		opera- tive.	No: Ope tiv	ra-	Trachor Non- Operati	. 1	Total.
Number of cases discharged apparently crued Number of cases discontinuing before cured Number of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Per cent. of cases discharged apparently cured Per cent. of cases discontinuing before cured Per cent. of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Largest number of patients treated in one day Average number of patients treated in one day Total number of visits made by patients	4	117 563 689 8.54 41.12 50.34	1,7 1,5 2. 51. 45.	63 34 91 75	39 76 78 20.2 39.3 40.4	3 2 7 1	589 3,100 3,035 233 113 35,113

Trachoma Hospital, Brooklyn.

New Cases Admitted During Year 1911.

Number found to be— 1. Contagious: (a) Trachoma. (b) Other than trachoma. 2. Non-contagious. Total number of cases examined.	• •						489
Number of Cases Under Treatment	t]	During	Yea	r I	911.	-	
		,	Tracl	om	ıa.		Other Than
		Opera	tive.		Non- erative.	Tr	achoma, Non- erative.
Number of cases under treatment January 1, 1911 Number of new cases treated during year 1911			82 22		814 304		868 1,781
Total number of cases treated during year 1911.		I	04		1,118		2,649
Treatments of Cases During	g :	Year 1	911.				
		Trach	oma.		Other Than achoma.	7	Γotal.
Operative		1,9 12,1	22 971 156 14,272		2	22 1,971 26,428	
Total treatments		14,149 14,27			14,272	28,421	
	_	Tracl	ioma.		Other Than		
		pera- tive.	Non Open tive	ra-	Trachor Non- Operation	- 1	Total.
Number of cases discharged apparently cured Number of cases discontinuing before cured Number of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Per cent. of cases discharged apparently cured Per cent. of cases discontinuing before cured Per cent. of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Largest number of patients treated in one day Average number of patients treated in one day Total number of visits made by patients	6	3 63 38 2.88 60.57 36.55	6	14 91	64 863 1,14 24.19 37.79 43.00	8 9 9 6 6 6 6 6 6	696 1,562 1,613 222 98 30,528

TRACHOMA DISPENSARY, 10 GOUVERNEUR SLIP. New Cases Admitted During Year 1911.

Number found to be— 1. Contagious:	
(a) Ťrachoma(b) Other than trachoma	588 3,192
2. Non-contagious.	924
Total number of cases examined 4	1,704

Number of Cases Under Treatment During Year 1911.

	Tracl	noma.	Other Than
	Operative.	Non- Operative.	Trachoma, Non- Operative.
Number of cases under treatment January 1, 1911 Number of new cases treated during year 1911	548 185	2,630 403	3,352 4,116
Total number of cases treated during year 1911	733	3,033	7,468

Treatments of Cases During Year 1911.

	Trachoma.	Other Than Trachoma.	Total.
Operative Post-operative. Non-operative.	17,544	36,187	185 17,544 66,938
Total treatments	48,480	36,187	84,667

	Tracl	noma.	Other Than	
	Opera- tive.	Non- Opera- tive.	Trachoma, Non- Operative.	Total.
Number of cases discharged apparently cured Number of cases discontinuing before cured Number of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Per cent. of cases discharged apparently cured Per cent. of cases discontinuing before cured Per cent. of cases under treatment December 31, 1911 Largest number of patients treated in one day Average number of patients treated in one day Total number of visits made by patients	142 294 297 19.37 40.10 40.53	269 1,093 1,671 8.86 36.03 55.11	1,605 2,004 3,859 21.49 26.83 51.68	2,016 3,391 5,827 761 297 89,371

TRACHOMA.

In analyzing these tables it is at once apparent that a great diminution in the number of cases of trachoma and in the number of operations, as compared to previous years, has taken place. Both of these circumstances have similar causes. In the first place, since the discovery of the so-called "trachoma bodies" by Halberstaedter and Prowazek in 1008, and the subsequent investigations of their nature and importance, which have been undertaken by bacteriologists in all parts of the world, clinicians have been more than ever divided in their opinion as to what cases should and what cases should not be classified under the generic term of trachoma. The diagnostic value of these bodies is by no means universally admitted, but it is certainly true that they are these bodies is by no means universally admitted, but it is certainly true that they are found invariably in certain types of conjunctival disease. Whether or not the name trachoma should be restricted to these types alone is a subject which is still under discussion. For these reasons it has seemed wise for the Department to restrict somewhat its diagnosis of trachoma, and this, it must be admitted, is one reason for the reduction in the number of cases reported. There can, however, be no doubt that the persistent campaign which during the past eight years has been conducted against trachoma and its allied conditions has resulted in a marked decrease in the actual number of cases of follicular, papillary and cicatricial affections of the conjunctiva in the children of the New York public schools.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in the practice of midwives were visited and the parents were advised in regard to treatment. This work was a continuation of that of previous years, and as a result of the supervision thus exercised severe and neglected cases of this disease have become decidedly rare in this city, and on account of the almost universal use of Crede's preventive method by midwives, first brought to their notice several years ago by this division, ophthalmia neonatorum has become a very inconsiderable factor in the causation of blindness in this city.

GLANDERS.

During the year 1911 the nine veterinarians detailed to this division discovered 1,138 cases of glandered horses, 214 more than in 1910. As the public wooden watering troughs for horses in this city are in many instances a source of infection from this disease, the Department during 1911 ordered their removal. During 1911 three persons died from glanders in the Borough of Manhattan.

FUMIGATION AND DISINFECTION.

During the year 1911 the 44 disinfectors performed 51,507 fumigations. In the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn paraformaldehyde and permanganate of potash have been substituted for the formaline mixture and lime which had previously been employed and which had proved too cumbersome. During 1911 60,365 lots of goods were removed to the disinfecting plants in the five boroughs. Of these 2,904 were destroyed, 58,551 were disinfected and 57,625 were returned.

Contagious Diseases—District Medical Inspection—1910.\
CITY OF NEW YORK,

.elstoT	87,097 2,437 1,964 674 82,022 73,191 6,959 1,872	18,444 19,269	81,691 246,482	::	5,432 191 1,504
Glanders (Human).		::	: :	: :	
Non-contagious.		6,622	5,669	: :	
German Measles.	1,617 26 4 4 1,571 1,392 1,792	620 657	1,355	: :	
Parotiditis.	1,667 20 20 1,645 1,594 50	19	17	::	· · H · · ·
Small-pox.	17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	15	13	: :	: : 4 : 6
Whooping Cough.	2,101 10 71 2,018 1,888 1,888	186	98	: :	
Сһіскеп-рох.	5,782 105 105 5,534 5,320 193	633 679	4,932	: : : :	
Measles.	36,595 200 756 265 35,374 1,007 613	2,385	33,652 83,208	: :	876 20 111
Scarlet Fever.	19,771 257 484 106 18,924 15,403 3,214 307	5,828 6,070	18,091 76,120	: :	3,008
Diphtheria.	19,547 1,884 1,884 524 16,940 13,840 2,693 407	2,136	17,870 56,256	::	 I,510 44 I,214
	Cases reported during year ending Dec. 31, 1910. Cases found to be "no case". Cases never found Corrected totals of cases reported. Cases quarantined at home. Cases treated in contagious disease hospitals Cases isolated in other hospitals or institutions.	Diagnosticians—(15) Cases. Visits to cases.	Medical Inspectors—(49) Cases. Visits to cases.	District Nurses—(2) Cases. Visits to cases.	Inspections— Institutions. Day nurseries. Cases removed to hospital. Cases forced to hospital. Cases walked into hospital.

Contagious Diseases—District Medical Inspection—1911.
CITY OF NEW YORK.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping Cough.	Small-pox.	Parotiditis.	German Measles.	Non-contagious.	Cholera.	Totals.
Cases reported during year 1911. Cases found to be "no case". Duplicates. Cases never found. Corrected totals of cases reported. Cases quarantined at home. Cases treated in contagious disease hospitals. Cases isolated in other hospitals or institutions.	16,081 1,890 574 13,485 10,896 2,390	16,619 239 239 511 5,793 12,665 2,980	26,557 132 702 183 25,540 23,742 1,167	7,020 50 113 6,758 6,460 6,460	3,286 10 66 65 3,210 3,117 8	16 1	3,070 44 46 3,020 2,989	1,105 7 7 4 1,090 1,034 6 50			73,757 2,330 2,019 494 68,914 60,903 6,580 1,431
Diagnosticians—(14) Cases. Visits to cases.	1,854	5,247	2,262	559	141	. 15	28	448 470	3,254 3,739	w4	13,811
Medical Inspectors—(45) Cases. Visits to cases.	14,958 42,498	15,297	24,932 61,474	6,472	233 434	881	54 121	975	7,936	::	70,865 193,123
District Nurses—(2) Cases. Visits to cases.	::	• •	: :	: :	: :	::	: :	::	::	::	:::
Inspections— Institutions Day nurseries. Cases removed to hospital. Cases forced to hospital. Cases walked into hospital.	1,168	2,699	974			15		I		::"::	4,869 214 1,496

Prevalence of Contagious Diseases-Case Rate by Years, Boroughs and Diseases Reported.

		Nul	mber of Ca	Number of Cases Reported.	ed.			Numb	Number per 1,000 of Population.	o of Popul	ation.	
	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.
Dipttheria and Croup—Year 1907. Year 1908. Year 1908. Year 1909. Year 1910. Year 1911.	15,276 16,431 15,097 16,940 13,485	7,285 8,263 7,933 8,990 6,511	5,398 5,451 4,735 5,023 4,492	1,478 1,648 1,335 1,696 1,496	821 785 764 777	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	88888 80886	88888 89886	20000 20000	4.28.88 7.088.0	66.00 66.00	ww444 orare
Scarlet Fever— Year 1907. Year 1908. Year 1909 Year 1910.	15,788 24,426 12,475 18,924 15,793	8,184 12,059 5,909 8,722 6,799	5,436 8,123 4,275 6,474 6,136	1,205 2,529 1,161 2,264 1,663	655 1,298 856 985 876	308 417 274 479 319	33.75	63.55.8 84.55.8	200 8 8 7 4 7 6 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3.77 3.33 3.4	9 7 7 4 4 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	40000 14000
Measles— Year 1907 Year 1908 Year 1908 Year 1909 Year 1910	16,622 38,276 31,954 35,374 25,540	10,039 18,264 14,766 14,396 13,449	4,509 12,807 9,881 12,630 7,728	1,401 4,612 3,714 4,988 2,879	424 1,897 2,118 2,580 1,013	249 696 1,475 780 471	83.8 7.7.0 5.1.3	4.4 6.2 6.1 5.6	1.44.05 1.44.05	4.5 14.1 10.6 11.3 5.9	88.0 3.9 3.9	3.3 18.9 5.2
Cholera— Year 1907 Year 1908 Year 1908 Year 1909 Year 1910	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : H	H	::::::	:::::	H				: : : : :	:::::	
Small-pox— Year 1097 Year 1908 Year 1909 Year 1900 Year 1910	58 17 9 16 15	10 6 13 5	94 9 8 8 4		H to : : 10		.01 .004 .002 .003	.002	.03 .004 .002 .001	.000	.005	

Prevalence of Contagious Diseases-Case Rate by Years, Boroughs and Diseases Reported-Continued.

New Man- Brool York, hattan. lyn.	Number of Cases Reported.	ses Reporte	d.			Numb	Number per_I,000 of Population.	o of Popul	ation.	
	Brook-	Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.
Chicken-pox— 4,308 2,050 1,4 Year 1908 2,050 2,050 2,050 Year 1908 6,765 3,244 2,2 Year 1909 5,534 2,595 1,8 Year 1910 6,758 3,327 2,3	1,452 2,045 2,264 1,886 2,365	526 710 710 593 503 570	107 297 347 248 279	173 158 317 302 217	0.1 1.1 1.1 1.3	1.32 1.32 1.13 1.13	0.11.1 0.11.1 0.41.1.2	7.1 7.1 1.1 1.1	44.480	44444 20044
Parotiditis— Year 1008 2.431 Year 1008 2.438 Year 1009 2.438 Year 1009 1.643 Year 1010 1.645 Year 1011 1.850	177 1,037 1,037 1,037 818	39 140 192 71	16 66 66 31	114 114 10 35	4 4 rv w rv	£ 2 4 4 7 .	1 & 0 0 4	н 4 х н 4	.02 .07 .1	й ййн 40
German Measles— 1.477 785 4 Year 1907 823 544 1 Year 1909 582 270 1 Year 1909 1,571 871 4 Year 1911 758 1	435 152 174 174 174 123	104 283 141 162	26 43 86 69 20	127 31 34 19 19	юнн <i>юа</i>	64 H W W	.3 .1 .2 .07	£	11.5000	a 6 4 in a in
Total all Diseases for— Year 1907 Year 1908 Year 1909 Year 1909 Year 1909 Sep. 27, 72,073 Year 1909 Sep. 1909 Sep. 1909 Sep. 1909 Sep. 1909 Sep. 1900 Sep.	18,307 29,487 23,474 27,743 22,606	4,842 9,827 7,381 7,236	2,099 4,375 4,435 5,008 3,125	1,356 1,832 2,571 2,053 1,701	13.1 20.1 15.7 17.0 13.8	13.3 19.0 14.5 15.9 14.3	12.6 19.7 15.2 16.8 13.2	15.7 30.0 21.2 22.4 14.9	9.5 18.8 17.3 10.0	18.0 24.1 32.9 23.7 18.9

Vaccination, Disinfection and Animal Inspection.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
** * * *					
Vaccinations.*	00.722			1	
Vaccinations in schools	20,133		••••		
Vaccinations in districts	33,142	31,679	17,939	13,421	46,148
Vaccinations at offices. Vaccinations at Blackwell's Island. Vaccinations at hospitals. Vaccinations at Municipal Lodging Houses	16,982	30,266	33,191	39,699	40,886
Vaccinations at Blackwell's Island	5,598	20,475	14,091	11,403	10,167 16,001
Vaccinations at Municipal Lodging Houses	4,620	13,004	13,191	17,1233	9,691
			80,412	81,656	122,893
Total vaccinations		95,424	18,384	23,226	21,331
Total vaccination certificates issued		42,973	10,304	=======================================	21,331
Disinfection of Premises.					
Number of Disinfectors on duty	• • • • •	45	37	47	42
Disinfection performed		63,219	45,910	60,406	51,570
Disinfection postponed		3,483	2,049	2,637	2,571
Rooms disinfected	• • • • •	106,147	74,693	95,992	81,475
Disinfections performed— Diphtheria		13,075	12,279	13.740	11,290
Scarlet fever. Measles. Small-pox.		19,174	0.430	15,531	13,077
Measles		25,304	17,882	23.778	16,892
Small-pox		16 3,415	4,269	5,801	8,717
Tuberculosis. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		276	210	128	140
Glanders (horses)		984	856	1,189	1,180
Miscellaneous		975	977	107	186 57
Typhoid fever					
Total		63,219	45,910	60,406	51,570
By attending physician		710	835	2,107	628
Goods Disinfected or Destroyed.					
**Lots of goods received:	1				
By order from Divisions of Contagious					
and Communicable Diseases				37,462	32,935 27,148
From hospitals				23.994	282
Miscellaneous					
Total	••••			61,923	60,365
Lots of goods disinfected		66,962	55,728	60,382	58,556
Lots of goods destroyed		2,726	1,838	2,583	3,004 57,624
Lots of goods returned				59,515 386,220	271,649
Lots of goods destroyed Lots of goods returned. Number of articles disinfected. Number of articles destroyed				42,859 365,173	42,020
Number of articles returned				365,173	248,252
Animal Inspection. Number of Veterinarians on duty		9	10	10	9
Horses—					
Examinations of horses		37,555	33,598 836	41,254 1,768	34,790 616
Blood specimens taken		1,429	616	672	431
Glandered horses condemned and de-	-	1,204			
stroyed Post-mortem examinations of horses		1,198	941	924	1,138
Post-mortem examinations of horses	• • • • •	7,296	5,686	95 6,928	6,375
Inspections of stables		1,118	904	963	1,090
Dogs-					
Examination of dogs		4,622	5,168	3.792	4,509
Animals referred to Research Laboratory		250	200	163	330
for diagnosis of rabies		104	57	75	212
Cows—					
Examinations of cows		2,652	10,262	11,547***	4,179
Cows tested with tuberculin		58	6 9	0	
Cows condemned	• • • • •	4	9	1	
Examinations of other animals		66	1,896	564	153
Post-mortem on other animals		103	43	2	3

^{*} For vaccinations performed in school, see Division of Child Hygiene.

** A "lot of goods" consists of all articles removed for disinfection or destruction at the close of a case.

*** 802 cows were examined outside City limits for County Milk Inspection.



On January 1, 1910, the annual appropriation of this division was increased by \$231,905.29, making possible a very great extension of the work of the Department in relation to tuberculosis. Prior to this date the system of registration and sanitary supervision of tuberculosis was, perhaps, the best that could be devised under the conditions then existing, but it had its weak points. These were an insufficient number of nurses, an insufficient clerical force, insufficient clinic facilities, insufficient hospital facilities, insufficient laboratory facilities for the collection and examination of sputum and an inability to enforce disinfection. With the increased appropriation many of these defects were remedied. During 1910 the staff of tuberculosis nurses was increased from 23 to 150, and the clerical staff of the borough offices from 28 to 50. A corps of cleaners and scrubwomen to clean and disinfect the premises occupied by cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was also organized. During the same year eight new tuberculosis clinics were established: two in Manhattan, one in The Bronx, three in Brooklyn, one in Queens and one in Richmond. During 1909 the staff of the tuberculosis clinics consisted of one attending physician and 20 assistant attending physicians. In 1910 the staff was increased to 45 attending physicians at \$600 per annum and 10 assistant attending physicians with an annual salary of \$300 each, and the force of hospital clerks was increased from five to eleven. During 1910 a Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau was established at 426 First avenue, Manhattan, and two tuberculosis boat camps on the ferry-boats Middletown and Susquehanna. The force of laboratory workers, which in 1909 had consisted of 17 laboratory assistants, was increased by the appointment of one assistant director and 14 additional laboratory assistants. Three new collection routes were established in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn during 1910, making five in the former borough and seven in the latter.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION BUREAU.

The work of the Admission Bureau increased so rapidly that in 1911 additional quarters became necessary, and the adjoining building at 424 First avenue was leased by the Department. The admission of patients to tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria has been greatly facilitated and expedited. All applicants for the Otisville and Ray Brook sanatoria, the Preventorium and Department of Health Day Camps are now admitted through this bureau, and parties leaving for Otisville and the Preventorium start from the bureau, and children discharged from the Preventorium are followed up by a special nurse from the bureau at intervals of six months. The building at 426 First avenue was renovated throughout by the working staff of the Division of Communicable Diseases, new plumbing was installed and new furniture purchased.

REGISTRATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

New registration cards of varying colors, but of uniform size (8"x5"), were devised, white record cards for all official reports, blue house cards for recording all cases in a given house and pink history cards for registering the results of the first visits of the nurses. Three sets of files are maintained, a current file for all active cases, a discontinued file for dead and recovered cases and a house file in which a card for each house replaces the old house maps, while results of the nurses' later visits are copied from their daily reports and placed upon the record cards.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1010 the sanitary supervision of pulmonary tuberculosis was maintained by means of district tuberculosis nurses and tuberculosis inspectors. Each borough was divided into as many districts as there were tuberculosis clinics, and one or more nurses were assigned to each district. Where two or more nurses were assigned to a district the district was divided, a division or subdistrict being given to each, and one nurse was detailed as captain of the clinic district. At a stated hour each day the captain visited the tuberculosis clinics and obtained the names of all new cases and all discharged cases, later giving this information by telephone to the local borough office and receiving therefrom all data relating to cases of tuberculosis in her clinic district that had been reported to the Department of Health during the preceding twenty-four hours. Every district nurse keeps a diary of her new assignments and future visits and a complete card index of all cases of tuberculosis in her district. Reports of cases under the care of private physicians are given to the nurse for information only. The cases reported by tuberculosis clinics in Manhattan not under the supervision of the Department of Health are not visited except upon request. Clinical cases reported by the Department of Health clinics in Manhattan and by all clinics in other boroughs are visited. Another class of cases coming under the nurses' supervision are those reported by one tuberculosis clinic as living in or having moved to the district of another. The nurse also receives notification of cases that have been admitted to the hospitals, cases leaving the city or entering sanatoria, cases not found at the address given, and the so-called "at home" cases. The card index of the nurse is kept constantly up to date through information received daily from the district captains, and every change in the card file is reported by the daily report to the borough office, to which office is forwarded each Saturday a copy, with the totals in each of the six groups of cases just described.

During 1911 a return was made to the system of close sanitary supervision in vogue prior to 1910. Instead of visiting, as a matter of routine, every case once a month, special attention was again paid to those cases requiring rigid supervision, and these were visited by district nurses every few days until the faulty conditions had been corrected. All other cases were simply kept under observation, and bi-monthly information was obtained in regard to cases under the care of private physicians. The families of patients in hospitals were visited regularly, and all children suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis and excluded from public schools were cared for at sanatoria, day camps and fresh-air schools. During 1910 the district nurses in Brooklyn organized a relief association of their own for their cases.

In three boroughs physicians, skilled in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis from having served in the tuberculosis clinics, are detailed as tuberculosis inspectors. The following classes of cases come under their supervision: (1) suspected cases of tuberculosis; (2) investigation of complaints; (3) exclusion from or admission to school of children; (4) visits to clinic patients; (5) recommendations for forcible removal; (5) recovered cases. Prior to January I, 1910, terminal inspections, for the purpose of ordering disinfection, were made by the medical inspectors. After that date this work was performed by nurses. This resulted in a general increase in the amount of work done, but because of the change of duties only general comparisons can be made.

TUBERCULOSIS DISINFECTION.

In an accompanying table a comparison of the number of tuberculosis removals with the number of tuberculosis disinfections performed by or reported to the Board of Health during 1910 is given. By a "tuberculosis removal" is meant any instance in which disinfection would seem to be indicated at a given address. In more than 65 per cent, of the cases the premises were voluntarily renovated by the owners, and

this demonstrates how thoroughly the public has been educated as to the necessity of such renovation and disinfection. During 1911 disinfection at "previous address" of consumptives was inaugurated.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS AND DAY CAMPS.

During 1911 the following new accomplishments under this heading were effected: New tuberculosis clinics were opened at 55 Sumner avenue and 108 South Third street, Brooklyn, and at 307 West 33d street, Manhattan. In Manhattan the attendance at the Italian tuberculosis clinic increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to lease a larger building at 320 East 116th street. The tuberculosis clinic of the Good Samaritan Dispensary is now conducted by the Department of Health. The establishment of a system of co-operative confirmatory examinations by the physicians of the clinics has rendered their diagnosis more accurate. The work of the clinic is now done by the district nurses, thus bringing them in closer touch with their patients. Late in the year, owing to failure to obtain an increased appropriation for 1912 for clinic physicians, it became necessary to close the morning classes at several of the clinics. The work of these morning classes had previously been performed by volunteers. A system of current statistical tabulation of cases was introduced in all clinics, The work of the Women's Auxiliaries to the tuberculosis clinics was greatly extended and new auxiliaries were formed at the Italian and East Side clinics in Manhattan, a special nurse being detailed in each district to assist the auxiliary. During 1911 the Department of Health assumed all expenses of the two day camps, and the Erie Railroad substituted the ferry-boat Rutherford for the Susquehanna, first removing the engine and boiler and entirely remodeling the interior of the boat. The expense was borne by the Tuberculosis Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.

In 1910 an astonishing fall took place in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis in children under thirteen years of age, as shown in the accompanying table. The trend of this class of deaths has been downward for a number of years, but in 1909 the number suddenly rose, and during 1910 again fell to a point below the figures of 1908.

TYPHOID FEVER, CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The principal accomplishments in 1911 were the extension and improvement of the system of supervision and investigation of typhoid fever and the sanitary supervision of acute poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis.

On November 1, 1910, acute poliomyelitis was declared to be a communicable disease and was made reportable by the Board of Health, and this division was charged with enforcing the regulations regarding its quarantine, the exclusion from school of children exposed to it, and the disinfection of premises on the termination of cases. The infectious character of this disease had long been suspected, but it was not until 1909-1910 that conclusive evidence was obtained showing that infantile paralysis was due to an infectious agent or virus.

OTHER WORK ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The physical examination of women convicted of vagrancy by the Night Courts was begun May 18, 1911, and was terminated June 17, 1911, in accordance with a decision of the Court of Appeals, which declared unconstitutional Clause 79 of the Inferior Courts Act of 1910. The bi-monthly publication of "Communicable News," issued for the information of employees, was begun January 18, 1911. In December,

1011, the printing establishment of the division was removed to larger and better quarters at 424 First avenue in the new building of the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau. The exclusion of tuberculous children from school has been systematized and only those showing tubercle bacilli in their sputum are now excluded. A census was taken of the number of children under five years of age and those between five and fifteen years suffering from tuberculosis, and the results published. Assistance was given to the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics and the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. Enlarged pin maps of the districts of the Manhattan tuberculosis clinics were prepared and distributed, together with the necessary colored pins, and large frame charts stating the requirements for admission to tuberculosis sanatoria were prepared and issued. An edition in Italian of 25,000 circulars warning against so-called "consumption cures" was printed for the Italian Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society, which committee was also supplied with literature in Italian relating to tuberculosis. Tuberculosis literature in Yiddish was also furnished in large quantity to the Tuberculosis Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Stereopticon tuberculosis exhibitions were given in the public parks during the summer. These were supplemented by lectures for which arrangements were very kindly made by the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. The lantern slides used in these exhibitions have been revised, brought up to date, added to and catalogued. All the tuberculosis circulars distributed by the district nurses and clinics have been rewritten and issued in a uniform size. A system of branch offices has been established and a new system of registration of tuberculosis has been installed in each borough. By locating the tuberculosis records at branch offices in the tuberculosis clinic districts, and by using the nurses' reports as records, a great deal of duplication of work, such as the copying of reports, has been abolished, the work of the nurses can now be accurately assigned and controlled and the records are more accurate in every way. A number of new blanks and forms necessary in connection with the new procedure have been prepared, new ledger desks have been installed in branch offices for all tuberculosis registration files and a complete report describing and illustrating the new system is in course of preparation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

After some years of preliminary consideration definite action toward the public sanitary control of venereal diseases was first taken by the Board of Health on April 5, 1911, when a resolution was adopted expressing the conviction that the development of a comprehensive plan for such control was necessary for the protection of the public health and, as the first and most important step, an appropriation was requested for the construction of a hospital for the care of patients suffering from these diseases. The city authorities acted favorably on this request, and later in the year an appropriation of \$55,000 was made available to the Department of Health for this purpose. It is hoped to have this hospital in operation early in 1913.

Summary of Work.

		Tuberculosis.	š	Д	Diphtheria.		Typ	Typhoid Fever.	er.	Cere	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	nal s.	0	Others.	
· · · · ·	1909	0161	1161	6061	0161	1161	1909	0161	1161	1909	0161	1161	1909	0161	1161
Cases visited	18,377 23,583 26,109 4,365 5,362 452	72,435 6,196 241,181 6,058 5,923 5,923	2.26,859 8,796 7,021	6,028	6,879 17,433	6,167	3,442 7,316 85 607	3,582 6,155 75 517	3,450 8,071 29 349	346 802 196 145	242 685 116 101	266 579 129 104	νν νν	44	642

Tuberculosis—General Figures.

Year.	* New Cases Re- ported, Phthisis.	Duplicates.	Deaths, Phthisis, Cases not Previ- ously Reported.	Total New Cases, Phthisis.	New Cases, Phthisis, per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths, Phthisis.	Deaths, Other Tuberculosis.	Total Tuber- culosis Deaths,	Deaths, Phthisis, per 1,000 of Pop- ulation.	Deaths, All Tuber- culosis, per 1,000 of Population.
New York—	19,117	11,642	1,714	20,831	5.17	8,535	1,123	9,658	2,12	2.40
1906 1907. 1908 1909 1910	18,106 17,775 21,365 23,570 29,256 22,396	10,741 13,005 13,457 16,223 33,023 41,820	1,979 1,950 1,960 2,097 2,809 2,117	20,985 19,725 23,325 25,667 32,065 24,513	4.84 4.60 5.27 5.62 6.67 4.92	8,955 9,008 8,870 8,643 8,692 8,790	1,239 1,264 1,277 1,267 1,382 1,460	10,194 10,272 10,147 9,910 10,074 10,250	2.16 2.10 2.01 1.89 1.81 1.76	2.45 2.39 2.29 2.17 2.10 2.06
Manhattan-										
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	13,214 11,471 11,252 13,357 15,399 19,432 14,153	9,106 7,537 10,055 10,721 11,960 24,203 27,859	867 1,222 1,160 1,377 1,478 1,948 1,348	14,081 12,693 12,412 14,734 16,877 21,380 15,501	6.65 5.83 5.56 6.42 7.17 9.13 6.49	4,237 4,450 4,570 4,423 4,205 3,975 4,221	597 710 684 741 738 814 859	4,834 5,160 5,254 5,164 4,943 4,789 5,080	2.00 2.05 2.05 1.93 1.78 1.70 1.77	2.28 2.37 2.35 2.25 2.10 2.05 2.13
The Bronx-										
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	837 1,045 1,153 1,393 1,437 1,899 1,688	358 664 691 809 2,437 3,019 5,992	118 153 174 93 164 188 171	955 1,198 1,327 1,486 1,601 2,087 1,859	3.50 4.13 4.31 4.54 4.60 4.75 3.85	1,441 1,450 1,460 1,508 1,623 1,178 1,573	73 86 97 95 88 115	1,514 1,536 1,557 1,603 1,711 1,896 1,680	5.28 5.00 4.74 4.61 4.66 4.05 3.26	5.54 5.29 5.05 4.90 4.92 4.31 3.48
Brooklyn										
1905	4,283 4,847 4,680 5,824 6,057 7,068 5,568	2,026 2,202 1,943 1,553 1,358 5,481 7,706	614 477 477 409 350 524 498	4,897 5,324 5,157 6,233 6,407 7,592 6,066	3.59 3.79 3.56 4.17 4.16 4.61 3.54	2,420 2,557 2,515 2,484 2,347 2,430 2,464	389 389 412 382 381 384 419	2,809 2,946 2,927 2,866 2,728 2,814 2,883	1.78 1.82 1.74 1.66 1.52 1.48 1.44	2.06 2.10 2.02 1.92 1.77 1.71 1.69
Queens-										
1905	430 504 530 561 549 682 773	19 206 195 353 468 315 212	74 99 115 37 76 118 78	504 603 645 598 625 800 851	2.53 2.88 2.93 2.57 2.56 2.78 2.75	278 308 307 283 309 358 361	43 41 49 38 43 48 53	321 349 356 321 352 406 414	I.40 I.47 I.39 I.22 I.26 I.24 I.16	1.61 1.66 1.61 1.38 1.44 1.41
Richmond-										
1905	353 239 160 230 128 175 214	133 132 121 21 5	41 28 24 44 29 31 22	394 267 184 274 157 206 236	5.47 3.60 2.45 3.60 2.04 2.40 2.65	159 190 156 172 159 148 171	21 13 22 21 17 21 22	180 203 178 193 176 169	2.20 2.56 2.08 2.26 2.04 1.71 1.91	2.50 2.74 2.37 2.54 2.26 1.95 2.15

^{*} Excluding duplicates.

Tuberculosis.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Register—Living Cases. Cases enrolled at beginning of year	29.736 6,093	36,652 5,843	^{27,477} 2,838
*Under care of dispensaries or clinics. At home and under supervision of department. In institutions in city. In institutions outside city. †Not found at address given New (living) cases reported.	2,189 8,748 3,401 534 8,771	5,476 11,863 3,980 802 8,688	5,762 6,056 3,648 2,445 6,728
New (living) cases reported. By physicians. By sputum. By institutions. Old cases resumed.	23,570 3,806 4,309 15,365 703	29,256 4,915 3,853 20,884 1,543	22,396 3,736 3,845 14,815 5,248
Total living cases enrolled	54.009	67,451	55,121
Cases removed from register during year. Deaths. Removals from city. †Not found; held for 2 years. Recovered. Cases enrolled at end of year. Under care of private physicians. Under care of dispensaries or clinics. At home and under supervision of department. In institutions in city.	17,357 7,722 1,688 7,421 526 36,652 5,843 5,476 11,863 3,980	39,974 9,246 4,659 24,222 1,847 27,477 2,838 5,762 6,056 3,648	22,486 7,244 2,735 7,454 5,053 32,635 3,591 2,671 10,207 3,300
In institutions outside city. †Not found at address given	802 8,688	2,445 6,728	2,001 10,865 32,635
Total	36,652	27,477	32,033
District Inspection.			
Inspectors: Premises visited on account of: **Deaths. ††Cases removing to hospitals. ††Cases removing from city. ††Cases changing address. Cases "at home" visited on complaint. Suspected cases.	6,296 8,816 793 800 868 804	748 1,451	339 1,503
Total cases inspected	18,377 23,583	6,196	4,324
Total visits by Inspectors	23,583	6,196	4,324
Nurses: Total months all "at home" cases under observation by district nurses Visits to cases "at home" under observation. Average visits per month per case "at home" under observation. Visits to investigate or trace cases	1,074 2,596 2.4 9,401		
Total visits by District Nurses	26,109	241,181	226,859
Disposition of Cases: Forcible removal to hospital. References of cases to hospitals. References of cases to charitable organizations. Renovations compelled by inspectors' complaints. Renovations made voluntarily. Disinfections of premises ordered. Disinfections of goods ordered.	25 427 179 2,011 3.715 4.365 5.362	27 1,263 1,411 2,397 12,411 6,058 5,923	68 747 977 2,522 9,572 8,796 7,021

^{*} Other than the Department clinics.

[†] Held in current register 2 years; after that time, removed to files.
** From any one of several files, or not previously reported.

^{††} From any one of several files.

Tuberculosis Clinics.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Diagnosis: Under observation for diagnosis January I New patients examined during year Readmitted for diagnosis	681 7,888 559	857 10,068 915	762 17,274 1,272	800 16,562 2,934
Total	9,128	11,840	19,308	20,296
Found not tuberculous and discharged Suspected cases transferred to other clinics Found tuberculous Discontinuing, not coming for diagnosis Under observation for diagnosis December 31	422 4,468 3,381 857	1,337 5,444 4,297 762	3,013 1,343 9,140 5,012 800	6,114 1,344 6,099 6,099 640
Total	9,128	11,840	19,308	20,296
Cases Under Treatment: Under treatment January I New cases coming under treatment Old cases readmitted Total	2,027 7,888 1,984 11,899	2,257 10,068 3,534 15,859	2,240 17,274 5,114 24,628	2,981 16,562 9,027 28,570
Found not tuberculous and discharged. Deaths Transferred to other clinics. Entered hospitals. Entered sanatoria. Discontinued, not found. Discontinued, not coming for treatment. Under treatment December 31.	422 302 1,465 598 354 689 5,812 2,257	1,337 134 2,953 336 305 672 7,882 2,240	3,013 138 5,268 455 198 508 12,067 2,981	6,111 138 3,104 510 281 520 14,898 3,008
Total	11,899	15,859	24,628	28,570
Total treatments of Patients	44,598 3.48 69,037 701 326	53,631 2.38 70,983 674 225	77,564 4·5 85,044 862 465	92,593 117,949

Diphtheria-General Figures.

Year.	Cases Reported.	Cases per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Cases Fatality Per Cent.	Per Cent. of Cases Re- ported In- jected at Home by Department of Health.
New York:						
1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.	18,158 13,686 14,757 15,276 16,431 15,097 16,940 13,485	4.65 3.40 3.55 3.56 3.71 3.30 3.52 2.71	2,084 1,544 1,898 1,740 1,758 1,714 1,715	.53 .38 .46 .41 .40 .37 .36	11.4 11.2 12.8 11.3 10.7 11.4 10.1	14.9 16.1 33.7 34.3 39.9 40.6 45.7
Manhattan:						
1904	11,016 7,553 7,444 7,285 8,263 7,933 8,990 6,511	5.34 3.56 3.42 3.26 3.60 3.37 3.83 2.73	1,123 6.60 731 841 939 963 898 657	.54 .31 .34 .38 .41 .41 .38 .28	10.1 8.7 9.8 11.5 11.3 12.1 10.0	17.6 22.9 21.3 47.6 45.7 53.5 52.1 62.1
Brooklyn:						
1904	5,026 4,307 5,211 5,398 5,451 4,735 5,023 4,492	3.80 3.16 3.71 3.72. 3.65 3.08 3.05 2.63	706 594 793 603 549 556 558 395	.53 .44 .56 .42 .41 .36 .34	14.0 13.7 15.2 11.1 10.0 11.7 11.1 8.8	4.2 8.1 17.5 20.0 22.1 23.2 27.8
The Bronx:						
1904	1,167 992 1,251 1,478 1,648 1,335 1,696 1,496	4.56 3.63 4.31 4.79 5.04 3.84 3.86 3.10	149 200 252 174 158 102 136	.58 · .73 .87 .56 .48 .29 .31 .30	12.7 20.1 20.1 11.7 9.6 7.7 8.0 9.6	33.3 18.3 21.3 37.9 35.0 38.1 43.5 44.0
Queens:						
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	517 577 627 821 785 764 992 777	2.73 2.90 3.00 3.73 3.38 3.13 3.44 2.51	71 72 94 96 91 73 104 63	.38 .36 .45 .43 .39 .30 .36	13.7 12.4 14.9 11.6 11.6 9.6 10.5 8.1	9.6 12.7 20.3 16.7 16.5 19.8 21.0
Richmond:						
1904	432 257 224 294 284 330 239 209	6.08 3.57 3.02 3.92 3.73 4.29 2.80	35 18 28 26 21 20 19 22	.49 .25 .38 .41 .34 .26 .22	8.1 7.0 12.5 10.5 10.2 6.1 7.9 10.6	3.0 4.0 10.9 22.5 31.5 41.0 25.0

^{*} No record.

Diphtheria: Injection, Intubation and Immunisation.

			1910.	0.					1911.	ıı.		:
	New York,	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	The Broux.	Oueens.	Rich- mond.	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	The Bronx.	Oucens.	Rich- mond.
Injection of Antitoxin: Cases of diphtheria reported Cases injected by Department Inspectors. Percentage injected by Department Inspectors. †Cases injected by private physicians. Percentage injected by private physicians.	16,940 6,879 40.6 2,279 13.5	8,990 4,683 52.1 1,087 12.1	5,023 1,164 23.2 748 14.9	1,696 738 43.5 288 17.0	992 196 19.8 142 14.3	239 98 41.0 5.9	13,485 6,167 45.7 1,839 13.6	6,511 4,046 62,1 684 10.5	4,492 I,249 27.8 764 I7.0	1,496 657 44.0 210 14.0	777 163 21.0 144 18.5	209 52 25.0 37 17.7
**Cases injected, considered as diphtheria. Deaths. Deaths. Deaths. noribund deducted. **R. Deaths. noribund deducted.	3.665 173 4.7 123 3.4	2,347 103 4.3 81 3.5	695 31 4.5 1.3	437 23 5.3 17 3.9	149 10.1 11 17.6	37 2.7 2.7	3,228 182 5.6 122 3.9	1,744 94 5.4 71	964 48 5.0 29 3.0	362 23 6.4 13	126 10 7.9 5.5	32 7 . 21.0 2 7.4
Cases injected, considered as diphtheria. Deaths. Case datality, per cent. Deaths, moribund deducted. Case fatality, per cent.	1,557 132 8.4 8.4 84 5.4	759 7.8 3.9 5.3	495 62 12.5 39 8.3	178 6 3.4 1.7	113 5 4.4 3 2.7	1	1,388 87 6.3 50 3.7	515 30 5.8 21 4.2	558 40 7.2 19 3.5	155 2.6 1.3	21 25 30 4. 4 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	35 20.0 3 9.7
Intubation of Laryngeal Cases: By Department Inspectors: Total laryngeal cases. Deaths. Fatality, per cent Cases nutubated Deaths. Fatality, per cent. Cases not intubated Deaths. Fatality, per cent.	1,101 140 12.7 281 61 21.7 820 79 9.6	730 80 11.0 105 23 21.9 62.5 57	221 15.4 132 21.2 82 21.2 66	91 12.1 20 25.5 25.0 71 6	27.15 27.8 27.8 20.8 30.8 33.3	100 100	1,237 73 5.9 283 283 51 18.0 954 223	888 3 274 137 1337 147 747 1 9 19	258 1.24 103 25.2 25.2 155 3.9	59 10.2 29 17.2 17.2 3.3	22.2 7 7 7 42.9 11 9.1	22 24 4 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Immunization: By Department Inspectors: Number immunized	14,600	7,450	2,654	.3,756	426	314	9,056	4,338	2,311	1,775	499 10	133
Visits by Department Inspectors: Total visits to diphtheria cases. Average visits per case Total injections.	17,433	10,905	3,738	1,807 2.4 786	683 3.5 225	300 3.1 123	14,278	8,120 2.0 4,180	3,838 3.1 1,353	1,656	559 3.4 177	105 2.0 59

† With antitoxin furnished free by the Department of Health. ‡ Cases dying within 24 hours after injection. ** Excluding cases not showing diphtheria bacilli and those entering department hospitals,

Typhoid and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis; General Figures—Cases Reported, Case Rate, and Death Rate.

NEW YORK CITY.	Cases Reported.	Cases per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Typhoid: Year of 1904 Year of 1905 Year of 1906 Year of 1907 Year of 1908 Year of 1909 Year of 1910 Year of 1911	3,412 4,326 3,467 4,426 3,058 3,499 3,582 3,450	.87 1.07 .84 1.03 .69 .77 .75	661 649 639 740 536 564 558	.17 .16 .15 .17 .12 .12 .11
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis: Year of 1905 Year of 1906. Year of 1907. Year of 1908. Year of 1909. Year of 1910. Year of 1911.	2,755 1,032 828 380 346 242 266	.68 .24 .19 .08 .07 .05	2,025 812 642 316 326 191 224	.50 .19 .15 .07 .07 .039

Typhoid Fever and Cebro-Spinal Meningitis-General Figures and Inspection.

NEW YORK CITY.	Typhoid	1 Fever.	Cerebro Menii	
NEW TORK CITT.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Cases reported	3,582	3,450	242	266
Cases per 1,000 of population	.75	.69	.05	.05
*Deaths	·75 558	545	191	224
Cases fatality, per cent	15.6	15.8	78.9	84.2
Deaths per 1,000 of population	. 11	. 11	.039	.04
Cases visited	3,582	3,450	242	266
Visits to cases	6,155	8,071	685	579
Disinfections of premises ordered	75	29	116	129
Disinfections of goods ordered	517	349	IOI	104

^{*}The deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in this table do not correspond with the deaths listed by the Bureau of Records; the latter includes deaths from other forms of meningitis.

Diagnosis Laboratory-Specimens Submitted for Examination.

Diagnosti Bassia.						
	Numl	per of Spe	cimens Su	bmitted fo	or Diagnos	sis by
	Depart	ment of I	Health.	Priva	te Physic	ians.
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Diphtheria	43,113	45,459	41,518	24,570	28,727	27,350
Tuberculosis	16,343	19,593	19,638	19,688	19,251	20,410
Typhoid	2,454	2,091	78	8,460	9,913	13,417
Widal reaction	2,388	2,042	77	6,427	7,604	10,472
Diazo reaction	66 49 I			2,033	2,309	2,945
Malaria	136	118	3	1,666	1,868	2.373
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	4	Ī	24	16	56
Glanders	75	1,168	544	3	54	190
Pus (ganococcus)	47	304	226	2	21	327
Urine			I			3_
Total	62,175	68,737	62,009	54,413	59,850	64,126
Percentage	53.3	53 · 5	49.I	46.7	46.5	51.9

Diagnosis Laboratory-Specimens Examined and Results of Examinations.

New York City.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Diphtheria: Bacteriological examinations for diagnosis. Showing Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. Not showing Klebs-Loeffler bacilli.	36,155 11,369 24,750	39,802 12,474 27,328	37,613 9,894 27,716
Indecisive. Later cultures. Other cultures.	36 30,136 1,392	33,265 1,119	3 29,471 1,784
Total cultures	67,683	74,186	68,868
Tuberculosis Sputum: Specimens examined. Showing tubercle bacilli. Showing no tubercle bacilli.	36,031 8,125 27,906	38,844 9,052 29,792	40,048 9,659 30,389
Typhoid: Widal reaction: Specimens of blood examined. Showing reaction. Showing no reaction. Indecisive.	8,815 2,519 5,754 542	9,646 2,394 6,649 603	10,549 2,076 8,039 434
Diazo reaction: Specimens examined. Showing diazo reaction. Showing no diazo reaction. Showing doubtful reaction.	2,099 680 1,400	2,358 670 1,674 14	2,946 604 2,335 7
Malaria: Specimens examined. Showing malaria plas. Showing no malaria plas.	1,802 158 1,644	1,986 183 1,803	2,376 211 2,165
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis: Specimens examined. Positive. Negative	31	20 2 18	57 6 51
Glanders: Specimens examined. Specimens examined very suspicious. Specimens examined suspicous. Specimens examined negative.	78 7 37 34	1,222 149 272 801	734 194 194 346
Pus. (gonococcus): Specimens examined Specimens examined showing gonococci. Specimens examined showing no gonococci Specimens examined indecisive.	49 11 35 3	325 94 229 2	553 132 417 4
Miscellaneous: *Average number of culture stations. Visits to collect specimens. Culture tubes prepared Swabs made. Laboratory preparations made. Widal outfits prepared. Diazo outfits prepared. Malaria outfits prepared. C. S. M. outfits prepared. Sputum jars prepared.	338 37,154 116,275 131,500 116,588 13,323 3,488 6,044 350 63,148	464 64,444 128,010 137,150 128,587 14,150 14,082 14,662 2,012 69,279	499 70.831 125,280 180,620 126,135 13,820 6,438 9,066 743 60.455

^{*} Average of those in operation on the first of each month.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

From April 15 to September 15, 1910, every birth reported by a midwife was made the subject of a visit by a nurse of the division. This system formed the basis of the plan for the work in the reduction in infant mortality, for it was felt that women attended in their confinements by midwives were those who more definitely needed instruction in the care of their babies. The early visiting of these cases was also of benefit in inducing mothers to nurse their babies, and afforded an opportunity to observe any lack of care on the part of the midwife, resulting in harm to the mother or child. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and one (32,201) mothers who had been attended by midwives were visited during the period mentioned. Twentythree (23) cases of opthalmia neonatorum were thus discovered and were made the subject of special investigation. As the midwives have heretofore been held mainly responsible for the existence of this disease, the foregoing figures are most encouraging as showing a gratifying decrease in the number of cases observed in their practice. During 1910 an improved container for the 1 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver distributed free to midwives was devised. This container consisted of a small bee's-wax tube, holding about six drops of the solution. A circular of directions is distributed with the containers, and the use of nitrate of silver by midwives in the eyes of all new-born babies is required by the rules of the Department.

Every case of puerperal septicæmia occurring during 1910 was investigated. Midwives reported 49,616, or 40 per cent. of all births reported during the year, while of the total deaths from puerperal septicæmia (236) 69, or 29 per cent., were of women attended during confinement by midwives, while 138, or 59 per cent., were attended solely by physicians. In 29, or 12 per cent. of the cases, no reliable information could be obtained. All midwives practicing are now required by law to have licenses from the Department, and special investigations and inspections are made in each case before a license is granted. Thereafter reinspections are made at the midwives' homes to determine the character of their equipment and surroundings, a special force of medical inspectors being detailed for this purpose.

Nursery, Midwifery and Institutional Work.

	1909	1910	1911
Midwives— Inspections Reinspections	981	1,515	1,488
	2,883	3,272	10,037
Foundlings— Inspections Reinspections	3,586	4,653	4,010
	12,899	17,527	29,291
Institutions— Inspections Reinspections	10	19	4
	678	806	887
Day Nurseries— Inspections	19	37	23
	710	818	970

During the year 1911 efforts were restricted to the supervision of midwives themselves, for it was found impossible to visit the babies whose births they reported, on account of the fact that the increased efforts of the nurses in the reduction of infant mortality prevented their employment for these visits. During the year 1911 1,488 primary inspections of the homes of the midwives were made and 10,037 reinspections.

EDUCATION OF MOTHERS IN THE CARE OF BABIES-1910.

District Visiting.

In addition to visiting babies whose births had been reported by midwives, the nurse during 1910 canvassed certain selected districts and instructed the mothers of all babies under one year of age regarding proper infant hygiene and feeding. The knowledge that any effort to lower permanently the infant death rate must be preventive in character was acted upon by concentrating the nurses' efforts upon the well baby, with the definite purpose of keeping the baby well rather than attempting to cure sickness after it had occurred. In all cases visited the nurses personally instructed the mothers in the proper way to care for the babies. Posters and pamphlets of instruction were distributed, methods of milk modification, the care of milk and utensils, bathing and dressing babies, and sanitary and hygienic requirements were explained and demonstrated. From April 15th to July 1st the nurses on school duty devoted part of their time to this work. From July 1st to September 15th the entire time of the nursing staff was concentrated upon its effort to "keep the baby well."

CLINICS.

Believing that a large number of mothers who could not be visited at their homes could be reached and instructed in groups, the division greatly elaborated its plan for so-called educational centers. These centers, established in infants' milk stations conducted by philanthropic agencies, in school playgrounds, recreation piers and offices of charity organizations, consisted of established places, known to and advertised in the neighborhood, where lectures on the care of babies were delivered and clinics for sick babies were held once or twice during the summer months. Eighty-six (86) of these centers were established in 1910. An inspector and nurse were on duty in each center, and in addition to the short, simple and personal talk given by the inspector, the nurse demonstrated each detail of baby care. Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four (4,854) mothers were reached in this way. Conferences and lectures were continued and elaborated during 1911.

LITTLE MOTHERS' LEAGUES.

Realizing that the co-operation of all girls over twelve years of age, many of whom were often the sole caretakers of babies in their families, was an adjunct of immense value, the division made a special effort to increase the number of Little Mothers' Leagues and to broaden their purpose and usefulness. In the early part of June, 1910, the medical inspectors lectured in each public school upon the subject of infant mortality and the method by which it might be reduced. After the lecture the girls were asked to volunteer to aid in the summer's campaign. Seventy-one (71) leagues were thus formed with a total membership of nearly 20,000. The Department provided an equipment for each league, consisting of scales for weighing the baby, gas stoves, boilers, dishes, measuring glasses and spoons for demonstrating the methods of milk modification, bottles and nipples for lessons in care and cleanliness, bathtub, bath thermometer, baby clothes, rubber sheeting, towels, boric acid, powder, etc., for teaching infant hygiene. A certificate of membership was given to each mem-

ber of the league and badges were given after six meetings had been attended. Weekly meetings were held throughout the year.

During 1911 239 leagues were formed and 17,050 enrolled.

REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY-1911.

Infants' Milk Stations.

During the year 1911 a special appropriation of \$40,000 enabled the Department to establish fifteen infants' milk stations, nine in the Borough of Brooklyn, five in the Borough of Manhattan and one in the Borough of The Bronx. Sixty-four (64) were, in addition, maintained by the New York Milk Committee, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, the New York Diet Kitchen Association, the Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratories, the Babies' Dairies, the Morningside Milk Dispensary, the Nurses' Settlement and the Good Samaritan Dispensary. In order that the work might attain the highest degree of efficiency, these various societies formed an "Association of Infants' Milk Stations." Similar systems for the keeping of records were installed in all stations and a central office was established at the Department of Health. The weekly reports of the various stations were received at this office, which was made the headquarters for a campaign of educational publicity through the newspapers. From the opening of the Department's milk stations until January 1, 1912, 7,802 babies were enrolled. At the end of the year there were 3,328 on the register, the remainder having been dropped because of removal from the vicinity of a station, refusal to obey orders, transfer to another station, or for some equally good reason. Prior to the establishment of each station the mother of every new-born infant within a radius of four blocks received a letter from the Department calling her attention to the fact that an infants' milk station was to be opened in the neighborhood and urging her to visit it. Particular stress was laid upon the necessity of mothers obtaining milk for themselves in order that they might better nurse their own babies.

During 1911 80 deaths occurred among the babies attending the Department's milk stations. Forty-six (46) of these deaths were caused by diarrhea and 34 were due to other causes. From April 15th to October 15th there were 11,644 babies under the control of the Association of Infants' Milk Stations. Among these there were 294 deaths, a death rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Work of the District Nurses.

On the first of May, 1911, the nurses detailed to duty in the schools were also required to take part in the work directed toward the reduction of infant mortality. Each nurse was assigned to a district in those parts of the city in which statistics had shown that the birth rate and infant death rate were high. On and after July 1st the nurses' full time was given to this work. One hundred and fifty (150) names taken from the records of births reported by midwives were given to each nurse, and these babies continued under her charge for the remainder of the summer. She was required to visit them as often as might be necessary to insure their remaining in good health or to detect any symptoms of approaching illness. Each squad of two or three nurses was met each day by a medical inspector, who discussed with them the condition of the babies under their charge, and if the baby was found to be at all delicate a visit was made by the inspector at once in order to prevent illness if possible. A daily report upon the condition of each baby visited was sent to the Department, where a complete record of each baby was kept. From May 1st to September 15th there were 16,987 babies under the charge of the nurses. Among these 237 deaths occurred, a mortality of 1.4 per cent.

Reduction of Infant Mortality—Instruction of Mothers in the Care of Babies.

	1909	1910	1911
Home Visits— Number of babies under supervision in their homes. Number of visits made to babies by nurses Number of sick babies treated by medical inspectors. Number of visits to sick babies by medical inspectors. Total number of visits to babies.	107,402	47,741 94,565 2,691 7,691 102,256	16,987 112,862 3,382 9,210 122,072
Lectures and Clinics— Number of lectures on the care of babies delivered to groups of mothers Number of clinics for babies held on recreation piers	357	2,343	318
	587	649	663
Little Mothers Leagues— Number of leagues organized. Number of members enrolled. Number of meetings held.		71 22,510 514	239 17,050 1,231
Ophthalmia Neonatorum— Number of cases reported	12	26	34
	7	3	26
	5	23	8
Puerperal Septicaemia— Number of deaths investigated	84	236	223
	60	138	171
	22	69	40
	2	29	12

Care of Babies and Special Investigations.

	1909	1910	1911
Sick babies treated by inspectors	836*	4,215	9,641
Revisits to sick babies	No record	7,691	No record
Cases of sore eyes visited	69	II	No record
Cases of opthalmia neonatorum reported by postal			
and investigated	12	18	38
Attended at birth by			
a. Midwife	7	14	8
b. Physician	5	4	15
c. Institution			II
d. No information			4
Cases of puerperal septicaemia investigated	84	236	223
Attended at birth by		6-	-0
Midwife	22	69	38
Physician	60	138	171
No attendant	2	I	
No information obtainable		28	12
Physician and midwife		 E0.4	No record
Deaths of infants under one year investigated	5 428	594 620	
Still-birth investigations		37,822	No record
Children examined for charitable organizations	32,535	37,022	110 Iccord

^{*}Reported as visits to sick babies—not treatments.

Infants Milk Stations.**

1911

Number of stations. Cases brought forward. New cases received.	37 7,802
Total. Cases dropped*.	7,802 4,474
Cases pending (December 31, 1911)	3,328
Number of quarts of milk dispensed	538,245
Number of deaths due to diarrhœa	46 34
Total deaths	80
Number of visits of mothers	73,211
Number of instructions given to mothers individually	55,789
Number of visits of well babies	31,664 12,522
Total number of visits of babies	44,186
Number of examinations of well babies	18,841 11,767
Number of home visits to well babies by nurses	3,577 2,995
Total home visits by nurses	6,572

^{*}Died. refused to attend-moved-transferred to other milk stations.

INFANT MORTALITY STATISTICS—1910 AND 1911.

The results of the Department's activities in these directions were shown in the continued decrease in the rate of infant mortality from 137 per thousand under one year of age during 1909 to 134 per thousand for the same age during 1910. From January I until June 18, 1911, there was no decrease in the number of deaths under one year of age from all causes as compared with the same period in 1910. The work performed by the Department, and especially that of the milk stations, was not fully under way until the first of May, and by June 18th its good effects began to be apparent. By that time, notwithstanding a period of excessive heat more prolonged and intense than had been known in New York for many years, there was a most gratifying decrease in the number of deaths among children under one year of age from all causes, and by September 2d the number of deaths under one year of age was less by 1,041 than during the corresponding period during 1910. By the end of the year the total reduction amounted to 1,123, with a rate of 120 per thousand.

Supervision of Foundlings.

As during 1910 the death rate of infants in foundling institutions continued to be abnormally high, continuous efforts were made by the division to keep under supervision the private homes in which these babies were boarded and in which they received that individual care which has such a favorable effect in reducing the otherwise high institutional death rate. The Department requires that each woman wishing to

^{**}First station was opened April 22, 1911.

board a foundling baby in her home must obtain a permit for this purpose. Home surroundings and personal habits are investigated and a permit is issued only when it is evident that the applicant is a proper person to be entrusted with the care of an infant. During 1910 4,653 permits were granted and a total of 22,180 home visits and investigations were made.

During 1911 there were 4,010 primary inspections and 29,282 reinspections.

DAY NURSERIES.

During the year 1910 the number of day nurseries had increased from 72 to 91. Each nursery is operated under a permit issued by the Department and subject to its supervision. In 1910 855 inspections were made of these nurseries and a gratifying improvement in equipment and conduct was made.

In 1911 there were 92 day nurseries which were regularly inspected and reinspected during the year. These nurseries as a class are in excellent condition.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Under the provisions of a State law, monthly inspections are made of each institution in the city which harbors dependent children and receives from the State payment therefor. Particular attention is paid to the factors that have a bearing on the health of the child, and any infraction of sanitary or hygienic laws is brought to the attention of the proper authorities. During the year 1910 825 inspections were made of 66 institutions and during 1911 855 inspections of 65 institutions.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During 1910, except in the outlying districts of the city, where the distances between the schools are great, and the schools themselves have but a small attendance, each public school in the city was visited each day by a medical inspector and nurse. Five hundred and ten (510) public schools with a registered attendance of 684,129 pupils, and 153 other free schools with a registered attendance of 100,316, have been under supervision. The number of contagious eye and skin diseases shows a decrease from 286,591 in 1909 to 263,828 in 1910. This reduction is exclusive of pediculosis, which is still unduly prevalent and shows no tendency to decrease, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made to combat it. With this exception the types of this class of cases occurred in a milder form than during the previous year and the necessary exclusions decreased from 5,455 in 1909 to 4,131 in 1910, or 24 per cent.

During 1911 there were 517 public schools, with a registration of 684,207 pupils, under supervision. In addition, 151 other free schools, with a registration of 101,778 pupils, received a more or less complete series of inspections for the purpose of detecting contagious diseases.

Two hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five (265,165) visits were made to the homes of school children by inspectors and nurses. In many instances it was found that while parents were perfectly willing to have their children treated, they were unable to give the time necessary for attendance at a dispensary for that purpose. In all such cases, at the written request of the parents, a nurse accompanied the child to a dispensary, when it could be definitely decided that the family were too poor to afford private medical care. During the year 3,638 children suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, pertussis, mumps and tuberculosis were excluded from school, and 3,361 were excluded on account of contagious diseases of the eye or skin. In this connection it is interesting to note that the employment of nurses for treatment in the schools of the latter class of cases has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of exclusions necessary. In 1903 57,655 children were excluded on account of contagious diseases of the eye or skin, while in

1911, it was necessary to exclude 3,361. The cost of inspection for the detection of contagious diseases has amounted to 57 cents per one thousand children inspected. The cost of each physical examination averages \$.097 and the cost of the home visits of the nurses has averaged \$.60 in each case. There has never been a sufficient number of medical inspectors to permit of the physical examination of each child more frequently than once in two and a half years. Each child is examined upon entering school and again immediately before graduation.

Physical examinations have also been made of all boys wishing to take part in athletic contests. These examinations have had for their object the detection of cardiac affections, and permission to participate is refused in all cases in which cardiac lesions are present.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

	1909	1910	1911
Field of inspection— Total number of public schools. Registration. Public schools under inspection. Registration. Other schools under inspection. Registration. Total schools under inspection. Total registration of schools under inspection. Medical inspectors on duty. Nurses on duty. Number of physical examinations. Number found needing treatment.	506	510	517
	675,624	684,129	684,207
	504	506	513
	674,667	682,292	680,905
	156	153	151
	99,124	100,316	101,778
	660	659	664
	773,791	782,608	782,683
	131	136	139
	133	136	132
	231,081	266,426	230,243
	172,112	196,664	166,368
Number reported treated Cases found and excluded— General contagious diseases: Found at home	2,902	2,986	2,925
	5,441	4,173	4.790
Eye and skin diseases: Found in school Excluded from school	286,591 5:455	263,828	248,771 3,361
Visits to homes: By inspectors. By nurses. Visits to dispensaries. School consultations.	182,227	65,244	114,834
	167,939	179,822	150,331
	576	932	1,328
	56,476	44,218	45,024

Contagious Diseases Found in Schools and Among School Children by Inspectors and Nurses-1910.

Number and Disposition of Cases.

				Ger	neral Contag	General Contagious Diseases.	°S o			
	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Small- pox.	Chicken-	Whooping- cough.	Mumps.	Tuber- culosis.	Erysipelas.	Total.
New York— Cases found in schools and excluded	1,159	125	38I 1,194	::	1,517	434	1,587	238	: :	5,441
Cases found in schools and excluded	738	203	628 1,280	::	1,235	244	1,024	IOI	::	4,173
Cases found in schools and excluded Cases found at home	848 54	198	414 829	::	1,347	329	1,475	178	Ι	4,790
				Communi	cable Diseas	Communicable Diseases of Bye and Skin.	ınd Skin.			
	Tra-	Conjunc- tivitis.	Ring- worm.	Impetigo.	Scabies.	Favus.	Pedic- ulosis.	Molluscum Con- tagiosum.	Miscel- laneous.	Total
New York— Cases found in schools Cases excluded from school. Number of treatments and instructions.	45,615 1,392 310,465	49,807 1,338 159,012	7,788 121 48,046	12,516 250 63,620	4,006 319 23,697	499 18 3,321	151,585 2,014 783,241	154 3 991	14,621	286,591 5,455 1,474,919
1910 Gases found in schools. Cases excluded from school	20,915 498 252,153	26,855 1,547 189,006	4,508 190 38,051	9,052 162 57,957	2,251 207 21,045	290 27 2,434	153,797 1,497 882,907	143 3 908	46,017	263,828 4,131 1,516,514
Cases found in schools	15,245	25,941 1,137 166,607	4,083 138 31,610	7,713 227 43,206	1,768 215 13,867	220 33 I,32I	152,045 1,475 859,861	96	41,660	248,771 3,361 1,365,127

Cases of Children Needing Treatment, Terminated and Disposition.—1910

					The state of the s	
	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	New York City
Cases terminated. Reported freshed	82,679	12,984	43,505	6,299	1,702	147,169
Refused treatment.	578	180	1,522	396	1,323	2,706
	7,155	I,020	2,502	300	191	11,147
Defactive vision:						
Glasses.	6,599	790	2,070	356	114	9,929
	3,919	414	146	150	174	5,598
Treatment.	434	172	243	73	33	955
Operative.	5,546 9,148	1,142	1,607	359 681	60 129	8,714
Aypertropinea consus: Operative Medical.	6,158 9,154	1,151	2,371	543 I,315	52 201	10,275 16,743
Tuberculous lymph nodes: Treatment.	177	20	36	158	24	415
Fumonary disease; Treatment.	216	171	41	13	9	447
Treatment.	738	207	402	43	36	1,426
Citorea: Treatment.	347	124	7.1	18	24	584
A Medical Culture	380	31	104 94	20	21 50	453 637
Maintribon Medical Defending	2,667	40I 83	619	24 19	87 63	3,798
Defective recuir Extraction Filling Frimary (instructed in mouth hygiene)	6,816 9,277 52,265	1,268 1,969 7,573	2,567 3,151 30,330	283 547 3,611	253 851	10,978 15,197 94,630
Treatment	41	12	8	64	I	59
Character of Treatment. Instructions by department physicians and nurses.	33,066	4,282	23,095	2,263	209	63,308
Glasses Operative Medical	727 7,037 14,427	1,704 3,478	4,420 7,788	122 629 1,984	122 122 627	1,438 13,912 28,304
Jearcu III Institutions: Obstrative. Medical.	1,384 8,915 9,388	131 1,193 871	1,915 1,660	41 354 201	60 93	1,702 12,437 12,213
	2					2

Trachoma in School Children.

A marked decrease in the number of cases of trachoma found among the children (45,615 in 1909, 20,915 in 1910 and 15,245 in 1911) is due to three factors: First, the increasing vigilance on the part of the immigration authorities, who refused to allow any person suffering from this disease to enter the country; second, improved and more accurate method of diagnosis, and third, the persistent efforts carried on during the past few years by the Department in requiring adequate and persistent treatment for all cases. In common with other types of minor contagious diseases, trachoma occurs in a much milder form each year.

Tuberculosis.

It is the policy of the Department to exclude from school only those cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that show evidence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum. These children are either transferred to the open-air schools maintained for this purpose or are referred to sanatoria or hospitals. While the infection of other children is safeguarded by this plan, the children with a predisposition toward this disease are cared for by reference to the open-air classes conducted in several of the public schools.

Examination for Physical Defects.

School children are examined in order to determine the presence of uncorrected physical defects of a nature and degree such as to retard their proper physical development or to interfere with their school progress. Each child entering school for the first time is examined, and again before graduation, the remainder of the examinations being those of the children in the intermediate grades. Preference is given to special cases referred by the principals or teachers.

Defective Teeth.

Early in 1910 one dental clinic exclusively for school children was opened in the Borough of Manhattan through the efforts of Miss Marjorie Clark, one of the Department's nurses. This clinic was supported entirely by philanthropic citizens. The need of more such clinics is urgent. Children with decayed teeth not only lose much school time as the direct result of toothache, but retardation of school progress is an inevitable result of digestive disturbances and malnutrition caused by foul mouths and insufficient mastication. All children with defective teeth are instructed by the nurses in the hygiene of the mouth and preventive measures are vigorously carried out, but the cost of private dental treatment and the absolute inadequacy of facilities for free dental treatment form almost unsurmountable difficulties in mastering the situation.

Defective Nasal Breathing and Hypertrophied Tonsils.

These defects are closely associated and have almost similar harmful effects upon the general health of the child. Next to defective teeth, they stand as the most predominant of the physical defects of the children examined.

ISSUANCE OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES.

The enforcement of that part of the labor law relating to the issuance of employment certificates to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years devolves upon the Department of Health. Advantage has been taken of the system of medical school inspection by causing each applicant, if a pupil of the public schools, to be examined physically by the medical inspector detailed to the school which the child attends. Children attending schools other than the public schools receive this physical examination at the offices of the Department. Increasingly careful enforcement of the law has resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of children to whom employment certificates have been refused on account of physical incapacity. Through

the co-operation of the public schools efforts have been made to give the provisions of the law the widest possible publicity, and as a result there has been a gratifying decrease in the number of applications refused for reasons which would indicate ignorance of the law.

Employment Certificates—1910.

	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	The Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.
*Total applications for employment certificates during 1910	38,573	20.019	12,157	3,425	2,394	578
Granted	36,350 1,767	18,537 1,164	11,672 401	3,278 133	2,296 63	567 6
education By reason of insufficient	376	95	236	27	16	2
tuition By reason of insufficient	525	454	30	31	10	• • •
evidence as to age By reason of physical	36	29		5	I	I
incapacity By reason of being under	509	374	83	48	4	
Pending	321 456	212 318	52 84	22 I4	32 35	3 5 7
Duplicate certificates issued	1,068	612	321	102	<u> </u>	7
Certificates in force Jan. 1, 1910. Certificates granted during year	38,688 36,350	20,095 18,537	11,789	3,542 3,278	2,732 2,296	530 567
*Totals	75,038	38,632	23,461	6,820	5,028	1,097
Certificates expiring during year. Certificates in force Dec. 31, 1910.	28,528 46,510	14,806 23,826	8,833 14,628	2,592 4,228	1,767 3,261	530 567

^{*} Children applying and found over age are considered as not having applied.

Employment Certificates—1911.

	New York.	Man- hattan.	Brook- lyn.	The Bronx.	Queens.	Rich- mond.
*Applications for employment cer-						
tificates	42,410	20,578	14,658	3,761	2,890	523
Granted	40,530	19,742	13,807	3,629	2,837	515
Refused	1,325	485	671	125	39	5 5
By reason of insufficient	-,5-0	4-5	, ,	3	39	3
education	325	71	203	35	15	ī
By reason of insufficient	0 0	· ·	3		-5	
tuition	265	128	96	32	9	
By reason of insufficient	Ŭ					
evidence as to birth.	27		22	3	I	I
By reason of physical						
_ incapacity	539	248	246	40	3	2
By reason of being under						
age	169	38	104	15	11	I
Pending	551	351	178	7	14	I
Cancelled	4		2			2
Duplicate certificates issued	1,323	686	495	105	34	_3
Certificates in force Jan. 1, 1911.	46,510	23,826	14,628	4,228	3,261	567
Certificates granted during year.	40,530	19,742	13,807	3,629	2,837	515
Certificates expiring during year.	33,559	16,858	10,658	3,015	2,482	546
Certificates in force Jan. 1, 1912.	53,481	26,710	17,777	4,842	3,616	536

^{*} Children applying and found over age are considered as not having applied.

CHILD HYGIENE.

Physical Examinations of Applicants for Employment Certificates.

New York	1909	1910	1911
Examined. Needing treatment. With defects other than teeth only. With defective teeth only.	4,125 2,719 1,240 1,479	24,673 15,256 6,874 8,382	29,820 14,312 6,302 8,010
Defects found: Defective vision. Defective hearing. Defective nasal breathing. Hypertrophied tonsils. Tuberculous lymph nodes. Pulmonary disease. Cardiac disease Chorea. Orthopedic defect. Malnutrition. Defective teeth. Defective palate.	479 27 324 588 7 5 21 17 21 47 2,217	2,692 127 1,840 3,100 11 23 131 41 75 271 12,114	3,341 158 1,488 2,542 23 36 230 52 109 252 13,225 4

1

During the last two years issues of corporate stock aggregating nearly \$1,600,000 have been authorized for the construction of new contagious disease hospital buildings and the extension and improvement of the present plant and equipment. The most important new buildings authorized include: A pavilion for measles at Willard Parker Hospital; two new tuberculosis pavilions at Riverside; dormitory, isolation and kitchen buildings at Kingston Avenue Hospital; a new dormitory and extension to the nurses' home; a new boiler house at Riverside Hospital; and a number of new buildings at Otisville Sanatorium. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars has been authorized in each case for the construction of hospitals on new sites in the Boroughs of Queens and The Bronx, acquired for this purpose some years ago. The appropriations also include provision for a venereal disease hospital on North Brother Island.

The suggestion has been made that the Department abandon the sites for contagious disease hospitals in the Borough of Queens and the Borough of The Bronx which were obtained several years ago, and pending the adjustment of this question the construction of these hospitals has not been commenced. As requested by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a search has been made for alternative sites for these hospitals, but without success. The Department is strongly opposed to the alienation of these properties from the purpose for which they were acquired by the city.

Special efforts have been made to ensure the most thorough protection to the patients of the hospitals in the case of fire, and an expert on drills and equipment is now employed by the Department for this work.

The medical boards of the hospitals have undergone an important reorganization. The list of physicians now constituting the several boards is printed at the beginning of this report.

Twenty thousand five hundred and forty-one (20,541) patients were treated in the three hospitals with one thousand five hundred and eighty-three (1,583) beds (Willard Parker Hospital 671 beds, Kingston Avenue Hospital 534 beds and Riverside Hospital 378 beds), representing six hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and forty (634,940) patient days with the expenditure of one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-three cents (\$1,378,568.93) for supplies and salaries and wages of six hundred and ninety-seven (697) employees, making the per capita cost two dollars and two cents (\$2.02) per day.

Reception Hospital—1910.

	*016	anin 1 ,16 .	Remai Dec	. : 0	: H	m : ۱	- :	. H	:::	• :	::	н	: :	:::	IO	:::	:: =
			Num- ber.	9 6 81	т 9	450	он 5	2:	41 1	4 н	::	47	он	N 2 H	677	ним) IN H
Patients.	Transferred to		Hospital.	Kingston Avenue Scarlet Fever	Kingston Avenue	Kingston Avenue	Reception	Coord to Torrow	Kingston Avenue	Willard Parker		Kingston Avenue	Scarlet Fever	Kingston Avenue Kingston Avenue Scarlet Fever		Reception	Kingston Avenue
		Died.		46	11	34	::	: : '	19	:	: :	H	::	: " :	116	i	8
		rged.	Discha	19	7	13	m 01	::'	4 κ	8	4 H	· 14 1	00	:::	117	61	II
Diseases.		Total Diseases	Treated.	142	26	500 14	10	Q H I	65	4	4 -	50	01 4	10 to H	920	29	21
	st. .beti	nəits9 sərT	Total I	142	56	500 14	01 6	0,11	65	4	4 ⊢	50	4	ъюн	920	29	21
			Num- ber.	44	н	нн	: ::	c + :	:3:	- :	н	45	- H	:::	154	7	4
Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from	Hospital.	Riverside	Riverside	Riverside		Othsville	Willard Parker.	Kiverside	Riverside	Scarlet Fever	Riverside			Riverside	Riverside
			New.	93	23	498	10 3	25	50	4	ر د	4 4	0,10	ъαн	755	23	14
	.606	31,15	Remain Dec.	70	2	нн	::	::	: "	:	:	: "	::	:::	11	4	ю
				Diphtheria	Scarlet fever.	Measles. Small-box	Chicken-pox German measles	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria and scarlet fever	Diphtheria and Chicken-pox.	Diphtheria and whooping cough	Scarlet fever and measles	Scarlet fever and chicken-pox	Measles and whooping cough. Measles and chicken-pox. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and chicken-pox	Total	For observation	Accompanying

Reception Hospital-1911.

mg coo	Patients, Diseases. Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from item Total	Now. Hospital, Num- of the Discontinumber.	2 105 Riverside	: : :	698 13 40	Scarlet Fever	. 4 :	2 2 I I Scarlet Fever	Willard Parker 4 51 51 2 23 (Riverside	Riverside 2 6 6 4 I	и и и	I Riverside 9 II II 3	Riverside 4 4 4 3		I Riverside	I	10 938 108 1,056 1,056 127 123 797	16 Riverside I 17 17 9 2 Riverside 4	
Bemaining Dec. 31, 1910.		Admitted.								1 4				I Riverside		7	I Riverside.	Ι	938	1	Distonido
Diphtheria Searlet fever Measles Measles Chicken-pox Chicken-pox German measles German measles Chicken-pox German measles Diphtheria and scarlet fever Diphtheria and scarlet fever Diphtheria and chicken-pox Diphtheria and whooping cough Diphtheria and whooping cough Manasles and measles Searlet fever and chicken-pox Searlet fever and whooping cough Measles and whooping cough Measles and chicken-pox Searlet fever and whooping cough Measles and chicken-pox and whooping cough. Searlet fever and whooping cough. Measles and chicken-pox and whooping cough. Searlet fever chicken-pox and whooping cough. Total.		*016	ing 31, 1	Remain Dec)-i				fever	I	n-pox	n measles	lesi	Scarlet fever and whooping cough Measles and whooping cough.	×o	box and whooping cough.	Whooping cough, scarlet fever and measles	Total		Accompanience

Willard Parker Hospital-1910.

Diseases. Patients.	Transferred to	Total ed. Diseases rg Died.		7 1,857 1,379 389 {Reception 14	7 1,857 1,379 389 24 65
	tts.	neite9	Num- ber. Total	504	527 I,857
Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from	Hospital	Reception	
			New.	1,258	1,258
	.606	31,15	Remail Dec	72	72
				Diphtheria	Total

Willard Parker Hospital—1911.

								ŀ			
			Patients.			Diseases.			Patients.		
	.010		Admitted.		ts.				Transferred to		*116
	3nin 1 ,15 .		Transferred from		nəits9 sərT	Total Diseases	rged,	Died.			gain 1,18,
	ismaA Dec	New.	Hospital.	Num- ber.	IstoT	Treated.	Discha		Hospital.	Num- ber.	Remai Dec
Diphtheria	65	1,044	Reception Riverside.	18 431	1,558	1,558	1,214	268	Reception	11	i.
Total	65	1,044		449	1,558	1,558	1,214	268		15	19

Scarlet Fever Hospital-1910.

											-
			Patients.			Diseases.			Patients.		
	.606		Admitted.		tts ted.				Transferred to		*016
	Buin 1 ,15 .		Transferred from	r.	nsita9 serT	Total Diseases	.rged.	Died.			3nin 1 ,15 ,
	Remail Dec	New.	Hospital.	Num- ber.	Total I	Treated.	Brischa		Hospital.	Num- ber.	ismaA Dec
Scarlet fever	196	1,299	Willard Parker	28 716	2,242	2,242	1,833	232	Reception	46	131
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	w	23	Willard Parker Reception	15	09	09	44	1.5			н
Total	20I	1,322		779	2,302	2,302	1,877	247		46	132
			Scarlet Fever Hospital—1911.	spital-	-1911.						
			Patients.			Diseases.			Patients.		
	.010		Admitted.		ts.				Transferred to		.1101
	gain 3 , 1 &		Transferred from		Patien Tres	Total Diseases	rged.	Died.			gain 1 ,1£ .
	Remail Dec.	New.	Hospital.	Num- ber.	I lstoT	Treated.	Discha		Hospital.	Num- ber.	Remail Dec
Scarlet fever	131	1,137	Riverside	640 1 24	1,933	1,933	1,519	200		:	214
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	н	18	Riverside Reception	14	SI	51	38	II		:	2
Total	132	1,155		269	1,984	1,984	1,557	211		:	216

Kingston Arenne Hospital-1910.

			Patients.			A	Diseases.				Patients.		
	.6061		Admitted.		ts:	non nta- ases.		to nta- nta- ses.			Transferred to.	·	.010
	gain ,15.		Transferred from,	Jim.	neits ^o serT	Co Dises	ssəsiC səTT	Co O Dises	.ged.	Died			ing 31, 19
	ismaA Dec	New.	Hospital.	Num- ber,	I IstoT	Transfe other gious	Total I	elsasT redio suoig	Dischar	Ded:	Hospital.	Num- ber.	Remain Dec.
Diphtheria Searlet fever	24 100	594	Riverside	: "	618	15	633	38	433	140		::	22
Measles	57	302	Reception	197	1,004	25	1,029	49	738	201		:	41
Chicken-pox	: -	က္ခ	Keception	00	8	-	6	:	00	1		:	:
Whooping cough	• :	5 *7	Riverside	٠ :	71 ~	- :	81 4	:	17	:	Pondoll's Johns	: '	7
Typhoid fever.	:			:	· 🛏 1	: :	t	::	: "	::	Dunian s Island.	4:	::
Scabees	: :	- 1-		::	1 1	::	- 1	::		: :		:	:
Dishtharia and searlet lever.	24	43	Recention	: 2	45	29	74	11	33	38		::	. 01
Diphtheria and chiekon-nov	S	33	(Riverside	01	16 {	21	112	22	31	55		:	च
Diphtheria and whooping cough.	::	- ~	Kiverside	۳ :	0 m	os m	0.0	r ~	01 67	۳ :		:	:
Scarlet fever and measles.	11	9	Keception	48	99 {	62	128	0	111	- 00		: :	: :
Scarlet fever and chicken-pox.	: :	re o		:	vo c	:*	100	e0 i	:	61		:	:
Measles and whooping cough	:	8	Reception	. 4 -	8	177	23	- 4	: :	: 9		:	c -
Measles and chicken-pox	:	ω,	Reception		-8	6:	17	· 1/3	0	دى د		: :	• :
Measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough	: :	s :		:	3	oo -	11	ro +	7	C8		:	:
Measles, diphtheria and whooping cough	: :	:	Reception	-	ı	- च्येत	· w	4 77 (::'	: "		::	::
				:	:	2	2	7	-	:		:	:
Total	200	2,060	Reception	560 }	3,033	230	3,253	215	2,308	529	Randall's Island.	4	167
For observation.	:	15	(Possotion	: '	115	:	15	9	6	:		:	:
TOCOMIDATE THE TOTAL TOT	m	35	(Riverside	19.0	} 46	71	48	п	47	:		:	:

Kingston Avenue Hospital-1911.

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			Num- ber.	:	::	: :	. 8	: :	: :	:	::	: :	:	:	- <u>-</u>	:	:	:	:	3	
Patients.	Transferred to.		Hospital.				Randall's Island.										:				
		Died.		86	50	3	4	: :	. i	9	: 65	10	н	: 7	· :	:	н	:	:	254	н :
		.rged.	Discha	388	225	II	ימו	٠ -	II	10	н 0	41	7	1 5	, H	:	:	:	:	1,684	211
	ot -stre .sess.	erred r Co s Dise	lansıT ədio suoig	27	13	: :	::	:	29	10	Η ;	. 8	14	C1 ~	· :	:	61	H F	7	161	44
Diseases	ses ted.	sessiO serT	Total	564	276	910	12	∾ ⊢	63	29	Ol IV	54	24	מי	ţ	2	8	н н	-	2,293	13
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	sti beti		Total I	563	264	13	II	H	34	13	: "	100	9	4:	, H	:	:	-	:	2,096	13
		ım.	Num- ber.	:	:∞	- 13	:	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:	:	:	:		22	::
Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from.	Hospital.		Reception	Reception								Pigroneido	Transfer of the second						
			New.	541	215	111	II	H	32	0	: ~	0 01	9	CI L	n H	:	:	—	:	1,907	13
	,010	3nin 1 ,15 .	Reman Dec	22	44	: -	:	:	: 81	4	: :	: :	:	0 1	1 :	:	:	:	:	167	:::
				Diphtheria	Measles	Small-pox Chicken-pox	Whooping cough.	Typhoid fever	Diphtheria and scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and measles	Diphtheria and chicken-pox.	Scarlet fever and measles.	Scarlct fever and chicken-pox	Scarlet lever and whooping cough	Chicken-pox and whooping cough	Measles, diphtheria and chicken-pox	Measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough		Measies, scariet lever and diputheria	Total	For observation.

Riverside Hospital—1910.

	•01	gaiai. 191 ,1;	Rema Dec. 3	312	::∺
			Num- ber,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0 N N
Patients.	Transferred to		Hospital.	Willard Parker. Kingston Avenue. Kingston Avenue. Kingston Avenue. Willard Parker. Willard Parker. Kingston Avenue. Willard Parker. Kingston Avenue. Willard Parker. Kingston Avenue. Willard Parker. Kingston Avenue. Kingston Avenue.	Willard Parker Willard Parker Kingston Avenue
		Died.		11 1 1 250 250 250 329 329	: :
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Diseases.		Total Diseases	Treated.	211 2 11 2 1,080 13 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	n∞
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Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from	Hospital.	Otisville Willard Parker Otisville Willard Parker	
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				Diphtheria Scarlet fever Measles Chicken-pox Tuberculosis Diphtheria and scarlet fever Diphtheria and whooping cough Scarlet fever and measles. Scarlet fever and chicken-pox Scarlet fever and whooping cough. Total.	For observation.

Riverside Hospital-1911.

	116	311, 12	Remail Dec	27.2	::
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Patients.	Transferred to		Hospital.	Willard Parker. Willard Parker. Willard Parker. Otisville. Willard Parker.	Willard Parker
		Died.		54 123 161 161 3 13 13 17 1	::
		rged.	Discha	38 100 687 284 35 35 1,057	L 20
Diseases.		Total Diseases	Treated.	\$63 670 875 875 650 10 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 1-
	ts ted.	atien SerT	I fatoT	\$650 \$670 \$750	8 7
			Num- ber.	040 388 199 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44
Patients.	Admitted.	Transferred from	Hospital.	Willard Parker Otisvillard Parker Willard Parker Willard Parker	Willard Parker
			New.	558 237 237 289 280 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	40
	•0:	gnini 191 ,1	Remai Dec. 3	30 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4	: =
				Diphtheria Scarlet fever Measles. Tuberculosis Diphtheria and scarlet fever Diphtheria and scarlet fever Diphtheria and measles Scarlet fever and measles. Scarlet fever and measles. Scarlet fever and measles. Scarlet fever and whooping cough Measles and whooping cough. Measles, diphtheria and whooping cough. Total.	For observation.

Table Showing Ambulance Station Work.

	Willard Hosp	Parker oital.		n Avenue pital.		erside pital.
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Number of Ambulance calls	3,671	2,947	2,199 691	1,877	1,660	1,574
" Wagon trips " Carriage trips " trips for cats and	459	435	1,039	436 808	58 89	463
dogs	388	492	189	272	446	676
" " dead dogs	25 8	77	39	74	39	102
" " cats	8	19	II	9	3	II
" "'no case' ambu- lance calls " "'no case' cat and	38	0	45	52	52	63
dog calls	46	10	35	156	35	147
Number of miles traversed by vehiclesverage number of miles per	16,456	16,357	29,743	15,935	27,597	32,145
dav	25	25	81	43	75	88
verage number of miles per call	3.5	3.5	7.	7.	8.	8.
goods wagons	35,132	99,140	41,347	38,181	16,500	15,503
verage number of miles per goods wagons per day	116.3	330	20.5	104.6	18.	17.
Number of visits by veterina- rian	156	83	97	50	10	10

Distribution of Patients.

	Willard Hosi		Kingston Hosp		Rive Hosp	rside oital.
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
All Services	. 06	. 600			2,600	0 % 50
Total cases treated	4,856	4,692	3,094	2,132	2,090	2,859
Diphtheria:						-
Total cases treated	1,857	1,558	544	462	*	132
" deaths	389	268	130	88		54
Died within 48 hours	99	88	56	42		
Patients intubated	348	292	159	149		
Total intubations	1,134	792	269	294		
Extubations (instrumental)	569	382	187	155		
Auto-extubations	442	321	27	III		
Only one dose antitoxin	1,328	1,171	280	359		
Patients receiving 10,000				0		
Antitoxin Units	1,255	1,182	102	358		
Antitoxin rashes	660	451	159	75		
Scarlet Fever:				1		
Total cases treated	2,302	1,984	947	1,155	*	48
Total deaths	247	211	118	105		14
Died within 48 hours	36	38	27	29		
Measles**				i i		
Total cases treated	500	878	966	273		927
" deaths	500 **	**	227	34		127
Tuberculosis and Isolation Ser- vice:						
Total cases treated					2,690	1,752

^{*} Riverside Hospital is only a Reception Hospital in so far as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are concerned, all these cases being transferred via boat to East 16th Street. If too sick for transfer, they are kept here. Thus all such cases are practically almost hopelessly sick and of necessity the mortality is correspondingly high.

** Transferred to other hospitals.

Steamboat Work.

		mer rside.''	Stea "Franklir			unch chess."
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Number of days boat was in				262		
commission " trips made	210	205	347	363	345	311
" " passengers carried.	327 4,908	235 2,44I	5,956 101,357	5,271 99,676	4,990 38,484	6,058
" " pieces of freight	4,908	2,441	101,357	99,070	30,404	44,305
carried	15,060	14,990	42,041	61,672		
Average number of miles trav-	-01	-4133-	1	0-,0,-	1	1
eled	3,604	4,147	6,646	6,490	3,742	4,543
Fons of coal burned	685.5 2 boilers	} 505	836 I boiler	} 740		
Average number of trips daily	1.6	1.6	17	14 18	14	19
" " miles daily. " passengers	17	15	25	18	11	14
daily Average number of pieces freight	23	11	292	274	112	162
daily	72	73	121	169	• • • • •	
burned daily	3	2	2.3	2.	ll	
Gallons of gasoline consumed					1,725	1,513
Average number of gallons gaso- line consumed daily					5	5

Expenditures.

	M	Willard Parker Hospital	er Hospita	1.		Riverside Hospital	Hospital.		Ki	Kingston Avenue Hospital	nue Hospi	tal.
	Salaries.	ries.	Supplies, Etc.	s, Etc.	Salaries	ries.	Supplies, Etc.	s, Etc.	Salaries	ries,	Supplie	Supplies, Etc.
	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	1910	1161	0161	1911	0161	1161
Superintendent of Hospitals. Superintendence. Varochouse. Vards. Pharmacy Pharmacy Morgue. Doctors' and Nurses' Kitchen. Help's Kitchen. Housekeeping. Laundry Stable.	3,574.19 6,000.00 73,405.49 73,405.49 900.00 1,581.00 1,878.00 1,978.00 1,9	3,665,59 6,087.31 2,745.00 71,274.00 3,60.00 2,60.40 2,136.00 1,912.68 5,397.09 5,397.09 11,567.74 4,770.00 17,110.62	120.41 15.163.343 15.169.48 17.03.20 14.680.09 20.244.68 3.248.68 3.248.68 3.248.68 3.248.68 3.248.68 3.248.68 3.248.68	125.48 171.20 13.413.01 528.13 177,261.66 13.455.71 16.805.54 4.106.78 6.600.54 4.951.27 15.548.76	4,980.00 3,752.82 34,752.82 10.00 { 756.00 1,492.88 3,130.75 10.871.75 10.871.75 10.871.75 11.769.29	5,235.00 38,579.20 38,579.20 4,05.10 705.10	16,036,89 12,066 12,066 12,066 13,043,33 3,043,33 6,660,02 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,06 53,358,07 6,308,07 9,308,47 9,308,47	1,552.00 13,158.95 13,158.95 11.18 11.18 4,201.28 13,288.30 37,911.20 2,065.76 8,019.00 18,159.71 18,159.71 18,163.71	7,436.96 49.131.15 600.00 600.00 2,23.00 1,144.71 1,144.7	6,563.23 48,083.73 210.00 720.00 1,720.00 1,720.00 1,34.57 6,661.23 1,29,688.50 29,688.50	1,680.59 18,742.04 18,711.02 54.70 41.83 3,661.59 9,350.59 1,709.18 1,709.18 5,548.43 19,977.82	1,587.02 7,555.65 53.32 3.32 3.68.70 7,603.81 11,375.17 11,375.17 11,375.17 11,444.94 7,448.01 7,444.94 7,444.9

OTISVILLE SANATORIUM.

The work of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Otisville, Orange County, is under the supervision of the General Medical Officer, a resident physician, and a lay superintendent having immediate charge of the details. For convenience and statistical unity, the report of the work at Otisville is appended to the report of the Division of Hospitals.

The following table shows the growth of the accommodations at Otisville:

Date.	Beds.	Patients.
January I, 1910	320	309
January 1, 1911	413	375
December 31, 1911	494	451

Construction work and improvements are constantly in progress and during the past two years the following have been completed:

- 1. Residence for Physician in Charge.
- 2. Pavilion containing 30 beds for children.
- 3. Gardener's cottage.
- 4. One-story frame building for laundry help.
- 5. Two summer houses to be used as resting places for patients.
- 6. Electric lighting plant.
- 7. Five additional shacks.
- 8. Fireproof tile and cement building for disinfection.
- 9. Tile and cement building for help at the female unit.

The following additional buildings were also nearly completed at the end of 1911:

- 1. Poultry plant designed for the accommodation of 2,000 chickens, together with incubators and brooders.
 - 2. Cement and tile storehouse.
 - 3. Dining hall for female patients.
 - 4. Abattoir building for the purpose of slaughtering cattle.

Numerous alterations and improvements have also been made in connection with existing buildings. A two-story building accommodating 32 female patients, which was opened early in the year 1910, contains individual dressing compartments for the patients and a separate sitting room for each sleeping court; there is also a general recreation room in the basement. Additions and improvements have been made to the barns; a frame cottage, formerly occupied by the Physician in Charge, has been remodeled for the use of the medical staff, and the Administration Building has been enlarged, providing increased office space. The stables have been considerably enlarged and ample shed room provided for the protection of wagons.

Additional efforts have been made to improve the water supply on the property. At the Administration Building a storage reservoir has been built which receives the flow from two springs. A second well, 198 feet in depth, has been drilled at the female unit. A storage reservoir on the mountain, with a capacity of 70,000 gallons, has been built to receive the surplus water from the pumping station on the north slope of the mountain. Much additional work in improving roads, paths, grounds and fences has been done.

In October, 1911, the laundry building was the scene of a conflagration which threatened for a time to destroy the entire female unit. Through the efforts of the

employees and patients, assisted by some of the village people, the fire was extinguished with a loss of only the laundry building itself. Nearly all the machinery was saved and was cleaned and repaired for use. The building is being reconstructed of hollow tile and will be practically fireproof.

During 1909 the market value of garden crops raised and distributed was \$3,054.18. During 1910 this was increased to \$5,388.05. In 1911 the farm products were valued at \$10,080.98, divided as follows:

Hay and forage,	and other horse	and cattle fced	\$5,038 04
Vegetables and	fruits	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,042 94

In 1910 the dairy produced $166,087\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk and in 1911 167,706 quarts, valued at \$11,739.42.

During the year 1910 the laundry handled 322,903 pieces, averaging over 6,200 pieces per week.

The products of the bakery by pieces were as follows:

1910.	1911.
Bread 40,863	Bread 52,630
Rolls 43,053	Rolls 50,388
Buns 28,463	Buns 13,340
Valuation	\$6,952 88

Care of Tuberculosis at Otisville Sanatorium.

	1910		1911	
	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.
General Statement: Number of patients at beginning of year. Admitted during year. Transferred from Riverside. Total treated during year. Discharged.	303 748 1,051 614 7		375 946 2 1,323 804 20	
Died Transferred to Riverside Remaining at end of year	55 375		37 462	
Service Rendered: Patients. Patient days. Average days per patient. Largest number at one time. Smallest number at one time. Average patients per day.	1,051 128,280 122.05 401 303 352.35		1,323 157,563 119.09 492 375 431.6	
Patients Treated and Condition When Discharged: Incipient. Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Transferred to Riverside. Under treatment at end of year. Moderately advanced Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Transferred to Riverside. Under treatment at end of year. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Transferred to Riverside. Under treatment at end of year. Far advanced Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Transferred. Under treatment at end of year.	249 19 59 64 7 3 97 713 25 142 218 47 5 35 241 89 18 10 2 17 37	100.00 7.63 23.69 25.70 2.81 1.22 38.95 100.00 3.51 19.92 30.57 6.59 .70 4.91 33.80 100.00 5.62 20.22 11.33 2.25 19.01 41.57	341 56 99 64 4 2 116 861 15 213 256 43 9 21 304 121 11 28 15 11 14	100.00 16.40 29.03 18.70 1.105 34.02 100.00 1.70 24.70 29.70 4.90 1.05 2.4 35.03 100.00 9.09 23.10 12.40 9.09 11.5 34.07
Duration of Patient's Stay: Total patients discharged, died or transferred. Length of stay under one month Over one month and under three months. Over three months and under six months. Over six months.	676 86 209 194 187	100.00 12.72 30.92 28.69 27.67	861 91 234 250 286	100.00 10.50 27.10 29.03 33.20
Places to which Patients are Discharged: Total patients discharged Patients discharged to their homes Patients discharged to other sanatoria	614 614	100.00	804 804	100.00

^{*} The classification as to stage of disease, etc., is that adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Care of Tuberculosis at Riverside Hospital.

	1910		1911	
	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.
General Statement: Number of patients at beginning of year. Admitted during year. Transferred from Otisville. Total treated during year. Discharged. Died. Transferred to Otisville. Remaining at end of year.	309 716 55 1,080 526 250 		304 289 57* 650 284 161 2	
Service Rendered: Patients. Patient days. Average days per patient. Largest number at one time. Smallest number at one time. Average patients per day.	1,080 118,310 109.54 353 297 324.13		650 73,424 112.9 304 165 201.1	
Patients Treated and Condition When Discharged** Incipient. Moderately advanced. Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Transferred. Under treatment at end of year. Far advanced. Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Under treatment at end of year. Far advanced. Apparently cured. Arrested. Improved. Progressive. Deaths. Under treatment at end of year.	271 116 75 80 809 67 268 250 224	100.00 42.80 27.67 29.52 100.00 8.28 33.12 30.90 27.68	 162 39 31 2 90 488 15 199 161	100.00 24.08 19.1 1.2 55.5 100.0 3.07 40.7 32.9 23.1
Duration of Patient's Stay: Total patients discharged Length of stay under one month Over one month and under three months. Over three months and under six months. Over six months Places to Which Patients are Discharged: Total patients discharged Patients discharged to their homes. Patients discharged to other sanatoria	526 112 174 127 113 526 498	100.00 21.29 33.08 24.14 21.48 100.00 94.67 3.23	284 68 79 67 70 284 284	100.00 23.94 27.81 23.58 24.64

^{*} Includes nineteen cases transferred from Willard Parker Hospital.

^{**} The classification as to stage of disease, etc., is that adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The year 1911 is an important one in the development of the Bacteriological Laboratories, owing to the addition of a division devoted to Specific Therapy and Preventive Medicine. This has allowed the laboratory workers for the first time to observe personally the results of the use of laboratory products on a large scale and so estimate their values. The etiology or treatment of trachoma, meningitis, syphilis and infections due to the pneumococcus, streptococcus and gonococcus have been the chief new subjects taken up for consideration during the past year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

The Department of Health for the past ten years has made regular bacteriological as well as chemical examinations of the city's milk. The routine methods adopted in 1903 have until recently remained unchanged, the bacteriological tests being limited to the examination of samples obtained in the city. The results of the investigations carried out by the laboratory workers on the contraction of tuberculosis in children from milk and of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and septic sore throats in persons of all ages forced on the Board of Health the necessity of grading milk according to its quality from the standpoint of health. The necessity of pasteurizing a large percentage of the whole supply also became evident. This grading of milk had to take into account chiefly the sanitary methods of handling it from the farm to the consumer. One of the best means of judging this was by means of the bacterial content of the milk at different stages and the amount of dirt in the milk before straining.

In order to cover the different stages samples for analysis were taken not only in the city as in previous years, but also from the wagons as they drove up to the creameries and from the cans as they were put on the trains. The results of these examinations gave information as to cleanliness and care of the milk at the farms and the methods of handling it until its final destination. The first samples were taken at the creameries during the fall of 1910 and this procedure has been continued during the whole of 1911.

The number of inspectors detailed by the Sanitary Superintendent to carry out this plan numbered four for the country territory and three for the city group. These men received suitable laboratory training before undertaking the work. On special occasions this force was augmented by the addition of one or two more men, as the occasion seemed to warrant; as a rule, however, there were only seven men to cover both fields, and as emergencies arose in other branches of the service the group dwindled down to two or three members. Altogether in city and country 61,142 specimens were taken during the past year. The results obtained from the examination of the samples collected during 1911 have been grouped in various ways and they give an interesting and valuable picture of the bacterial content of the city's milk supply and the temperature at which it is kept at its different stages from the farm to the consumer. The report is printed in full in Vol. VI of the "Collected Studies of the Research Laboratory."

TUBERCULOSIS THROUGH MILK.

Toward the end of 1911 the investigation being carried on in the laboratory of the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis was brought to a close. The number of cases examined was larger than those attempted by any other single investigation. The preliminary findings were printed in Vol. V of the laboratory reports and the final results in Vol. VI. The following summary gives the total number of identifications of human and bovine bacilli in the cases of human tuberculosis examined:

	ults irs and over.	Chil Five Years to	dren Sixteen Years	Chil Under Fi	
Human.	Bovine.	Human.	Bovine.	Human.	Bovine.
305	I	46	9	91	25

The tables in the special report in the "Collected Studies" show the percentage of bovine infection in man in the different types of cases examined. A careful study of the amount of tuberculosis in New York City is in progress and this information will be presented in a short time. At present the total amount of bovine infection existing in the city can be only roughly indicated. It has been found that many cases of tuberculosis in infants are not reported correctly. Thus the majority of cases dying during the past two years of meningitis supposedly due to the meningococcus are really tuberculous in character. Fifteen per cent. of the cases of bronchopneumonia and marasmus investigated were also found to be cases of tuberculosis. Taking these facts into consideration, it appears that the total percentage of bovine infection does not amount in New York City to more than 2.5 per cent. of all tuberculosis. This bovine infection is largely limited to children, and the fatal cases are further limited to very young children and infants. The deaths from tuberculosis due to milk are estimated at about 300 yearly in New York City.

DISINFECTION.

The Department of Health through its agents disinfects many thousands of rooms annually. While many of these disinfections, as, for instance, after convalescence in measles, are unnecessary except to allay the fears of the people, others, as after the removal of those ill with scarlet fever, diphtheria or tuberculosis, are of undoubted value, as contagion is apt to be present in clothing, bedding and other goods. As the expense of carrying out disinfection is great, it was determined to go over the methods in use and see if any improvements could be made. It was found that the formaldehyde gas could be obtained from materials lighter in weight, cheaper in price and easier to use than those now employed. Changes were also made in the methods utilized to discover and record the complete or incomplete success of each disinfection. A report describing our present methods and the experiments carried out in proving the value of the new mixture in room disinfection is printed in Volume VI of the "Collected Studies."

	1910.	1911.
Number of disinfection tests made and sent to boroughs	50,628	65,808
Number of room disinfections tested	23,504	26,700

TRACHOMA.

An investigation concerning trachoma and allied diseases of the conjunctiva has been carried on during the past two years. It has already given valuable information and will probably lead to important results. It was undertaken for the purpose of determining the cause, prevalence and contagiousness of trachoma in New York school children. During 1910 only two points were studied, first, the worth of the trachoma inclusions of Prowazek in the diagnosis of trachoma, and secondly, the degree of contagiousness of the cases showing inclusions. The trachoma inclusions were not found in any of the cases classified at that time in the school record as pure granular trachoma, but which are now classified as follicular conjunctivitis. In the cases classed as acute trachoma of the papillary type the inclusions were invariably found. The degree of contagiousness of the cases has so far been found to be slight but evident. It was decided that a culture study of many more cases of trachoma and allied conditions, fully a thousand more, would be necessary before the questions under investigation could be solved, and in 1911 a systematic study of cultures was begun. This work has progressed very satisfactorily, but as it is not yet finished the full report will not be given until 1912.

GONOCOCCUS WORK OTHER THAN THAT REPORTED UNDER THE COMPLEMENT BINDING TEST.

An investigation in regard to the presence, character and treatment of vulvovaginitis and urethritis in the contagious disease hospitals of the city was planned in 1910. Up to that time, on account of lack of bacteriologists, no systematic work had been done. Definite regulations for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of gonorrhoea were formulated, and have been continued throughout 1911 with the most beneficial results. These are published in the "Collected Studies." A summary of cases showing total positive, negative and doubtful during year is given below in the table. A few positive cases developing from those originally diagnosed as doubtful and an occasional one from the negative wards brought the percentage of positive cases within the neighborhood of 10 per cent.

Smear.	Positive.		Negative.		*Doubtful.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Vaginal. Urethral. Eye.	87 3 15	168 1 6	459 58	467 42	800	956 20

In 1910 the work on vaginal smears began.

RABIES IN DOGS AND THE TREATMENT OF PERSONS BITTEN.

The figures given below show that the number of rabid dogs received at the laboratory was much greater in 1911 than in 1910 and that the number of persons bitten was correspondingly increased.

^{*} Under "Doubtful" are classed all cases which are not definitely positive or negative. The great majority of these cases as judged by their course and later smears, are not infected by the gonococcus.

Diagnosis of Rabies in Dogs.

Diagnosis.	By Smear.		Animal Inoculation.		ion.
	1910	1911	1910	19	11
Positive Negative	180 180	384 245	4*		*
Total dogsTotal number smears examined	379 2,274	629 3,774		1	
Pasteur	Treatment				
Cases		1	910	1911	
Living in city			268	486	
Living out of city			610	597	
Treated at laboratory	• • • • • • • • • •		351	389	
Treated by mailOld cases			527 28	694 26	
New cases			878	1,083	
Total treated			906	1,109	
Cases developed hydrophobia			4	7	
Total inoculations		19	,153	24,878	
The results of treatment are shown more		the followi	10	nent:	1911

Number of persons bitten by animals in which the diagnosis of rabies	1910	1911
was certain	507	605
Number of persons exposed† to saliva of animals in which the diagnosis of rabies was certain. Number of persons bitten by animals in which the diagnosis of rabies	87	165
was doubtful	††198	††291
Total number of cases treated	792	1,061
Deaths of patients occurring before the end of the period of observation Deaths of patients occurring after the end of the period of observation	2 2	5 2
Total number of deaths	4	7
Total mortality in all cases	0.5%	0.6% 0.18%

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS AND OTHER FORMS OF MENINGITIS.

The addition last year of the clinical and laboratory assistants belonging to the newly created Division of Preventive Medicine allowed the laboratories to take up the production and administration of antimeningitis serum. During the fall of 1910 this work was started and six cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were treated by the

^{*} The negative cases where persons had been bitten were tested upon animals. In 1910, 393 animals were injected. In 1911, 735. These represented one-third the number of cases.

[†] These cases were not bitten.

^{††} A number of these patients were undoubtedly bitten by rabid animals but owing to the fact that many orders for treatment are not accompanied by any information bearing on the diagnosis of the animal, they must necessarily be included in this class.

laboratory workers with the serum produced by the laboratory. During 1911 all cases applying to the laboratory were investigated and treated if the nature of the case permitted it. It soon developed that there were very few cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis occurring in the city, and the greatest value of the work done was probably not in the treatment of these cases but in the discovery of the real nature of each of the cases, and so giving us a better understanding of the types of infection occurring in the city which simulate cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The clinical work includes the communication with physicians in regard to all cases of meningitis reported, consultation with those who desire it on the case and the performing a lumbar puncture if it seems necessary, administration of serum in all cases where the cerebro-spinal fluid is turbid and the following up and further treatment of all cases that prove to be caused by the meningococcus.

CHOLERA.

During the summer of 1911, due to the presence of cholera on incoming ships, 3270 bacteriological examinations for cholera were made. A small minority were examinations of suspected cases in the city. The remainder were done for the Quarantine Officer of the Port, who requested the aid of the laboratory in the sudden emergency.

INVESTIGATION UPON TRANSMISSION OF IMMUNITY FROM MOTHER TO OFFSPRING.

A large group of infectious diseases is caused by micro-organisms which do not produce toxins (in culture) sufficient in amount or of such nature that curative antitoxins can be produced by animal inoculations. However, more or less immunity may be induced by the use of vaccines prepared from the specific organisms. This procedure is of questionable value in the very young. Since the young are particularly susceptible to certain infections of this type (pneumococcus, etc.) during the first weeks of life other means to bring about their immunization should be considered. This may be brought about through the mother by vaccinations cautiously before birth of young. Extensive animal experimentation has been carried out in the Research Laboratory during the past two years along analogous lines in order to determine if this type of immunity is transmissible from the mother to the offspring.

TESTS FOR SYPHILIS AND LATENT GONORRHŒA.

During the latter half of the year 1911 complement binding test (Wasserman) was made available for all who desired it, providing the name and address of the person were furnished. This was done both for the purpose of giving needed information to the physician and to gain statistical knowledge. Later the complement binding test was similarly applied to test the blood of those suspected of having latent gonorrhæa.

VACCINE VIRUS.

Cold Storage: As a result of a series of experiments, suggested by some published results, extending throughout the year 1910, it was found that vaccine virus stored at a temperature near zero Fahrenheit maintains its potency much longer than when kept at a temperature of an ordinary ice-box (50° to 60° Fahr.) and somewhat longer than when kept at the temperature of melting ice, or even 10 to 20 degrees.

Since January, 1911, all bulk virus has been kept at a temperature of 4° to 8° below zero Fahr, in a cold-storage warehouse.

Only sufficient bulk virus for daily needs is kept at the laboratory, and this is packed in ice.

Those capillary tubes which are in packages ready for issue are kept in the coldest chamber of the ice-box at the Research Laboratory at a temperature of 32° to 40° Fahr.

Early in the year 1911 the Assistant Director of the Vaccine Laboratory, Dr. F. S. Fielder, devised a new method of obtaining seed for vaccinating calves. This method was largely used during the last eight months of the year, and proved very satisfactory. The method will be continued in use, and if the second year of its employment bears out the promise of the first year it will be made the subject of a special report. Thus far it has appeared to result in a larger average yield of pulp per calf, without failures, and the virus has been almost uniformly long-lived.

As a result of these two improvements it is now possible to use practically all of our virus instead of wasting a considerable part of it, as was formerly the case.

During the year 1911 a slightly larger amount of virus was issued than during 1910. It is hoped still further to reduce the number of calves vaccinated during 1912 without reducing the output of virus and to bring the waste down to a minimum.

During the year 1912 the laboratory building devoted to vaccine virus was thoroughly overhauled, repaired and repainted. A number of improvements were made in the system of records.

The routine work performed in the vaccine laboratory is seen in the following table:

Production of Vaccine Virus.		
	1910.	1911.
Grams collected	3,020.30	2,345.07
Cubic centimeters of liquid virus prepared	12,463	10,123
Spades charged with humanized virus	2,258	450
Experimental Testing of Virus.		
Primary vaccinations	2,772	2,199
Secondary vaccinations	15	5
Vaccination certificates issued	2,490	1,948
Visits	2,970	3,056
Miscellaneous.		
Specimens of virus tested bacteriologically	1,145	828
Inspections of virus previously sold	979	2,293
Animals vaccinated	124	127
Animals collected from	123	101
Autopsies on animals	124	49
Guinea pigs injected	236	189
Other animals experimented upon	201	52
Mailing blocks prepared	123,296	105,056
Capillary tubes prepared	154,735	143,777
Capillary tubes destroyed (unissued, returned)	25,266	24,510

Vaccine Virus.	Issued.	To Chief Clerk.	To Hos- pitals.	To Miscel- laneous.	In Exchange for Old Virus.	Totals.
Capillary tubes	∫ 1910	495	0 .	22	6,183	40,700
, ,	1911	241	12	25	8,296	141,574
Small vials	1910	,029	1,751	119	0	4,899
VIII. VICIS	11911	2,418	1,481	92	0	3,991
Large vials	J 1910	5,720	0	0	0	5,720
1341 go V1413	11911	5,942	34	О	0	5,976

BACTERIAL VACCINES AND TOXINS OTHER THAN THOSE NOTED ELSEWHERE.

The preparation of bacterial vaccines, such as those of streptococcus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus, gonococcus, typhoid, glanders and the tuberculins have been carried on as needed. Polyvalent vaccines of the first four named are kept in stock for general distribution. Anti-sera for streptococcus, pneumococcus and dysentery infections and chronic endocarditis are also regularly produced and are kept in stock. Medical inspectors assigned to the division of the laboratory devoted to specific therapy have answered all calls of physicians for consultations or for administering the sera or vaccines. Many visits have been made not only at the homes of the patients, but also at the principal hospitals. The gonococcus, typhoid and staphylococcus vaccines have been in greatest demand. The diphtheria and tetanus sera have been produced in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the City of New York and any outside demands. The antitoxic sera are refined in the laboratory, so that the antitoxin is largely freed from extraneous substances in the horse serum. The methods used in the refining process have been improved during the past year. It is interesting to note that this process, which originated in this laboratory, has been adopted by all in this country and a portion of those in Europe.

The work of the various divisions of the laboratory not noted elsewhere, with the exception of the chemical, so far as it can be shown by figures is summarized in the following table:

Production of Antitoxic Serums, Vaccines and Toxins Other Than Those

Noted Elsewhere.		
	1910	1911
Units of diphtheria anti-toxin (serum) produced	955,670,000	990,009,500
Units of diphtheria anti-toxin (globulin) distributed	469,378,567	252,406,600
Cubic centimeters of diphtheria toxin produced	281,600	146,440
Units of tetanus anti-toxin (serum) produced	21,335,500	28,415,300
Units of tetanus anti-toxin (globulin) distributed	9,166,875	10,666,625
Cubic centimeters of tetanus toxin produced	27,940	113,086
Cubic centimeters of mallein produced	5,800	4,125
Cubic centimeters of mallein distributed	1,137	3,077
Cubic centimeters of tuberculin produced	1,300	1,665
Cubic centimeters of tuberculin distributed	487	№ 506
Cubic centimeters of anti-meningitis serum produced		106,540
Cubic centimeters of anti-meningitis serum distributed		65,098
Cubic centimeters of anti-streptococcus serum produced		44,750
Cubic centimeters of anti-streptococcus serum distributed	17,630	40,750
Injections given to horses at Otisville stable	762	2,468
Bleedings from horses at Otisville stable	414	529
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.		

The following is a summary of the work done by the Chemical	Laboratory	during
the past two years:	1910.	1911.
Specimens analyzed	15,561	10,013
Apparatus tested (Babcock flasks, lactometers, thermometers)	349	321
Reports forwarded	15,910	10,334
Milks analyzed	10,309	6,000
Adulterated	1,776	484
Unadulterated	8,533	5,516
Creams analyzed	1,590	758
Adulterated	167	34
Unadulterated	1,423	724
Waters analyzed	951	916
Cellar waters	15	12
Half days at court	460	431
For Police Department	182	199
For Health Department	278	232

The first figures in the foregoing table under the heading "Specimens analyzed" include the routine analyses by the Chemical Laboratory of samples submitted by inspectors of the Department covering a wide range of materials, such as beverages, alcoholic and non-alcoholic; carbohydrates, including sugars, honey and fruits packed and preserved with sugar, bread, flour and starchy substances. Flour and its various products, such a bread, crackers, wafers, pie and pudding, examined for adulterations and preservatives, and meat and meat products, fish and fish products, canned soups, eggs, fats and oils, drugs and medicines, condiments, vegetables, spices, tea and coffee, baking-powders, flavoring extracts and other miscellaneous food products. The laboratories also analyzed all supplies bought on contract for use in the Department of Health, including disinfectants, coal and miscellaneous supplies, such as soaps and washing powders, starch, matches, paints, oils and varnish, white lead and metal polish.

MILK EXAMINATIONS.

During the latter half of 1910 the new State law fixing the minimum of total milk solids at 11.5 per cent. instead of 12 per cent. was in effect. This law has had a marked effect upon the number of samples of milk found to be adulterated. The following table comparing the milk and cream analyses of 1910 with 1911 and the first six months of 1910 with the first six months of 1911 shows that since the new law has been in effect the number of samples found to be below the standard has decreased very markedly. Using the same basis of percentage of adulteration, it may be readily calculated that if the law had not been changed and the standard had remained at 12 per cent. the number of samples found to be adulterated in respect of total solids in 1910 would have been 2,071 instead of 1,663, and in 1911 1,205 instead of 409.

Year.	Milks.	Adulterat	ion in	Total Adulteration.
		Solids.	Fats.	Additeration.
1910	10,309 6,000	1,66316.11% 409 6.81%	1131.09% 751.25%	1,77617.20% 484 8.06%
First six months Second six months	7,590 2,719	1,52520.09%	83I.09% 39I.43%	1,60821.18% 177 6.54%

WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Owing to the present limitations of facilities and the consequent inability to perform more than the necessary work for the Department of Health, it has been necessary to materially reduce the amount of work formerly done for other city departments. At the present time practically no work is done for any outside department except the Police Department, and then only those analyses are made which are certified by police headquarters as necessary to be made. In 1911 214 samples were examined for the Police Department, distributed principally as follows:

Cocaine	87
Opium and morphine	76
Metal poisons	7
Alcohol and whiskey	
Chloroform	2

Shortened and condensed tables of vital statistics for the years 1910 and 1911, exhibiting so far as possible the comparison between these two years, are presented at the end of this report.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF STATISTICIANS.

The Bureau of Records during the past years has not shared the notable expansion which has come with increased appropriations to the other divisions of the Department, yet the registration by accurate and modern methods of the vital statistics of the community and the study and interpretation of these data are fundamenal requisites of effective public health administration. In order to determine the needs of this branch of the work and to obtain expert advice in formulating plans for its improvement the Department, in July, 1910, sought and obtained the voluntary co-operation of several eminent statisticians in this country: Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell University, Consulting Statistician of the New York State Department of Health; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of the College of the City of New York, formerly connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Chief Statistician of the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor, and Dr. Robert S. Tracy, who retired from the position of Registrar of the Department of Health in 1901. At a meeting of the Board of Health held November 29, 1910, a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Consulting Statisticians to formulate and present a comprehensive scheme for the development of the work of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, with the view of bringing its records to a point of efficiency and utility equal to the best of those of any European city. The increased appropriation, which was very necessary for the prosecution of the plans this Board recommended, was, however, not granted by the Board of Estimate.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FAILURE TO REPORT BIRTHS.

The Department has made unusual efforts to enforce compliance with Section 1237 of the Charter, which requires the reporting of births by physicians and midwives within ten days of the date of birth. Observance of this law is so essential to the correctness of vital statistics and to the individual welfare of the citizens affected that the Department has not hesitated to bring civil actions against large numbers of physicians and midwives who have become delinquent in this respect. The statute is based upon a public necessity and was passed for the purpose of procuring and preserving the vital statistics of the city and enabling citizens to produce competent proof of their birth at times when such proof may be absolutely essential from a personal or property standpoint. The law concerns both the private and public rights of the child. By the report of birth the child's identity is fixed and the fact of its birth permanently established. Failure to promptly report the birth may result in permanent injury to the child, inasmuch as it affects legitimacy, property rights, education and citizenship. Under the education law it is necessary for a child to secure a copy of the record of birth before it can enter school, and the same law makes it mandatory that the child must attend school between seven and fourteen years of age. The same proof of age is necessary in obtaining employment certificates at the age of fourteen, and may be required in case there is any question regarding the age of a child who

desires to leave school. The record of birth may also be required for a young man to prove his right of franchise, for a man or woman to enter the marriage relation, to inherit property or to prove citizenship in case of a visit to foreign countries. In fact, a record of birth may be required at almost any time through the citizen's life for many and very important reasons.

Physicians and midwives have been repeatedly warned by the Department that the law must be complied with, and their attention has been called to the seriousness to public and private welfare of negligence or omission to file the required reports. Such warnings, however, had not been effective, and early in 1910 the Department began a systematic prosecution of delinquents. From 1905 to the beginning of 1910 only two such cases had been prosecuted. In 1910 45 actions were begun and in 1911 260 actions. The disposition of these actions is shown in the following table:

		1910.	
66 6 66 6		ns instituted settled upon payment of penalty withdrawn by the Commissioner of Health pending December 31, 1910 fines imposed and collected by the Corporation Counsel	22 3
		1911.	
	of actio	ns pending at beginning of the yearinstituted during the year	20 260 —— 280
Dispositio	ns:		
Number	of ac	tions settled upon payment of penalty	233
"	"	" withdrawn by Commissioner of Health	10
"	"	" discontinued—defendants not found	9
"	"	" discontinued—no proof	2
"	44	" declared mistrials (reissued)	3
"	66	" barred by Statute of Limitations	I
46	"	" discontinued—wrong defendant	3
Number	of in	lgments for defendants	4
"	"	" " reversed on appeal	ī
"	46	" " sustained on appeal	• I
"	"	" " plaintiff—transcripts filed	2
Pending	g in co	art December 31, 1911	II 280
Total amo	ount of	fines imposed and collected by Corporation Counsel	\$2,905 00

Report of Bureau of Records for Vears 1910-1911.

	Manh	fanhattan.	The F	The Bronx.	Brool	Brooklyn.	One)ueens.	Richr	Richmond.	City of New York	ew York.
	1910	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
Number of deaths	38,660	38,386	896'9	6,938	25,676	24,511	3,971	3,998	1,467	1,590	76,742	75,423
Death rate	16.51	16.07	15.85	14.36	15.59	14.33	13.77	12.87	16.94	17.75	15.98	15.13
										I		

	Estin	nated			Certifical	Certificates Received and Tabulated.	d and Tat	oulated.		
Borough.	Popul	Population.	Marr	Marriages.	Bir	Births.	Dea	Deaths.	Stillbirths.	irths.
	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
Aanhattan	2,341,383	2,389,204	28,883	30,165	66,357	66,527	38,660	38,386	3,541	3,438
he Bronx	439,567	483,224	2,308	2,536	10,905	12,464	896'9	6,938	549	579
3rooklyn	I,647,294	1,710,861	12,881	13,748	42,708	45,699	25,676	24,511	2,221	2,188
neens	288,440	310,523	1,839	1,824	7,119	7,571	3,971	3,998	347	372
Kichmond	86,580	89,573	206	492	166'1	2,283	1,467	1,590	93	96
City of New York	_	4,803,264 4,983,385 46,417	46,417	48,765	129,080	134,544	76,742	25,423	6,751	6.673

				Rate pe	Rate per 1,000.				Transit	nsit	Coro	Coroner's	Sear	Searches	Trans	Transcripts
Borough.	Marriages.	ges.	Births.	ths.	Deaths.	ths.	Stillbirths.	irths.	Issu	led.	Č	ses.	Me	ıde.	LSSI	ied.
	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	1910	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
Manhattan 12	.34	12.63	28.34	27.85	16.51	16.07	1.51	1.44	1,197	1,250	5,327	5,494	75,886	88,865	28,664	30,796
The Bronx	-	5.25	24.8I	25.79	15.85	14.36	1.25	I.20	32	35	785	874	10,397	10,533	4,502	4,860
Brooklyn	-	8.04	25.93	26.71	15.59	14.33	1.34	1.28	642	662	3,178	3,172	46,645	52,842	18,236	18,220
Oneens	-	5.87	24.68	24.38	13.77	12.87	1.20	1.20	783	804	107	742	5,731	6,683	2,297	2,783
Kichmond	_	5.49	23.00	25.49	16.94	17.75	1.07	1.07	15	26	227	249	2,252	1,828	681	841
City of New York	9.66	9.79	26.87	27.00	15.98	15.13	1.41	1.34	2,669	2,777	10,218	10,531	140,911	160,751	54,380	57,500
		61.6						10.1	2,000	1111			1461041	- 11		-

					Borou	Borough of					City	jo z
	Manhattan.	ttan.	The Bronx.	ronx.	Broo	Brooklyn.	Oue	Queens.	Richmond	lond.	New York.	ork.
	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
Deaths in institutions	17,097	17,365	2,913	2,949	6,880	6,588	366	629	563	159		28,212
" tenements	919,81	17,982	2,522	2,515	089'11	10,884	1,031	186	901	611	33,955	32,48I
dwellings	1,562	015,1	1,385	1,324	6,549	6,469	2,175	2,154	712	741	_	12,207
" hotels and boarding houses	493	484	22	II	104	911	52	45	24	24	_	089
streets, rivers, etc	892	1,036	126	139	463	454	147	159	62	55	_	I,843

*Corrected Mortality from all Causes.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	73 72	548 33 7 6	521 132 64 21	99 189 	25 6 3 	1,193 1,428 475 144 100
Plus. Minus.	1,676 1,193	594 1,428	73 ⁸ 475	298 144	34 100	38,660 38,660
Net gain or loss	+483	-834	+263	+154	-66	
Deaths reported. Death rate Corrected deaths. rate	38,660 16.51 39,134 16.72	6,968 15.85 6,134 13.95	25,676 15.59 25,939 15.75	3,971 13.77 4,125 14.30	1,467 16.94 1,401 16.18	76,742 15.98

1911.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond	1,163 127 100 70	624 18 4 9	677 85 78 27	177 12 204 	46 3 1	1,524 1,263 350 182 110
Plus. Minus.	1,460 1,524	655 1,263	867 350	397 182	50 110	38,386 38,386
Net gain or loss	-64	-608	+517	+215	-60	
Deaths reported	38,386 16.07 38,322 16.04	6,938 14.36 6,330 13.27	24,511 14.33 25,028 14.59	3,998 12.87 4,213 13.44	1,590 17.75 1,530 17.36	75,423 15.13

^{*} Corrected death rate means that the death rate of each borough is corrected by the exclusion of the deaths of residents of the other boroughs occurring within its limits and the inclusion of the deaths of residents of the borough occurring in other boroughs.

Corrected Mortality of Children Under Five Years of Age. 1910.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	64 151 17 22	126 20 I 4	84 4 9 10	19 23 	3 I 	232 69 194 27 36
Plus. Minus.	254 232	151 69	107 194	4 ² 27	4 26	558 558
Net gain or loss	+22	+82	-87	+15	-32	
Deaths reported. Death rate. Corrected deaths. rate.	13,048 48.69 13,070 48.77	1,626 32.28 1,708 33.91	7,974 41.63 7,860 41.04	1,262 34.95 1,277 35.36	385 39.85 353 36.54	24,268 43.67

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	 167 19 11	134	92 2 5 6	22 20 I	8	256 169 41 16 24
Plus. Minus.	214 256	136	105	43 16	8 24	506 506
Net gain or loss	-42	-33	+64	+27	-16	
Deaths reported. Death rate. Corrected deaths. " rate.	12,066 44.07 12,024 43.92	1,703 30.75 1,670 30.16	6,963 35.00 7,027 35.32	1,111 28.58 1,138 29.27	399 39.91 383 38.31	22,242 38.60

Corrected Measles Mortality.

1910.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brock- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	10 126	1 15	2	3		3 10 144
Plus. Minus.	136	16 10	2 144	3		157 157
Net gain or loss	+133	+6	-142	+3		
Deaths reported. Death rate. Corrected deaths. " rate.	271 .12 404 .17	56 .13 62 .14	422 .26 280 .17	30 .10 33 .11	6 .07 6 .07	785 . 16

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan The Bronx Brooklyn Queens Richmond	112 6 	I	3 I 			4 113 7
PlusMinus.	120 4	113	4 7		3	127 127
Net gain or loss	+116	-111	-3	+ r	-3	
Deaths reported. Death rate. Corrected deaths. rate.	321 .13 437 .18	171 ·35 60 .12	128 .07 125 .07	10 .03 11 .04	29 .32 26 .29	659 .13

Corrected Scarlet Fever Mortality.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	20 2	26 		7 		28 20 9
PlusMinus	22 28	26 20	I 9	7		57 57
Net gain or loss	-6	+6	-8	+7	+1	
Deaths reported. Death rate Corrected deaths. " rate	448 .19 442 .19	75 .17 81 .19	385 .23 377 .23	33 .11 40 .14	12 .14 13 .15	953 .19

1911.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	14 	16	3	8	2	21 14 8
PlusMinus.	14 21	16 14	3 8	8	2	43 43
Net gain or loss	-7	+2	-5	+8	+2	
Deaths reported. Death rate Corrected deaths. rate	360 .15 353 .15	55 .11 57 .12	295 .17 290 .17	23 .07 31 .10	8 .09 10 .11	741

Corrected Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality.

1910.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
2 100 02 20 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	943 11 2 32	38	67 77 1 6	19 8 15	6 3	130 1,031 27 3
Plus Minus	988 130	40 1,031	151 27	42 3	9 39	I,230 I,230
Net gain or loss	+858	-991	+124	+39	-30	
Deaths reported	3,975 1.70 4,833 2.06	1,781 4.05 790 1.80	2,430 1.48 2,554 1.55	358 1.24 397 1.38	148 1.71 118 1.36	8,692 1.81

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx Brooklyn Queens. Richmond	711 6 2	59	149 66 1	37 7 37 	3 2 	248 786 43 '3 29
Plus Minus	737 248	62 786	223 43	82	5 29	1,109
Net gain or loss	+489	-724	+180	+79	-24	
Deaths reported	4,221 1.77 4,710 1.97	1,573 3.26 849 1.76	2,464 I.44 2,644 I.55	361 1.16 440 1.42	171 1.91 147 1.64	8,790 1.76

Corrected Diarrhæal Disease Mortality Under Five Years. 1910.

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond.	4 13 10	23 1 1 3	13 5 6	5 7		41 4 8 19
Plus. Minus.	27 41	28 4	24 8	12 19	19	91 91
Net gain or loss	-14	+24	+16	-7	-19	
Deaths reported. Death rate Corrected deaths rate	3,021 11.26 3,007 11.21	342 6.79 366 7.27	2,092 10.92 2,108 11.00	359 9·94 35 ² 9·75	104 10.76 85 8.79	5,918 10.64 5,918 10.64

Place of Death.			Residents	of		Total.
	Man- hattan.	The Bronx.	Brook- lyn.	Queens.	Rich- mond.	
Manhattan. The Bronx. Brooklyn. Queens. Richmond	 I 4 5 I2	28 I	15 2 5	6 9 	3	52 1 14 7 18
Plus Minus.	22 52	30 I	22 14	15 7	3 18	92 92
Net gain or loss	-30	+29	+8	+8	-15	
Deaths reported. Death rate Corrected deaths rate	2,231 8.16 2,201 8.05	327 5.91 356 6.43	1,730 8.70 1,738 8.74	297 7.64 305 7.84	111 11.10 96 9.60	4,696 8.15

Deaths of Non-Residents from Certain Causes, by Boroughs, Years 1910 and 1911.

w York.	1911.	20 131 29 133 133 101 101 80 80 80 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,122	122 151 367 303 179	794 216 112
City of New York	1910.	101 102 112 22 112 80 80 60 60 60 114 114 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	914	66 135 327 267 119	671 167 76
nond.	1911.	™ : : :	36	2 1 1 0 0 0 0	40 5 11
Richmond.	1910.	40H4H00 : :u : :OH0	48	1 0 2 0 0	37
ens.	1911.	H4H0H0WHH0:H000	5.8	100 100 52 5	43
Queens.	1910.	:u :w ⊨ w w : :u : :u : : .d	29	H S I I S	20 1 8 8 1
klyn.	1161	22 23 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	185	22 72 72 41 36	103 60 22
Brooklyn.	1910.	3228: 328311710332	133	11 24 477 36 15	91 25 17
lronx.	1911.	. 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4	102	10 10 10 10	82 9 11
The Bronx.	1910.	.4ww :4H :HH : : PHS	85	15 36 19 11	75 6
attan.	1911.	1142 1043 1058 1058 1159 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175	721	99 91 214 204 113	526 133 62
Manhattan.	1910.	112 132 132 133 141 141 141 141 141	619	210 192 84 84	448 126 45
Cause of Death.		Typhoid fever Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Other tuberculous diseases. Cancer. Alcoholism Heart diseases. Diarrhed diseases. Diarrhed diseases. Curhosis of liver. Diseases of women. Congenital debility. Accidents. Suicides.	Total	Under 5 years. 5 to 25 years. 25 to 45 years. 45 to 65 years.	Deaths in institutions. Deaths in other places.



Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

									-
Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under I Year.	ı	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
I. General Diseases. I. Typhoid fever 2. Typhus fever 3. Relapsing fever 4. Malarial fever 5. Small pox 6. Measles 7. Scarlet fever 8. Whooping cough 9. Diphtheria and croup 10. Influenza 11. Miliary fever 12. Asiatic cholera 13. Cholera nostras 14. Dysentery 15. Plague 16. Yellow fever 17. Leprosy 18. Erysipelas 19. Other epidemic diseases 20. Pyæmia, septicæmia 21. Glanders 22. Malignant pustule 23. Hydrophobia 24. Tetanus, trismus 25. Mycosis 26. Pellagra 27. Beri Beri 28. Tuberculosis of lungs 29. Acute miliary tuberculosis 30. Tuberculous meningitis 31. Abdominal tuberculosis 32. Pott's disease 33. White swelling 44. Tuberculosis of other organs 35. General tuberculosis 36. Rachitis 37. Syphilis 38a. Soft chancre 38b. Gonococcic infection	558 277 785 953 294 1,715 366 128 100 108 4 17 101 108 4 17 11 8,692 143 801 173 801 173 801 173 805 399 99	364 13 2 435 501 130 922 155 53 159 6 6 6 29 2 2 5.599 77 435 80 49 19 61 32 27 225 3	1	2 1944 32 262 8 6 6 27 4 995 27 4 995 23 4	3	2		8	13
39. Cancers, etc., of the mouth. 40. Cancer of stomach, liver. 41. Cancer of intestines, rectum. 42. Cancer of female genital organs. 43. Cancer of the breast. 44. Cancer of the skin. 45. Cancer of other organs and unspecified. 46. Other tumors (except of female genital organs) 47. Acute articular rheumatism. 48. Chronic rheumatism and gout. 49. Scurvy. 50. Diabetes. 51. Exophthalmic goitre. 52. Addison's disease. 53. Leukæmia. 54. Anæmia, chlorosis. 55. Other general diseases 56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic. 57. Lead poisoning. 58. Other chronic poisonings of occupation. 59. Other chronic poisonings.	190 1,433 602 553 357 655 560 699 467 160 8 768 48 8 8 00 133 68 621 18	4 119 713 285	3 r · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	3	1 3 1	1
60. Encephalitis. 61. Simple Meningitis. 61a. (of which) Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. 62a. Locomotor ataxia. 63. Other diseases of spinal cord 64. Apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage. 65. Softening of brain. 66. Paralysis unspecified. 67. General paresis. 68. Other forms of insanity. 69. Epilepsy. 70. Convulsions (not puerperal).	26 608 294 96 211 949 30 151 195 57 136	16 344 159 74 120 511 13 57 131 30 80	2 104 48 7 2 	 48 20 8	2 25 13 8 	13 9 5 	6 5 4	4 196 95 32 2 4	3 30 15 4 1

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
12	37	666	58	55	38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 3	20	22	16	99	2	44	2	I	1		7	42	
3	21 9 1 	5 5 6 4	7 4 1 6 6 2 3 1 1 13	9 4 1 2 12 3 8 2 3	9 3 2 4 15 2 15 2 12	13 6 8 6 34 27 2 6	3 12 9 33 1 3 21 1 5	8 3 13 9 63 1 5 18 3 7	4 1 11 13 67 2 11 13 4 3	3 10 13 80 3 7 14 1 4	5 13 6 86 1 6 6 2 2	1 3 54 2 7 2 1 2	31 1 5 2 3 2	3 12 2 4 2 1	i	7 3 1 8 1 1 4 	2	

Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
71. Convulsions of infants. 72. Chorea. 73a. Hysteria. 73b. Neuralgia and Neuritis. 74. Other nervous diseases. 75a. Pollicular conjunctivitis. 75b. Trachoma. 75c. Other diseases of eye and appendages. 76. Diseases of ear	430 7 5 21 163 5 152	230 I I 10 88 	189 1 2 	36 7 	3 4 2	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	230 I 16 39	io
III. Diseases of Circulatory System. 77. Pericarditis. 78. Acute endocarditis. 79. Organic heart diseases. 80. Angina pectoris. 81. Diseases of arteries, aneurism, etc. 82. Embolism, thrombosis. 83. Diseases of veins (hæmorrhoids, varices, phlebitis, etc.). 84. Diseases of lymphatics (lymphangitis, etc.). 85. Hæmorrhage.	39 1,252 6,870 189 1,903 187 33 23 35	21 632 3,413 121 986 84 12 12	6 13 3 9	6 	5 5	2 9 I	.38	18 41 5	4 11 29 1
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System. 86. Diseases of nasal fossæ. 87. Diseases of the larynx 88. Diseases of throid gland. 89. Acute bronchitis. 90. Chronic bronchitis. 91. Broncho-pneumonia. 92. Lobar pneumonia. 93. Pleurisy. 94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy. 95. Gangrene of lung. 96. Ashma. 97. Pulmonary emphysema. 98. Other diseases of respiratory system (Tuberculosis excepted).	2 43 15 928 407 4,979 5,540 362 93 14 137 61	2 28 7 447 215 2,561 3,141 199 52 9 69 32	7 3 300 5 1,190 302 22 12 1	8 61 4 534 231 31 2	162 90 20 1	3 5 49 48 7	3 1 3 3 39 31 6 	23 4 378 9 1,974 702 86 15 	6 1 42 43 5
V. Diseases of Digestive System. 99a. Diseases of teeth and gums. 99b. Other diseases of mouth. 100. Angina and other diseases of pharynx. 101. Diseases of Æsophagus. 102. Ulcer of the stomach. 103. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted). 104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years). 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (two years and over). (Of which) due to alcoholism. 106. Ankylostomiasis. 107. Intestinal parasites. 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis. 109. Hernia. intestinal obstruction. 110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral fistulæ. 111b. Other diseases of intestines. 111. Acute yellow atrophy of liver. 112. Hydatid tumor of liver. 113. Cirrhosis of liver. 114. Biliary calculi. 115. Other diseases of liver. 116. Diseases of spleen. 117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal). 118. Other diseases of digestive system (except tuberculosis and cancer).	12 17 65 13 205 5,649 721 5 639 587 30 40 18 11 1,140 84 155 7	9 11 46 7 7 118 144 2,966 341 2 363 295 29 24 3 3 9 704 31 75 3 13	2 2 2 10 2 2 11 49 2.513 1 2 2 11 1 4 4 5	1 2 8 8 2 453 1 8 8 1 8	2 1 6 102 2 5 2			37 77 199 2 1 600 2,966 143 166 78 2 12 17 7	1 3 1 14 255 1 2 1 2
VI. Diseases of Genito-urinary System. 119. Acute nephritis	734 4,904	352 2,547 3 63 28 57 26 82 3	29 4 4 I	5 2 I I	9 1	5 2 I	6 2	54 11 6 2	17 9

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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20 61 	2 17 85 1 3 1	1 15 52 1 2	26 81 1 2 8	23 138 1 9 5	1 32 200 5 21 1	3 46 243 6 35 4	60 295 14 46 8	3 50 330 8 63 3 1	1 61 368 16 90 12	3 79 384 24 115 9	55 387 20 124 4	1 52 325 12 192 14	36 208 5 115 4	17 119 5 105 1	 14 67 3 65 2	12 81 2 20 	7 I	
1 1 1 2 2 2 6 1 1 1	 1 3 11 61 3 	107 115 107 12 1 1 1	5 10 134 10 2	1 1 4 9 22 177 8 5	2 2 14 27 246 7 2 I	 1 21 34 247 12 3 2 1	3 12 35 249 11 1 1 6 2	1 1 1 18 41 278 13 2 1 3 2	1 .4 14 38 191 9 2 1 1 14 8	6 15 71 225 3 5 9 3	 I I 9 23 70 188 5 3 1 16 5	 4 27 54 116 8 4 1	8 18 65 84 5 4 1	6 9 26 42 I	10 14 25 1 3	1 18 10 99 130 3 	3 4	
1	4 1 1	36 9 4 	1 2 2 144 3 66 15 35 9 1 2 144 7 1	1	1 1 1 29 13 1 1 1 59 2 7 2 2 5	1 3 17 7 9 200 116 2 2 9 2 4 4 8	1 13 5 5 6 6	1 1 1 3 3 3 2 5 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 3 6	66 11 11 11 22 1 2 2 98 3 3 4 1 1	13 23 11 1. 18 44 7	36 60 21 77 33 49 66	 4 12 23 5 14 28 3 6			3 6 4 			
10 16	11 13 1	13 35 4 1	26 64 4 3 1 2	26 113 4 1 2 	27 177 .6 3 2 1	21 183 3 3 2 4 1	32 239 5 1 3 2 3	29 307 3 3 1 5 2	15 294 3 2 4 3 8 1	24 306 1 4 1 7 2 10 1	11 272 10 4 3 3 20	16 234 1 3 4 12 3 10	10 146 5 2 9 13	5 79 1 2 4 8	5 49 4 5	18 64	6	

Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	ı	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
129. Uterine tumor (not cancer)	116								
130a. Metritis	110	• • •	::	• •	::	::		::	::
130b. Other diseases of uterus	43		::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::				
131. Ovarian cysts and tumors	39								
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital									
organs	137	• :	':	• •		• • •		• :	• •
		I	1	• •	• • •	••	• • •	1	• • •
VII. Puerperal Diseases. 134. Accidents of pregnancy. 135. Puerperal hæmorrhage. 136. Other accidents of labor. 137. Puerperal septicæmia									
134. Accidents of pregnancy	182								
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage	70			• •	• •		• •	• •	
136. Other accidents of labor	78 255	::	::	• •	::	::	• • •	• • •	• •
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	138		::	• • •	::			::	::
139a. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens	10			• •					
139b. Puerperal embolism and sudden death	15	• •		• •					
140a. Sequel of delivery	12 I	• •		• •	• •			• •	
140b. Puerperal insanity. 141. Puerperal diseases of breast.		• •		• •	::	::	::	::	::
2421 I desperar allocades of Dicason		• • •	''	••				• • •	
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.									
142. Gangrene	71	33						• •	
143. Carbuncle	29	22	2		• •			2	.:
144. Phlegmon, acute abscess	74	46 19	13			::	1	15	1
143. Cinci discusses of sixin and administration	43	19	'	••				'	• • •
IX. Diseases of Locomotory System 146. Diseases of bones (non-tuberculous) 147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except	184	112	16	4	4	3	3	30	6
147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism.)	11	-	ı						
148. Amputation	1 11	7		•		::	::	I	::
148. Amputation	I	ī		• • •					
X. Malformations 150. Congenital malformations	661	386	366	12	3	1		382	3
XI. Diseases of Infancy									
151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	3,652	2,052	2,052	• •		• •		2,052	
152. Other diseases peculiar to intancy, of which.	597	356	356 205	• •	• •	• • •		356	• •
152. Other diseases peculiar to infancy, of which. 152a. Injury during birth. 153. Neglect.	342	205	203	• •			• •	205	::
		_		• •					
XII. Diseases of Old Age 154. Senile debility	683	257							
VIII E 41 C	1								
XIII. External Causes	94	59							
155. Suicide by poison	275	183			::				::
156. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	93	71							
158. Suicide by submersion	14	II							
159. Suicide by firearms. 160. Suicide by cutting instruments. 161. Suicide by precipitation from height. 162. Suicide by crushing.	226	213	• • •		• •	• •		• •	• •
161. Suicide by precipitation from height	51	48 41							
162. Suicide by crushing	7	5							
103. Suicide by other methods									
164. Poisoning by food	II	4						• •	1
105a. Bites of venomous animals	67	4.77		٠.,	2	· ·	2	11	· ·
166. Conflagrations	61	47 37	3	3	1 1	3	ī	5	I
167. Burns and scalds	395	182	8	26	41	25	18	118	19
104. Poisoning by tood. 165a. Bites of venomous animals. 165b. Other acute poisonings. 166. Conflagrations. 167. Burns and sealds. 168. Absorption of deleterious gases. 169. Accidental submersion. 170. Pistol and gunshot wounds. 171. Cuts and stabs	287	206		1	2			3 6	1
109. Accidental submersion	444	413	2	2	I				31
171. Cuts and stabs.	13	9		::	::	::			I
172. Deaths by falls	992	748	5	18	32	15	10	80	44
173. Deaths in mines and quarries	2	2							1777
175. Deaths by other crushing agencies, wagons	77	76		• •	• • •		I	I	• •
170. Deaths from injuries inflicted by animals (not	t	612		2	6	5	15	28	81
snakebites, hydrophobia or stings)	. 27	23				3	2	5	I
177a. Physical exhaustion		· · ·			• •		• • •	• •	
177b. Hunger and thirst. 178. Excessive cold	3	1 12	1 ::				::	::	
179. Sunstroke	. 161	102	14	2	2	I		19	1
180. Lightning	. r	I							
	1	1	1		1	1	1		

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

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Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages	Under r Year.	1	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
181. Other electrical accidents. 182. Homicides by firearms. 183. Homicides by cutting or piercing instruments 184. Homicides by other means. 185. Dislocation and fractures. 186a. Criminal abortion. 186b. Foreign body larynx. 186c. Other external violences.	23 162 45 79 86 37 17 64	23 135 36 57 64 12 46	7 4 18	 I 	··· 2 ·· I	 I 	 	4 1 9 1 6 20	1 3 ·· 2 ·· 2 5
XIV. Ill-defined or Not Specified Causes 187. Organic-lesions not defined	716	372	343 ====	27		::	···	371	
I.—General diseases	22,062	12,313	725	741	461	283	185	2,395	447
a. Tuberculous diseasesb. Cancer	10,074	6,352 1,524	150	140	90 9	52 2	34 I	466 17	89
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense. III.—Diseases of circulatory system. IV.—Diseases of respiratory system. VI.—Diseases of digestive system. VII.—Puerperal diseases. VIII.—Puseases of skin and cellular tissue. IX.—Diseases of locomotory system. X.—Malformations. XI.—Diseases of infancy. XII.—Diseases of infancy. XIII.—Diseases of old age. XIII.—External causes.	3,248 10,531 12,674 9,767 6,333 761 217 196 661 4,252 683 4,638	1,797 5,300 6,820 5,200 3,162 120 120 386 2,410 257 3,491	331 38 1,844 2,666 40 22 17 366 2,410	113 10 873 475 10 1 4 12 56	45 11 284 120 10 4 3 	24 13 112 42 8 3 1	13 11 83 20 8 1 3	526 83 3,196 3,323 76 24 31 382 2,410	61 45 100 54 26 1 6 3
a. Suicideb. Homicide	825 286 3,527	631 228 2,632	* 8 54	 1 55	·· 2 89	 I 56	··· 2 50	14 304	5
XIV.—Causes ill-defined	719	373	344	27			1	372	
Total Males Total Females	::	41,749 34,993	8,865 350	2,322 2,029	1029 876		377 320	13,136	939 895
Total both sexes		76,742	16,215	4,351	1905	1100	697	24,268	1834

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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161	404	693	882	1,059	1,199	1,120	1,009	868	653	539	410	271	123	53	27	378	45	2
43	289 9	523 26	690	830	874 63	819 92	644 163	454 224	289 193	176 229	99 193	40 155	18 60	5 21	13	288 12	42 I	2
27 82 44 64 27	44 110 80 59 25	42 72 146 69 53	50 119 164 100	48 180 236 114 146	69 262 305 157 216	115 338 327 181 217	110 428 330 189 285	138 461 364 224 350	136 551 286 173 330	139 614 342 173 356	128 591 324 114 323	77 597 228 98 283	50 369 193 60 185	25 247 88 28 99	12 151 67 20 65	41 120 265 116 84	2 8 10 8 7	3
10 10 1	9 	58	6	8 9	5 7	6 9	5	5	7 4 	 5 	5 	8 I	4	3	3	 2 3 9 77	••	
89	152	309	333	327	321	357	308	231	171	143	107	35 54	59 40	26	9	80 5	17	3
7 82	16 11 125	61 37 211	61 45 227	67 36 224	60 25 236	70 20 267	85 12 211	65 5 161	52 6 113	36 3 104	30 I 76	13 41	10	2 I 23	6	4 16 60	13 4	
	•••					1	• •	••	• •							11	••	
506 504	884 753	1,397	1,760	2,127 1,585	2,541 1,673	2,671 1,686	2,673	2,650 1,901	2,312	2,326 1,983		1,652 1,773	1,083 1,340	634 879	430 665	1,191 1,112	97 2	9
1010	1637	2,692	3,252	3,712	4,214	4,357	4,390	4,551	4,086	4,309	3,974	3,425	2,423	1513	1095	2,303	99	10

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

					7				
Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages	Under 1 Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
I. General Diseases.					١				
I. Typhoid fever	::	194	I	2	2	2	I	8	7
2. Typhus fever		::	::		::	::			::
4. Malarial fever		14	I		::	I	I	3	2
5. Small pox		3							
6. Measles	• • •	350	78	139	59	27	20	323	19
7. Scarlet fever	::	452 164	19 82	5 5 40	90 15	83	38	285 154	95
1. Typhoid fever 2. Typhus fever 3. Relapsing fever 4. Malarial fever 5. Small pox 6. Measles 7. Scarlet fever 8. Whooping cough 9. Diphtheria and croup 10. Influenza 11. Miliary fever 12. Asiatic cholera 13. Cholera nostras		793	73	204	136	100	3 68	581	168
10. Influenza		211	9	5	4	I	I	20	3
II. Miliary fever	• •	• •		• •		• •	• •	• • •	
12. Asiatic cholera		• •			::	::	• •	• •	
13. Cholera nostras		75	10	3	I	I		15	
15. Plague									
16. Yellow fever	• • •		• • •					• •	••
	1 ::	170	85	4	2	::		91	::
18. Erysipelas		4	I	ĭ	ī			3	::
		41	10	3	I			14	I
21. Glanders		• •				• •	• •	• •	
22. Malignant pustule	::	I	:::	• •	1	• •	•••		
23. Hydrophobia		12	9				::	9	
25. Mycosis									
26. Pellagra		I			:				
27. Beri beri		2 002	28			6	٠. ا	63	22
28. Tuberculosis of lungs	::	3,093 66	20	15	9 7	3	5	19	23
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis		366	79	4 76	43	39	23	260	54
ar Abdominal tuberculosis		93	20	5	2	2	I	30	8
32. Pott s disease	• • •	36	3	• • •		5	I	9	9
33. White swelling		13 36	6	I	2			10	5 3
34. Tuberculosis of other organs		19	4	2		1		6	
26 Rachitis	'	32	21	9				. 30	2
37. Syphilis		164	105	6	3		I	115	I
38a. Soft chancre. 38b. Genococcic infection. 39. Cancers, etc., of the mouth. 40. Cancer of stomach, liver 41. Cancer of intestines, rectum 42. Cancer of female genital organs. 43. Cancer of the breast 44. Cancer of the skin 45. Cancer of other organs and unspecified 46. Other tumors (except of female genital organs). 47. Acute articular rheumatism 48. Chronic rheumatism 48. Chronic rheumatism 49. Cancer of the skin 49. Cancer of the skin 49. Cancer of the skin 49. Cancer of the organs and unspecified 49. Chronic rheumatism 49. Chronic rheumatism		15	5		::		::	5	
30. Cancers, etc., of the mouth		2 I							3
40. Cancer of stomach, liver		720	• • •						
41. Cancer of intestines, rectum	1	317 553	• • •	• •				• •	2
42. Cancer of the breast		348			::	::			1::
44. Cancer of the skin		25		I				I	
45. Cancer of other organs and unspecified		202	I	3		I	I	6	· .
46. Other tumors (except of female genital organs)		35 241	3 I	I 2	2	5	6	4 16	42
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout	::	96							ī
49. Scurvy		5	3	I		I		5	
50. Diabetes		448			I			I	2
51. Exophthalmic gottre		44			::	1 ::			
		29	I	2		I		5	2
54. Anæmia, chlorosis		71	2	I				4	3
55. Other general diseases		27 126	10	I				II	4
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic		120	::		1::	::	::		
57. Lead poisoning						::			
59. Other chronic poisonings		5							
II.—Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense.									
4a Propoholisia		10		I	1 ::	I	I	3	::
61. Simple meningitis. 61a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis. 62. Locomotor ataxia		264 135	75 34	54 25	14	20	9	172 86	29 I4
62. Locomotor ataxia	1 ::	22		25	1	1.5			1.4
63. Other diseases of spinal cord		10	6	3	I	I	2	13	2
64. Apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage		438	I		I	I		3	
65. Softening of brain		94				I		I	· ·
67. General paresis		64			1 ::				
68. Other forms of insanity		27							
67. General paresis 68. Other forms of insanity. 69. Epilepsy. 70. Convulsions (not puerperal).		56	3	I	2	2	I	9	3
70. Convulsions (not puerperal)		5							3
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New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
15	23 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	31	31 1 1 2 2 	19 1 1 2 2 6 6 3 6 6 1 1 441 5 4 8 8 1 1 6 6 1 1 6 8 8 32 2 15 15 1 8 8 1 7 7 7 4 4 1 1 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22	13	4 4 1 1 1 1 3 2 1 8 4 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 5 5 2 1 1 6 6 1 1 1 6 6 5 5 1 1 6 6 1 2	66	55 1 1 1 1 1 9 9 6 6 2 78 8 1 1 6 6 38 8 51 1 38 38 32 66 13 38 32 61 31 12 74 1 1 74 7 1	8		I		1		8		
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Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Sizes.	Under 1 Year.		2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
71. Convulsions of infants		200	174	18	5	2	ı	200	
72. Chorea		6			I	I		2	I
73a. Hysteria.		4							
73a. Hysteria. 73b. Neuralgia and neuritis. 74. Other nervous diseases.		II		8		1	2	16	· :
75a. Follicular conjunctivitis	::	75	2			3	2	10	5
75b. Trachoma							:::		
75b. Trachoma		5 62	16	6	5	4	··	1 32	7
III.—Diseases of Circulatory System.		-0							
77. Pericarditis		18 620	3	6		2	I 2	1 18	2 2
79. Organic heart diseases			11	4	5 2	2	3	22	55
80. Angina pectoris		3,457 68							I
81. Diseases of arteries, aneurism, etc		917							
82. Embolism, thrombosis		103		I		• •		I	••
 83. Diseases of veins (hæmorrhoids, varices, phlebitis, etc.) 84. Diseases of lymphatics (lymphangitis, etc.) 		21				}	1		
84. Diseases of lymphatics (lymphangitis, etc.)		II	5	2	::	I		8	
85. Hæmorrhage		16	II					II	
IV Discours of Bossisstans System					1				
IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System. 86. Diseases of nasal fossæ									
87. Diseases of the larynx	::	15	5		ı	::	2	9	2
88. Diseases of thyroid gland		8	2					2	
89. Acute bronchitis		481	259	53	19	9	2	342	4 1
90. Chronic bronchitis		192	6	7	-60	62	::	15	
IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System. 86. Diseases of nasal fossæ. 87. Diseases of the larynx. 88. Diseases of thyroid gland. 89. Acute bronchitis. 90. Chronic bronchitis. 91. Broncho-pneumonia. 92. Lobar pneumonia. 93. Pleurisy. 94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy. 95. Gangrene of lung.	::	2,418 2,399	906	527 199	162	33	33 24	1,690 591	43
93. Pleurisy		163	29	35	II	4	5	84	8
94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy		41	12	Ī				13	
95. Gangrene of lung		5 68	• • •					• •	I
96. Asthma				• • •		• •	• •	• •	
97. Pulmonary emphysema		29					• • •	• • •	
97. Pulmonary emphysema 98. Other diseases of respiratory system (tuber-culosis excepted)	• • .	35		4	2			6	
V.—Diseases of Digestive System.									
ooa. Diseases of teeth and gums		3							
99b. Other diseases of mouth		3 6	2	I	I			4	I
99b. Other diseases of mouth. 100. Angina and other diseases of pharynx. 101. Diseases of Esophagus.		19	5	3	I	I		10	I
101. Diseases of Œsophagus.	• •	6	I	I	1 .:	I		3	l ·: l
TO2 It her diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)		88 151	37	10	I	3	٠.	52	1 2
104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years)		2,683	2,294	389		"	1	2,683	
104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years) 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (two years and over) (of which) due to alcoholism		380			87	33	6	126	19
(of which) due to alcoholism	• •	• •	• • •	• •		• •	••	• • •	••
106. Ankylostomiasis		3		т.	::	•••			::
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis		276	2	ī	2	2	2	o	24
107. Intestinal parasites. 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis. 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction 110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral fistulæ		292	23	2		2	I.	28	3
110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral fistulæ		II	I	I			••	2	ī
I I OD. Other diseases of intestines	• •	16 15	3	• • •				3 2	1
II2. Hydatid tumor of liver		2		• •					
II3. Cirrhosis of liver		436	I					I	I
114. Biliary calculi		53							
115. Other diseases of liver	• • •	80	7	I		I	I	10	••
110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral listulæ 111b. Other diseases of intestines 111. Acute yellow atrophy of liver 112. Hydatid tumor of liver 113. Cirrhosis of liver 114. Biliary calculi 115. Other diseases of liver 116. Diseases of spleen 117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal) 118. Other diseases of disertive cystem (except	::	4 27	3	::	::	::	::	3	::
118. Other diseases of digestive system (except tuberculosis and cancer)		- "	"					ľ	
	• •	16		• •	••	• •	I	I	I
VI.—Diseases of Genito-urinary System. 119. Acute nephritis		202	18	9		13	8	57	18
119. Acute nephritis.		382 2,357	18	2	9 2	13		57 10	6
121. Chyluria.		4,357 I	4						
121. Chyluria 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and appendages.		51	4		2	I	··	. 8	2
123. Calculi of the urinary tract		10			•••	• •	•••	• •	• •
	• • •	19		I	•••	• •	• • •	I	
125. Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc 126. Diseases of the prostate	::		::			::	::	• •	
127. Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs.									
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (not puerperal)		4						• •	
129. Uterine tumor (not cancer)		116		• •	• •	• •	•••	••	

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
3	6	 1 5 	2 1 3 5	 2 1 5	 	 5 6 	 2 9 	 1 5	···	2	 I 2 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
2 25 87 	19 53 	1 17 94 2 2	1 29 89 1 3	1 31 146 1 6 3	2 28 173 10 6	33 201 7 21 6	35 247 2 30 8	2 55 295 6 47 13	1 49 305 7 64 13	1 65 407 12 93 12	1 57 396 11 108 9	57 387 8 177 5	1 42 239 6 161 12	25 152 4 114 4	13 109 2 84 6	18 85 16 1		•••
1 2 13 30 4	1 3 17 52 2 1	1 1 7 21 56 8 I 4	1 2 2 6 8 8 109 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 1 2 20 118 4 1 2	 1 4 20 121 5 2 4 1	2 8 34 131 7 	4 12 42 155 6 2 3	3 8 8 60 169 6 1	12 12 75 175 7 2	13 22 91 166 9 6	22 25 96 147 5 4	15 17 58 106 2 4 	28 19 60 64 1 4 5	22 20 48 42 2 5	15 8 72 83 6		
355 3 3 1	4 3 3 28 I	 9 2 6 24 3 4 3 3 1 2	7 7 3 3 111 26 111 2 16 4 3	 8 6 6 14 255 12 3 1 1 29 5 4 5 1	1			 8 10 16 344 1 60 10	 5 6 6 19 144 21 2 37 6 5		3 10 26 4 30 41 7 6	1 7 13 27 3 16 26 3 8	3 12	16 16 19 9		74 77 70 12 11 11 11 12		
10 10	7 15 3 	24 42 3 I	30 78 7 1	28 106 6 1 2 	31 127 5 1 1 1	38 174 3 1	24 189 1 3 1 	18 255 3 1 2	21 249 3 3 	25 263 1 2 	18 252 I I 2 	19 245 2 2	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 101	4 53 4	18 74 		

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under I Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
130a. Metritis. 130b. Other diseases of uterus. 131. Ovarian cysts and tumors. 132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital		10	1		1				
130b. Other diseases of uterus		43							
131. Ovarian cysts and tumors	• • •	39			• •			• • •	
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital		137				l			т
organs	::	137		::	::	::		::	
VII.—Puerperal Diseases							1		
134. Accidents of pregnancy		182	1				٠.		
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage		70			1				::
130. Other accidents of labor		78		1					
127 Piterperal centicomia	• •	255				1			
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions. 139a. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens. 139b. Puerperal embolism and sudden death.	• •	138				1		• • •	
139a. Fuerperal phiegmana alba dolens	• • •	10 15					::		
140a. Seguel of delivery		12	::		::	::	::	::	::
140b. Puerperal insanity		I		1			::	l ::	
140a. Sequel of delivery				1					
		b	Ì	1			1		
VIII.—Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue		20	_	-		.			
142. Gangrene	• • •	38	I	I		I		3	
143. Carbuncle. 144. Phlegmon, acute abscess.		28	3	2		::		15	ı
145. Other diseases of skin and adnexa		24	10	2		1		12	
		·			1		1		
IX.—Diseases of Locomotory System 146. Diseases of bones (non-tuberculous)		72	17	9	2		1	29	6
147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism)						i			
148. Amputation	• •	4	2		• •		• • •	2	I
148. Amputation 149. Other diseases of organs of locomotion			• • •	::	• •		::	• • •	
249. Other diseases of organs of locomotion	• •	• • •	• • •		• •				••
X.—Malformations 150. Congenital malformations		275	263	5	4	1		273	1
XI.—Diseases of Infancy									
151. Congenital debility, icterus and selerema		1,600	1,594	4	2			1,600	
152. Other diseases peculiar to infancy, of which.	• • •	241	241	• • •		• •		241	
151. Congenital debility, icterus and selerema		137	137		• •	::	::	137	
-33. 1.05.000		•	•				• • •	1	
XII.—Diseases of Old Age		426							
XIII —External Causes									
155. Suicide by poison		35							
156. Suicide by asphyxia		92							::
157. Suicide by hanging or stranguation		22							
158. Suicide by submersion	• • •	3	• •	• • •				• •	
159. Suicide by frearms	• • •	13	• •		• •		• •	•••	
161. Suicide by precipitation from height	- ::	3 24	• •		• •	• • •	::	::	• • •
162. Suicide by crushing.	- ::	2							::
163. Suicide by other methods									
164. Poisoning by food		7		1		I		2	
105a. Bites of venomous animals	• •	2	• • •					6	• •
166. Conflagrations	::	20 24	3	2	• • •	I	3	4	I
167. Burns and scalds.		213	2	18	22	25	13	80	4 42
168. Absorption of deleterious gases.		81		I	I		ĭ	3	
169. Accidental submersion		31	I	I	1		1	4	
XIII.—External Causes 155. Suicide by poison. 156. Suicide by asphyxia 157. Suicide by hanging or stranguatlion 158. Suicide by submersion. 159. Suicide by firearms. 160. Suicide by cutting instruments 161. Suicide by precipitation from height. 162. Suicide by crushing. 163. Suicide by other methods. 164. Poisoning by food. 165a. Bites of venomous animals. 165b. Other acute poisonings. 166. Conflagrations. 167. Burns and scalds. 168. Absorption of deleterious gases. 169. Accidental submersion. 170. Pistol and gunshot wounds. 171. Cuts and stabs. 172. Deaths by falls.		4							
171. Cuts and stabs. 172. Deaths by falls.		3	8		::	-: 1		::	-:-
173. Deaths in mines and quarries.	- ::	244		9	10	9	9	45	19
174. Deaths by machinery		ī			-:-				
175. Deaths by other crushing agencies, wagons, etc 176. Deaths from injuries inflicted by animals (not snakebites, hydrophobia or stings) 177a. Physical exhaustion 177b. Hunger and thirst	• •	115	I	6	7	9	7	30	16
snakebites, hydrophobia or stings)		4		I	[I	I
177a. Filysical exhaustion		• •	:	• • •				':	
178. Excessive cold	• •	3	I	• •	* *	• • •		I I	
179. Sunstroke	- ::	59	13	3	::	· ·		17	
179. Sunstroke	- ::								
181. Other electrical accidents					.:.				
	- 1				1	- 1	1		

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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		22 I	36	21	29	15	6			• • •		::	::			6		::
	7 I 2 I 3 I 3 I 3 I	27 7 17 68 32 3 1	54 13 18 64 35 4 4 5	45 17 21 65 29 3 4 2	41 25 13 30 21 2 3 3	7 6 6 14 7 1	I I				 I					13 1 1 9 1 		
:: ::		 	 2 I	 I	 3	:: ::	I I I	 4 1	 3 1	5 1	3 I I	8 I 2	6	4 1	5			
6	6	I	2	5	3	2	3	1	4	I	2			I		2		
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	I		• •										٠.			7	• •	
															::	62		
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			••		••	•		2	3	12	22	56	94	99	138	9		• •
	2 3	9 11 3 4 3 1 1 2 8 6 7 7 7	8 11 3 3	4 10 2 1 1 3 2 2 6 1 4 1 1	4 9 4 1 1 1 3 3 5 5 5 1 1 7 7 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 6 6 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 1 5 8 8 3 1 0 1	3 12 3 3 1 1 1 3 8 7 7 1 7	1 11 3 3 1 1 1 8 12 5 5 14 8	1 3		1 3	22 	3 2			3 		
••		::	3			::	3		4	5	5	2		3		2		
••	••	••			••	•••			•••					••		••		••

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	ı	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
182. Homicides by firearms. 183. Homicides by cutting or piercing instruments 184. Homicides by other means. 185. Dislocation and fractures. 186a. Criminal abortion. 186b. Foreign body in larynx. 186c. Other external violences. XIV.—Ill-defined or Not Specified Causes. 187. Organic-lesions not defined. 188. Sudden death. 180. Ill defined or disease not specified.		27 9 22 22 22 37 5 18	9 2 1 8	 	 I I 	I I 2	I	2 1 10 3 2 10	
I.—General diseases		9,749	674	587	380	293	174	2,108	471
a. Tuberculous diseasesb. Cancer		3,722 2,186	142 I	104	63	56 I	33 I	398 7	104
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense. III.—Diseases of circulatory system. IV.—Diseases of respiratory system. V.—Diseases of digestive system. VI.—Diseases of genito-urinary system. VII.—Puerperal diseases. VIII.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue. IX.—Diseases of locomotory system. X.—Malformations. XI.—Diseases of infancy. XII.—Diseases of old age. XIII.—External causes. a. Suicide.		1,451 5,231 5,854 4,567 3,171 761 97 76 275 1,842 426 1,147	278 30 1,453 2,380 26 25 19 263 1,836 51	91 13 827 410 12 6 9 5 4 43	30 7 296 94 13 2 2 4 2 44	36 5 110 44 16 1	17 6 66 12 9 1	452 61 2,752 2,940 76 34 31 273 1,842 222	51 80 119 54 27 1 7 1
b. Homicide		58 895	10 41	43	44	47	1 34	13 209	84
XIV.—Causes ill-defined		346	315	22	2	2	···	341	
Total females		34,993	7,350	2,029	876	557	320	11,132	895

VITAL STATISTICS.

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1910—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	10	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanee.
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::	::	ı I	•••			2					::			::		17		
213	416	646	671	651	677	693	625	585	516	470	409	260	205	95	38	364	ı	1
99	306 8	514 9	520 39	461 80	400 130	328 235	209 286	134 303	80 273	62 275	55 228	26 130	2I IIO	3 46	19	234 47	1	
24 115 50 50 21 6	22 73 77 43 31 37 6 1	26 117 99 60 102 155 1 1	33 125 130 88 166 198 3 2	41 190 146 114 187 186 1 5	46 223 155 125 227 138 4 3	70 271 160 120 273 42 2	76 328 187 160 266 4 4 3	111 419 227 177 302 5 2	89 442 269 117 286 5 4 	116 590 298 134 298 6 1	133 584 331 131 280 1 5 2	71 635 311 105 270 11 56 54	40 464 217 78 190 7 94 45	29 299 183 41 108 5 1	21 215 143 30 61 5 138 14	60 122 185 121 115 26 1 2 7 65 9	:	
2 23	12 4 31	30 11 45	31 4 41	17 5 41	24 5 46	15 4 34	20 2 42	16 3 52	4 1 38	8 50	5 3 40	2 I 5I	8 37		2 I2	2 4 12	:: ::	
1		2		I	2											17	•••	
504	753	1,295	1,492	1,585	1,673	1,686	1,717	1,901	1,774	1,983	1,946	1,773	1,340	879	665	1,112	2	I

Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death. Cause of Death. Cause of De	I.		=													
1. Typhoid fever.	Typhoid fever.	Cause of Death.	D	Death.			Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under r Year.	I	2	3	4		5	
II.—Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense. 60. Encephalitis	50. Alconolism, acute and chronic. 636 531 57. Lead poisoning. 16 15 58. Other chronic poisonings of occupation. 3 3	I. Typhoid fever. 2. Typhus fever. 3. Relapsing fever. 4. Malarial fever. 5. Smallpox. 6. Measles. 7. Scarlet fever. 8. Whooping Cough. 9. Diphtheria and croup. 10. Influenza. 11. Miliary fever. 12. Asiatic cholera. 13. Cholera nostras. 14. Dysentery. 15. Plague 16. Yellow fever. 17. Leprosy. 18. Erysipelas. 19. Other epidemic diseases. 20. Pyzmia, septicæmia. 21. Glanders. 22. Malignant postule. 23. Hydrophobia. 24. Tetanus, trismus. 25. Mycoses. 26. Pellagra. 27. Beri beri. 28. Tuberculosis of lungs. 29. Acute miliary tuberculosis. 30. Tuberculous meningitis. 31. Abdominal tuberculosis. 32. Pott's disease. 33. White swelling. 34. Tuberculosis of other organs. 35. General tuberculosis. 36. Rachitis. 37. Syphilis. 38. Soft chancre. 38b. Gonococcic infection. 39c. Cancer of stomach, liver. 41. Cancer of stomach, liver. 41. Cancer of the breast. 42. Cancer of the breast. 43. Cancer of the breast. 44. Cancer of the rorgans and unspecified. 46. Other tumors (except of female genital organs). 47. Acute articular rheumatism. 48. Concer of other organs and unspecified. 49. Scurvy. 50. Diabetes. 51. Exophthalmic goitre. 52. Addison's disease. 53. Leukæmia. 54. Anæmia, chlorosis. 55. Other general diseases. 56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic. 57. Lead poisoning.	sis	s	ns. Ispecified. e genital org	ans).	384 1,281 486 486 487 98 137 98 11 37 18 8790 161 35 94 41 55 16 131 1,543 544 551 369 76 444 190 739 22 102 137 120 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	24 3354 367 1711 668 215 28 215 216 51 71 1 1 5.745 122 454 81 45 45 25 52 24 24 44 40 33 45 109 77 109 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79	1180 1699 80 20 99 70 98 8 6 299 16 101 13 11 17 118 2 1 17 118 2 1 1 5 6 34	3 3 44 44 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47				329 2255 1666 5277 36 11 755 344 144 144 89 266 3100 348 888 11 11 12 22 11 11 11 12 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	20 97795 5 5959 4 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	777555
68. Other forms of insanity	60. Encephalitis. 47 28 3 2 5 61. Simple meningitis (of which) 556 327 94 59 14 15 5 187 5 61a. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. 203 125 34 23 4 9 2 72 1 62. Locomotor ataxia. 120 89	of Sense. 60. Encephalitis. 61. Simple meningitis (of which). 61a. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. 62. Locomotor ataxia. 63. Other diseases of spinal cord. 64. Apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage.	e. hiis	rhich) tis cord	ge		556 203 120 178 919 41 139	327 125 89 95 457 22 74 136	94 34 2 I	59 23 2 2	4 I 	9 	2	72 6 2	35 18 1 1	

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
19	32	45	52 1 9 8 8 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38	41	29	177	17	77	8	2	2	1			4		4
2 8 2 	3 14 9 4 1 2 10	2 15 7 2 2 2 10 1	3 10 4 2 4 1 1 2 6 6	1 10 3 2 5 13 2 3 12 4 6	1 8 2 4 3 26 5 17 3 10	2 10 5 14 11 21 7 17 2 6	2 14 1 8 3 31 3 8 26 3 3	1 4 1 11 14 45 8 19 2 5	1 18 8 69 2 6 17 3 2	1 5 1 15 6 73 3 8 12 2 1	1 4 12 9 78 3 5 4	1 1 5 14 48 3 10 2	5 22 2 5 3 1	 2 14 3 3 1	8 2 1	3 4 1 3 4 1 3 1 1	 I I 	

Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
71. Convulsions of infants 72. Chorea 73a. Hysteria 73b. Neuralgia and neuritis 74. Other nervous diseases 75a. Follicular conjunctivitis 75 b Trachoma 75c. Other diseases of eye and appendages 76. Diseases of ear	433 10 5 29 151 1	252 4 1 8 91 1 	211	29 9 8	8 6	2 	i 4	25I 22 50	9
III.—Diseases of Circulatory System. 78. Acute endocarditis. 79. Organic heart diseases. 80. Angina pectoris. 81. Diseases of arteries, aneurism, etc 82. Embolism, thrombosis. 83. Diseases of veins (hæmorrhoids, varices, phlebitis, etc.). 84. Diseases of lymphatics (lymphangitis, etc.) 85. Hæmorrhage.	38 997 7,965 253 2,135 158 25 38	19 491 3,911 162 1,046 78 11 25 2	3 12 2	4 6 3	5	3 6	5	13 34 2	1 12 50 1
IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System. 86. Diseases of nasal fossæ. 87. Diseases of the larynx. 88. Diseases of thyroid gland. 89. Acute bronchitis. 90. Chronic bronchitis. 91. Broncho-pneumonia. 92. Lobar pneumonia. 93. Pleurisy. 94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy. 95. Gangrene of lung. 96. Asthma. 97. Pulmonary emphysema. 98. Other diseases of respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).	6 31 5 877 297 4,802 5,253 366 53 12 138 45	4 19 1436 151 2,448 3,039 201 28 68 26	1 5 297 3 1,137 283 23 7 1 1	56 550 220 33 	2 10 150 77 16 	58 44 7	35 27 2 1	1 11 372 5 1,930 651 81 7 7	5 47 57 5
V.—Diseases of Digestive System. 99a. Diseases of teeth and gums. 99b. Other diseases of mouth. 100. Angina and other diseases of pharynx. 101. Diseases of Œsophagus. 102. Ulcer of the stomach. 103. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted). 104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years). 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (two years and over). (Of which) due to alcoholism. 106. Ankylostomiasis. 107. Intestinal parasites. 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis. 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. 110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral fistulæ. 111b. Other diseases of intestines. 111. Acute yellow atrophy of liver. 112. Hydatid tumor of liver. 113. Cirrhosis of liver. 114. Biliary calculi. 115. Other diseases of iver. 116. Diseases of spleen. 117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal). 118. Other diseases of digestive system (except tuberculosis and cancer).	13 7 82 8 198 281 4.473 624 2 4 633 534 120 172 7 7 7 49	6 44 46 7 7 127 148 2.456 309 248 16 29 5 5 772 31 81 6 6 22 21	2 17 57 2,122 47 9 2 6	2 1 3 1 7 334 2 1 	78 3 2 	29 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4 1 1 23 1 1 1 69 2.456 125 5 1 1 15 5 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 2 2 2 2	3 2 2
VI.—Diseases of Genito-Urinary System 119. Acute nephritis. 121. Chyluria. 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and appendages. 123. Calculi of the urinary tract. 124. Diseases of bladder. 125. Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc. 126. Diseases of the prostate. 127. Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs. 128. Uterine hæmorrhage (not puerperal). 129. Uterine tumor (not cancer).	541 4,666 1 98 33 46 23 98 4 3 105	274 2,486 54 25 32 22 97 4	21 6 4 	8 2	3 2 1 2	5	6 2	43 12 5 	14 9

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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16 52	3 16 92 1	86 4	4 19 98 1 3 4	2 24 136 2 12 6	31 196 3 25 9	2 45 254 9 25 5	1 47 316 16 67 4	4 48 403 32 82 9	1 67 393 23 85 7	40 501 24 135 7	1 23 472 25 139 9	33 341 16 170 7	19 263 8 136 4	17 140 2 98 5	10 84 1 63	15 108 1 20 1	2 4 ··· 2	
8 32 2	 1 66 5	I 1 8 78 13	I I 14 I33 I0	 1 3 18 217 5	 1 5 23 238 12	3 4 27 268 11 1	1 2 2 12 28 238 12 1 1 1 3	1 1 3 12 35 236 19	 4 20 37 188 4 1	2 1 2 17 55 197 11 1	8 14 57 166 2 3 1	6 17 56 125 3 3 3 · · 7	12 15 45 67 2	7 14 34 57 3 4	 	 13 2 101 113 3 4	14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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3 16 1	3 14 I	16 41 1	18 73 6 2 1	22 87 3 1 1 2 1 1	24 152 2 3 1	28 206 2 2 1 3 2 1	22 242 7 5 1 1	18 274 2 3 1 4 	14 268 4 2 2 2 2 4 	13 291 5 3 4 4 17 	12 282 3 1 4 3 23 1	9 24I 7 2 3 I 18 	9 141 3 5 1 15	4 82 5 8	2 55 2 4 	7 59 1 1 4 3 1	3	

Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Bges.	Under I Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
130a. Metritis	15	• • •					• •	• • •	
130b. Other diseases of uterus	37 44	::		::		::	::	::	::
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital									
organs	131		• • •			٠.	• •	• •	
	5	• • •		• • •			• • •	• • •	
VII.—Puerperal Diseases 134. Accidents of pregnancy. 135. Puerperal hæmorrhage. 136. Other accidents of labor.									
134. Accidents of pregnancy	151	• •							
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage	77 65		::	• • •	::		::	::	::
136. Other accidents of labor	271								::
137. Puerperal septicæmia. 138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	143	• •							
139a. Puerperal embelism and sudden death 139b. Puerperal embolism and sudden death 140a. Sequel of delivery	19							• • •	
139b. Puerperal embolism and sudden death	8	• •		• •		• •	::	• • •	• •
740h Puerperal insanity					::	::		::	
140b. Puerperal insanity	I								
	i								
VIII.—Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	55	30	3	I	3			7	
142. Gangrene. 143. Carbuncle. 144. Phlegmon, acute abscess.	38	26	16	2				6	
144. Phlegmon, acute abscess	107	61		2	3			21	
145. Other diseases of skin and adnexa	37	22	7	3		• • •	•••	10	• •
IX.—Diseases of Locomotory System									
146. Diseases of bones (non-tuberculous)	94	58	3	4	2	I		10	5
147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism)			_	_					
tuberculosis and rheumatism)	14	8	I	I				2	• •
148. Amputation	• • •		::	• • •	::	::			::
X.—Malformations	677	389	356	19	3	2	1	381	5
	077	309	330	*9	3	_	1	301	3
XI.—Diseases of infancy		- (0-	- (0-					- 60-	
151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema 152. Other diseases peculiar to infancy (of which).	3,132 978	1,685	1,685	• •		::	::	1,685	
152. Other diseases peculiar to infancy (of which).	311	552 169	168		ī			552 169	
152a. Injury during birth	3	Ĩ	I					ī	
XII.—Diseases of Old Age									
154. Senile debility	525	176							
	3-3								
XIII.—External Causes		87							
155. Suicide by poison	132 256	174	.:.						
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	75	64							
TES Suicide by submersion	20	13							
159. Suicide by firearms	201	188		• •		• •	•••	• • •	• • •
160. Suicide by cutting instruments	5I 43	46 27	::		::	::		::	::
162 Suicide by crushing	43 6	4							٠.
163. Suicide by other methods. 164. Poisoning by food. 165a. Bites of venomous animals.	4	2		• •					
164. Poisoning by food	9	3		• •	::	::	::	• • •	• •
165b. Other acute poisonings	82	51	6	4	3	ı	2	16	
165b. Other acute poisonings 166c. Conflagrations 167. Burns and scalds. 168. Absorption of deleterious gases.	182	40		ĭ	ī		I	3	· ·
167. Burns and scalds	428	178	9	35	29	23	19	115	19
168. Absorption of deleterious gases	302 426	201 387	I	2	2	I	3	10	23
169. Accidental submersion. 170. Pistol and gunshot wounds. 171. Cuts and stabs.	22	18	4	• • •				I	2
171. Cuts and stabs	15	12	I			I		2	
172. Deaths by falls	999	750	8	12	14	22	II	67	42
172. Deaths by falls. 173. Deaths in mines and quarries. 174. Deaths by machinery.	1 47	1 42	::		· ·		::		::
175. Deaths by other crushing agencies, wagons,									
etc	768	651	• •	6	8	17	25	56	86
snakebites, hydrophobia or stings)	27 2	25 2	• •	• •	• •		2	2	
177b. Hunger and thirst.	2	I				::		ī	
178. Excessive cold	I	I							
177b. Hunger and thirst 178. Excessive cold 179. Sunstroke. 180. Lightning	561	349	24	7	1	• •	•••	32	3
181. Other electrical accidents.	1 20	1 20	::			::		• • •	

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

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10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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Deaths of Males by Age, and Cause of Death, City of New

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under I Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
182. Homicides by frearms 183. Homicides by cutting or piercing instruments 184. Homicides by other means. 185. Dislocation and fractures. 186a. Criminal abortion 186b. Poreign body in larynx. 186c. Other external violences.	149 55 77 101 31 33 51	123 48 56 79 26 34	9 9	 I I	I		 I	I I I2 I I II I2	1 1 6 1
XIV.—III-defined or Not Specified Causes 187. Organic-lesions not defined	583	314	283	23	6		::	313	
I.—General diseases	22,026	12,336	761	629	376	244	155	2,165	399
a. Tuberculous diseasesb. Cancer	10,250	6,548 1,602	169 I	143	90 I	53	31	486 4	105
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense. III.—Diseases of circulatory system. IV.—Diseases of respiratory system. V.—Diseases of digestive system. VI.—Diseases of genito-urinary system. VII.—Puerperal diseases. VIII.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue. IX.—Diseases of locomotory system. X.—Malformations. XI.—Diseases of infancy. XIII.—Diseases of old age. XIII.—External causes.	3,275 11,611 11,964 8,533 5,850 738 237 108 677 4,113 525 5,183	1,824 5,745 6,468 4,712 2,994 139 66 389 2,238 176 3,705	349 32 1,759 2,266 32 30 4 356 2,237 84	111 13 862 353 10 8 5 19	34 9 257 88 8 6 2 3 1	22 10 119 36 5 1 2	11 6 68 31 8 	527 70 3,065 2,774 63 44 12 381 2,238 	64 66 115 70 23 1 5 5
a. Suicideb. Homicidec. Accident	788 281 4,114	605 227 2,873	10 74	70	 2 61	67	 I 64	 14 336	186
XIV.—Causes ill-defined	583	314	283	23	6	I		313	
Total males Total females	::	41,106 34,317	8,193 6,860	2,104 1,774	853 766	507 513	345 327	12,002	936 823
Total both sexes		75,423	15,053	3,878	1619	1020	672	22,242	1759

York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
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182	382	658	869	1,036	1,244	1,149	1,022	916	743	612	428	293	158	53	27	446	38	5
86	259 14	532 14	676 20	817	918 72	792 95	648 175	49I 209	327 263	198 237	114 191	60 151	28 75	8 22	3 16	347 20	28	4
22 68 42 36 21	45 112 79 67 18	52 101 102 73 59	43 129 165 99 100	75 182 250 128 118	94 264 287 159 182	106 343 325 187 245	118 457 307 241 278	126 579 324 193 302	136 577 274 193 296	130 708 303 166 337	120 670 268 133 329	89 568 221 89 281	43 431 149 59 174	23 262 124 29 102	11 158 68 16 66	44 145 237 104 76	2 8 4 5 4	
6	2 9	8	3 5	7 3	 6 5	5 6	7 3	16	10 2	6 1	IO 2	5	5	4		2		
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99	 150	253	324	332	404	386	313	271	195	5 147	17 126	26 81	35 49	44 25	49 12	4 73	8	
5 94	14 15 121	54 38 161	56 44 224	74 33 225	68 29 307	77 17 292	66 12 235	64 9 198	55 4 136	27 2 118	25 2 99	10 1 70	10 39	3	2 10	8 9 56	2 2 4	
	1						•••									16	••	
479 469	865 792	1,310 1,321	1.737 1,418	2,131 1,511	2,645 1,789	2,752 1,709	2,746 1,764	2,730 1,812	2,426 1,852	2,415 2,053	2,103 2,013	1,653 1,821	1,103 1,344	666 951	407 635	1,228 1,142	69 4	7
948	1657	2,631	3.155	3,642	4,434	4,461	4,510	4,542	4,278	4,468	4,116	3,474	2,447	1617	1042	2,370	73	8

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	x	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
I.—General Diseases.									
I. Typhoid fever		215	2	2		5	3	12	13
a Tunhun forrer									
3. Relapsing fever						• •	• •	4.5	
3. Relapsing fever. 4. Malarial fever. 5. Smallpox.		14	I	I		• •	I	3	
5. Smallpox. 6. Measles. 7. Scarlet fever. 8. Whooping cough. 9. Diphtheria and croup. 10. Influenza. 11. Miliary fever. 12. Asiatic cholera. 13. Cholera nostras.	• • •	205	85	120	477	25	8	285	16
O. Measles	::	305 374	10	51	47 63	54	32	210	97
7. Scarlet fever		213	104	54	21	54 18	II	208	5
g. Diphtheria and croup		613	74	152	104	83	64	477	IOI
10. Influenza		27 I	74	5	3	2	2	19	I
11. Miliary fever	• •	• •	• • •				• • •	• •	
12. Asiatic cholera	• • •	• •	• • •	• •		•••	• • •	• • •	
23. Choise a moost a market a m	• • •	47	10	2	2	::	::	14	ī
14. Dysentery									
16. Yellow fever									
				8				::	l i
18. Erysipelas	• •	158	84	8	3 6	I 2		96	6
19. Other epidemic diseases	• •	47 49	13	14	I			32 16	3
21. Glanders		49					::		
20. Pyæmia, septicæmia. 21. Glanders. 22. Malignant pustule. 23. Hydrophobia.		I							
23. Hydrophobia		3	6			2		2	
24. I ctanus, trisinus		12	6					6	••
25. Mycoses	• • •	I		• • •				• •	::
26. Pellagra	::	• •			1 ::	1::			1 :: 1
28. Tuberculosis of lungs		3,045	22	22	15	13	7	79	31
20. Acute miliary tuberculosis		66	6	5	4	3		18	I
30. Tuberculous meningitis		416	97	107	62	30	20	316	50
20. Pellagra 27. Beri beri. 28. Tuberculosis of lungs 29. Acute miliary tuberculosis. 30. Tuberculous meningitis. 31. Abdominal tuberculosis.		80	II	2 2	I	I	2	17	7 3
32. Poli S disease		26 10	2	1		1		5 7	3
33. White swelling		42	6	::	2	3	::	11	I
ar Conord tuberoulogic	1	17	2		I			3	I
36. Rachitis. 37. Syphilis. 38a. Soft chance.		22	II	5	4	I	I	22	1
37. Syphilis		175	110	5	I	I		117	2
38a. Soft chancre		I I2	I	· · ·		1 ::	::	3	
300. Concers etc. of the mouth		22	1		1 ::	::	::		
38b. Gonococcic infection. 39. Cancers, etc., of the mouth		752	I				I	2	
41. Cancer of intenstines, rectum		287				1			
42. Cancer of female genital organs		551	1		1				1
43. Cancer of the breast		361					1 ::	::	1::1
44. Cancer of the skin		276	3	::		4	3	II	4
45. Cancer of other organs and unspecified 46. Other tumors (except of female genital organs)		31	4		1	I	1	5	1
47. Acute articular rheumatism		258	I		4	4	2	II	37
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout		102							I
49. Scurvy. 50. Diabetes. 51. Exophthalmic goitre. 52. Addison's disease.	1	423	I	2	1 ::	::	ı	3 2	
50. Diabetes		52	1		::				I
52. Addison's disease		13							
53. Leukæmia 54. Anæmia, chlorosis		43	2			I	1	3 7	2
54. Anæmia, chlorosis		83	4 22	2 2	1	I	2	7 27	I
55. Other general diseases		105	22	2		1::	1	27	1
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic		103	::		1	1	::		
58. Other chronic poisonings of occupation			1						
59. Other chronic poisonings		7			1				
II.—Diseases of Nervous System and Organs of Sense.									
		19	2	ı	1::		I	4	2 22
61. Simple meningitis (of which). 61a. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. 62. Locomotor ataxia. 63. Other discases of spinal cord. 64. Apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage. 65. Softening of brain.	•	229	61	31	28	15	10	145 56	15
62 Locomotor ataxia	• • • •	31	21	14	9	1		30	1.3
63 Other diseases of spinal cord		83	I	I	::	2	I	5	2
64. Apoplexy, cerebral hæmorrhage		462	I			1		I	
65. Softening of brain		19						1 2	
		65		2					1
67. General paresis	• • •	54	i .:		1				1::
68. Other forms of insanity		67	2	2	1 ::	1 ::	::	4	6
67. General paresis. 68. Other forms of insanity. 69. Epilepsy. 70. Convulsions (not puerperal).		2							I
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New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911.

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1 12 9 	1 7 6 ··· 2 ··· 1 ··· 1 3 1	1 3 2 4 1 1 8	1 2 1 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 9 4 2 4 2 4 4 5	 8 3 2 5 14 2 5 3 8	2 5 2 3 7 17 1 3 1 8 7	2 3 2 4 8 37 1 4 3 9	2 4 1 3 7 45 6 7 5 2	3 8 68 1 4 3 7	3 3 13 73 10 6 2 2	3 1 7 3 88 5 9 7 1 3	1 2 12 42 2 9 6 1 1 1	4 29 4 6 6	23 3 8 5	18	1 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
71. Convulsions of infants. 72. Chorea. 73a. Hysteria. 73b. Neuralgia and neuritis. 74. Other nervous diseases. 75a. Follicular conjunctivitis. 75b. Trachoma. 75c. Other diseases of eye and appendages. 76. Diseases of ear	::	181 6 4 21 60 	151 	18 4 	8 4 	1 2 4	2 I 2 	180 15 45	1 1 4
III.—Diseases of Circulatory System. 77. Pericarditis. 78. Acute endocarditis. 79. Organic heart diseases. 80. Angina pectoris. 81. Diseases of arteries, aneurism, etc. 82. Embolism, thrombosis. 83. Diseases of veins (hæmorrhoids, varices, phlebitis, etc.). 84. Diseases of lymphatics (lymphangitis, etc.). 85. Hæmorrhage.	::	19 506 4,054 91 1,089 80	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 4	3 3	1 5 11 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 19 29 1 1 3	1 23 74
IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System. 86. Diseases of nasal fossæ 87. Diseases of the larynx. 88. Diseases of thyroid gland. 89. Acute bronchitis. 90. Chronic bronchitis. 91. Broncho-pneumonia. 92. Lobar pneumonia. 93. Pleurisy. 94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy. 95. Gangrene of lung. 96. Asthma. 97. Pulmonary emphysema. 98. Other diseases of respiratory system (tuber-culosis excepted).	••	2 12 441 146 2,354 2,214 165 25 7 70 19	263 1 967 247 32 2	3 42 1 472 185 31 1	19 11 122 66 13 	62 45 10 1	4 21 22 5 	338 3 1,644 505 91 4	5 5 44 9
V.—Diseases of Digestive System. 99a. Diseases of teeth and gums. 99b. Other diseases of mouth. 100. Angina and other diseases of pharynx. 101. Diseases of Esophagus. 102. Ulcer of the stomach. 103. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted). 104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years). 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (two years and over). (0f which) due to alcoholism. 106. Ankylostomiasis. 107. Intestinal parasites. 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis. 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. 110a. Diseases of anus and stercoral fistulæ. 111b. Other diseases of intestines. 111. Acte yellow atrophy of liver. 112. Hydatid tumor of liver. 113. Cirrhosis of liver. 114. Biliary calculi. 115. Other diseases of spleen. 117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal). 118. Other diseases of digestive system (except tuberculosis and cancer).	::	7 3 3 3 6 1 7 1 1 3 3 2 0 1 7 3 1 5	1 2 1 1 34 1.731 2 32 1 5 5 5 5 3	286 I		I 26 I 2 I I I I		1 2 17 1 1 43 2,017 98 12 40 1 6 15 5 8	3 3 1 19 21 6 I 1
VI.—Diseases of Genito-Urinary System. 119. Acute nephritis. 120. Bright's disease. 121. Chyluria. 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and appendages 123. Calculi of the urinary tract. 124. Diseases of bladder. 125. Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc. 126. Diseases of the prostate. 127. Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs. 128. Uterine hæmorrhage (not puerperal). 129. Uterine tumor (not cancer).	::	267 2,180 1 44 8 16 3	30 6 4	10 1 4 	12 1 	5 r	3	60 9 8 	13 8

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

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2	3 1 28 1	3 	8 I 14 32 I I I 2 9 I 2	35 57 25 6 1 2 123 6 54	9 4 9 21 18 2 4 1 51 9 5	 66 17 12 67 10 9 1	8 5 7 15 24 1 48 9 10	6 7 12 15 17 1 1 1 56 13 9	45 17 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	18 10 37 II	332 	1 5 14 20 2 25 2 2 4 4	17 7 31 2 12 19 4 5		 6 11 4 2 2 	559 6 57 7 7 1 4		
4 7	10 25 2	8 38 1 	24 66 I 	21 84 3 2	19 139 6 23	16 165 6 1 1 	11 200 4 3 1 1 20	17 201 2 1 10	18 232 1 1 	12 268 	11 247 	12 204 3 1 2 	4 143 2 1 2	7 95 1 1	3	10 64 1		

Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
130a. Metritis		15							
130b. Other diseases of uterus	• •	37	••	• •		• •			
131. Ovarian cysts and tumors	• •	44		• •	• • •		• •	• •	
organs		131							
organs		5	3					3	::
VII.—Puerperal Diseases. 134. Accidents of pregnancy		TET							
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage		15 1 77	::		::	::	• • •	::	::
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage 136. Other accidents of labor 137. Puerperal septicæmia.		65							
137. Puerperal septicæmia		271							
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	• •	143	• • •	• •	• •		• •		
139a. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens		19 8		• • •	::	::	• •	• •	
140a. Sequel of delivery		3						::	::
140b. Puerperal insanity									
141. Puerperal diseases of breast	• •	I		• •	• • •				
VIII.—Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.									
142. Gangrene		25	ı i	• •	::		::		
143. Carbuncle		12	7	I			::	8	
144. Phlegmon, acute abscess		46	13	3		1		17	
145. Other diseases of skin and adnexa	• •	15	4	3	••	I		8	
IX.—Diseases of Locomotory System. 146. Diseases of bones (non-tuberculous) 147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism)		36	3	I	3	3	2	12	9
147. Arthritis, other diseases of joints (except		6						_	_ 1
148. Amputation				• • •		::	::	I	I
148. Amputation							::	::	
X.—Malformations.		288	273	8	3			284	I
377 D:			1						
XI.—Diseases of Infancy. 151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema		T 4477	T 447						
151. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema152. Other diseases peculiar to infancy (of which).	::	1,447 . 426	1,447 426	• •	::	• •	• • •	1,447 426	
152a. İnjury during birth		142	142			::	::	142	::
153. Neglect		2	2	• •				2	
XII.—Diseases of Old Age.		349							
VIII E-t1 C									
XIII.—External Causes.		4.5			l				
150. Suicide by asphyxia		45 82			::	• •	• •		
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation		11					::	::	::
158. Suicide by submersion		7							
159. Suicide by firearms	• •	13		• •	• •				
161. Suicide by precipitation from height		5 16				• •	• •		
162. Suicide by crushing		2				::	::		
158. Suicide by Submersion. 159. Suicide by frearms. 160. Suicide by cutting instruments. 161. Suicide by precipitation from height. 162. Suicide by crushing. 163. Suicide by other methods. 164. Poisoning by food. 165a. Bites of venomous animals. 165b. Other acute poisonings		2							
164. Poisoning by food		6		• • •		1		I	2
105a. Bites of venomous animals	• •	2	I	2	٠:	• •	• •	I	• •
166. Conflagrations		31 142	2	2	I	::		5	
167. Burns and scalds		250	9	21	26	30	31	117	33
165b. Other acute poisonings. 166. Conflagrations. 167. Burns and scalds. 168. Absorption of deleterious gases.		IOI	I					I	I
169. Accidental submersion		39		• •	I	I		2	4
169. Accidental submersion. 170. Pistol and gunshot wounds. 171. Cuts and stabs.		4 3	• •		٠.		• •	• •	
172. Deaths by falls	• • •	249	5	6	9	9	7	2 36	17
173. Deaths in mines and quarries		-49							
172. Deaths by falls. 173. Deaths in mines and quarries. 174. Deaths by machinery. 175. Deaths by other crushing agencies, wagons, etc.	• •	5 117	•••	• •	• •	• •	8		I
176. Deaths from injuries inflicted by animals (not snakebites, hydrophobia or stings). 177a. Physical exhaustion.		2		4	5	9	8	26 I	18
177a. Physical exhaustion					٠.				
17/6. Excessive cold	• • •	I		• •	• • •	• •			
179. Sunstroke		212	23	4	· ·	• •	· ·	29	• • •
1774. Frystal exhaustion. 177b. Hunger and thirst. 178. Excessive cold. 179. Sunstroke. 180. Lightning. 181. Other electrical accidents.									::
181. Other electrical accidents									

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35 .	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
· · ·	 	2 6 5	1 3 7	6 9 3	2 4 5	2 6 5	2	1 2 4	 I 2	. 2	ı I		ı I	· · ·		3		
::		22	30 2	30	21	13	10						• •	::		11		::
i	5 1 16 8	22 10 11 68 45 4	41 15 17 84 36 4 3	40 27 17 49 33 5 2 1	32 16 14 38 15 5 1	11 6 3 9 8 1 2 2	3 1 4	I								5 4 10 4 1 1		
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					•••			1	ı	9	28	36	76	84	114	I		
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Deaths of Females by Age, and Cause of Death, City of

Cause of Death.	Total Both Sexes.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	I	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5
182. Homicides by firearms. 183. Homicides by cutting or piercing instruments 184. Homicides by other means. 185. Dislocation and fractures. 186a. Criminal abortion. 186b. Foreign body in larynx. 186c. Other external violences.	:: :: ::	26 7 21 22 31 7	 II 3		 	i 	I	2 1 11 1 5 14	I
XIV.—Ill-defined or Not Specified Causes. 187. Organic-lesions not defined	::	269	247	19	2		::	269	
I.—General diseases		9,690	713	566	346	257	162	2,044	386
a. Tuberculous diseasesb. Cancer		3,702 2,27I	146 4	138	85 I	52 4	29 4	450 13	95 4
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense III.—Diseases of circulatory system. IV.—Diseases of respiratory system. V.—Diseases of digestive system. VI.—Diseases of genito-urinary system. VII.—Puerperal diseases. VIII.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue. IX.—Diseases of locomotory system. X.—Malformations. XI.—Diseases of infancy. XII.—Diseases of infancy. XIII.—Diseases of old age. XIII.—External causes.	::	1,451 5,866 5,496 3,821 2,856 738 98 42 288 1,875 349 1,478	243 24 1,518 1,828 43 25 4 273 1,875	71 8 739 300 15 7 1 8 	47 12 222 71 13 3 3 47	24 6 128 32 6 3 3 	19 17 53 21 3 2	404 67 2,660 2,252 80 35 13 284 1,875	49 98 122 56 21 10 1
a. Suicideb. Homicidec. Accident		183 54 1,241	12 55	40	47	1 52	 1 49	14 243	79
XIV.—Causes ill-defined		269	247	19	2	I		269	
Total females		34,317	6,860	1,774	766	51 3	327	10,240	823

New York, for the Year Ending December 31, 1911—Continued.

10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
 	5 1 1 6	2 3 1 14 	6 1 2 1 4	2 	3 2 I 2	3 1	2 	I 2 2	I I 2	 2 	::	5	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2			
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107	391 301 7	619 175 17	501 25	637 444 87	734 448 138	656 299 219	204 204	584 138 308	89 292	517 57 304	395 44 211	32I 27 18I	186 16 01	100 6 47	48 I 26	374 247 47	<u> 1</u>	 I
25 90 48 33 12 1 3 	24 92 53 39 42 31 2	33 150 85 54 87 160 3 2	23 129 96 94 141 200 5 1	44 193 131 88 164 174 2 2	67 246 161 144 219 121 2 2	67 306 158 151 240 42 5 1	85 374 180 131 255 8 5 1	86 459 222 141 240 1 5 	103 498 234 133 260 6 3 	114 639 268 128 288 1	129 706 299 123 265 5 28 63	81 701 279 99 229 5 1	53 509 228 82 154 4 76 52	40 391 151 42 107 4 1	24 218 121 31 52 4 	51 175 181 103 105 25 1 2 11 72 1	I I 2	
I 25	9 7 102	25 5 98	19 9 47	18 3 55	30 5 58	18 1 63	21 2 55	11 3 59	10 2 61	6 75	6 57	5 1 63	2 1 49	30	I 22	2 I 26		::
		•••	<u></u>		<u></u>		•••	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	•••	··			14	··	-:-
469	792	1,321	1,418	1,511	1,789	1,709	1,764	1,812	1,852	2,053	2,013	1,821	1,344	951	635	1,144	5	1

Total Deaths by

BOROUGH OF

		All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Total Under 5.	5	10	15	20
1910 {	Total Males	21,283	4.854	I,230 I,053	515 420	270 283	168 155	7,037 6,011	433	236 231	414 362	661 642
.,,,,	Total both Sexes	38,660	8,954	2,283	935	553	323	13,048	831	467	776	1,303
1011 {	Total Males	21,219	4.449 3.774	1,154 1,071	454 418	240 283	171 152	6,468 5,598	439 383	218	414 391	666 675
1911	Total both Sexes	38,386	8,223	2,125	872	523	323	12,066	822	409	805	1,341
										F	BOROU	GH OF
1910 {	Total Males Total Females	3,889	611	147 124	379 72	42 48	36 29	913 713	79 80	47 44	116	191 151
1910	Total both Sexes	6,968	1,051	271	149	90	65	1,626	159	91	209	342
1011	Total Males Total Females	3,819	596 499	169 148	78 69	57 40	21 26	92I 782	90 78	52 53	111 99	153 160
	Total both Sexes	6,938	1,095	317	147	97	47	1,703	168	105	210	313
										I	BOROU	GH OF
1910 {	Total Males	13,503	2,743	801 734	379 331	203	144	4,270 3,677	361 346	179	284 260	431 414
1910	Total both Sexes	25,676	5.059	1,535	710	387	256	7,947	707	373	544	845
1911 {	Total Males	12,983	2,549	683 568	274	174 149	129	3,809 3,154	338 297	164 181	270 247	382 403
.,	Total both Sexes	24,511	4,628	1,251	512	323	249	6,963	635	345	517	785
										1	BOROU	GH OI
1910 {	Total Males	2,178	484 385	115	50 42	23 36	22	694 568	56 54	32 24	48	81 71
1910	Total both Sexes	3,971	869	201	92	59	41	1,262	110	56	78	152
1011	Total Males	2,153 1,845	445 385	73 59	39 34	22 20	16	595 516	50 46	36 35	52 44	76 64
	Total both Sexes	3,998	830	132	73	42	34	1,111	96	71	96	140
											BOROU	GH OI
1910	Total Males	896 571	173	29 32	8	5 6	7 5	222 163	10	12 11	22	33 17
1910	Total both Sexes	1,467	282	61	19	II	12	385	27	23	30	50
1011	Total Males	932 658	154 123	25 28	8 7	14 21	8	209 190	19	9	18	33
	Total both Sexes		277	53	15	35	19	399	38	18	29	52

Age-Groups.

MANHATTAN

MANH	ATTAN														
25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85 and Over.	Colored.	Chinese.	Japanese.
873 757	1,123 793	1,253 826	1,398 868	1,421 884	1,355	1,208	1,165	1,006 856	766 764	484 562	263 387	187	721 680	81	6
1,630	1,916	2,079	2,266	2,305	2,316	2,086	2,081	1,862	1,530	1,046	650	468	1,401	83	6
881 695	1,088 738	1,445 906	1,446 882	1,419	1,454 933	1,291	1,275 966	1,015	751 837	501 576	275 402	173 278	795 689	62 I	4
1,576	1,826	2,351	2,328	2,302	2,387	2,173	2,241	1,966	1,588	1,077	677	451	1,486	63	5
THE F	BRONX														
212 186	264 181	311 152	327 162	271 188	237 184	198	199 179	166 179	163 174	103 128	56 78	36 66	117	3	2
398	445	463	489	459	421	239	378	345	337	231	134	102	203	3	2
208 159	260 179	286 187	276 161	286 168	250 143	220 157	196 187	177 200	141 167	99 110	65 79	28 50	83 75	3	.:
367	439	473	437	454	393	377	383	377	308	209	144	78	158	4	
BROOF	KLYN														
561 471	593 542	789 583	791 558	801 554	864 617	743 634	780 746	685 747	567 692	389 530	250 348	165 260	287 295	12	1
1,032	1,135	1,372	1,349	1,355	1,481	1,377	1,526	1,432	1,259	919	598	435	582	12	1
534 480	657 502	756 563	812 562	822 604	827 600	732 660	761 759	729 688	593 660	393 526	250 391	154 251	282 312	3	
1,014	1,159	1,319	1,374	1,426	1,427	1,392	1,520	1,417	1,253	919	64I	405	594	5	3
QUEEN	NS														
77 60	118	127 80	110	133	147	107	127 110	107	82 103	73 100	34 38	25 41	46 38	1	
137	169	207	191	204	248	194	237	230	185	173	72	66	84	1	• •
89 66	87 69	116	157 84	150 83	138	145 110	120 97	111 121	88	7 I 97	46 53	26 41	47 56	• •	• •
155	156	217	241	233	246	255	217	232	198	168	99	67	103		
RICHM	OND														
37 18	29 18	61 32	45 17	47 20	47 38	56 34	55 32	64 41	74 40	34 20	31 28	17	20 I3		
55	47	93	62	67	85	90	87	105	114	54	59	34	33		ı
25 18	39 23	42 32	61 20	69 26	61 28	38 43	63 44	7 I 49	80 51	39 35	30 26	26 15	19	I	••
43	62	74	81	95	89	81	107	120	131	74	56	41	29	I	

Deaths from Principal Causes.—
Mortality of 1911 Compared with Average of Preceding 13

1. Typhoid fever.		Wiortani	y or 191.	Сошра	ied with	Average	of Fied	eding 13
1. Typhoid fever.	Cause of Death.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
2. Typhus fever.	Total, all causes	66,294	65,343	70,872	70,720	68,112	67,864	78,060
2. Typhus fever.	I. Typhoid fever	676	546	718	727	764	653	661
4. Small-pox	2. Typhus fever	ı						
5. Measles 651 587 816 449 710 508 895 6. Scarlet fever 703 533 465 1,162 940 734 851 7. Whooping cough 716 514 584 289 606 324 197 8. Diphtheria and croup 1,778 1,924 2,277 2,068 2,015 2,190 2,048 9. Influeza 393 461 612 856 157 418 501 10. Asiatic cholera </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
6. Scarlet fever	5. Measles	_						895
8. Diphtheria and croup	6. Scarlet fever					940		851
9. Influeza	7. Whooping cough							197
10. Asiatic cholera								
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis. 7,724 8,015 8,154 8,113 7,569 8,020 8,512				1	1		1	-
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis. 7,724 8,015 8,154 8,135 7,569 8,020 8,512	II. Cholera nostras							
14. Tuberculous meningitis.			503		557			458
15. Other forms of tuberculosis 642 658 667 505 520 472 515 16. Cancer, malignant tumors 2,006 2,136 2,291 2,463 2,2450 2,608 2,709 17. Meningitis, simple 1,834 1,688 1,229 1,1633 1,033 901 2,212 17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis 357 394 306 267 265 271 1,403 18. Apoplexy and softening of brain. Organic heart disease 3,847 3,751 3,858 4,626 4,859 4,771 4,996 20. Acute bronchitis 1,923 1,988 1,964 1,683 1,898 1,560 1,732 21. Chronic bronchitis 390 392 467 469 385 276 422 22a. Broncho-pneumonia 8,094 8,531 10,482 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,460 24. Disease of stomach (cancer excepted) 513 473 529 509 490 512 523 27. Hernia							812	
17. Meningitis, simple. 1,834 1,688 1,229 1,163 1,033 901 2,215 17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis. 357 394 306 267 265 271 1,403 18. Apoplexy and softening of brain. 2,436 2,479 2,545 2,614 2,533 2,573 2,724 19. Organic heart disease. 3,847 3,751 3,884 4,626 4,859 4,771 4,996 20. Acute bronchitis. 390 392 467 469 385 2,724 21. Chronic bronchitis. 390 392 467 469 385 276 422 22. Pneumonia (excluding bronchopneumonia. 390 467 469 385 276 422 22a. Broncho-pneumonia. 406 8,531 10,482 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,466 23. Other respiratory diseases. 695 728 858 814 837 927 912 25. Diarrhocal diseases (under 5 years). 513 473 529 509 490 512 523 26. Appen	15. Other forms of tuberculosis							515
17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis								
gitis	17. Weeningrus, simple	1,034	1,000	1,229	1,103	1,033	901	2,219
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain. 2,436 2,479 2,545 2,614 2,533 2,573 2,724 19. Organic heart disease. 3,847 3,751 3,858 4,626 4,859 4,771 4,996 20. Acute bronchitis. 1,923 1,988 1,964 1,683 1,898 1,560 1,733 21. Chronic bronchitis. 390 392 467 469 385 276 422 22. Pneumonia (excluding bronchopneumonia. 8,094 8,531 10,482 2,621 3,126 6,402 7,900 23. Other respiratory diseases. 695 728 858 814 837 927 912 25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years) 513 473 529 509 490 512 523 26. Appendicitis and typhylitis. 392 442 473 439 404 481 524 27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction 28. Cirrhosis of the liver. 705 692 775 792 746 807 817 30. Diseases of women (not cancerous) 303 305 345 301 330								
19. Organic heart disease	gitis	357	394	306	267	265	271	1,403
19. Organic heart disease	18. Apoplexy and softening of brain	2,436	2,479	2,545	2,614	2,533	2,573	2,724
21. Chronic bronchitis. 390 392 467 469 385 276 424 22. Pneumonia (excluding bronchopneumonia. 8,094 8,531 10,482 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 385 6,547 6,521 6,402 7,900 6,500 7,900 6,570 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27 912 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27 912 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27 912 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27 912 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27 912 2,621 3,126 3,312 4,469 9,27	19. Organic heart disease		3,751	3,858	4,626	4,859		4,996
22. Pneumonia (excluding bronchopneumonia) 8,094 8,531 10,482 6,547 6,251 6,402 7,900 22a. Broncho-pneumonia 695 728 858 814 837 927 912 24. Disease of stomach (cancer excepted) 513 473 529 509 490 512 523 25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years) 6,570 5,569 5,978 6,071 5,190 4,443 5,647 26. Appendicitis and typhylitis 392 442 473 439 404 481 528 27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction 28. Cirrhosis of the liver 705 692 775 792 746 807 817 30. Diseases of women (not cancerous) 4,686 5,113 5,352 5,500 5,461 5,636 6,220 31. Puerperal septicæmia 230 210 284 244 249 247 300 32. Other puerperal diseases 338 348 427 404 393 390 422 33. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) 2,982 2,757 3,152 3,923 <								
December Product Pro		390	392	407				
23. Other respiratory diseases. 695 728 858 814 837 927 912 24. Disease of stomach (cancer excepted). 513 473 529 509 490 512 523 25. Diarrhceal diseases (under 5 years). 6,570 5,569 5,978 6,071 5,190 4,443 5,647 26. Appendicitis and typhylitis. 392 442 473 439 404 481 528 27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction 28. Cirrhosis of the liver. 705 692 775 792 746 807 817 29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis. 4,686 5,113 5,352 5,500 5,461 5,636 6,220 30. Diseases of women (not cancerous) 303 305 345 301 330 293 326 31. Puerperal septicæmia 230 210 284 244 249 247 300 32. Other puerperal diseases 338 348 427 404 393 390 422	pneumonia}	8,094	8,531	10,482	11			
24. Disease of stomach (cancer excepted)	22a. Broncho-pneumonia)		0	0-0	2,621			4,469
cepted)			728	858	014	037	927	912
25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years)	cepted)	513	473	529	509	490	512	523
26. Appendicitis and typhylitis	25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5	5						- (-
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction 476 456 476 478 490 485 537 28. Cirrhosis of the liver. 705 692 775 792 746 807 817 29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis. 4,686 5,113 5,352 5,500 5,461 5,636 6,220 30. Diseases of women (not cancerous). 303 305 345 301 330 293 326 31. Puerperal septicæmia. 230 210 284 244 249 247 300 32. Other puerperal diseases. 338 348 427 404 393 390 422 33. Congenital debility and malformations. 2,240 2,017 2,093 2,153 3,110 3,695 4,034 35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) 2,982 2,757 3,152 3,923 2,980 3,263 4,334 a. Sunstroke. 2,982 2,757 3,152 3,923 2,817 2,984 4,12 c. Homicides	years)	6,570			, ,			
28. Cirrhosis of the liver				473	439			
ritis	28. Cirrhosis of the liver	705						817
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous)					5 500	F 167	5 626	6 220
ous)	30. Diseases of women (not cancer	4,080	5,113	5,352	5,500	5,401	3,030	0,220
31. Puerperal septicæmia 230 210 284 244 249 247 30 32. Other puerperal diseases 338 348 427 404 393 390 42 33. Congenital debility and malformations 2,240 2,017 2,093 2,153 3,110 3,695 4,03 34. Old age 1,160 1,305 1,212 1,231 959 811 93 35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) 2,982 2,757 3,152 3,923 2,980 3,263 4,33 a. Sunstroke 549 141 315 1,273 36 142 39 b. Other accidents 2,312 2,479 2,697 2,538 2,817 2,984 4,12 36. Suicides 695 628 761 713 772 805 85 37. Other causes 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,869	ous)	303	305		301			326
33. Congenital debility and malformations. 2,240 2,017 2,093 2,153 3,110 3,695 4,033 34. Old age. 1,160 1,305 1,212 1,231 959 811 93. Sunstroke. 2,982 2,757 3,152 3,923 2,980 3,263 4,334 b. Other accidents. 2,312 2,479 2,697 2,538 2,817 2,984 4,12 c. Homicides. 121 137 140 112 127 137 173 36. Suicides. 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,865 37. Other causes. 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,865	31. Puerperal septicæmia	230		284	1			300
formations.			348	427	404	393	390	427
34. Old age	formations	. 2,240	2,017	2,093	2,153	3,110		4,039
a. Sunstroke	34. Old age	. 1,160	1,305	1,212	1,231		811	933
b. Other accidents. 2,312 2,479 2,697 2,538 2,817 2,984 4,12, c. Homicides. 121 137 140 112 127 137 170 36. Suicides. 695 628 761 713 772 805 85; 37. Other causes. 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,866								
c. Homicides 121 137 140 112 127 137 176 695 628 761 713 772 805 853 77. Other causes 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,866	b. Other accidents							4,123
37. Other causes. 6,661 6,360 6,892 6,629 6,701 6,935 7,860	c. Homicides	. 121	137	140	112	127	137	176
01. = 1.00	36. Suicides	. 695	628	761	713	772	805	853
01. = 1.00	37. Other causes	6.661	6.360	6,892	6,629	6,701	6,935	7,868
	38. Causes not known or ill-defined							1,138
					1			<u> </u>

City of New York, 1898—1911.

Years, Corrected to Correspond with Increase in Population.

						•				
1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Average Pre- ceding 13 Years.	Corrected Average Preceding 13 Years.	Total Deaths 1911.	In- crease.	De- crease.
73,714	76,203	79,205	73,072	71,105	76,742	72,100	91,329	75,423		15,906
649	639	740	536	564	558	649	822	545		277
53	64	69	34	40	27	109	138	38		100
9 520	1,145	728	972	997	785	751	77 951	659		74 292
473 408	491 367	796 393	1,333	786 401	953 294	786 406	996 514	741 384		255 130
1,544	1,898	1,740	1,758	1,714	1,715	1,898	2,404	1,281		1,123
311	241	714	403	335	366	444	562 · · · ·	486		76
424	451	442	349	422	467	464	588	547		41
8,535	8,955	8,999	8,869	8,643 806	8,692 801	8,371	10,614	8,790 870		1,824
644 479	765 474	755 508	815 473	462	581	791 530	1,002 671	590		81
2,875 2,584	3,005 1,206	3,227 1,067	3,243 678	3,488 676	3,710	2,785 1,299	3,527 1,645	3,873 556	346	1,089
							7 10			
2,025	812	642	351	326	294	593	751	203		548
2,891	2,772	2,647	1,829	945	979	2,305	2,919	960		1,959
5,140 1,417	5,557 1,319	7,237	7,130	6,854	6,870	5,346 1,487	6,772 1,883	7,965	1,193	1,006
315 5,657	254 5,767	347 6,217	239 4,682	311 5,254	407	360	456	297 {5,253	,	159
					5,540	10,064	12,748	{	}	2,693
4,126 856	5,101 921	5,589 804	4,826 690	5,360 770	4,979 820	818	1,036	735		301
512	488	455	447	482	501	495	627	479		148
6,136	6,016	6,611	6,190	5,380	5,918	5,825	7,377	4,696		2,681
507 570	544 577	550 547	528 536	566	639	499 521	632 660	633 544	I	116
907	1,031	1,092	1,039	1,080	1,140	894	1,132	1,188	56	
5,944	6,108	5,685	5,049	5,522	5,638	5,532	7,006	5,207		1,799
327	326	311	303	301	349	317	401	335		66 62
309 506	263 500	322 461	262 436	250 469	255 506	263 431	333 546	271 467		79
4,341	4,600	4,742	4,581	4,443	4,313	3,567	4,519	3,809		710
723 3,816	890 4,034	683	636	597 3,513	683	909 3,578	1,151 4,532	525 4,395		626
220	112	74	142	130	161	256	324	561	237	
3,431 165	3,669	3,842	3,370	3,201	3,366	3,141	3,979	3,553	52	426
660	707	710	994	890	825	770	975	788		190
7,454	7,752	8,062	7,786	6,617	10,771	7,423	9,401	11,251	1,850	
1,092	969	697	675	556	719	1,352	1,712	583	• • • •	1,129

Deaths from All Causes and Diarrhoeal

CITY OF

					1	910.								
		A	ALL C.	AUSES	3.				DIAF	RRHO	EAL :	DISEA	SES	
Week Ending	Under I Month.	I Month and Under 2 Months.	2 Months and Under 3 Months.	3 Months and Under 6 Months.	6 Months and Under 9 Months.	9 Months and Under 12 Months.	Total Under I Year.	Under I Month.	I Month and Under 2 Months.	2 Months and Under 3 Months.	3 Months and Under 6 Months.	6 Months and Under 9 Months.	9 Months and Under 12 Months.	Total Under I Year.
January 8	128	47 39 28	31 21	60 39	32 34	35 27	333 271 287	5 7 7 3	8 6	3 4 2	13 9 9	5	3	35 30 26
February 5 12 19	134 100 88 122 128 108	30 21 21 29 28	17 12 20 15 19	39 45 49 47 39 26	45 41 34 35 55 52	24 28 37 29 28	256 249 269 298	4 4 6	3 2 2 4 2 2	1 3 1 5	7 8 9 8 5	5 4 3 5 6	2 4 2 1	19 25 23 27 21
March 5 12 19 26	108 122 97 138 111	30 32 29 28	13 21 28 27	53 34 40 48	41 47 57 34	39 37 30 40	255 298 268 322 288	3 6 8 4	4 3 1 4	3 4 3 3 7	12 6 6	2 7 6 2	2 4 2 4	30 31 22 32
April 2 9 16 23	102 105 111 113 88	20 33 33 33	16 17 24 15	43 52 43 47	71 65 44 49	37 44 35 38	293 309 299 292	4 8 4 6 8	2 5 12	3 7 5 5 4 2	11 15 10	6 9 4 7	2 2 2 4	34 40 38 35
May 7 14 21 28	99 102 123	31 27 23 22 32	22 23 23 24 19	39 39 39 42 29	40 35 37 33	38 30 45 30 48	258 253 269 274 260	4 5 4 7	4 5 5 4 5 8	9 8 6 4 5 8	10 10 11 12 10	10 6 13 5	3 5 6 6 6	39 44 39
June 4 11 18 25	99 89 104 109 118	23 27 31 20	16 29 22 21	47 45 58 69	33 38 35 35 60	34 32 34 56	247 272 289 344	3 5 6 12 13	4 7 17 8	8 6 11 8	16 12 26 42	9 8 9 16 29	6 3 9	41 47 43 91
July 2 9 16 23	95 89 107 89	21 35 44 53	28 43 41 56	95 108 169	63 102 118 106	42 61 89 97	344 438 568 523	14 5 19 13	14 18 34 37	19 27 37 39	59 73 135 92	38 62 81 79	13 39 57 63	157 224 363 323
August 30 6 13 20	84 97 106 95	47 52 34 44 36	45 43 44 34	141 131 92 94	123 80 87 83	105 69 59 46	545 472 422 396	17 14 10 18	24 24 15 17	29 23 27 17	94 79 58 64	94 61 71 60	76 44 38 28	334 245 219 204
27 3 10 17	97 78 104 85	32 44 31	33 36 51 42	96 102 85 82	86 62 61 45	54 55 58 44	402 365 403 329	11 9 10 11	17 15 20 15	24 28 32 27 21	67 68 47 48	56 34 36 27	33 34 29 25 22	208 188 174 153
October 1 8 15	95 99 103 90 87	45 27 38 33 33	41 35 33 40 36	59 59 77 78 61	59 54 69 54 37	44 37 42 35 24	343 311 362 330 278	5 10 5 3	23 4 14 16 13	21 22 12 23 20	38 34 46 41 38	33 30 37 28 20	22 19 16 11	142 122 133 127 105
November 5 12 19	92 72 101 82	38 33 33 24	33 24 27 20	49 42 32 37	32 27 26 22	27 25 13 15	27I 223 232 200	3 6 6 5 6	11 9 9	16 11 10 7	25 21 19 14	12 8 9 5	12 8 5 3	83 65 57 44
December 3 10 17	81 75 105 100	17 24 37 27	24 13 25 21 26	31 30 29 39	20 30 30 26 28	18 22 16 18	191 194 242 231	5 2 5 4	3 4 6 9	7 4 5 3	7 7 9 8 8	5 4 6 5	3 3 2	30 24 33 20
24 31 Total, 52 weeks.	5,268	29 22 1,650	1,418	35 54 3,140	2,635	27 30 2,052	264 231 16,163	3 4 369	4 2 516	5 2 617	1,507	1,094	701	25 26 4,804
	3,200	13,030	1,420	10,240	1 2000	1,032	1	1	1320	1	1001	1 10 94		1,,,,,,,

Diseases under One Year of Age, by Weeks.

NEW YORK

					1	911.								
		1	ALL C	AUSES	S				DIAR	RHO	EAL I	DISEAS	SES.	
Week Ending.	Under I Month.	I Month and Under 2 Months.	2 Months and Under 3 Months.	3 Months and Under 6 Months.	6 Months and Under 9 Months.	9 Months and Under 12 Months.	Total Under I Year.	Under I Month.	I Month and Under 2 Months.	2 Months and Under 3 Months.	3 Months and Under 6 Months.	6 Months and Under 9 Months.	9 Months and Under 12 Months.	Total Under I Year.
January 7	118 123 110	33 26 29	20 16 22	46 47 41	27 26 29	16 14 30	260 252 261	3 6 4	7 2 6 8 7 5	4 5 5	5 14 7 8	5 6 6	I I 2	25 34 30
February 4 11 18	95 114 111 126	28 23 28 27	20 19 21 19	52 40 55 39	23 39 29 50	29 23 26 19	247 258 270 280	4 4 11 2	5 9 6	5 3	9 11 9	3 7 5 6	2 2 3 2	31 34 36 33
March 25 4 11 18	115 120 103 119	28 28 38 35	19 30 19 27	55 48 38 55	57 46 42 44	35 49 37 39	309 321 277 319 316	10 9 5 12 8 8	5 15 14 16	4 6 7 6 7 6	15 16 10 12 12	8 11 8 6	7 5 7	50 52 52 60 51
April 25 8 15 22	123 105 106 97 136	35 33 39 17 24	19 22 28 31 24	55 49 48 44 47 47	44 66 47 57 61	46 45 44 48 40	319 308 297	8 9 2 13	11 14 8 10	8 8 10 6	8 12 9	13 5 10 9 6	3 2 3 5 2	50 52 44 52
May 6 13	93 110 103 101	26 24 26 30	21 28 18	34 34 42 56	43 36 45 42	43 48 49 44	334 260 280 283 284	13	11 7 11 13	6 13 11 4 6	7 7 12 14	5 10	5 4 7 4	38 49 60 51
June 27 3 10 17	84 95 [,] 94 70	30 28 27 18	16 14 16 17	24 33 26 31	39 32 32 39 48	39 47 35 31	232 249 230 206	9 9 2 8 6 7	14 6 7 7	5 5 9	5 10 8 12	7 7 6 7 10	10 5 4 5	44 50 37 50 51 68
July 24 1 8 15	91 93 88 103	15 31 35 31 34	23 26 33 25	33 47 65 76 81	48 41 67 57 67	45 34 62 59 40	242 269 343 359 342	4 5 8 12 10	4 7 12 16 17	3 9 11 13 12	19 36 51	21 31 32 45	7 26 22 23	68 124 146 155
August 5 12 19	95 97 87 92 104	28 37 41 38	44 40 36 38	95 113 108 90	67 71 77 75 83	44 57 60 63	375 405 414 408	12 10 10 14	11 13 15 17	24 21 15 19	48 69 76 74 56	39 46 45 59	37 34 39	177 203 193 204
September 2 9 16	85 87 82 94 103	39 32 26 34 33	33 28 38 21 20	78 79 77 76 81	83 51 51 45 48	43 39 35 52 30	361 316 309 322 324	9 13 10 9 4	12 16 13 17	22 20 16 9 7	53 51 55 48 44	52 31 30 24 29	34 23 25 28 25	182 155 149 135 122
October 7 14 21 28	93 97 102	34 30 31 31	34 23 25 25	52 64 64 38	44 47 37 32	39 46 44 30 28	291 301 284 256	4 7 10 7 7	10 6 8 6	7 11 10	30 30 31 18	23 24 21 10	19 26 17	100 103 95 61
November 4	82 100 111 81	23 37 35 35	21 26 27 17	49 41 36 40	26 20 21 10	30 26 14 20 26	231 250 244 203	6 3 4 10	4 9 10 9 5	4 9 5 6 1	12 11 12 11 8	8 8 4 8	5 4 6 2	47 45 39 40 34
December 25 9 16 23	116 119 92 119 80	30 29 39 35 24	13 21 10 23 11	33 36 41 38 39	28 21 22 22 26	18 23 23	246 244 227 260 214	3 5 6 8	3 6 11	3 3 4 1	8 8 9 9	4 5 4 3	2 4 ·· 3	23 32 34 31
Total, 52 weeks.	5,274	1,597	1,210	39 38 2,741	32	25 26 1,927	214 288 14,980	7 380	5 7 501	442	3 1,138	816	569	33

Mortality from the Principal

BOROUGH OF

											ь	OROU	GH OF
							1910						
Cause of Death.	T	Feb.	Маг.	A = -	May	June	T1	A	C4	Oct.	NT	D	T . 1
	Jan.	reb.	Mar.	Apr.			July	Aug.	Sept.		Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total, all causes	3,555	3,221	3,729	3,558	3,213	2,967	3,446	3,056	2,874	2,831	2,781	3,429	38,660
I. Typhoid fever	15	14	18	7	11	19	23	27	38	43	28	26	269
2. Typhus fever. 3. Malarial fevers. 4. Small-pox				::	• • •			3	3	• • •		::	7
4. Small-pox		::		2	I	I							4
5. Measles	24 63	73 8	34 80	45 71	35 66	33 38	29 14	19 7 18	14 9	7	9 10	I 2 I 0	271 448
7. Whooping Cough 8. Diphtheria and croup	109	103	11	19 114	16 99	10 86	24 65		10 30	12 35	13	10 46	154 898
9. Influenza	23	18	35	21	10	7	3	47 I	30	33	5 5	29	162
IO. Asiatic cholera		• •			• •		::	• •			::	•	• •
12. Other epidemic diseases	29	34	39	27	29	25	25	20	19	8	20	17	292
 Tuberculosis pulmonalis. Tuberculous meningitis 	376 46	333 49	396 41	397 38	340 52	284 46	289 49	313 39	299 32	294 28	298 31	356 34	3,975 485
15. Other forms of tuber-	1				28	21			26			1	
culosis	25 155	23 165	29 183	37 147	168	147	33 155 38	32 166	161	27 172	23 141	25 155	329 1,91 5
17. Meningitis, simple	33	38	46	33	35	29	38	24	26	26	21	31	380
17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal	18		22		20	16	12		12	12			
meningitis		14		19				14	12		7		177
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain	39	26	35	23	47	27	20	10	28	30	37	49	389
19. Organic heart disease	202	294	242	253	257 26	267	208	174	212	218	281	373	3,071
20. Acute bronchitis	61	43 4	47	41 14	20 6	26 3		19	27 5	18	43 16	4I 14	406
22. Pneumonia (excluding	318	248	370	320	235			81	104	159	207		2,666
broncho-pneumonia) 22a. Broncho-pneumonia	330	283	322		233	155	95 171	134	163	159		365 274	2,725
23. Other respiratory dis- eases	49	39	54	64	45	33	33	29	37	25	40	53	501
24. Diseases of stomach (can-							i						
cer excepted) 25. Diarrhœal Diseases (un-	21	22	26	18	29	16	14	21	20	27	I.I	26	251
der 5 years)	75	75	108	138	135	230	744	638	425	259	109	85	3,021
litis	24	23	29	31	25	35	45	25	21	32	20	30	340
27. Hernia and intestinal ob-	24	27	26		18	21	26	32	28	22	20	38	308
28. Cirrhosis of the liver 29. Bright's disease and	67	61	32	46	38	43	39	41	49	33	32	64	545
acute nephritis	249	235	261	232	234	205	191	193	154	189	228	256	2,627
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous)	15	17	و ا	20	23	22	23	15	14	14	11	17	200
31. Puerperal septicæmia	16	13		18	12	13	7	10	8	5	7	23	138
32. Other puerperal diseases33. Congenital debility and	l I		1				1	1					249
malformations	229 26		247			185		193	181 16			206 16	2,396
35. Violent deaths (suicide						1							
a. Sunstroke	192					12	48	6	5				2,101
b. Other accidents	171	12	12	154 14	155	138	194	153	127	176	164 18	154 14	1,848
36. Suicides	39		31	35	46								
37. Other causes	522	497	604	564	458	428	464	413	450	448	459	511	5,818
38. Causes not known or ill defined	- 28	31	32	27	3.5			73	63		1	22	522
			<u> </u>	-		-	-	-					
Under 1 year	1 212	100	231	195		195	269	230	175	118	112	127	2,283
I year, under 2 years Total under 5 years	1,073	1,030		1,147			1,546	1,349		928	707	855	13,048
65 years and over	566			526			361		369				5.527
70 years and over	395	308	380	359	1	-	238		231	242	330	423	3,664
Males	1,032	1,698			1,806	1,680			1,579		1,574	1,911	
Females. Colored. Chinese. Institutions.	1,623		130	112	99	115	138	112	130	123		117	1,401
Chinese	1,463	1	8	14	. 12	6	[]	10	4	L 4	11 7	1 2	83
Tenements. Dwellings.	1,802	1,646	1,801	1,707	1,539	1,301	1,624	1,490	1,406	1,280	1,349	T.665	1 18.616
Dwellings	157	39	47		137	33	27	22	21	39	52	68	493
Others	65	46	47	43	37 78	66	99			103	70		493 892

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911

MANHATTAN

							1911					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
3,548	3,319	3,964	3.757	3,459	2,702	3,327	2,961	2,648	2,787	2,818	3,096	38,386
13	6	8	10	14	19	32	46	42	26	23	18	257
::	::	2	ī	3	::	i		2	5	3	::	17
16 25	30	43 59	34 81	58 63	55 41	29	15	7 4	6 4	7	21	32I 360
15 71	78	16	24 85	25 85	20 48	26 39	18 36	22 15	22 31	9 2 37	6 44	215
48	42	32	29	12	2	ı i	::	4	7	6	8	191
35 378	37	41	54 417	50 381	35 316	21	21	21	12	13	ii	351
378 37	373 45	399 53	51	63	316	296 45	330	322	339 34	324 31	346	4,221 52 4
29 178	35 136	35 168	32 157	37 186	22 146	27 157	26 194	168	17 205	22 174	32 184	335 2,053
34	30	53	27	33	28	29	28	18	21	17	16	334
11	15	16	13	10	6	3	11	8	7	5	3	108
67	39	36	31	31	34 237	50	17 236	21	34	30	35	425
417 32	336 36	334	351	323 34	22	27I 17	15	243 15	292 15	331	365 45	3,736 344
7	314	15	7	12	12	7	7	80	4	5	9	102
374 280	275	374 363	34 5 336	238 311	135	136	77 140	116	144	173	243 209	2,601 2,675
47	43	55	55	48	27	31	23	18	25	33	36	441
23	21	23	17	17	16	18	15	18	20	19	19	226
93	97	178	161	163	130	310	470	291	159	91	88	2,231
23	29	26	35	25	27	36	31	34	13	19	22	320
32 40	30 48	28 73	16 56	28 42	36 36	25 38	28 46	23 42	18 51	26 57	17 48	293 577
268	241	252	239	215	152	180	143	168	173	212	237	2,480
16 13	15	21 10	23 15	18 17	25 12	22 6	13 12	3	17	17 5	6 8	196 128
21	14 16	27	13	25	16	15	17	14	18	17	15	214
190 29	180	166 25	154 18	132 18	135 7	178 21	184	180 17	184 17	166 12	208 15	2,057 204
148	140	287	152	198	186	534 336	169	166	154	169	187	2,490
136	132	268 19	144 8	183	172 12	182	146	154	140	149	159	345 1,965 180
35	36	44	46	38	34	27	30	22	40	36	42	430
494	498	566	624	498	436	498	449	408	445	491	508	5,915
20	20	24	26	18	29	80	71	68	75	27	7	465
659 148 939	654 177 975	847 251 1,293	737 277 1,226	712 243 1,150	576 171 908	765 170 1,106	859 169 1,142	673 142 919	627 126 840	538 103 731	576 148 837	8,223 2,125 12,066
598 405	529 345	562 378	594 387	517 331	329 218	507 343	340 229	35I 235	419 265	475 311	53 8 346	5,759 3,793
1,985 1,563	1,864 1,455	2,108 1,856	2,065 1,692	1,908	I,478 I,224	1,888 1,439	1,588 1,373	1,493	1,564	I,555 I,263	I,723 I,373	21,219 17,167
140	121	147	145	157	109	101	109	109	124	105	119	1,486 63
1,546 1,707	1,468 1,633	1,726	1,643 1,820	1,546	1,264	I,579 I,506	I,399 I,390	1,249	1,290 1,273	1,255 1,285	I,490 I,443	17,365 17,982
190	128	134	180	135	105	113	87	89	106	118	134	1,519 484
49 56	45	179	76	94	87	101	17 68	34 78	34 84	104	55 64	1,036

Mortality from the Principal BOROUGH OF

	1						1910						
Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total, all causes	630	620	671	634	590	512	587	511	554	550	494	615	6,968
I. Typhoid fever	2	2	4	3		3	4	4	6	4	6	3	41
2. Typhus fever		::	ī	::		::	ī	::	::	ī			4
4. Small-pox	6	6	6	10	ii	3 6	5 2	3	2	2	I 2	1 6	56
6. Scarlet fever	3	I I3	9 I 23	13 1 17	5 2 20	10	6 8	3 6	2 4	5	10	1 8	75 23 136
9. Influenza	7	4	3	5	2	I					::	4	26
11. Cholera nostras			···		4	2		5			· · ·		24
 Tuberculosis pulmonalis. Tuberculous meningitis. 	136	163 6	184	158	160	140 10	146 5	131	151 7	150 7	113	149	1,781
15. Other forms of tuber- culosis	3	2	4	2	3	4	3		I	4	3 36	2	31
 Cancer, malignant tumors Meningitis, simple 	22 7	27 2	26 5	30 6	20 3	29 8	22	29 2	26 6	33 4	36 4	23	323 53
17a.(Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis	5	2	I	4	I	5	2		2	3	I	3	29
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain	28	30	28	23	27	13	18	10	15	17	23	22	254
19. Organic heart disease	74	59 7	59 5	46 2	69 I	49	60 I	37 6	48	69 5	54 7	82 12	706 51
21. Chronic bronchitis 22. Pneumonia (excluding	2	I	• •	3	I	• •	• •		I	I	• • •	I	10
broncho-pneumonia)	59 34	54 41	59 41	57 39	34 25	21 15	19	12	21 16	30 19	30 15	66 42	462 312
23. Other respiratory diseases	6	6	6	7	7	6	1		6	4	2	6	57
24. Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	ı	4	6	5	2	I		4	4	4	4	3	38
25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years)26. Appendicitis and Typh-	11	4	2	14	8	27	93	60	56	44	15	8	342
26. Appendicitis and Typh- litis	7	4	7	2	I	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	43
struction	4 10	6 3	4 9	4	2 2	4 7	2 2	6	3	3	6	5 7	45 75
20. Bright's disease and	48	37	32	41	36	33	32	31	37	18	33	39	411
acute nephritis 30. Diseases of women (not cancerous)	I	3	2	Į	4	I	2	3	1	2	1		21
31. Puerperal septicæmia 32. Other puerperal diseases.	4	5 I	2 I	6	2 4	5 6	3	1 2	2 2		2	2 I	31 28
33. Congenital debility and malformations	27	18	25 8	24	24 II	20	17	27	12	14 5	24 6	30 7	262 68
34. Old age	16	19	23	25	20	3 24	31	17	30	27	30	18	280
excepted)	16		23 21	23		2 2 2I	4 27	16	30	26	28	18	264
c. Homicides	7	· · · I	5	2 5	7	I 9	10	1 4		1 3	2 3	2	10 64
37. Other causes	62	58	69	57	63	42	55	50	58	48	50	52	664
38. Causes not known or ill- defined	I	I	4	7	7	6	12	18	16	13	2		87
Under I year I year, under 2 years Total under 5 years	85 35 145	66 36 129	83 29 133	74 28 138	80 13 119	71 20 125	128 28 182	115 16 153	115 18 151	94 20 135	66 9 100	74 19 116	1,05 1 27 1 1,626
65 years and over	107 73	92 62	117	119	104 77	76 47	82 58	59 43	93 68	89 57	90 59	121 90	1,149 804
MalesFemales.	362 268 21	336 284 26	382 289 13	352 282 11	348 242 30	279 233 20	32I 266 8	276 235 15	318 236 9	298 252 17	275 219 22	342 273 II	3,889 3,079 203
Colored	237	264	302	260	1 265	230	239	214	237	238	195	1 232	2,913
Institutions. Tenements. Dwellings.	238 141	232 112	225 139	218 142	212 98	175 93	220 III	194 90	192	206 101	177	233 143	2,522 1,38 5
Hotels, etcOthers	2 12	2 10	· · 5	3 11	2 13	13	3 14	3	3	4	14	6	126

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

THE BRONX

						19	11					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
645	555	692	661	643	498	621	604	495	479	496	549	6,938
	2	2	I			3	9	7	. 4	4	I 	38
	• •											2
3	10	14 15 6	19	35 11	24 I	27 I	18	9 3 6	3	2 I	7 2 2	171 55 41
20	3	13	3	4 27	4 13	9	8	4	3 12	II	8 4	144
14	14	8						::		::	• •	
165	141 7	3 165 2	149 4	4 155 8	118 11	3 121 9	3 121 6	108 6	3 112 3	114 3	104 4	34 1,573 72
2 22 6	4 20 3	3 27 4	1 26 3	3 25 3	2 30 4	3 36 3	5 25 6	4 23 7	6 33 1	1 22 2	1 24 3	35 323 45
3		2		3	4	1	1	2	1	I	1	19
10 85 9	10 64 3 1	3 88 3	16 84 5	9 57 6 1	6 44 1	10 56 1	12 51 4 1	13 50 1	11 50 4 1	12 59 4 3	15 69 5 2	127 757 46 10
65 34	44 21	71 34	68 38	40 16	9 17	15	16 15	16 16	22 20	33 18	40 27	439 273
5	2	3	3	3	2	4		2	3	2	I	30
4	6	4	5	3	3	3	4	I	4	4	6	47
II	16	21	14	21	17	66	77	38	30	3	13	327
3	4	4	2	2	5	6	4				3	33 52
8 7	7 4	7 7	6 8	2 8	6	4	4 5	2 II	6	6 7	11	84
27	25	47	41	34	32	37	29	23	22	34	43	394
 4 I	1 5 2	2 3 2	2 2 7	3 4 8	2 2 6	1 3	5 4	3 4	3 I 2	3 1 2	1 2 8	33 49
29 5	20 I	31 7	29	34 4	23	28 3	26 4	24 I	20	35	36 7	335 40
23	19	19	29	32	20	77 36	35	35	23	15	21 18	348
22 I	18	18	29	31	19	40 I	33	33	19	15	3 8	295 17 66
2	1	5	5	7	4	60	69	61	56	75	66	797
57 3	74	67	65	70	77	3	12	7	10	5	I	52
74 11 114	80 18 118	90 30 158	86 34 145	99 27 172	66 32 123	113 42 177	155 34 213	93 26 137	74 25 122	68 18 97	97 20 127	1,095 317 1,703
126	91 62	120 70	101 73	88 66	75 49	91	77 60	71 45	75 40	94 63	107 72	1,116 739
357 288 21	313 242 6	386 306 14	375 286 19	346 297 6	273 225 9	349 272 14	34I 263 15	268 227 9	243 236 13	258 238 13	310 239 19	3,819 3,119 158 4
285 221 130 2	244 189 114	274 263 148	285 246 119 1	293 219 116	231 185 70 	268 210 122 21	271 206 110 2 15	210 179 92 	176 181 109 2	199 188 102 1	213 228 92 2 14	2,949 2,515 1,324 11 139

Mortality from the Principal

BOROUGH OF

												OKOU	GH OF
							1910						
Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total, all causes	2,421	2,051	2,437	2,292	2,104	2,052	2,412	1,955	1,830	1,824	1,879	2,419	25,676
r. Typhoid fever	18	10	8	11	10	13	20	19	20	25	24	20	198
2. Typhus fever	ı	ı,	::	2	::	, i	2	2	::		2	'.	13
4. Small-pox. 5. Measles. 6. Scarlet fever	46	51	82	78	53	47	20	14	12	4		7	422
7. Whooping cough	72	47	59 3	56 5	7	38	14	18	6	5	3 38		385 92
9. Influenza	63 16	53 21	29	20	10	49	2	26 2	14	28 2	2	36	558 144
10. Asiatic cholera 11. Cholera nostras 12. Other epidemic diseases		::	18	6	::	8	10	::	::	::		::	
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis. 14. Tuberculosis meningitis.	208	15 174 12	235	216 15	212	190		15 188 8	15 176 21	17 194 19	208 14		132 2,430 198
15. Other forms of tuber- culosis.	16	15	15 20	22	25 18	17	15	15	15	8	11	14	186
16. Cancer, malignant tumors 17. Meningitis, simple	102	84	103	97	103	106	98	101	105	101	100	112	1,212
17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal													
meningitis	2	7	3	5	7	4	6	4	6	8	6	14	72
18. Apoplexy and softening of brain	29	23	23	15	17	23	16	9	23	30	18	19	245
19. Organic heart disease	254 50	233 35	249 39	220 45	196	191 34	155 28	153	169 28	173	232 29	315	2,540
21. Chronic bronchitis 22. Pneumonia (excluding	31	33	26	41	24 28	13	14	7	7	10	19	49	405 278
broncho-pneumonia)	27 I 222	180 165	257 203	222 169	165 142	109 121	74 84	62 77	65 95	97 94	165 105	334 167	2,001
23. Other respiratory dis-	22	12	25	21	20	20	15	12	20	12	19	22	220
24. Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	13	15	20	14	10	11	9	12	12	17	16	17	166
25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years)26 Appendicitis and Typhy-	59	43	45	50	97	184	627	361	263	229	85	49	2,092
litis	20	18	20	19	17	16	28	25	11	20	12	17	223
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	17	14	23	11	13	21	22	17	11	15	20	14	198
o. Bright's disease and acute nephritis	46 205	32 193	207	32	39 184	34 184	29	40	40	31	170	224	2,160
30. Diseases of women (not	8	9	11	195	104	104	156	1 5 0	149	143	170	10	120
31. Puerperal septicæmia 32. Other puerperal diseases.	9	13 18	10	14 8 19	6	4	18	9 19	2 14	2	6	4 16	74 194
33. Congenital debility and malformations	110	97	122	104	131	109	109	106	110	116	90	98	1,311
34. Old age	27	23	26	19	27	22	25	23	12	21	25	24	274
excepted)a. Sunstroke	93	63	81	86	96	102 7	182 57	85 4	83 3	71	81	78	1,101 71
b. Other accidents	8 ₅	56 7	78 3	80 6	90 6	93	116	66 15	73 7	68	73 8	74 4	952 78
30. Suicides	19		23	20	18	25	26	21	T7	22	21	14	246
37. Other causes	319	309	308	354	283	290	289	316	279	258	263	342	3,610
defined	2	8	3	I	2		2	3	I				
Under 1 year 1 year, under 2 years Total under 5 years	414 151 697	313 114 570	402 166 733	365 168 683	363 164 663	426 132 661	782 169 1,069	543 98 737	443 120 641	430 90 576	278 78 426	300 85 491	5,059 1,53 5 7,947
65 years and over 70 years and over	470 336	375 256	443 302	411 285	361 249	349 228	328 238	303 200	285 198	310 211	406 283	592 415	4,633 3,201
Males. Pemales. Colored.	1,308 1,113 58	1,074 977	1,279 1,158	1,180	1,094	1,102 950 58	1,295 1,117 51	1,065	968 8 6 2 43	943 881 34	989 890 36	1,206 1,213 57	13,503 12,173 582
Chinese	631	40 1 546	643	57 2 644	40 1 558	587	627	49 565	43 1 469		3 516	652	6.881
Institutions. Tenements. Dwellings.	1,100	954 532	1,120	1,053	937 544	923 476	1,152	879 466	856 467	443 850 493	801	1,054	11,679
Hotels, etcOthers	14	10	38	38	12	57	10	3 42	33	7 31	10	14	104
	3-1		301	301		371		4-1	001				

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

BROOKLYN.

						19)11					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
2,228	2,141	2,348	2,281	2,119	1,763	2,106	1,944	1,775	1,816	1,921	2,069	24,511
13	12	12 3	8	8 4	7	19 	29	25	24 I	27	27	211 15 3 128
15 35 7 38 72	17 41 6 34 41	14 47 5 43 35	24 47 6 52 18	18 53 9 44 14	13 25 7 19	10 16 12 25	6 3 10 25 1	2 3 6 24 1	2 2 4 25 2	1 4 4 28 8	6 19 6 38 10	128 295 82 395 207
10 221 16	10 209 18	8 221 23	11 225 23	17 228 30	14 205 21	11 196 22	17 198 19	179 13	14 170 20	5 195 12	9 217 13	147 2,464 230
15 96 7	14 96 9	23 104 14	14 95 12	18 96 12	25 94 13	14 98 15	21 94 14	11 121 6	15 111 14	17 117 8	12 99 10	189 1,221 134
3	7	5	4	5	2	2	9	4	5	3	4	53
33 267 43 31	40 261 49 32	35 260 48 15	57 230 52 18	23 246 34 12	16 208 21 11	32 213 20	16 202 12 7	16 192 18 7	13 230 34 11	19 268 41 14	43 292 56 15	343 2,869 428 173
258 136	229 159	245 208	249 183	149 1 3 9	84	80 83	47 73	64 84	95 102	138 134	205 173	1,843 1,575
17	16	28	18	29	18	20	13	10	17	18	18	222
17	13	10	6	15	16	15	12	13	15	13	8	153
51	64	61	59	71	105	331	383	296	188	67	54	1,730
17	14	12	21	22	16	26	26	18	15	16	22	225
12 50	16 31	10 39	11 27	15 43	9 41	16 20	12 31	14 33	36	17 38	19 29	162 418
198	169	215	204	152	122	131	132	103	143	134	134	1,837
8 8 20	9 5 17	12 10 14	8 8 14	13 8 12	13 9 10	8 7 12	6 6 19	5 7 12	8 2 10	8 10 17	4 7 10	102 87 167
110 23	103	92 25	104	77 20	86 12	81 22	90 8	87 8	96 17	94 11	87 18	1,107
71 68 3 24	77 72 5 20	76 74 2 19	75 69 6 21	108 100 8 21	90 3 82 5 24	232 127 101 4 18	120 12 104 4 14	88 1 80 7 15	86 83 3 12	92 85 7 8	97 90 7 25	1,212 143 1,008 61 221
288	287	372	358	359	304	293	272	266	267	336	282	3,684
I						6	4	5	3	2	I	22
320 89 499	35 ² 88 546	362 123 610	372 145 656	300 114 536	328 95 501	506 109 695	545 115 736	448 100 620	415 86 555	326 83 475	354 104 534	4,628 1,251 6,963
502 353	456 311	478 329	446 308	399 290	268 184	359 253	281 193	282 190	345 248	398 272	421 287	4,635 3,218
1,164 1,064 49	1,150 991 60	1,237 1,111 42 1	1,218 1,063 46	1,108 1,011 46 1	943 820 66 I	1,144 962 62	1,044 900 51 1	946 829 35	917 899 41	1,015 906 49 1	1,097 972 47	12,983 11,528 ¥ 594
571 972 646 12 27	529 920 647 14 31	625 1,049 639 6 29	572 1,042 619 14 34	584 927 545 13 50	477 800 436 5 45	584 948 510 10 54	563 888 437 9 47	530 789 409 9 38	481 819 487 7 22	507 842 526 6 40	565 888 568 11	6,598 10,884 6,469 116 454

Mortality from the Principal

BOROUGH OF

	1												
0 (D)							1910						
Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total, all causes	362	272	330	310	307	303	452	377	318	276	310	354	3,971
I. Typhoid fever	2	I	1	3	I	I	5	6	5	4	7	3	39
Typhus fever Malarial fevers	• •		••				::			· · ·		::	3
4. Small pox												::	
5. Measles	I	5	5 8	7	7 3	I	5 2	2		I	I	1	30 33
7. Whooping cough	4 5	í	2	4	2	4	ī	2			::		21
8. Diphtheria and Croup	15	9	5	15	8	7	7	10	7	6	8	7	104
9. Influenza	I	4	7	4	::			::		I	1	5	24
II. Cholera nostras													
12. Other Epidemic Diseases. 13. Tuberculosis Pulmonalis.	35	25	27	1 25	33	30	2 43	3 24	37	21	35	23	358
14. Tuberculous meningitis	ī		4	I	3	2	4	Í	Ĭ	I	2	4	24
15. Other forms of Tubercu- losis	4	2	2	1	3	ı	2	1	4	3		1	24
Cancer, malignant tumors		18	15	20	14	14	12	12	21	12	20	II	185
17. Meningitis, simple	2	13	4		3	3	I	5	2	5	I	2	31
17a. (Of which) cerebro-spinal meningitis	1				2	2	1	1	I	2	1	1	12
18. Apoplexy and softening		2	_				1		_	_	6	8	
of brain	4 47	28	5 37	4 43	4 41	36	30	19	23	7 31	27	43	55 405
20. Acute bronchitis	9	6	4	7	4	5	2	2	2	8	5	5	59
21. Chronic bronchitis 22. Pneumonia (excluding	I	I	1	• • •	I	I	I	1	I	• • •		I	9
broncho-pneumonia)	41	30	38	31	26	16	9	18	4	17	22	53	305
22a. Broncho-pneumonia 23. Other respiratory dis-	28	20	24	25	17	7	10	10	10	10	22	38	221
eases	3	I		4	2	4	3	4		• • •	4	2	27
cer excepted)	5	2	1	I	I	2	2	. 1	2	2	2	4	25
25. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years)26. Appendicitis and Typhy-	5	5	5	5	7	18	128	83	42	33	20	8	359
litis	2			4			I	3	2	3	2	3	20
27. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	I	1 3	2	3 4	4 3	4 7	3	2	4 5		1 3	2 7	27
29. Bright's disease and acute nephritis	18	21	3 39	17	25	33	22	26	32	24	29	31	317
30. Diseases of women (not cancerous)			39		2		1			1	1		6
31. Puerperal septicaemia	3		2	I	1	2		1 ::				2	11
32. Other puerperal diseases.	4	3	2	I	• • •	I	I	3	2		2	I	20
33. Congenital debility and malformations	14	20	19	12	19	28	25	23	30	15	26	23	254
34. Old age	8 .	3	7	10	8	6	4	7	5	4	6	5	73
35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	21	9	15	11	22	18	46	38	20	19	11	15	245
a. Sunstroke	21	٠.		10	21	3	4	2	1		11		10
b. Other accidents c. Homicides		9	14	1 1	1	13	41	35	15 4 2	17		14	221
36. Suicides	3	I	4	3	8	4	3	3	2	2	5	2	40
37. Other causes	53	40	35	39	34	37	63	48	39	38	36	43	505
defined	2		4	2	I	3	9	16	5	5	4	I	52
Under I year	56	52	56	38	50	61	163	122	80	72	66	53	869
Total under 5 years	95	82 ———	88	77	79 ——	94	23	161	2I 1IO	94	93	85	1,262
65 years and over	79 53	55 32	65 46	59 38	53 35	56 36	64 44	57 37	51 41	53 34	54 42	80 58	726 496
Males	202 160	147	168	165	181 126	159	258	210 167	168	153	166	201	2,178
Pemales. Colored.	9	4	102	145	5	144	194	10	150	123	144	153	1,793 84
Chinese		29		48	52		62	I					566
lenements	52 97	81	45 90	71	60	39 75	140	59 90	41 81	42 72	42 88	55 86	1,031
Dwellings	200 I	150	183	179	182	172 I	218	196	177	153	168	197 5	2,175 52
Others.	12	6	3 9	9	13	16	26	14	12	3 6	9	11	147

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

QUEENS.

=						10)11					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
367	333	328	370	327	287	414	383	320	293	272	304	3,998
ı	I	1	1	1		2	2	5	6	2	6	28
	::	I		ï		::		• • •				3
• • •	::		6	ī	3	4	2 2	·· I		 I		10 23
I	 2 6	5 2	2	4 1 5	3 10	6	6 5	1 4	·· 6	2 3	1 9	27 63
3 15	2	4 5	4 1	3						ĭ	2	29
::	5								· · ·			
32	43	23 5	32 I	33	28 2	23 4	31	34	27 I	28 I	27 5	36í 31
10 3	16 5	1 12 1	4 17 1	3 15 1	1 17 1	5 15 5	3 14 2	1 15 5	3 20 2	I I4 2	23 I	188 29
2	4		ı	1	1	2	2	5		ı	1	20
5 43 13	1 44 7	3 49 5	1 43 5	42 3	5 28	7 38 2	2 30 1	1 37 2	3 24 6	4 38 4	5 24 7	37 440 55
32	34	30	48	1 22	7	13	8	4	15	15	1 32	260
23	34 26	26	27	14	14	9	12	15	12	11	16	205
4	2	I	4	6	3 2	4	3 2		3		2	30 30
5 6	I	I	5 7	1 8	14	75	79	5 48	22	10	10	297
4	5	13	2	3	5	6	5	2	2	7	3	42
1 4	2 6		3 3	. 3	3 8	3 7	2 8	I 9	2 5	2	5 9	27 82
40	34	36	36	39	27	22	26	24	18	25	18	345
I	ı	ı	2		3		2	I	4	ı		16 15
	3	4	I 2	2	9	4	2 2	I	::		3	27
22 10	20	26 5	27 7	20 5	2 I 3	2 I 5	22	17	12	14	26 7	248 58
21	10	8	17	18	18	65	26	19	26	13	11	25 ² 25
19 2	10	8	1,6	18	15 2	24 38 3	22	19	24	12	II	212 15
6	3	3	3	7	5	4	8	3	7	5	6	60
54	44	48	52	53	41	50	61	53	56	48	43	603
I	I	I	I	2	I	4	10	8	5	2		36
61 5 73	54 7 75	63 10 85	61 14 90	51 5 76	53 9 77	117 20 152	122 22 159	83 9 105	49 16 72	53 4 64	63 11 83	830 132 1,111
90 68	67 47	81 63	78 61	80 50	44 31	61 37	52 34	57 35	46 26	56 41	52 35	764 528
210 157 11	189 144 7	161 167 11	206 164 6	173 154 3	144 143 11	242 172 6	201 182 12	158 162 12	175 118 5	139 133 9	155 149 10	2,153 1,845 103
56 82 212 5	44 89 193 4	42 85 190 3 8	62 81 206 2	55 80 181 2 9	54 69 145 4 15	80 106 188 9 31	65 99 199 3 17	38 92 174 5	36 13 61 3 7	48 5 55 1 4	60 13 63	659 981 2,154 45 159

Mortality from the Principal

BOROUGH OF

Cause of Death. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec	Total. 1,467 11 6 12 4 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8 4
1. Typhoid fever. <th>11 6 12 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8</th>	11 6 12 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8
2. Typhus fever. 3. Malarial fevers. 4. Small pox. 5. Measles. 6. Scarlet fever. 7. Whooping cough. 8. Diphtheria and croup. 9. S 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 148 10 11 75 8
3. Malarial fevers. 4. Small pox. 5. Measles	6 12 4 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8 4 4 36 148
5. Measles	6 12 4 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8
6. Scarlet fever.	12 4 19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8
7. Whooping cough	19 10 6 148 10 11 75 8
9. Influenza.	10 6 148 10 11 75 8 4
10. Asiatic cholera	11 75 8 4
12. Other epidemic diseases. I . I <	148 10 11 75 8 4 4 36 148
13. Tuberculosis pulmonalis. 12 12 17 13 10 13 19 9 11 7 8 17 14. Tuberculous meningitis	148 10 11 75 8 4 4 36 148
15. Other forms of Tuberculosis 1 1 2 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 2 1	11 75 8 4 36 148
Total Tota	75 8 4 36 148
17. Meningitis, simple I	36 148
17a. (0f which) cerebro-spinal meningitis. .	36 148
meningitis	36 148
of brain	148
19. Organic heart disease	148
21. Chronic bronchitis I 2 I I I	7
22. Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia) 19 15 12 7 10 6 2 3 3 6 6 17	
broncho-pneumonia). 10 15 12 7 10 6 2 3 3 6 6 17	1
	106
22a. Broncho-pneumonia 10 6 7 10 3 2 7 9 4 5 6 8 23. Other respiratory diseases	77
24. Diseases of stomach (can-	
cer excepted) 2 I 3 4 2 3 2 I 2 I 2 5. Diarrhœal diseases (under 5 years) 2 2 3 I 4 40 33 5 7 2 5	104
26. Appendicitis and Typhy-	
litis	13
struction	28
acute nephritis 9 12 10 13 10 5 13 12 8 14 9 8 30. Diseases of women (not	123
cancerous)IIII	2
31. Puerperal septicaemia I <	15
33. Congenital debility and	
malformations 9 2 11 3 10 6 7 11 9 11 5 6 34 Old age 2 1 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 4 5 6	33
35. Violent deaths (suicide)	1
excepted)	86
b. Other accidents 3 2 4 9 8 8 II IO 8 3 0 3	81
c. Homicides I I	16
37. Other causes. 20 II I4 I6 I2 I8 I5 9 I3 I5 II 20	174
38. Causes not known or ill- defined 2 I 3 2 4 II 6 4 2 I	36
Under I year	282
1 year, under 2 years 6 3 7 4 5 1 13 9 2 1 4 6	385
65 years and over	366 261
Males 79 58 79 79 70 69 105 90 57 73 54 83 Females. 43 48 54 43 39 43 58 63 41 43 48 48	896
Females	33
Chinese	562
Tenements	107
Dwellings	712
Hotels, etc	62

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

RICHMOND

						10	110					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
173	122	114	115	129	118	180	147	123	120	113	136	1,590
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17 4	i6 	16	13	15	12	14	13	15	10	3	19	13
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												28
4 20	3	3 7	I 12	16	II	19	8	3	16	I I2	5 19 2	163
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20 17	11 5	15	15 5	8 3	4 I	3 6	3 6	3 5	4	8	16 8	110 74
3	I					1	3		• •	2	2	12
2	2	1	2	2	I	I	2	I	5	I	3	23
ı	4	3	2	I	7	25	25	28	9	3	3	III
1			τ	1	I	4	3	ı	I	• • •	• •	13
2 I	1 2	3	I 2	2	I 2	1 4	3	I	4		3	10 27
26	16	9	15	14	9	9	9	12	8	7	17	151
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6 4	4	2 2	5 3	7 I	4	3	9	5	6	7 1	4	62 13
6	4		6	6	10	32 12		7	9	7	2	93 12
6	3	::	6	6	10	19	4	6	7 2	4 3	2	73 8
ī		I	ı,	I	2	<u> </u>		I	I	3		11
19	24	18	16	29	19	23	31	18	21	17	16	25I 8
2			I	I		•••	I		2	18		277
27 3 34	14 3 18	15 5 22	13 4 20	18 4 23	16 4 39	30 11 57	50 5 59	38 3 46	24 7 36	2 26	14 2 19	53 399
51 40	40 27	3I 23	44 31	44 30	25 17	39 32	33	21 15	28 19	2I I2	45 34	422 302
97 76 3	69 53 6	68 46 1	80 35 1	83 46 2	71 47 2	102 78 2	79 68 2	65 58	74 46 3	69 44 2	75 61 5	932 658 29
60		44	46	59		71	67	59 8	36	48	60	651
15 92	47 12 61	63	59	4 59	54 6 49	70	57 6	52	13 61	5 55 1	13 63	74I
3	I	I	3	2 5	8	5 16	6 3	4	3 7	1 4_	::	24 55

Mortality from the Principal

CITY OF

							1910						
Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total, all causes	7,090	6,270	7,300	6,916	6,323	5,946	7,060	6,052	5,674	5.597	5,566	6,948	76,742
Typhoid fever Typhus fever	37	27	32	24	23	37	53	58	71	78	66	52	558
3. Malanai levers	1	3		3	1	I 2	3	5	3	3	2	ī	27
4. Small-pox	77	77	129	135	107	85	60	38	28 16	9	19	21	785
5. Measles 6. Scarlet fever 7. Whooping cough 8. Diphtheria and croup	150	130	159	148 29 221	28 186	83 25	39 46 116	41	21	17	18	45 22	953 294
9. Innuenza,	. 1 47	183 49	75	52	24	152	5	92	55	76 7	14	108 76	1,715 366
10. Asiatic cholera 11. Cholera nostras 12. Other epidemic disease			61	::		• •	::		::	::		26	1125
13. Tuberculosis pulmonal	s. 767	707	859	35 809	755 88	38 657	39 728	665	36 674	666	662	743	467 8,692
14. Tuberculous meningitis 15. Other forms of tube	т-	1	67	64		79	77	54	61	58	55	53	801
culosis	rs 298	42 301 52	56 330 62	64 301 52	53 311 58	43 304 51	57 291 52	48 316 41	48 319 45	43 323 48	37 308 36	308 60	3,710 608
17a. (Of which) cerebro-spin meningitis	al26	23	26	30	30	27	23	19	21	25	15	29	294
18. Apoplexy and softeni	ng 102	83	94	66	98	74	66	44	74	89	87	102	979
19. Urganic heart disease.	. 679	629	603	576	573 57	557 65	460 45	391 48	463	503 52	608 84	828 109	6,870
20. Acute bronchitis 21. Chronic bronchitis 22. Pneumonia (excludi	48	39	37	95 58	37	17	27	11	14	18	35	66	407
broncho-pneumonia) 22a. Broncho-pneumonia 23. Other respiratory d	708		736 597	646 538	470 408	307 334	199 286	176 241	197 288	309 287	430 332	835 529	5,540 4,979
eases	84	59	87	96	74	63	55	47	64	41	65	85	820
cer excepted) 25. Diarrhœal diseases (u	. 40	45	54	41	46	32	25	41	40	51	35	51	501
der 5 years)	150	129	162	210	248	463	1,632	1,175	791	572	231	155	5,918
litis	54	48	57	56	43	56	80	58	39	59	36	53	639
struction	46		56 89		39 86	50 93		58	46 100	43 76	44 80	60 122	587 1,140
29. Bright's disease a acute nephritis	ndl	''	549		1	1 .				388	469	558	5,638
30. Diseases of women (n	otl		23							28		27	349
31. Puerperal septicæmia 32. Other puerperal disease	29	31	36	33	20	24 43	. II	20	13	9 34	13 32		255 506
33. Congenital debility as	nd l	1	424	366		348	319			370	292	363	4.313
34. Old age	68 de	60	65	48	74	60	46	50	1	52			683
a. Sunstroke	320		281	1		323 25	115	12	284			282	3,813
b. Other accidents c. Homicides	296	203	262 19	23	20	273 25		286	22	18	28	263 19	3,366 286
36. Suicides	69	59	66	65	79	92		-		64		59	825
37. Other causes	976 II-		1,030		i	1	1				819	968	10,771
defined			46		45	67	113	116	89	72	32	24	719
Under I year I year, under 2 years Total under 5 years	422	366	1,320 446 2,173	412	417	369	2,253 502 3,079	1,840 375 2,468	336	1,344 241 1,762	903 217 1,345	1,047 248 1,569	16,215 4,351 24,268
65 years and over	I,254 883	1,006 676		1,146 793	1,005 694	913 579	858 591	760 504	813 547	870 566	1,077 734	I,459 I,046	12,430 8,456
Males	3 207	3,313	3,980 3,320	3,721	3,499	3,289 2,657	3,852	3,298 2,754	3,090 2,584	3,023 2,574	3,058	3,743	41.749 34.993
Colored. Chinese. Institutions.	208	178	214	184	175	200	213	190	200	178	168	195	2,303
Institutions	2,427 3,244	2,211	2,695	2,576	2,341	2,361	2,595	2,288	2,063 2,540	2,060		2,424 3,047	28,019
Dwellings	3,244 1,211 83	1,008	1,181	1,081	1,012	901	1,052 52	891	899 38	917	965	1,265	12,383
Others	125			146	159	155	213	157	134	149	67 136	122	1,690

Causes of Death, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

NEW YORK.

						I	911					
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
6,961	6,470	7,446	7,184	6,677	5,368	6,648	6,039	5,361	5,495	5,620	6,154	75,423
27 I	21	24	20 I	24	32	56	88	81	63 7	57	52	545 38 3
34 65 28 134 152	57 85 31 128 101	72 126 31 149 82	77 143 37 151 50	116 131 40 161 35	74 34 91 6	76 40 46 80 2	41 11 49 76 1	18 11 35 49 5	7 30 78 10	10 15 8 84 17	34 33 15 100 25	659 741 384 1,281 486
50 813 68	782 782	53 824 84	68 836 80	71 812 103	51 679 94	35 650 81	43 693 67	46 658 60	32 658 60	24 672 50	713 51	547 8,790 870
47 311 50	54 275 47	53 319 76	51 302 44	61 330 51	51 292 47	50 316 53	55 345 53	37 332 37	376 39	42 337 29	48 338 30	590 3,873 556
19	26	23	19	19	13	8	24	20	13	10	9	203
119 832 98 41	93 718 95 44	80 738 96 31	106 720 97 28	63 684 77 26	62 528 44 25	103 597 40 8	48 527 32 15	54 532 37 14	63 612 59 16	66 708 87 22	103 769 115 27	960 7,965 877 297
749 490	632 486	735 640	725 589	457 483	239 313	215 251	151 246	167 236	280 287	367 3 48	536 433	5,253 4,802
76	64	87	80	86	. 20	60	42	30	48	55	57	735
51	43	39	35	38	38	41	35	38	45	38	38	479
162	186	276	243	264	273	807	1,034	701	408	174	168	4,696
48	48	44	61	53	54	78	69	55	31	42	50	633
55 102	56 91	46 127	37 96	48 102	41 93	47 73	46 93	41 95	31 102	51 114	45 100	544 1,188
559	485	559	535	454	342	379	339	330	364	412	449	5,207
25 28 42	26 25 39	36 27 45	35 27 37	34 31 47	42 24 42	32 17 37	24 25 43	9 20 32	32 10 31	29 17 36	11 20 36	335 271 467
357 71	327 44	317 64	319 54	270 48	269 24	311	331 24	313 28	318 40	316 29	361 48	3,809 525
269 251 18 68	250 235 15 60	390 368 22 72	279 264 15 76	362 338 24 74	324 6 298 20 69	940 535 380 25 57	354 18 309 27 57	315 1 292 22 46	298 273 25 67	296 I 265 30 61	318 280 38 81	4,395 561 3,553 281 788
912	927	1,071	1,116	1,009	877	924	882	806	845	967	915	11,251
27	26	27	29	23	31	93	98	88	95	37	9	583
1,141 256 1,659	1,154 293 1,732	1,377 419 2,168	1,269 474 2,137	1,180 393 1,957	1,039 311 1,648	1,531 352 2,187	1,731 345 2,309	1,335 280 1,827	1,189 260 1,625	1,003 210 1,393	1,104 285 1,600	15,053 3,878 22,242
1,367 947	1,183 792	1,272 863	1,263 860	1,128 767	741 499	1,057 723	783 538	782 520	913 598	1, 044 699	1,163 774	12,696 8,580
3,813 3,148 224 10 2,518 2,997 1,270 71	3,585 2,885 200 4 2,332 2,843 1,143 64 88	3,960 3,486 215 3 2,711 3,263 1,174 75 223	3,944 3,240 217 3 2,608 3,195 1,183 56 142	3,618 3,059 214 8 2,537 2,874 1,036 57 173	2,909 2,459 197 8 2,080 2,282 805 34 167	3.725 2,923 185 5 2,582 2,788 1,003 52 223	3,253 2,786 189 6 2,365 2,597 890 37 150	2,930 2,431 165 9 2,086 2,266 816 48 145	2,973 2,522 186 5 2,031 2,356 917 48 143	3,036 2,584 178 6 2,065 2,374 951 68 162	3,360 2,794 200 6 2,297 2,646 1,019 70 122	41,106 34,317 2,370 73 28,212 32,481 12,207 680 1,843

Actual Number of Deaths from Infections and Certain

BOROUGH OF

Wards.	Area in Acres	Population U. S. Census, 1910	Number of Persons to the Acre.	Tyr Fe	ohoid ver	Mala Fe	aria ver		nall ox		asles		rlet ver	17	oop- ng ugh
First. Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth. Seventh Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh Twelfth Thirteenth Fifteenth Sixteenth Sevententh Fifteenth Sixteenth Seventeenth Leighteenth Nineteenth Twentieth Twentieth Twenty-first Twenty-first Twenty-second	107.0 96.0 198.0 349.0 331.0 450.0 1,481.0 444.0 411.0	9,750 933 1,915 21,336 5,666 19,670 102,101 33,182 64,909 66,439 136,548 806,648 64,651 38,321 30,584 55,926 172,334 62,821 292,950 73,308 62,345 209,154	63.0 11.5 20.2 257.1 33.7 515.6 181.4 201.6 604.0 606.3 146.0 146.0 139.6 139.6 139.6 139.6 139.6 139.6	3 .: 4 3 2 10 48 18 1 48 88 3 5 .: 9 9 10 34 44 11 44 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 4 3 55 55 9 5 11 69 3 4 4 3 7 8 10 43 13 9 43			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 1 5 7 7 7 10 8 8 14 90 8 8 13 20 21 27 11 20 27 20	12 2 15 4 10 13 23 10 69 9 7 7 8 5 11 13 55 10 8 14	9 · 1 5 · 4 24 5 15 13 32 107 21 2 2 2 2 2 12 2 2 13 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 1 1 3 2 2 14 4 11 13 22 81 9 1 6 32 48 13 14 25 360	2 3 1 II 4 2 2 2 6 6 43 3 2 1 3 11 4 2 7 8 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 31 4 57 75 21 166 2 2 10 13 29 16 14 17
	12,370.0	2,332,491	103.4	209	257	_ ′	17	4		271	321	440	300	154	223
													BOR	ougi	OF
Twenty-third Twenty-fourth	4,267.0 22,255.8	268,880 162,062	63.0 7.3	26 15	2	2 2	::	::	::	36 20	148 23	53 22	35 20	16 7	25 16
Total	26,522.8	430,942	16.2	41	2	4				56	171	75	55	23	41
	1	1		1							1		BOR	ougi	
First Second. Third Fourth Fifth Sixth. Seventh Eighth. Ninth Tenth Eleventh Twelfth Twitteenth Fifteenth Sixtenth Seventeenth Fifteenth Sixtenth Seventeenth Twenty-first. Twenty-first. Twenty-fourth Twenty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first. Thirty-first.	244.8 823.3 873.0 413.8 461.4 483.2 1,361.6 736.0 1,198.5 567.8 3.590.2 400.7 884.4 3.800.0 5,404.1 6,312.3 5,479.5	21,851 6,854 15,910 10,477 19,401 40,437 44,037 50,501 41,238 21,659 29,262 30,091 33,329 29,262 30,091 33,329 68,244 70,346 68,244 70,346 68,244 70,346 63,5708 44,850 27,463 78,741 81,283 65,561 80,466 63,597 177,963 76,000 77,451 72,351 76,406 30,988 17,419	93.8 70.6 98.6 98.6 98.1 162.5 153.3 96.0 44.9 85.7 44.1 130.7 117.9 1146.6 278.7 149.5 163.0 59.5 163.0 49.5 189.6 199.	4 1 3 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 8 1 3 5 5 6 3 6 6 7 7 7 4 4 3 3 3 5 5 5 9 5 1 2 2 8 7 7 7 7 9 4 2 1 0 8	2 2 3 17 7 3 6 6 4 4 2 4 4 4 3 3 2 5 7 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		1	 		9 2 4 11 13 15 6 15 8 8 6 6 5 1 9 3 3 11 8 4 6 6 4 9 7 8 10 4 3 7 6 14 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	3 i	1 2 3 3 7 5 4 4 24 11 6 7 7 4 7 7 16 10 10 22 3 12 4 5 5 13 3 6 6 8 14 20 5 5 2	5 2 3 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 9 1 2 6 6 6 2 2 3 3 6 6 8 1 5 1 9 1 5 7 7 4 1 2 1 3 6 6 7 5 5 6 3 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 4 	1 1 2 4 4 3 7 7 4 4 4 1 1 2 2 5 5 1 1 1 1 3 1 4 4 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Total	38,977.8	1,634,508	41.9	198	211	13	15	1	3	422	128	385	295	92	82
to l															

Other Preventable Diseases, by Wards, 1910 and 1911.

MANHATTAN.

Diphtheria and										1		1		
Croup	Pulmo Tubero	onary culosis	Cerel Spin Men giti	in-	Pneun	nonia	Bron Pneun		Diarr Dise		All Ca	auses	Death Childre der 5	n Un-
1910 1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
19 2 1 2 2 13 10 1 1 1 6 9 31 27 16 20 42 20 15 28 33 27 236 162 22 16 18 19 10 7 20 12 79 57 61 55 132 87 31 32 24 18 86 46	45 11 84 20 87 102 87 195 78 84 927 46 64 46 133 206 152 681 239 213 474 3.975	37 7 2 96 22 104 103 103 101 1,050 33 57 173 837 173 837 190 421 4,221	1	2 5 1 2 7 3 7 6 9 24 1 7 1 1 7 3 8 3 3 8	28 1 4 46 9 35 90 39 111 60 83 806 62 62 62 63 180 94 391 108 110 253 2,666	29 3 7 67 111 40 84 60 107 42 41 81 820 42 61 131 67 389 116 112 241 2,601	27 3 62 111 399 1244 62 86 65 97 740 47 103 28 67 250 94 434 117 80 1189	23 23 82 7 52 80 81 73 99 90 65 165 84 494 494 80 174 2,675	39 .8 59 10 37 112 50 61 128 776 47 80 32 69 110 824 118 108 250 3,222	19 1 1 55 10 42 87 7 73 58 83 560 57 63 222 46 131 93 620 81 67 167	349 21 64, 579 189 460 1,307 610 1,502 737 1,176 11,206 338 1,069 2,340 1,595 6,614 1,639 1,688 3,941 38,660	327 43 62 621 167 522 1,230 745 1,473 823 1,180 1,409 652 643 396 1,026 2,043 1,592 6,609 1,519 1,662 3,642 38,386	116 3 13 233 27 148 542 238 371 261 554 3,271 264 364 364 102 252 1,028 1,028 1,038 1,079 13,048	83 5 14 277 327 468 338 295 43,032 260 355 105 1793 576 2,595 384 391 887
THE BRON	x													
95 112 41 32	1,235 546	1,075	21 8	11	273 189	240 199	194	152 121	254 144	225 136	4,388 2,580	4,266 2,672	1,024	1,069 634
136 144	1,781	1,573	29	19	462	439	312	273	398	361	6,968	6,938	1,626	1,703
BROOKLYN	•													
5 6 3 2 4 5 4 3 9 11 11 12 8 3 27 30 23 13 15 19 10 7 17 9 13 9 16 24 18 9 11 18 9 11 18 9 11 19 16 20 5 20 5 9 18 10 20 18 8 23 15 20 5 9 12 16 20 10 57 35 8 10 20 18 10 20 18 10 20 18 10 20 18 10 20 18 26 20 18 3 20 18 5 20 18	46 26 33 47 60 112 73 134 71 97 60 62 44 65 61 116 66 55 53 90 90 71 98 81 115 98 115 98 115 98 127 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	44 23 38 51 57 114 70 95 57 70 40 55 53 56 130 66 55 42 96 105 108 101 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115		2 1 1 3 2 1 1 2 2 3 3	22 18 19 22 29 83 70 117 88 90 58 64 37 55 61 82 71 38 84 96 67 89 67 157 80 71 67 157 80 71 67 157 80 71 72 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	36 18 18 16 37 77 77 54 79 28 55 50 59 52 58 74 45 59 31 71 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	13 18 8 15 63 67 38 92 37 53 44 68 23 73 61 78 89 51 42 20 70 66 30 17 55 30 17 55 30 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	16 18 9 11 34 100 52 85 41 59 38 64 54 85 86 63 62 62 62 7 42 15 88 61 59 41 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	16 25 24 21 56 90 54 122 60 71 42 60 32 161 183 83 86 74 28 29 61 63 29 61 63 29 63 29 63 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	35 14 18 17 44 59 45 120 46 80 28 44 36 96 63 59 129 75 44 42 37 70 103 37 75 44 41 121	360 191 310 302 489 935 743 1,365 891 797 561 632 448 768 609 784 1,100 613 584 522 1,086 1,295 1,016 1,006 1,205 936 2,058 917 1,472 1,472 1,472 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 935 1,220 1,200	413 180 299 237 435 927 730 1.313 802 480 643 471 640 549 715 1,060 1,591 613 499 927 1,278 961 918 947 1,896 841 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139 1,139	64 64 58 65 223 321 185 247 181 221 247 110 413 271 330 325 145 228 145 228 145 228 145 228 145 227 277 200 823 314 324 76 76	93 600 53 40 1777 291 164 473 184 270 123 333 330 214 283 350 218 103 218 119 218 119 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218

Actual Number of Deaths from Infections and Certain

BOROUGH OF

Wards	Area in Acres	Population U. S. Census,	umber of Persons to the Acre.		hoid ver	Mal Fe	arial ver	Sm P		Mea	asles		rlet ver	ir	oop- ig ugh
			Nur sc A	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Total.	4,650 14,700 22,000 36,600 3,770 81,720	61,763 105,219 37,171 67,412 12,476	13.3 7.2 1.7 1.8 3.3	12 7 6 10 4 39	7 5 1 13 2	1 1 	 I 2 	::	::	2 7 2 17 2 30	4 1 3 2 	11 14 1 7 	3 9 4 7 	3 8 1 9 	7 8 2 5 5 5

BOROUGH OF

First Second Third Fourth		27,201 16,871 19,812 10,662 11,423	8.I 4.I 2.0 I.3 I.0	1 5 5	4 4 3 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	::	2 I 3	3 2 1 23	5 1 1 4 1	3 1 4	2 I I	4 2 7 4 2
Total	36,600	85,969	2.3	11	11	••	1	 	6	29	12	8	4	19

Other Preventable Diseases, by Wards, 1910 and 1911—Continued.

QUEENS.

ar	theria nd oup	Pulm Tuber	onary culosis	Cere Spir Mer git	nal nin-	Pneu	monia	Bron Pneus	ncho monia		rhœal eases	All C	Causes		hs of en Un- Years
1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
20 53 5 25 1	9 35 8 10	92 144 32 83 7	78 137 46 93 7	3 4 2 2 1	2 9 2 5 2	93 96 29 70 17	59 89 34 60 18	62 79 30 42 8	57 72 16 55 5	84 152 43 81 31	85 108 27 74 20	952 1,354 471 973 221	919 1,269 531 1,028 251	266 494 143 303 56	249 398 135 269 60
104	63	358	361	12	20	305	260	221	205	391	314	3,971	3,998	1,262	1,111

RICHMOND.

6 5 3 5	13 4 2 3	69 34 19 13	91 30 22 13 15	2 I I	I 2	36 17 27 14 12	42 17 29 8 14	26 10 16 18 7	36 8 15 11 4	35 12 17 35 14	33 23 21 30 11	539 244 282 244 158	703 241 298 181 167	113 54 64 105 49	155 57 73 60 54
19	22	148	171	4	3	106	110	77	74	113	118	1,467	1,590	385	399

Deaths According to Nativity of Deceased and Parents of Deceased.

					Na	Nativity of Deceased	Deceased	-i				
Country						Borough of	h of					
	Manhattan.	attan.	The Bronx.	ronx.	Broo	Brooklyn.	Queens	ens.	Richn	Richmond.	City of New York	ew York.
	0161	1161	1910	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
United States.	23,661			4,187	16,446				936	1,032	47.711	45,815
Ireland	2,856	4,738 2,891	858	740 825	2,738	2,534	309 626	330 640	173	128	6,765	6,836
Italy.	1,681			262	909				40	43	3,017	3,125
Kussia. England	1,801			141	577				40	50	1,471	1,521
Austria-Hungary	1,296			191	340				15	61	1,877	1,900
Scotland	222			34	179				502	13	499	435
Switzerland	80			35	41				m (ו טו	991	228
France	182			11	53				<u>.</u>	` :	225	226
Roumania	159			31	54				:	н	236	268
Poland	55			12	SI				m	61	100	145
Syria	172			4 6	244		.∞	23	17	22	480	495
Norway	53			21	195		41	13	27	2 6	288	280 94
Finland	30			14	35		- 61	10	. 20	25	95	80
Holland	37			∞ ^	31		: -	ဗ	:	-	70	08 70 70
Other West Indies	123			13	20		· #	7	4	7	208	1961
Belgium	12		: '	62 -	II		H F	7	н н	: :	34 4 7	31
Spain	202		- 00	7	2 2		' : :	·	. н	7	73	78
China	82		I	. 60	II		H	:	H	н (96	71
Australia	HOOP	7 1 17		1 2		0 7	: 2	-	: "	N 00	101	217
Other foreignThenown	247	324	17	26	75	93	17	15	12	יא	368	463
Mixed Nationalities			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.	38,660	38,386	896'9	6,938	25,676	24,511	3,971	3,998	1,467	I,590	76,742	75,423

Deaths According to Nativity of Deceased and Parents of Deceased-Continued.

					Nativity	Nativity of Parents of Deceased	ts of De	ceased.				
Country.						Borough	h of					
	Manh	Manhattan.	The Bronx.	ronx.	Broc	Brooklyn.	on O	Queens.	Richn	Richmond.	City of New York	ew York.
	0161	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161	1910	1161	0161	1161	0161	1161
United States	6,466	6,150	-				Н		447	475	15,232	14,812
Ireland	7,759	7,863	1,589	1,452	4,949	4,662	540	595	7 28	316	15,125	14,888
Italy.	5,047	5,232	•						102	109	8,918	9,021
Russia	3,575	3,578							34	30	6,297	6,216
Austria-Hungary	2,534	2,566							33	34	3,602	3,627
Scotland	273	258							21	1.5	631	909
British AmericaSwitzerland	130	148							21	0.0	307	290
France	171	229							10	10	277	346
Bohemia	306	274							:	:	361	338
Koumania	270	239							II	II	301	383
Syria	2 2 2 2	23						٠	:	:	43	57
Sweden	197	185	55	69			01	25	218	91	010	604
Denmark	57 48	33		2 ∞				13	25	79	157	110
Finland	67	62		22			4	7	. 8	7	153	146
Holland	44	39		12			:	3	:	:	200	01 00 00 0
Other West Indies	239	218	22.5	2.5	89	05	- H			: "	357	329
Belgium	ió ré	18	:	12	6		н	3	н	I	27	30
Spain	30	525	: :	no	200		H -	:	H	: '	00	180
China.	86	64		0 17	120	0 1/3			1 :	7	101	73
Australia	I	Н	٠) H	:		:	-	:	-	H	9
Other foreign	115	160	36	23	106	38	1	H	: :	2	264	225
Unknown	3,144	2,902	136	747	2,733	379	501	485	99	165	3,859	5,715
Total	38,660	38,386	896,9	6,938	25,676	24,511	3,971	3,998	1,467	1,590	76,742	75,423

Deaths According to Nativity of Deceased and Parents of Deceased-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer.

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Nativity of Deceased.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	onary rulosis.	Can	Cancer.	Nativity of Parents	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	nary ılosis.	Cancer.	Ser,
	0161	1161	1910	1161	ol Deceased.	0161	1161	0161	1161
United States	4,960	4,992	1,393	1.450	United States	1.474	1.684	615	652
Ireland	1,189	1,169	553	595	Ireland.	2,742	2,507	827	86.7
Germany.	565	559	649	200	Germany.	1,224	1,196	857	100
Italy	474	427	157	180	Italy.	504	562	201	185
Russia	399	442	332	351	Russia	446	483	344	370
England	157	185	123	127	England	156	150	142	134
Austria-Hungary	290	294	200	196	Austria-Hungary	322	362	200	203
Scotland	53	82	44	28	Scotland	3	888	92	40
British America	73	47	38.	30	British America	20	42	o I	17
Switzerland	23	34	II	, 16	Switzerland	31	34	/00	91
France	30	36	56	30	France	43	40	26	3.1
Bohemia	40	41	18	17	Bohemia.	259	99	22	17
Roumania	34	47	27	26	Roumania		43	24	22
Poland	22	27	14	14	Poland.	282	33	91	Ç. 1
Syria	9	4	- 71	- 01	Syria	v	3 4	2	- 61
Sweden	84	101	34	31	Sweden.	20	112	3.I	32
Norway	46	29	22	10	Norway	200	67	22	<u>~</u>
Denmark	18	9 <u>I</u>	6	13	Denmark.	81	20	0	12
Finland	33	39	,00	7	Finland	35	40	1	, v
Holland	7	6	10	IO	Holland	OI	۲,	. 0	11
Cuba	9	S	4	I	Cuba	9) LC	, c:	
Other West Indies	09	53	4	co	Other West Indies	6.5	6Ĭ) (r)	4
Belgium	co	3	S	I	Belgium	· 173	3	0	
Spain	II	11	4	I	Spain	OI	01	62	2
Greece	20	21	3	I	Greece	15	18	8	
China	42	28	H	r	China	43	28	, 1	r
Australia	:	3	:	:	Australia	:	1	:	
Other foreign	36	50	91	21	Other foreign	42	37	81	21
Unknown	11	91	e	:	Unknown.	157	168	54	63
Mixed	:		:	:	Mixed	857	815	223	229
Total	8,692	8,790	3,710	3,873	Total	8,692	8,790	3,710	3,873

*Deaths by Suicide in The City of New York. Year 1910.

1	al both Sexes.	toT	50 228 228 70 70 70 74 74 74	12 7 14 14 274	825	
	Sexes.	ᅜ	26 15 16 17 18 18	9 7 9 8	192	55
	Total by	Ä.	213 72 44 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 9 5 6 6 6 9 5 6 6 9 6 9	10 6 1 8 8 184	633	825
	Опкпомп.	땬		: : : H : R	9	37
1		Ä	13	H	31	, co
	States.	[년	19100:0:8	тт : т 2 &	8	306
	bətinU	M.	16 172 18 18 11 11 12	4 : 4 : 61	216	<u>w</u>
	Countries.	표.	H : : : : : H : :	н : н : п	9	53
	Other Foreign	Z	7 I 4 & 4 I I		47	
	Russia.	<u> </u>	H & &	2: 17:9	15	20
1910		M	4:01::2		55	
100	Italy.	<u>E</u>	:::	::::: "	7	38
,		X X	10113	::::4	31	
2 0	Ireland.	M.F	41760 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	5 12	37
3		댠.	нн : 47 : : : н		32 2	
·	Germany.	Ä.	04082 0 H W W	5	163 3	195
	ĺ	땬			7	
:	France.	Ä	:на : : : : :	н .	4	9
		压	::а::::нн	4	8	
	England.	Ĭ.	8 : 7 : 1 : 1 : 1		22	30
	Bohemia.	땬	::::H::::	<u>::::::</u>	-	7
	oirrodo.	Z.	. н інн і і і ін	н : : : : н	9	
Í	Hungary.	떠	:: 4 H H H H		13	46
	-sintsuA	Ä.	n: n n n n n n	13	33	4
			Cuts and stabs. Drowning Gunshot. Hanging Leaps. Railroads. Railroads Bichloride of mercury Carbolic acid Cyanide of potassium (hydrocyanic	Opium (1.0rphine). Oxalic acid. Other poisons. Unknown poison. Illuminating gas.	Total by sexes	Total both sexes

* The 825 suicides occurred in the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 459; The Bronx, 64; Brooklyn, 246; Queens, 40; Richmond, 16.

*Deaths by Suicide in The City of New York. Year 1911.

	l both Sexes.	Tota	201 751 751 751 751 751 751 752 753 754 754 754 755 754 755 755 755 755 755	788	
	Sexes.	स	113 111 116 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	183	88
	Total by	Ä.	46 113 1888 1888 174 2 19 19 174 173	605	788
	Unknown.	Fi		-	23
		Z	н ко о и н н н н н и и и и и и и и и и и и	22	
	States.	E.	44840 : 464 H4H2HE:	74	304
	bətinU	Ŋ.	94 48 47 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	230	, e
	Countries.	땬		l oi	56
	Other Foreign	Z	4 : 1 4 7 : 1 : 0 0 : : : 2 : :	46	0,
	Russia.	E.	H : : 44 : H : 0 : H : : 04	22	19
	. 4	M.	0 :0001010 0 ::::10	39	
	Italy.	땬	.:.ω.:⊣.:.4:	12	37
		Ä	анфин аа : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	25	(,)
	Ireland.	Ei	::::H4HH	15	45
1		Z	ν : νο α Η α :	30	4
	Germany.	땬	H 4 H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	35	174
	nacases	Ĭ.	8 2 5 4 2 E 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	139	17
	France.	표.	:н : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	7	7
		Ĭ.		25	
I	England.	땬		3	35
l	part d	X	w :0 : u : u : u : u : 4 :	32	
	Bohemia.	LT.		7	5
		M	н 0	3	
	Hungary.	떠	н н н і і і н і і ю і	1	41
	-sintenA	M	I 000 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34	
			Cuts and stabs. Drowning Gunshot Hanging Leaps. Railroads. Arsenic (Paris Green) Bichloride of mercury Carbolic acid. Cyanide of potassium (hydrocyanic acid.) Opium (morphine). Oxalic acid. Other poisons. Unknown poison. Illuminating gas.	Total by sexes	Total both sexes

* The 788 suicides occurred in the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 430; The Bronx, 66; Brooklyn, 221; Queens, 60; Richmond, 11.

Deaths by Suicide in the Borough of Manhattan. Year 1910.

al both Sexes.	Tot	27 134 337 53 53 53 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Sexes.	ᅜ		
Total by	M.	25 28 33 33 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 4
Опкломп.	LT.	: : H : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1
	M.		"
States.	E,	: '\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	191
bətinU	Ä.	0 2 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1	
Countries.	L.	н н н и	36
Other Foreign	M	4100001 110 1	
Russia.	[E.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	40
	. M.	0 : 11 0 0 : : : 0 : : : 1 7 4	1
Italy.	F	::::\\(\omega\)::::\\(\delta\)::::\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	56
	. X		1
Ireland.	M.		29
	표		
Germany.	M.	L 1 0 8 L 1 2 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	82
	ri	n n	
France.	M.	1 2	9
England.	Ei	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	17
puojoug	Z.	13 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Bohemia.	[Fi	<u> </u>	1
	Z	H	
Hungary.	压		32
-sintsuA	M.		<u></u>
		(hydrocyanic	
		Cuts and stabs. Drowning Gunshot. Hanging Leaps. Railroads. Arsenic (Barris Green) Bichloride of mercury. Carbolic acid. Cyanide of potassium acid. Opium (morphine). Other poisons. Unknown poisons. Illuminating gas.	Total both sexes

Deaths by Suicide in the Borough of Manhattan. Year 1911.

I poth Sexes.	Tota	103 103 32 33 33 33 13 113 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	31
•səxəS	tri		3
Total by	M.		430
Unknown.	ĮĮ,	Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н	16
	X		<u> </u>
United States.	. 면	H	159
Countries.	F. M.		0
Other Foreign	M.	ω : ω + ω α α · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34
Russia.	ĮŢ,		36
. 4	Ä	н : ю ю н н и и	7
Italy.	E.		2 - 3
	F. M.		?
Ireland.	M.	w 4 w H H W W	22
Сегтапу.	ᅜ	:нн : ан : : а : : : : : : : : : : : : :	2 +
	Ĭ.	41 20 20 17 1 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	84
Ртапсе,	ᅜ	H : : : : : :	1 9
	🗵		0
England.	M. F	H : 6 H : 6 H : 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	- 61
	E.		v
Bohemia.	Ĭ.	H : θ :	5
Hungary.	E.		27
-sintsuA	Z	H : WWW : 4 : : : : 0 5	"
		Cuts and stabs. Drowning. Gunshot. Hanging. Leaps. Railroads. Arsenic (Paris Green) Bichloride of mercury Carbolic acid. Cyanide of potassium (hydrocyanic acid.) Opium (morphine). Oxalic acid. Other poisons. Unknown poisons. Illuminating gas.	Total both sexes.

Deaths by Accident and Negligence.

						Borou	ıgh o	f				
		an- tan.		he onx.		ook- n.	Que	ens.		ch- nd.	N	y of ew ork.
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Fracture and Contusions: Crushed by elevators. "machinery. "falling bodies derricks, stones, etc Not specified. Falls:	45 7 29 14 44 57	25 7 35 17 33 50	2 1 10 3 11 3	 6 7 3 3 5	4 9 13 6 15 9	5 7 16 2 32 10	5 1 3 5	 1 8 3 2 3	1 3 	 I I	52 18 60 24 73 75	30 21 67 26 70 69
Down elevator shafts, holds of vessels, etc. stairs. From buildings. fire escapes. scaffolds, ladders, etc. windows. wagons, cars, etc. On streets and sidewalks. Other falls. Not specified. Street Vehicles:	34	89 89 87 19 13 88 34 59 76 30	13 5 3 6 16 8 11 20 3	8 7 8 1 3 10 12 6 5	9 39 19 5 12 57 19 25 91 5	47 34 9 2 12 48 19 10 43 73	9 3 2 7 14 5	5 5 2 4 2 4 4 10 2	2 1 	1 4 1	37 157 80 35 30 178 69 85 272 71	150 139 106 22 33 148 69 79 137 116
Run over by wagons, trucks, etc " " automobiles " " other vehicles Horses and Other Animals:	63	174 77 17	10 13 1	26 8 1	33 25 5	58 38 2	7 7	8 3	5 3 	5 2	165 111 15	271 128 20
Kicked by horses		12	::	7		4				2		21 9
Electric surface. Steam. Elevated. Subways. Not specified. Wounds:	73 20 5 18 4	65 9 12 11	10 24 1 3 1	10 29 2 2 2	65 9 6 8	36 7 2 2 1	6 43	32 	10 	 	156 106 12 21 12	78 16 15 2
By firearms " cutting and piercing instruments Not specified	5 6 5	8 8	3 1	3	6	8 1	3 3 1	1 3 1	I I	3	12 17 6	21 15 1
By stoves. " lamps. " fluids. " playing with matches. " other methods. Not specified Conflagrations. Electric current. Drowning. Starvation. Freezing. Sunstroke.	30 4 75 33 35 31 38 8 225 6 71 130	40 5 58 19 28 51 161 6 209 3 3 3 15 123 15	5 1 6 3 14 4 25 1 6 12 1	14 2 9 3 17 3 2 4 31 1 36 13	28 2 41 17 34 7 20 5 118 6 71 109 3	30 2 34 12 19 50 17 6 114 143 127 3	4 1 8 3 3 3 50 	4 3 4 4 7 3 2 3 42 25 15	2 1 1 5 3 27 2 3	1 2 2 1 30 12 4	67 9 127 55 96 41 61 23 445 15 161 257	89 12 107 38 73 109 182 20 426 4 1 561 282 20
Poisons: Ptomaines. Alcohol. Bichloride of mercury. Mushrooms. Carbolic acid. Lysol. Opium (morphine). Wood alcohol. Other poisons. Unknown poisons. Criminal abortion. Other external violence. Tetanus. Hydrophobia.	4 6 2 2 3 1 3 5 13 9 19 41 13 5	2 1 7 1 5 3 6 4 19 4 11 38 15	2 4 4	5 4 6 2	4 5 3 4 8 14 30 13	1 1 4 1 2 3 7 4 19 16 13 3	 	 1 1 2 1 4 5 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 I 3 2	8 8 2 2 8 4 8 6 27 9 38 8 I 28 7	3 2 13 7 7 6 9 6 30 8 31 67 37 11

Deaths in Institutions.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Institution.	1910	1911	Institution.	1910	1911
Babies' Hospital	378	422	New York City School and Hospital New York Nursery and Child's Hos-	83	114
Bellevue Hospital	2,974	3,066	New York Nursery and Child's Hos-	-0	
Beth Israel Hospital	217	228		172	157
City Hospital	373	418	Nursery and Child's Hospital	59	28
Bellevue Hospital. Beth Israel Hospital. City Hospital. Columbus Hospital.	71	72	Nursery and Child's Hospital. New York Polyclinic Hospital.	66	67
Flower Hospital. Foundling Hospital. French Hospital. German Hospital. Gouverneur Hospital.	374	306		372	387
Foundling Hospital	1,421	1,272	Presbyterian Hospital	495	412
French Hospital	95	96	Presbyterian Hospital Reception Hospital Red Cross Hospital Roosevelt Hospital St. Fennic Home	110	129
German Hospital	307	293	Red Cross Hospital	46	46
Gouverneur Hospital	556	489	Roosevelt Hospital	208	290
Hahnemann Hospital Har Moriah Hospital Harlem Hospital Home for Aged Little Sisters of Poor.	57	62	St. Francis Home. St. Gregory's Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. St. Mark's Hospital.	72	49
Har Moriah Hospital	69	57	St. Gregory's Hospital	40	27
Harlem Hospital	847	759	St. Luke's Hospital	365 78 57	383
Home for Aged Little Sisters of Poor	111	759 88	St. Mark's Hospital	78	64
House of Relief	248	179	St. Mary's Hospital St. Vincent's Hospital Skin and Cancer Hospital. Sloane Hospital for Women Sydenham Hospital. Wachington Hairbat Hospital	57	46
House of Relief	204	181	St. Vincent's Hospital	572	491
Junior Sea Breeze Hospital	56	35	Skin and Cancer Hospital	38	36
Lying-in Hospital	158	193	Sloane Hospital for Women	104	77
Manhattan State Hospital	424	£43	Sydenham Hospital	184	77 64
Matropolitan Hospital	1,192	543 1,612	Washington Heights Hospital	66	86
Metropolitan Hospital Misericordia Hospital Montefiore Hospital	160	1,012	Willard Darker Hespital		486
Mantafara Hamital			Willard Parker Hospital	639	
Montenore nospital	107	133	Workhouse Hospital	40	49
Mount Sinai Hospital New York City Home and Hospital	721	754	Other institutions	1,082	1,307
New York City Home and Hospital	438	607	m		
New York Hospital	473	535	Total	17,097	17,365
	BORO	UGH OF	THE BRONX.		
Turkit ti			T		
Institution.	1910	1911	Institution.	1910	1911
Lebanon Hospital	388	347	Home for Incurables	101	178
Lincoln Hospital	288	300	Seton Hospital	372	237
Riverside Hospital	332	388	Seton HospitalOther institutions	167	129
St. Francis Hospital	232	237			
Lincoln Hospital. Riverside Hospital. St. Francis Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital.	681	237 622	Total	2,913	2,949
Fordham Hospital	352	511		-13-0	-1545
	BORO	ugh of	F BROOKLYN.		
Institution	1010	1911	Institution	1910	1011
	-	-		-	
Angel Guardian Home	27	43	Lutheran Hospital Methodist Episcopal Hospital New York City Home for Aged and In-	62	45 266
Bethany Deaconess Hospital	44	33	Methodist Episcopal Hospital	269	266
Brooklyn Hospital	269	286	New York City Home for Aged and In-		
	66	78		394	348
Consumptive Home	109	110	Norwegian Hospital	169	172
Cumberland Street Hospital	268	252	Samaritan Hospital	64	5.1
Coney Island Hospital	78	142 80	St. Catharine's Hospital	289	284 86
Eastern District Hospital	113	80	St. Christopher's Hospital	73	86
Consumptive Home. Cumberland Street Hospital. Coney Island Hospital. Eastern District Hospital. German Evangelical Hospital. German Hospital. Home for Aged Little Sisters of Poor. Infant's Hospital.	37	45	Norwegian Hospital. Samaritan Hospital. St. Catharine's Hospital. St. Christopher's Hospital. St. John's Hospital. St. Mary's Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital. St. Swedish Hospital	112	98
German Hospital	245	265	St. Mary's Hospital	350	254
Home for Aged Little Sisters of Poor.	112	99	St. Peter's Hospital	451	
Infant's Hospital	58	45	Swedish Hospital	79	473 82
Tewish Hospital	287	325	Williamshurg Hospital	110	145
King's County Hospital	1,324	1,321	Swedish Hospital. Williamsburg Hospital. Other institutions.	427	423
Jewish Hospital. King's County Hospital. Kingston Avenue Hospital.	575	253		4-7	4=3
Long Island College Hospital	290	338	Total	6,880	6,588
Long Island College Hospital Long Island State Hospital	129	146		•	
	BOR	OUGH (OF QUEENS.		
Institutions	1910	1911	Institutions	1910	1011
				-	-
Flushing Hospital	103	127	St. Mary's Hospital	112	133
Jamaica Hospital	63	64	Other institutions	62	67
St. John's Hospital	179	197	m-4-1		6
St. Joseph's Hospital	47	71	Total	566	659
7 11 11			RICHMOND.		
Institutions	1910	1911	Institutions	1910	1911
City Farm Colony	28	82	St. Vincent's Hospital	183	114
Marine Hospital	36	48	Other institutions		118
S. R. Smith's Infirmary	170	170			
Marine Hospital. S. R. Smith's Infirmary. Sailor's Snug Harbor.	99	119	Total	563	651
	RF	CAPITU	JLATIONS.		
Borough	1910	1911	Borough	1910	1911
				-	
ManhattanThe Bronx	17,097	17,365	Richmond	563	651
The Bronx	2,913	2,949	City of North	-0	-0
Brooklyn	6,880	6,588	City of New York	28,019	28,212
Queens	566	659 '			

Deaths of Persons 100 Years of Age and Over.

					1			Bor	ougl	of.		<u>=</u>
Date of Death.	Name.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Nativity.	Cause of Death.	Manhattan.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	City of New York.
1910 Feb. 7 Mar. 17 " 27 Apr. 11 May 16 " 24 " 29 June 11 " 15 " 15 Aug. 3 " 10 " 18 " 28 " 29 Sept. 9 Oct. 10 " 11 " 17 " 21 " 23 " 31	Yetta Wilchinsky. Pearl Taub. Stephen Miley Bardance Menner. Jacob Mallerstein. Anna Fensterstuck. Bridget Woods. Gittle Davis Hepa Cattle Mich. Gannon Cath. O'Connell Margt. Scott Ig. Niggerschmidt. Letillier Constance. Daniel Darney. Maria Griffin Solomon Levy Jeremiah Krivalin Mariasmas Harburger Marg't. Boerem. Eliz. Bastian Fanny Saunders. Josiah Zeitlin Liboria Gusman. Johanna Tracey. Rosa A. Carroll. Abbe Bingham. Elizabeth Bishop.	108 104 109 112 104 101 105 102 101 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 101 102 102	7	10 7	Russia Austria. Ireland. Russia. 4 Austria. Ireland. Russia. United States. Ireland. Germany. France. Ireland. New York. Germany. Russia. Germany. United States. Poland. Oermany. Virginia Russia. Italy. Ireland. United States. Ireland.	Chr. nephritis. Endocorditis. Old age Chr. nephritis. Myocarditis. Senility. Myocarditis. Senility. Eutero colitis. Arterio selerosis.		ı	I			
Igil Jan. 5 Feb. 13 " 25 " 26 Mar. 1 " 6 Apr. 4 June 13 July 9 Sept. 15 Oct. 4 " 17 a 29 Dec. 12	Jacob Boniface Jeannette Freundlich. Sinche Silverman. Mary Brennan. Boula Goldberg Mendel Demmand. Esther Davis Sarah A. Blunt. Hannah Farmer. Mary Ryan Robt. J. Smiley. Mary Slavin David Einbinder Isaac Goldstein	101 100 104 106 107 110 117 100 100 100 101	6	1 1	Germany Russia Ireland united States. Ireland Scotland Ireland Russia	Influenza. Br. pneumonia. Old age. Heart dis. Senility. " Chr. nephritis. Dis. of arteries. Senility. " Chr. bronchitis. Ac. bronchitis.	 I I I I		I	I		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Deaths and Death Rates Under One Year in Former City of New York (Manhattan and the Bronx), per 1,000 Population Under 1 Year of Age.

	19	000	19	901	19	002	19	903	19	004	19	005
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Measles. Scarlet fever Whooping cough. Diphtheria and croup. Erysipelas. Septicemia. Tubercular diseases (excluding tubercu- losis pulmonalis). Syphilis. Meningitis, simple. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Convulsions. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Gastritis. Diarrheas. Intestinal obstruction. Malformations and pre- ternatural. Congenital debility. Marasmus. All other causes. Total.	116 28 147 203 85 255 243 97 250 65 415 559 1,642 61 2,713 41 654 7,600 1,467 602	. 53 2.81 3.89 1.63 .47 4.65 1.86 4.79 1.24 7.95 10.70 31.44 1.17 51.96	29 74 141 14 216 68 248 52 414 590 2,586 50 398 1,062 1,253 694	.53 1.38 2.62 1.13 .26 4.01 1.26 4.61 .96 7.69 9.41 26.26 1.16 48.01	35 216 124 61 31 193 99 250 48 370 600 1,587 67 2,365 1,864 503 594	. 63 3.89 2.24 1.10 .60 3.48 1.82 4.58 6.67 10.82 28.62 28.62 1.21 42.65 .74 6.42 33.62 9.07	19 98 129 50 25 219 71 216 45 358 428 1.537 2.258 38 2.258 38 2.1.9755 561 432	. 33 1.71 2.26 6.87 .44 3.83 1.24 3.78 -79 6.26 7.49 26.90 .44 39.51 .66 6.69 34.56 9.82	27 59 1344 92 237 85 449 178 3533 1,640 155 2,762 33 367, 2,267, 598 308	.46 1.02 2.27 1.56 .39 4.02 1.44 7.62 3.02 5.99 9.05 27.85 .25 46.90 .56 6.23 38.49 10.15 5.23	16 121 123 106 43 126 94 357 245 3600 480 1.545 2.872 58 485 2.346 567 502	1.99 2.03 1.75 71 2.08 1.55 5.88 4.04 5.93 7.91 25.45 .33 47.31 .96 7.99 38.64 9.34 8.27
General death rate		21.03		20.45		19.11		18.57		21.02		18.91

	19	06	19	07	19	008	19	909	19	010	19	11
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Measles. Scarlet fever Whooping cough. Diphtheria and croup. Erysipelas. Tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis pulmonalis). Syphilis. Meningitis, simple. Cerebro-spinal menin-	186 15 105 118 83 19 160	244 1.68 1.89 1.33 .30 2.56	14 114 151 86 35 140 162 167	2.21.77 2.34 1.33 .54 2.17 2.51 2.59	422 744 1822 79 38 145 117 127	.63 1.11 2.73 1.18 .57 2.18	30 133 149 110 19 140 177 148	.44 1.94 2.17 1.60 .28 2.04 2.58 2.16	25 95 129 117 22 151 155 76	.35 1.34 1.83 1.66 .31 2.14	14 127 120 126 14 176 162	.19 1.74 1.64 1.73 .19 2.41 2.22 .96
gitis. Convulsions. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Gastritis. Diarrheas. Intestinal obstruction. Malformations and preternatural. Congenital debility. Marasmus. All other causes.	115 391 400 1.851 10 2,774 60 456 2,501 521 523 10,493	1.84 6.25 6.39 29.57 .16 44.32 .96 7.28 39.96 8.32 8.36	304 237 1,877 13 2,990 54 538 2,590 491 550	4.71 3.67 29.08 .20 46.32 .84	256 208 1,666 18 2,918 44 518 2,419 497 534	3.12 25.03 .27 43.84 .66 7.78 36.34 7.47 8.03	225 360 1,841 60 2,354 54 516 2,263 395 715	3.28 5.24 26.82 .87 34.29 .78	218 268 1.594 56 2.726 60 552 2,526 579 606	3.09 3.79 22.57	209 245 1,639 50 2,102 58 474 2,505	3.36 22.46 .68
General death rate		18.71		18.77		16.81		16.42		16.41		15.78

Births by Nativities of Parents.

_						Boroug	gh of					
		Manh	attan.			The E	Bronx.			Broo	klyn.	
Country.		Nativity of Nativity of Mother Only. Mixed Parentage.			Nativity of Mother Only. Nativity of Mother Only. Mixed Parentage.		r Ónly. ted	Nativity of Both Parents		Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage.		
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Austria-Hungary. Bohemia British America England. France Germany. Ireland. Italy. Russia Poland. Scotland. Switzerland United States. Other Foreign. Unknown.	8,028 432 515 2344 108 3,500 15,581 12,489 109 195 27 11,759 1,407 6	398 513 245 112 1,130 3,509 15,642 12,504 95 183 36	1,502 232 915 156 128 63 3,999	104 238 479 117 649 1,435 212 889 144 148	5 26 52 16 425 449 2,027 1,351 38 98 5 3,450	721 11 19 71 7399 470 2,219 1,739 38 88 88 3,776 246	15 142 31 24 16	270 10 47 128 24 262 254 26 215 30 40 114 1,204 109	9 976 1,229 9,419 11,048 77 397 10	19 121 318 43 1,554 1,095 8,988 9,319 136 640 26	0 95 195 14 339 474 27 72 65 49 6	337 11 112 279 38 563 443 96 302 99 97 17 3,026
Total	55,658	55,659	10,699	10,868	8,705	9,831	2,200	2,633	38,746	40,101	3,962	5,598

				Borou	igh of					Cit	y of	
		Que	ens.			Richt	nond.			New	York.	
Country.					Nativity of Both Parents.		ity of r Only. xed ntage.		rity of Parents.	Nativity of Mother Only Mixed Parentage.		
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Austria-Hungary Bohemia British America England Prance Germany Ireland Italy Russia Poland Scotland Sweden Switzerland. United States.	229 48 10 50 11 414 170 972 498 25 22 6	254 38 7 39 15 375 169 1,029 569 20 36 6	82 8 21 53 15 239 116 12 42 22 24 14	86 22 28 76 18 207 138 22 43 18 20 12	0 9 222 6 100 68 370 150 8 74	23 4 73 78 412 166	4 0 13 19 2 24 46 5 7 4 4 4 2 175	29 0 12 20 8 41 58 6 13 8 15	487 636 504 150 3,183 5,416 28,369 25,536 25,786	467 666 696 181 3.531 5,341 28,290 24,297 297 960 74	144 403	147 437 982 205 1,722 2,328 362 1,462 299 320
Other Foreign Unknown	50	3,452 59 0	754 39 0	34 0		69	0	26 0	2,566		634	814
Total	5,678	6,068	1,441	1,503	1,684	1,824	307	459	110471	113483	18,609	21,061

Report of Births for the Year

CITY OF

Month.	Total.	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	Chir	iese.	Nat Pare	
		М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.
January. February. March April. May. June. July August September October. November. December.	11,595 9,796 11,214 10,400 10,352 10,400 11,173 11,207 10,876 10,592 10,588 10,887	5,885 4,872 5,630 5,212 5,189 5,334 5,714 5,692 5,463 5,275 5,460	5,529 4,775 5,400 5,014 4,985 4,916 5,289 5,362 5,239 5,174 5,132 5,217	102 70 87 93 90 71 90 87 82 86 80 93	79 74 95 80 86 79 79 64 90 67 99	0 4 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	1,501 1,159 1,395 1,326 1,352 1,367 1,478 1,418 1,407 1,308 1,274 1,311	1,375 1,198 1,327 1,300 1,275 1,311 1,380 1,371 1,333 1,221 1,248 1,308
Total	129,080	64,990	62,032	1,031	1,008	11	8	16,296	15,647

Report of Birth's for the Year

CITY OF

Month.	Total.	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	Chir	nese.	Nat Pare	
		М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
January. Pebruary March. April. May. June. July August September. October. November. December.	12,057 10,809 11,643 10,225 11,351 11,280 11,457 11,628 10,809 11,195 10,825 11,265	6,144 5,464 5,780 5,166 5,631 5,638 5,838 5,847 5,361 5,585 5,510	5,710 5,154 5,656 4,885 5,489 5,416 5,433 5,603 5,266 5,397 5,118 5,509	111 106 101 95 112 88 90 80 87 110	91 81 106 78 117 96 94 95 95 102 98 85	1 2	2 I I I I	1,519 1,346 1,528 1,284 1,539 1,534 1,541 1,634 1,615 1,408 1,417	1,419 1,276 1,451 1,313 1,493 1,437 1,397 1,511 1,592 1,434 1,273 1,285
Total	134,544	67,573	64,636	1,180	1,138	11	6	17,694	16,881

Ending December 31, 1910.

NEW YORK.

Fore Pare		Mixed and Fo Paren	oreign	Unkr Paren		At- tended by Phy- sician.	At- tended by Mid- wives.	Appar- ently Ille- gitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.
M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.					
3,671 3,194 3,711 3,369 3,317 3,365 3,723 3,522 3,412 3,532 3,586	3,464 3,121 3,589 3,243 3,215 3,116 3,353 3,459 3,413 3,466 3,353 3,437	789 547 569 569 562 591 637 596 574 608 529 602	727 494 537 510 535 525 593 561 546 525 603 546	28 46 43 41 49 48 38 44 43 22 20 55	40 37 43 42 47 43 44 35 38 30 29 42 470	6,989 5,716 6,614 6,138 6,269 6,183 6,629 6,464 6,625 6,452 6,333 6,672	4,606 4,080 4,600 4,262 4,083 4,217 4,544 4,743 4,251 4,140 4,255 4,215	124 172 177 164 202 171 147 144 163 107 131 168	89 85 98 63 99 90 83 96 68 65 90	2 I

Ending December 31, 1911.

NEW YORK.

Fore Pare		Mixed and Fo	oreign	Unkr Paren	tage.	At- tended by Phy- sician.	At- tended by Mid- wives.	Appar- ently Ille- gitimate.	Twins.	Triplets.
М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F					
4,010 3,615 3,664 3,360 3,516 3,574 3,657 3,186 3,186 3,615 3,513 3,671	3,675 3,299 3,633 3,020 3,422 3,441 3,497 3,441 3,173 3,451 3,320 3,655	680 580 645 580 637 614 702 669 628 634 642 639	669 624 635 588 640 596 594 709 567 576 600 618	47 31 44 37 52 45 30 30 19 39 37 32	38 38 43 43 52 39 38 29 38 23 36	4,631 4,215 4,486 3,935 4,116 4,268 4,434 4,510 4,221 4,321 4,321 4,474	7,426 6,594 7,157 6,290 7,235 7,012 7,023 7,118 6,588 6,874 6,680 6,791	153 141 166 162 206 183 146 172 134 172 157	92 74 115 84 114 96 92 102 99 91 110	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
42,977	41,027	7,650	7,416	443	456	51,756	82,788	1,931	1,183	6

Marriages Reported During the Year

CITY OF

		Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	Chir	iese.	Single.		
Month.	Total.	м.	F.	м.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January. Pebruary. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	3,793 3,375 2,915 4,190 2,867 4,895 4,137 3,165 4,401 3,793 4,827 4,059	3,683 3,309 2,838 4,113 2,786 4,818 4,064 3,118 4,313 3,683 4,731 3,944	3,684 3,311 2,839 4,114 2,787 4,820 4,065 3,118 4,314 3,685 4,731 3,944	109 65 76 77 81 76 73 47 88 108 95	109 63 75 76 80 75 72 47 87 106 95	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1	0 I I I O O O O O O O O O O I I I I I I	3,480 3,138 2,673 3,848 2,638 4,586 3,859 2,912 4,054 3,527 4,509 3,800	3,549 3,165 2,717 3,908 2,648 4,628 3,867 2,917 4,109 3,534 4,525 3,798	
Total	46,417	45,400	45,412	1,009	999	8	6	43,024	43,365	

Marriages Reported During the Year

CITY OF

		Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	Chir	nese.	Sin	gle.
Month.	Total.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.
January. Pebruary March. April. May. June. July August. September. October November. December	4,179 3,904 3,412 3,677 3,377 5,434 4,082 3,500 4,102 4,295 4,279 4,524	4,101 3,839 3,327 3,593 3,298 5,341 3,999 3,4430 3,987 4,183 4,183	4,101 3,839 3,328 3,598 3,297 5,341 3,999 3,430 3,988 4,185 4,185 4,189	77 65 84 84 79 93 81 70 115 112 90	77 65 84 79 80 93 81 70 114 110 90 132	I I	2	3,867 3,557 3,152 3,382 3,057 4,992 3,719 3,176 3,739 3,925 3,902 4,134	3,887 3,596 3,169 3,393 3,069 5,017 3,759 3,198 3,733 3,992 4,212
Total	48,765	47,680	47,687	1,081	1,075	4	3	44,602	44,975

Ending December 31, 1910.

NEW YORK.

Wide	owed.		oi- ced.	Nat	ive.	Fore	eign.		Religi Marria			Civil Marriages.	
М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Cath- olic.	Protes- tant.	Jewish.	Eth- ical Cul- ture.	Alder- manic.	
288 223 212 313 207 273 246 225 305 237 295 231	207 191 167 245 186 226 236 213 246 216 269 217	25 14 30 29 22 36 32 28 42 29 23 28	37 19 31 37 33 41 34 35 46 43 33 44	1,231 1,089 907 1,368 1,018 1,932 1,597 1,196 1,709 1,597 1,871 1,452	1,347 1,186 1,023 2,550 1,138 2,097 1,749 1,314 1,883 1,712 1,066 1,633	2,562 2,286 2,008 2,822 1,849 2,963 2,540 1,969 2,692 2,196 2,956 2,707	2,446 2,189 1,892 2,640 1,729 2,798 2,388 1,851 2,518 2,081 2,761 2,426	1,029 1,090 469 1,360 908 1,522 1,289 949 1,328 1,249 1,644 1,110	1,001 927 884 969 935 1,585 1,225 934 1,378 1,448 1,409	1,226 985 1,113 1,183 440 1,243 1,039 646 992 413 1,142 1,149	0 3 0 0 3 5 1 0 0 1	532 366 438 669 570 536 574 629 697 679 622 587	5 4 11 9 11 4 9 7 6 3 10 2
3,055	2,619	338	433	16,967	18,698	29,450	27,719	13,947	13,904	11,571	15	6,899	81

Ending December 31, 1911.

NEW YORK.

Wide	owed.		oi- ced.	Nat	cive.	For	eign.			gious rages.		Civil Marriages.	
М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Cath- olic.	Protes- tant.	Jewish.	Eth- ical Cul- ture.	Alder- manic.	
282 312 228 261 291 398 328 289 322 338 348 353	254 274 203 233 269 364 280 265 313 261 277 277	30 35 32 34 29 44 35 35 41 32 29 37	38 34 40 51 39 53 43 37 56 42 52 35	1,262 1,379 1,079 1,357 1,220 1,274 1,678 1,319 1,750 1,727 1,585 1,727	1,468 1,497 1,254 1,352 1,483 1,850 1,416 1,929 1,887 1,776 1,978	2,917 2,525 2,333 2,320 2,157 3,160 2,404 2,181 2,352 2,568 2,694 2,797	2,711 2,407 2,158 2,135 2,025 2,951 2,232 2,084 2,173 2,408 2,503 2,546	1,114 1,305 935 856 1,225 1,688 1,250 1,214 1,455 1,569 1,385 1,331	933 951 792 1,013 954 1,525 1,226 863 1,049 1,220 1,170 1,184	1,478 1,000 1,125 1,090 486 1,469 937 787 828 752 970 1,285	3 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 1 4 1	648 638 553 710 706 742 661 633 762 750 743 720	6 7 5 6 5 7 7 1 5 3 7 3

New York Meteorological Observatory, Central Park, New York City.

Thermometer (in Shade.) Means for Each Day, Monthly, for the Year 1910.

FAHRENHEIT DEGRESS.

Days	Jan- uary	Feb- uary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
I	27.2 38.5 36.2 12.0 14.9 35.5 31.7 24.0 28.0 23.3 22.7 29.8 30.7 24.7 24.0 30.2	25.7 32.2 37.8 27.8 13.5 9.8 28.5 36.1 30.4 24.5 29.4 25.8 27.8 41.5 31.7 24.9	44.5 40.4 41.5 43.3 45.4 41.0 34.3 37.2 32.3 36.7 38.0 36.7 38.0	53.4 56.9 54.0 53.7 62.0 48.3 42.1 48.0 49.7 49.0 47.7 45.7 55.2 62.3 54.7 51.0	59.5 57.3 61.2 54.7 53.2 54.4 59.9 60.2 64.4 61.8 59.7 55.9 55.3 54.2 59.9 60.2	55.0 57.5 59.5 57.8 58.5 66.0 63.6 65.2 58.5 61.1 67.5 74.2 69.4 70.2	78.3 81.3 81.0 77.0 74.0 74.6 80.6 82.7 84.0 78.7 80.5 77.6 66.6 77.6	70.7 72.4 75.2 77.2 72.3 72.3 71.7 70.7 69.7 70.5 72.9 73.2 73.9 74.7 69.6	72.0 70.5 70.4 76.0 79.9 82.9 77.1 71.9 72.9 64.5 64.7 63.2 64.0 64.0 68.9	71.0 59.5 61.5 70.8 74.6 76.0 65.4 58.2 55.4 58.9 49.4 64.0 65.8 61.0	52.1 57.9 45.4 44.8 46.6 45.3 41.0 39.0 44.8 52.5 43.2 36.9 38.9 38.7 39.2 39.7	35.I 29.7 32.7 34.0 29.2 26.4 26.0 30.I 24.6 23.0 23.4 31.4 15.7 21.2 34.4
19	35.3 37.8 45.0 41.5 35.6 40.2 34.2 30.5 36.3 34.1 31.8 31.4 32.7 31.18	21.1 31.6 42.0 37.8 27.7 18.0 18.4 31.2 46.3 52.2 	41.3 48.3 41.5 45.3 51.2 47.4 61.9 51.0 46.9 49.7 63.2 63.7 50.8	57.5 55.5 56.4 60.9 62.0 55.9 61.6 59.0 53.1 65.1 	63.1 65.8 70.2 62.9 63.1 70.8 70.8 67.1 58.7 65.3 70.0 63.9 57.8 61.08	75.8 77.9 81.5 80.7 82.6 73.8 69.2 70.4 72.2 74.6 75.5 78.1	68.4 70.3 72.5 74.0 79.8 84.5 78.5 78.5 78.5 75.9	73. I 69.0 71.2 71.5 73.0 75.6 79.2 72.6 65.2 66.7 69.3 69.2 70.6	62.9 65.3 71.0 62.1 64.0 69.3 71.4 72.8 74.4 70.7 63.2 64.1	64.9 66.7 56.5 54.6 51.3 51.5 55.3 59.1 50.4 43.3 41.9 47.7	37.2 34.0 39.6 42.5 43.0 47.1 44.5 39.8 39.4 40.1 40.1 37.8 	38.9 33.0 22.0 23.5 35.5 42.7 29.3 30.7 35.6 40.7 45.9 36.7 24.3 30.0

Rain and Snow-Water. Daily Precipitation, Monthly, for the Year 1910.

INCH.

Days	Jan- uary	Feb- uary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
I			.43 .27						1.20 .02 .06 .05 		2.60 -77 -02 -01 -01 -04 	
25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. Mean for the month.	.23	1.21	1.02	1.35 1.19 .10 .04	.25	.02	.01	.04	1.42	.01	.26	.04

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY—1911

With Comparative Data.

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

The mean temperature for the year was 52.9 degrees or 1.2 degrees above the normal. June, August and November were the only months below normal. The month most below normal was November with an average daily deficiency of 2.6 degrees. January and December were both mild, and the first half of July nearly broke the record for continuously high temperature. The extreme range in temperature was from 98 degrees on July 3, to 15 degrees on January 5, or 83 degrees. In the last 41 years, the only other year with so small an extreme annual variation in temperature was 1902, when the range was from 91 to 8. The greatest annual variation was 103 degrees, from 97 to —6 in 1899.

The total precipitation for the year was 40.34 inches or 4.29 inches below the normal. Beginning with September 1, 1908, there had been an almost continuously accumulating deficiency in precipitation till August 24, 1911. For this period of nearly three years the total deficiency reached the almost unprecedented figure of 28.69 inches, or in other words the total precipitation for the period fell short of the normal amount by about 20 per cent. This reduced the water supply of the city to a dangerously low point. There were heavy rains the last week in August, and since then the deficiency has gradually decreased. Considerable improvement in the water supply has resulted.

Other features of the year's weather are set out in more detail in the summaries by months, below, and in the tables and charts on the following pages.

WEATHER BY MONTHS.

January—Foggy weather was almost continuous during the first three days of the month, so that ocean liners were prevented from entering the harbor; and on the 2nd, traffic by ferry boats was suspended throughout the day. Temperatures were generally high. The warmest day was the 2nd, when the temperature averaged 51 degrees, or 20 degrees above normal. It turned cold rapidly on the 3rd, reaching 15 degrees on the 5th—the lowest recorded during the month. There was another moderately cold period from the 16th to the 18th. One inch of snow occurred on the 22nd. By the 26th this had all disappeared. With this exception, the ground was not covered with snow. Northwest gales on the 28th and 30th caused damage to vessels in the harbor. The highest velocity was 66 miles per hour from the northwest on the 30th.

February—The month was nearly normal in both temperature and precipitation. A heavy rainstorm in the early morning of the 3rd was accompanied by lightning and thunder. Thunderstorms in February are of rare occurrence. Snow to the depth of 2.6 inches occurred on the 6th. This had all melted by the 10th. Snow occurred also on the 14th, 15th and 20th, so that more or less snow lay on the ground almost continuously from the 14th to the 24th. The sunshine for this month was 48 per cent. of the possible amount and 12 per cent. the below normal, the greatest deficiency being from the 6th to the 20th, inclusive. There were nine days, practically one-third of the month, with no sunshine.

March—The first week of the month was cold. Snow squalls occurred on the afternoon of the 2nd, and 2.3 inches of snow fell on the 6th. This was followed by a period of mild temperature which was terminated on the 15th and 16th by northwest gales and a cold wave which was quite severe for the time of year. The minimum temperature of 16 degrees for the month was recorded on the morning of the 16th. This cold wave is shown graphically on the temperature chart on page 11. The mean temperature of 20 degrees on the 16th made this the coldest day of the year. The temperature then

moderated rapidly, reaching 67 degrees, the maximum for the month, on the 22nd. The month closed about normal in temperature. There was more than the usual amount of sunshine. The precipitation, while deficient in amount, was evenly distributed through the month. There were many gales in the last half of the month.

April—Cold weather for the season prevailed during the first four days of April. A rain of 1.43 inches occurred on the 4th and 5th, followed by a decided rise in temperature to 68 degrees on the 6th. Then came a gradual decline in temperature, and a wet snow amounting to 0.7 inch fell on the 9th. The month closed warm and dry, so that the mean temperature for the month was practically normal, and the total precipitation below normal. The last killing frost in spring was recorded on the 3rd, and the last heavy frost on the 12th.

May—Warm and dry weather characterized the month. There was, however, a period of cold with northwest gales on the 2nd and 3rd. The highest wind was 55 miles per hour from the northwest on the 2nd. Rains were nor infrequent, but the total amount was small as shown graphically by the nearly continuous horizontal line on the chart of accumulated precipitation on page 6. The deficiency in precipitation amounted to 2.27 inches. There was of course a correspondingly large amount of sunshine, the per cent. recorded being 72 as compared with the normal of 58. On seven days the sunshine was 100 per cent. of the possible amount.

June—Absence of extreme variation in temperature placed the weather of June in striking contrast with that which followed in July. Rains were frequent, occurring on 17 days of the month, equaling the record for greatest number of rainy days in June-Thunderstorms were of daily occurrence from the 10th to the 15th, and from the 22nd to the 24th, inclusive. Those on the 10th, 11th and 15th were violent. The excess in precipitation for the month was 1.37 inches. This was the first month since November, 1910, having an excess of precipitation. Notwithstanding the rainy character of the month the amount of sunshine was 64 per cent. of the possible and 3 per cent. above the normal. This is accounted for by the fact that about three-fourths of the rainfall occurred during the night-time.

July—Hot weather, exceeded only by that of July, 1901, in duration and intensity, prevailed during the first 13 days of the month. The highest temperature, 98 degrees on the 3rd, was only one degree below the highest July temperature of record at this station. The average for the 13 days was 81 degrees. Hundreds of people in this city died from sunstroke or the cumulative effects of the protracted hot spell. The Health Department placed the deaths at 493. More than a thousand were prostrated. The last half of the month was comparatively cool, so that the average daily excess in temperature for the month was only 2.5 degrees. The deficiency in precipitation was 2.99 inches. The shortage in the City's water supply caused the adoption of emergency measures in economizing and in providing for an additional supply.

The sunshine was 72 per cent. of the possible amount, equaling that of May, and exceeding the normal by 10 per cent. There was only one day, the 17th, with no sunshine.

August—Excepting a rather warm period from the 9th to the 17th, temperatures were moderate. Dry weather continued, and the danger of a water famine in the city became serious. But on the 24th, rains set in and continued through the 31st, being heavy on the 25th and 27th, and excessive on the 30th and 31st, when 3.53 inches occurred in twenty-four hours. This was the heaviest rain of the year. It is shown graphically by the long vertical column on the chart of accumulated precipitation on page 6. The period of eight days from the 24th to 31st, inclusive, with appreciable rains on each day, was the longest period with rain on consecutive days during the year. The sunshine was slightly above the normal. On eight days the full amount of possible sunshine occurred.

September—Showers were more frequent than usual, but they were light, and the total amount of precipitation for the month fell 2.08 inches below the normal. The number

of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation was 11, as compared with the normal number, 8. Temperatures were variable and generally below normal during the first half of the month, above normal from the 16th to the 25th, and cool at the close of the month. A northwest to north gale prevailed from midnight of the 29th to noon of the 30th. The highest belocity was 62 miles per hour from the north at 3:38 a.m. of the 30th.

October—Well distributed rains gave further relief from the impending water famine. The total amount was 5.38 inches, which was 1.67 above the normal. The greatest amount in twenty-four hours was 1.82 inches on the 18th and 19th. Temperatures were about normal. Southwest to northwest gales prevailed on the 4th and 5th, and southeast to south gales on the 18th. The month was remarkable for its extremes of sunshine and cloudiness. There were eight days with 100 per cent. of sunshine, and eight days with complete cloudiness and no sunshine. The six-day period from the 17th to the 22nd was entirely without sunshine. The sunshine for the month was 52 per cent.—6 per cent. below the normal.

November—Gales and stormy weather prevailed on many days. Temperature variations were extreme and rapid. A decided cold wave occurred on the 12th and 13th. The temperature fell 44 degrees from 1 p. m. of the 12th to 7 a. m. of the 13th. The minimum of 24 degrees for the month was recorded at 7 a. m. of the 13th. The highest wind velocity was 72 miles per hour from the northwest on the 12th.

December—Mild weather with few severe temperature changes marked the month of December, 1911, in contrast with that of 1910, which was one of the coldest Decembers on record. During the eight-day period from the 8th to the 14th, inclusive, the temperature averaged 13 degrees above normal, being second only among the warm periods of the last 41 Decembers. Snow to the depth of 6.5 inches fell on the 3rd and 4th. By the 9th this had all disappeared, and the ground continued bare till the 31st, when 0.8 inch of snow occurred. The total precipitation was but slightly below the normal. During the nine-day period from the 5th to the 13th there was no precipitation whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1911.

Barometric Pressure (reduced to sea-level)—Mean, 30.06 inches; highest, 30.71 inches; fanuary 24th; lowest, 29.20 inches, March 30th.

Temperature—Greatest daily range, 36 degrees, November 12th; least daily range, 4 degrees, October 18th.

Greatest monthly range, 54 degrees, April; least monthly range, 33 degrees, October. Highest mean temparature of three consecutive days, 85 degrees, July 3rd to 5th, lowest mean temperature of three consecutive days, 23 degrees, January 16th to 18th.

Precipitation—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (.01 in. or more), 11 days, July 29th to August 8th, inclusive.

Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (.o1 inch or more), 8 days, August 24th to 31st, inclusive.

Snow—Greatest snowfall in 24 hours, 6.5 inches, December 3rd and 4th.

Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 p. m., 6.0 inches, December 4th-Last snow in spring occurred on April 22nd; first snow in autumn occurred on November 2nd.

Frost—In Spring; last killing frost occurred on April 3rd; last heavy frost occurred on April 12th. No light frost recorded subsequent to last heavy.

In Autumn: first light frost occurred on October 27th; first killing frost occurred on November 3rd.

Thunderstorms—First, February 4th; last, September 26th.

Hail-March 27th.

Annual Meteorological Summary, New York, N. Y., Year 1911.

			T	empe	rature.				Sunshine.				
Month.	Mean.				Extr	emes.						urs.	ssible.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Total.	Maximum in 24 hours.	Date.	Snowfall.	Number of hours.	Percent of possible.
January. Pebruary March April. May June July September October. November December	41 38 44 56 72 76 84 78 74 62 48 46	28 25 31 41 55 61 68 65 60 50 34 33	35 31 38 48 64 68 76 72 67 56 41 39	54 56 67 78 84 89 98 92 83 72 68 60	2 26 22 29 22 28 3 11 6 4 12	15 15 16 24 36 52 62 54 48 39 24 18	5 3 16 2 3 16 28 30 14 28 13	2.27 3.17 2.87 3.06 0.91 4.63 1.55 7.38 1.51 5.38 4.22 3.39	0.76 1.48 0.91 1.30 0.56 1.49 0.55 3.53 0.52 1.82 1.42 0.90	1-2 3-4 29 4-5 31-1 11-12 20-21 30-31 29-30 18-19 6-7 3-4	I.I I2.5 2.8 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 7.3	139 144 250 260 323 287 328 262 242 178 179 140	47 48 67 65 72 64 72 61 65 52 60 49
Year	60	46	53	98	July 3	15	Jan. 5	40.34	3.53	Aug. 30-31	25.4	2733	60

Normal and Comparative Data Based on Records of Last 19 to 40 Years.

			Т	empe	rature.				Sunshine.				
Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Highest mean.	Lowest mean.	Daily range.	Daily variability.	Monthly.	Greatest monthly.	Least monthly.	Snowfall.	Number of hours.	Percent of possible.
January. Pebruary. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	37 38 45 57 68 77 82 80 74 63 51 41	24 24 31 41 52 61 67 66 60 49 38 28	30 31 38 48 59 68 74 72 66 56 44 34	40 40 48 54 65 72 78 77 72 61 50 42	23 23 29 41 54 64 70 69 61 50 37 25	13 14 14 16 16 16 16 14 14 14 13 13	6 6 5 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 6	3.79 3.74 4.10 3.30 3.18 3.26 4.54 4.53 3.59 3.71 3.44 4.45	6.15 7.81 7.90 7.02 9.10 7.70 9.63 10.42 14.51 11.55 9.82 6.66	1.15 0.82 0.86 1.00 0.33 0.86 0.23 1.18 0.15 0.58 0.75 0.95	9.6 10.7 7.6 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.4 7.0	154 182 206 238 259 277 284 257 230 204 158 147	51 60 56 60 58 61 62 60 61 58 53 51







