

WILMINGTON, May 27th, 1890.

Regular meeting of the board.

Members present—Dr. L. P. Bush, president; Dr. William T. Skinner, Dr. Albert Whiteley, Dr. E. W. Cooper, and Dr. Robert G. Ellegood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on drive wells was continued.

The secretary read his report on printing and new order book.

The secretary read his report on the distribution of circulars, inspections, and other work since the last meeting.

On motion, the report was ordered to be published.

The secretary read a paper, directed to the board, by Dr. John H. Records, a veterinarian of Lewes, Delaware, on the subject of glanders in horses in Sussex county. The paper was ordered to be filed, and the secretary was directed to tender the thanks of the board to the donor.

The secretary read a report on the health of the people throughout the State, for the three months ending March 31st, 1890, from fourteen physicians.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be published.

Dr. Cooper introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS it is reported by the secretary that the recorders of deeds in Kent and Sussex counties have not provided books for the registration of physicians, clergymen, undertakers, and midwives, as required by law; and whereas this board is superintendent of the registration of vital statistics under the act creating a State Board of Health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretary is instructed to notify the recorders of said counties of their neglect to provide such records as is

required of them by law, and to see that the said registration records are provided without delay.

The secretary read a circular entitled "Inter-state quarantine act," approved March 28th, 1890. Signed William Windom, Secretary U. S., Washington, D. C. Ordered to be filed.

The secretary read a paper on the subject of digging up the streets without regard to health authorities and the health of the people. Ordered to be filed.

The Board of Health of the State of Delaware, having often been invited to attend conventions of boards in other States, Dr. Cooper moved that the president be authorized to appoint a member of this board to attend such meeting or meetings in the future. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Cooper, the board proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. L. P. Bush was unanimously elected president, and E. B. Frazer was elected secretary of the board.

After drawing orders for bills, the board adjourned.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 28, 1889.

*To the President and Members of the Board of Health of the
State of Delaware:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith report my work of inspections, &c., since our last meeting. I have received reports from most of the State boards of health, and have been asked to exchange in every instance. I am compelled to notify the secretaries that our Legislature refused to publish our report and therefore cannot comply with their request.

A complaint was received from the commissioners of Middletown against Lord & Polk, of Odessa, and the Delaware Railroad Company, of stench from cars, left on a siding, filled with offal from slaughter houses of Chicago, Ill. The cars were left standing for days before the material was removed, and when it was removed, by being put in wagons and hauled through the streets of Middletown, the stench was very annoying. At the request of the said commissioners I notified Lord & Polk and the Delaware Railroad Company of the nuisance complained of. I received a reply that the nuisance was abated.

March 1st I was requested to examine the dwelling-house and premises No. 104 West Twelfth street, in the city of Wilmington. I did so at once. The head of the family, a man of 32 years of age was sick with typhoid fever. In the rear of the premises, 35 feet from the dwelling, was a privy well about four feet in diameter and nearly full; a water-closet in the dwelling was connected with the privy well. The plumbing was out of order. The physician in charge said that the cause of the disease was sewer gas. I ordered that the well be disinfected and then cleaned out and disinfected again. This was done. The patient recovered in five weeks.

April 17, a complaint was made against Lord & Polk and the Delaware Railroad Company by Benjamin Armstrong, of Armstrong's Corner. The nuisance was the same as that at Middletown, made March 1st. I notified the parties of the complaint. They removed the nuisance forthwith.

A complaint of water in a dwelling-house in New Castle hundred, near the city of Wilmington, was inspected by me, and I found about eight inches of water in the cellar. The house was very damp, and the inmates sick. I notified the owner. The case was taken to court.

A schoolhouse in District No. 47 was found to be in a forlorn condition and the outhouses both filthy. Notified the school commissioners.

NEW CASTLE JAIL.

This building was found to be in good condition. 131 inmates, only one sick with a slight bowel trouble.

The outhouse belonging to the public school, near the jail, was in a worse condition than it was when I examined the city of New Castle six months before. The board of public education of that city promised to abate the nuisance but failed to do so.

DELAWARE CITY.

Inspected this town and found the sanitary condition only fair. Cows run at large as well as geese, and pig-pens are numerous, and at times filthy. A standing nuisance for years is a dead end in the old locks—abandoned years ago by the Delaware Canal Company. This place is a nuisance during the summer months. The public school is in a flourishing condition. The building is brick, containing five rooms, with good light and ventilation. 220 pupils were in attendance. The principal is a male, with three female assistant teachers.

WILMINGTON.

Examined the Brandywine river above the south long race.

Improvements are being made by the Water Department. I found nothing to complain of.

I examined a number of schoolhouses in the city of Wilmington. I found many improvements needed for the comfort of the pupils as well as teachers. Very little sickness was reported among the pupils. The defects found were bad light and ventilation; many damp cellars, several with water in them; the temperature 53° to 63° in the schoolrooms. In some instances the outhouses were not what they should be. The Board of Education had their attention drawn to these defects.

NINTH WARD, WILMINGTON.

The Arlington Mills, M. F. G. Company Cotton Mill, was examined and found to be in good condition. No sickness nor accidents had occurred for two years. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated. They employ 375 persons.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. FRAZER *Secretary.*

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 26th, 1889.

At a stated meeting of the State Board of Health the secretary presented his report of work and inspection since the last meeting, viz :

A complaint of a dangerous crossing, and stench from stagnant water, in the streets of a place called the Highlands, adjoining the city of Wilmington, north, was examined by me and found to be as represented. I notified the owner of the bed of the street, and he removed the nuisance promptly.

August 13th, by direction of the president, Dr. L. P. Bush, I made a visit to the following towns :

NEW CASTLE.

Dr. David Stewart, Jr., reported that the general health of the people was fair. Whooping-cough had prevailed largely during the winter and spring. Some bowel troubles were prevalent. Malaria about as usual. The deaths were few. The drinking water received from their reservoir was not generally used by the people because it was distasteful. Pump water was used largely and is of fair quality. The old nuisance back of the jail has not been removed. It is a filthy outhouse and is a disgrace to the town.

The county jail was in good condition, with 169 inmates; no sickness there.

CHRISTIANA.

Dr. B. B. Peters said malaria prevailed to some extent in the country, mostly on high land, away from water-courses and marsh land. There were some bowel diseases of a mild form. The drinking water is good. They are erecting a new school-house—it was very much needed. They have no town government, nor board of health. The sanitary condition of the people was fair.

NEWARK.

Interviewed Drs. H. G. M. Kollock and L. M. Whistler. They report that the town and surrounding country is in a good sanitary condition and the people very healthy. They have an active board of health, which meets every week.

A dead cow floated down White Clay creek and lodged within one mile of the town (Newark). The carcass was very offensive, and complaint was made to the board of health to remove the nuisance. The board claimed that it was beyond their jurisdiction and also of the town council. The matter was laid before a justice of the peace and he refused to act because, as he stated, the costs could not be charged to the State. I was asked for my

opinion. I suggested that the justice direct the county constable to remove the nuisance forthwith and charge cost and expenses to the Levy Court of New Castle county. This was agreed to.

NEWPORT.

Dr. Booth was interviewed. He reported that bowel trouble of a mild form prevailed to some extent, and that the sanitary condition of the town was not good. They needed a system of drainage badly. The health of the people was fair. They have no board of health, although they have been repeatedly urged to organize one by the State board.

STANTON.

This town has no town government, no physician, and I was informed no sickness existed among its people. This town is on the decline.

DELAWARE CITY.

I visited this town August 14th, 1889, by request of twenty-two of its business men, who set forth, in a petition, that a nuisance was maintained by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, being a part of the old locks not filled up, which was a receptacle for all the filth flowing through the locks, and otherwise from the canal, lodging in a dead end of the old basin or locks. I found quite a number of persons sick in this vicinity. I interviewed the resident physicians—Dr. Francis Dunlap and Dr. Frank Bellville—who both declared that the place was a nuisance. I had a conference with the mayor and two of their town commissioners. They refused to act on the case; also the board of health refused to act. They said give the canal company time and the nuisance would be removed. The company have had twenty-five years and done nothing but promise. I was requested by the citizens to take the matter in hand. I did so. I laid the matter before Joseph E. Gillingham, of Philadelphia, who is president, and J. Fletcher Price, of Chesapeake City, Md., who is superintendent of the canal company. I sent each

a copy of the law. They both replied promptly, stating that orders were given to remove the nuisance by filling up the old basin. The nuisance is removed.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

August 28th, 1889, there were 176 inmates in the institution. Very little sickness. Buildings in excellent sanitary condition.

INSANE ASYLUM.

There were 115 inmates in this institution. They are well cared for. The building was clean throughout. No sickness. Both institutions are supplied with excellent water, found upon the premises. John Guthrie is superintendent.

SMYRNA.

August 29th, 1889, Drs. Clifton and Moore reported that there was very little sickness, and the town was in good sanitary condition.

MIDDLETOWN.

By invitation of the town commissioners I visited that place September the 5th. In an interview with them they stated that they were not ready to make known their complaints. I arranged to meet them on the 18th.

LAUREL.

September 12th, 1889, called on Dr. E. Fowler and Dr. Jones. They reported that the general health of the people was good. A few cases of typhoid fever were prevalent in the country, also a few cases of dysentery in the town. Dr. Wm. J. Hitch is president and Wm. T. King secretary of their board of health. The board has five members. They are in need of a system of drainage badly. Piggens and outhouses were filthy, and the attention of the board was called to this neglect. Their drinking water is only fair. They were erecting a new schoolhouse at a cost of \$6,000.00. The sanitary condition of the town was not good, caused, no doubt, by so much rain.

SEAFORD.

Dr. Hugh Martin showed me over the town. They have good, clean streets and good drainage. Their public school building was in excellent condition, as were also the large grounds surrounding it. They are supplied with excellent water from drive wells. They are annoyed somewhat by foul-smelling pig-pens. The board of health anticipate ridding the town of them. Dr. Martin is president of the board of health and J. F. James is secretary. I met the other members. Seaford is well situated and is a pleasant town, with no debt upon it.

HARRINGTON.

Called on Drs. B. L. Lewis and West. They report one case of scarlet fever there; case isolated. The general health of the people is good. Piggens are a nuisance and the drainage is very bad. A large public school, with good building, is in a flourishing condition. The outhouse of the Delaware Railroad Company was in a filthy condition. I ordered it cleaned forthwith. Harrington has no board of health, yet they need one badly, and have been urged time and again to take this important step. While here complaint was made against the proprietor of the canning factory near this town of stench from his factory. I notified him to remove the nuisance, and mailed him a copy of the State law. The streets of Harrington were in a bad condition. Their drinking water is not of the best; that which is obtained from drive wells is good. The sanitary condition of Harrington could be improved very much.

MILFORD.

Interviewed Drs. Nathan Pratt, William and George W. Marshall, J. O. Pierce, Dawson, Prettyman & Son, and Pleasanton. Typhoid fever and diphtheria prevail to some extent. Malarial fever about as usual. The water supply is fair when obtained from drive wells. They anticipate erecting water works. They have excellent streets, a substantial school building, and an active

board of health. Gardner Joseph is president, Dr. J. O. Pierce secretary, with R. H. Gilman—three members—constitutes the board. They have been annoyed somewhat with stench from two large canneries in operation. This has been attended to. They need a better system of drainage of back lots and yards. I had a pleasant conference with the board of health and urged them to look after pigpens and inaugurate a better system of drainage of private property. I had a very pleasant visit and made many friends. Milford is a thriving town and well situated. The dwellings are large and comfortable, not bothered with damp cellars. It is a business town, and its citizens are energetic and warm-hearted. It is a pleasant town to live in.

DOVER.

Called on Drs. Wilson, Bishop, and Anderson. They report a few cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever, and about the usual amount of malaria. The general health good. Inspected the jail—found it clean, with one white male and fourteen colored male inmates.

The colored school at this point is in a flourishing condition. Two male teachers and 150 pupils. The schoolhouse is a wooden building, and will be repaired soon.

Conference Academy—Professor Gooding in charge. I found nothing to complain of except a small room in the second story used by the boys during the night time. There was one case of typhoid fever in the building, and the cause was being investigated by Dr. Downs. I advised that the drinking water and milk used be analyzed. The school is prosperous.

The streets of Dover were in a bad condition. Waste water from hydrants and kitchen sinks is not allowed to run into the street and clear out the dirty gutters, but it is run into a well in the yards back. This is a grave mistake. I had quite a long talk with R. H. Lewis, president of the Board of Health of Dover. The board is active, and are doing much in a sanitary

way with the means at their command. Dover has good, clean sidewalks. The drinking water might be improved. The canneries here are models of cleanliness and neatness. Richardson & Robbins' cannery is superior to any in this country. They employ three hundred persons during the fruit season, and one hundred and fifty during the winter months. The sanitary arrangements of this large plant is all that could be desired. The cannery of Joseph M. Chambers, near the depot, was also in excellent condition, and gives employment to about one hundred persons.

CAMDEN.

Met here Drs. E. W. Cooper and Luther S. Conwell. They report a few cases of typhoid fever. Very little sickness. Drinking water good. The streets were in fair condition. The cannery at this town was in good condition, and one hundred and sixty-two persons are employed. They have an active board of health, with Dr. E. W. Cooper president, and two other members. The town was clean. Vaccination is not strictly attended to.

MIDDLETOWN.

Interviewed Drs. Chamberlain, McKee, Pierson, and Kennedy. They report but little sickness. I inspected the town in company with B. T. Craddock, town bailiff. This was at the request of the town commissioners, T. E. Hurn, president. They have no board of health—can't get men to serve. I found a number of nuisances which needed immediate action. I reported the matter to Dr. L. P. Bush, president of the State Board of Health, and he authorized me to notify the owners of the properties where the nuisances existed to remove the same, sending them a copy of the law. The work was done in a reasonable time.

The old academy has been repaired inside and outside, and there are employed four female assistant teachers to Prof. Sharp.

principal. Pupils, 160. A creamery here is a source of annoyance all the time, The drinking water is good, and the streets are in fair condition.

ODESSA.

In company with Dr. Kennedy I visited this town. Called on Dr. W. V. Woods. He showed me over the town. I found this town very clean, with wide, clean streets. No dirt in gutters or yards, and everywhere in the town the sanitary work was complete. The cannery of Columbus Watkins was in perfect order throughout. He employs 140 persons. A public school here is flourishing. They have good water and little or no sickness. They said they had no use for a board of health. Drainage of the town first class.

A nuisance at the public schoolhouse in the town of St. Georges, was removed after much correspondence with the town commissioners.

The local boards of health throughout the State have been furnished with valuable circulars and reports received from other States. Undertakers, physicians, and clergymen have been furnished with blanks.

The Recorders of Deeds have made the quarterly reports to me promptly, and I find that our people have enjoyed a fair state of health.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

HEALTH IN DELAWARE.

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1890, TO APRIL 1st, 1890.

*Extracts from Physicians' Official Correspondence with the
State Board of Health.*

PREVAILING DISEASES IN TOWNS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Newark.—Dr. H. G. H. Kollock.—Consumption, 6; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, acute, 3. Influenza, several hundred cases. Most of the deaths from consumption were hastened by influenza. It is the first epidemic we have had in 13 years.

Centreville. Dr. J. H. Chandler.—Pneumonia, 2. Have epidemic of influenza and measles, but no deaths. Only two deaths all winter.

Henry Clay.—Dr. R. P. Greenleaf.—Pneumonia, 5; croup, 4; diarrhoeal diseases, 17; malarial fever, 3; scarlet fever, 9; congestion of lungs, 10; bronchitis, acute, 5; pleurisy, 11; measles, 23; whooping-cough, 10; influenza, about two-thirds of the population. Measles are spreading south.

New Castle.—Dr. David Stewart, Jr.—Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 5; erysipelas, 3; typhoid, 4; malaria, 10; bronchitis, acute, 9; whooping-cough, 4; meningitis, 2; influenza, 300.

Delaware City.—Dr. Frank Bellville.—Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 2; croup, 1, typhoid 1; congestion of lungs, 1; bronchitis, 10; pluerisy, 1; measles, 2; influenza, 100. I place it low.

Townsend.—Dr. T. A. Enos.—Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 15; croup, 1; diphtheria, 5; malarial fever, 12; bronchitis acute, 8; pleurisy, 1; measles, 15; puerperal diseases, 1; influenza, 40; apoplexy, 2; heart disease, 2; premature birth, 2. There has been quite a number of cases of measles, but they were mild, and no doctor attended them.

KENT COUNTY.

Smyrna.—Dr. William Ashcraft.—Pneumonia, 17; croup, 3; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fever, 12; scarlet fever, 3; bronchitis acute, 4; measles, 5; puerperal diseases, 1; meningitis, 1; influenza, 6. General health of Smyrna and vicinity good at this time.

Dover.—Dr. J. H. Wilson.—Consumption, 12; pneumonia, 5; croup, 10; diarrhœal diseases, 6; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fever, 10; scarlet fever, 20; congestion of lungs, 8; measles, 45; whooping cough, 15; influenza, 100. We have an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever, but it is a mild form. No deaths from influenza, although a great many cases.

Frederica.—Dr. P. T. Carlisle.—Croup, 2; diarrhœal diseases, 3; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 3; malarial fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; bronchitis acute, 15; measles, 10; puerperal diseases, 1; influenza, complicated by consumption and measles, 56; mumps, 13.

Milford.—Dr. Nathan Pratt.—Consumption, 3; diphtheria, 1; typhoid fever, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; bronchitis chronic, 1; tetanus, 1. Account for the year ending December 31, 1889.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Milton.—Dr. James A. Hopkins.—Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; croup, 3; diarrhœal diseases, 3; diphtheria, 1; bron-

chitis acute, 3; meningitis, 1; influenza, epidemic. I have made this report with reference to my practice.

Georgetown.—Dr. C. H. Richards.—Not a death in private practice since January 1, 1890, and only two within the almshouse. We are in a good healthy condition—no epidemic of any kind. General health of this community is splendid.

Seaford.—Dr. Hugh Martin.—Consumption, 6; pneumonia, 7; diarrhoeal diseases, 6; typhoid fever, 3; bronchitis, 2; influenza, 30. Influenza has been our greatest trouble.

I received 13 replies out of 15. Dr. E. Fowler, of Laurel, and Dr. Mustard, of Lewes, did not report. From the 13 replies received it appears that the general health of our State is good.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary.*

FROM APRIL 1ST TO JULY 1ST, 1890.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

New Castle.—Dr. D. Stewart, Jr., reports an epidemic of measles and diarrhoeal diseases, Typhoid fever and malarial fever and dysentery prevailing to some extent.

Townsend.—Dr. T. A. Enos reports the sanitary condition of the town good. Dysentery, malarial fever and diarrhoeal diseases prevailing.

Glasgow.—Dr. William T. Skinner reports a few cases of scarlet fever and typhoid fever; otherwise the state of the health is good.

Centreville.—Dr. J. H. Chandler reports: Have had an unusual amount of sickness. Diarrhoeal diseases, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough prevailing.

Middletown.—Dr. R. B. McKee reports health good.

KENT COUNTY.

Smyrna.—Dr. William Ashcraft reports the sanitary condition of the town good. Prevailing diseases—pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, erysipelas, malarial fever, and measles.

Dover.—Dr. William T. Davis reports the following diseases prevailing to some extent: Consumption, pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, diphtheria, typhoid, malarial and scarlet fevers, bronchitis acute, pleurisy, measles, and whooping cough.

Camden.—Dr. L. S. Conwell says: This report is for my practice and not for the community. The sanitary condition of the town is good. Prevailing diseases—croup, diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid and malarial fevers, bronchitis acute, measles, and whooping-cough.

Frederica.—Dr. P. S. Carlisle reports the sanitary condition of the town ordinary. Dysentery prevails throughout the county, with measles, congestion of the lungs, malarial and scarlet fever, bronchitis acute, also puerperal diseases.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Milford.—Dr. J. O. Pierce says the sanitary condition of the town is fair. Diseases prevailing largely are consumption, diarrhoeal diseases, malarial fever, bronchitis acute, and measles; to some extent pneumonia, croup, erysipelas and typhoid fever.

Milton.—Dr. J. A. Hopkins reports that the health of the community was never better at this season. At present there are some cases of malarial fever and diarrhoeal diseases.

Concord.—Dr. Robert G. Ellegood says the sanitary condition is good at present. The diseases which did prevail largely were diarrhoeal diseases, malarial fever, pneumonia and measles. At present the above diseases are scarce.

Dr. Vallandigham, of Middletown, replied by stating that he did not keep an account of cases and could not comply with my request.

The following physicians did not return the postal card: Dr. B. B. Peters, Christiana; Dr. H. G. M. Kollock, Newark; Dr. Frank Belleville, Delaware City; Dr. W. K. Conway, Leipsic; Dr. B. L. Lewis, Harrington; Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Milford; Dr. C. H. Richards, Georgetown; Dr. David H. Hall, Lewes; Dr. Hugh Martin, Seaford.

The reports received show a fair state of health among the people in each of the counties in our State. It would be more satisfactory if our physicians who receive the cards would comply with the very modest request by filling the blank spaces and return the card by return mail. There is no cost to the physician, and such information asked for is of great value to our people.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

REPORTS OF OFFICIAL WORK.

WILMINGTON, May 27th, 1890.

To the President and Members of the State Board of Health :

GENTLEMEN : Since our last meeting I have had printed the various circulars approved by this board, and distributed those on health to nearly every school teacher in the State. I obtained the names of the teachers in Wilmington from Supt. Harlan, and of those in the several counties from Messrs. Bessey of New Castle, Handy of Kent, and Ward of Sussex counties. I afterwards furnished all the teachers in this city, and I think all in the principal towns, a copy of the paper read in the Section of State Medicine, at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, June 1889, Washington, D. C., reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, April 12th, 1890. Subject : "The importance of Educating our Youth in the Principles of Hygiene," by Lewis P. Bush, M. D., of Wilmington, Delaware. The circular to be addressed to town commissioners in towns in this State not having a board of health, has been sent to the commissioners of all the towns in our State, urging them to appoint persons who will organize according to the laws enacted for that purpose. Since our last meeting I have been notified that Townsend and Leipsic have organized boards of health. Although I have asked the commissioners and physicians, I have also urged the business men to aid in this important work. I am sorry to report that not much interest has been taken yet.

In the matter of the registration of physicians, clergymen, undertakers, midwives and others, in the office of the recorders

in the several counties, I have to report, that early in December I examined said book in the Recorder's office in New Castle county and found less than sixty names recorded therein. I at once took time and trouble and obtained a list of all the physicians, clergymen, and undertakers, in this county, published the names of all who had not complied with the law and notified them to do so by January first, 1890. I am pleased to state that some three hundred names now appear on the registration book in this county. A small number have not complied with the law at this date. I have taken warrants for them. Quite a large number of clergymen in the State have not paid any attention to the law. I refer to those coming into our State since the last conference held at Milford, this State. I mailed a marked copy of the law to the Rev. W. L. S. Murray, and requested that section eleven of the act be read before the conference. I think no attention was paid to the very modest request. I examined the book on Saturday last, May 24th, 1890, and find some fourteen clergymen not on the book. (I will read their names and stations).

April 7th, 1890, I received the following letter from J. P. Morris, Recorder of Sussex county, Georgetown:

"There is not, nor has there ever been, a book for the registration of physicians, undertakers and clergymen in this office. If you will furnish such book or record, will be pleased to have it in office. Yours respectfully,

J. P. MORRIS, *Recorder,*
Per Rolls."

Section 11 of the act says: "And it shall be the duty of the recorder to have the same alphabetically registered in a suitable book to be by *him* provided for the purpose."

On the 12th of April I visited the Recorder of Kent county, at Dover, John H. Bewley, Esq., recently appointed. I found a book called a registration, but with few names recorded. This

book is not adapted for the purpose. I have asked both these gentlemen to have a book made, as required by law, and send the bill to the State Treasurer. As yet I have not heard from either of them. This matter should be attended to at once, and I am sure this board has the authority to act in the matter.

While at Dover I inspected the jail. Found it in good condition, with four white inmates and thirty-four negro inmates. I walked over town and found it very clean, with excellent sidewalks. Called on Drs. Wilson, Davis, Bishop and Anderson. They reported that the general health was good. Scarlet fever prevailed to some extent in a very mild form, which followed measles, which had been epidemic in that town.

J. P. Morris, Recorder of Sussex county, in a letter dated December 16th, 1889, says that there are thirty-five physicians who have not reported a birth within three years, and four undertakers who report no deaths, also one minister who reports no marriages. On the 18th of December I mailed a copy of the law to each person reported by the recorder.

February 21st last, at the request of Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, I subscribed for ten reports of the proceedings of the National Conference of State Boards of Health, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 4, 1888. I ordered that the names of our members be printed on the back of said reports. This was done, at a cost of \$1.23. I mailed one to each of our members.

I was notified by W. T. Jones, detective of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., on February 28th, that E. N. Baldwin, station agent at Claymont, telegraphed him that small-pox was prevalent in a Gipsy camp near that place. I conferred at once with our president, Dr. L. P. Bush. He advised that I telegraph Dr. F. M. Cardeza at that place. I did so March first, at 8.30 o'clock A. M. He replied at 11.45 o'clock as follows: "I see no one sick in camp." I went to the office of Detective Jones, and he pro-

duced the telegrams from the agent. I published Dr. Cardeza's reply.

I received the circulars—12,000—from the Delaware Printing Company, they being the lowest bidders. I mailed four circulars to each newspaper in the State—one on consumption, one on scarlet fever, one on typhoid fever, and one on diphtheria. Reference was made to the public through this medium.

I obtained ten copies of the House Journal, from which I took the fifth biennial report of the Board of Health of the State of Delaware. I had a light cover put on each, and furnished one to each of our members. The circulars mentioned above were sent to each board of health in our State. March 31st I mailed fifteen postal cards to fifteen physicians in every part of the State, asking them to report what was the general health from January 1st to April 1st, 1890. I received fourteen replies, which I have compiled for your consideration.

April 3d I received a notice from Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, stating that there was a case of leprosy in Philadelphia—Hop Lee, a Chinaman; case isolated, residences disinfected, and an examination made of the neighborhood. Sent the letter to Dr. J. P. Wales, president of the Board of Health of the city of Wilmington.

At the request of the attorneys for the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, I examined Silverbrook, a small stream in the north-western part of this city. I found the bed of the stream covered with a black sediment, said to come from a morocco factory erected over said stream just north of Front street. I testified before the Chancellor, at Dover April 12th, that the water in said stream was unfit for drinking purposes, for man or beast, rendered so by the impurities put or let into said stream from said morocco factory. It was also alleged that the pollutions rendered the water from this stream, after it flowed into Mill Creek, from which the paper company obtained the water for bleaching purposes, unfit for that purpose.

April 18th I visited Rising Sun by request of a physician residing near that point. I found a number of outhouses full, and some very foul. I notified the owners to abate within fifteen days.

May 19th a complaint was made to me that a dead horse had been buried in front of a man's house, during his absence, only twenty-five feet from the front door. I notified all the parties. I received a report the next day that the horse had been removed and taken to a boneyard, and the trouble ended.

May 22d I visited New Castle, Christiana, Newark, Stanton, and Newport. At New Castle I inspected the jail, which I found to be very clean in every part. There were 149 inmates, about equally divided as to color. No sickness in the institution, nor has there been for more than a year.

D. B. Jones, principal of the public schools here, reported that there were 600 pupils in attendance, and at present the general health of the pupils was good. Some little measles still lingered in a few families in the west end school. Left a large number of circulars for distribution, and sent a batch to the colored school.

CHRISTIANA.

Here I found a neat two-story frame schoolhouse, just completed this spring. C. A. Grant, the teacher, stated that the average attendance was from 30 to 40 pupils. Drinking water good, and no sickness.

Interviewed Dr. B. B. Peters, who reported that the general health of the people in the town was good, but in the country, next to the Delaware river, there were cases of scarlet fever of a mild type.

NEWARK.

Inspected Delaware College. Interviewed C. S. Conwell, one of the professors, who reported that eighty-two students were in attendance. The sanitary condition of the building and the

grounds around it was good. No sickness among the students. Extensive improvements are being made to the grounds around the college in the rear. President Raub took me over the premises at the academy, which I found to be in fair condition. Ninety-three pupils in attendance. No sickness. Left at the college and here circulars for distribution.

Public School—A. J. Lynch, principal, with four teachers and 248 pupils. Building in excellent order. No sickness. Left circulars; also some for the colored school.

Interviewed Dr. Kollock, who reported the town distressingly healthy. Dr. Whistler, of the board of health, was not at home.

Examined the new organ factory, which will be completed in about ten days. It is a substantial building, and the plumbing arrangements are many in all parts of the building.

Left circulars at the schoolhouses in Stanton and Newport. Dr. Booth, of Newport, stated that the general health of the people was good.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND B. FRAZER, *Secretary*.

WILMINGTON, September 8th, 1890.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health of the State of Delaware :

GENTLEMEN: Since our last meeting I have visited the following towns :

GEORGETOWN.

September the 8th I arrived at Georgetown in the evening. On the following morning I visited the Sussex County Almshouse in company with Dr. Daniel I. McColley, physician to the institution. There were forty-seven inmates—twenty-five white and twenty-one colored persons. Three white persons can read and write. A majority of them are simple-minded. The food furnished to them was of good quality and plenty of it. No sickness existed among the inmates. The farm belonging to this institution contains 360 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. They have good stock, and produce an abundance of pork, hay, butter, poultry and vegetables. The buildings were in good order, heated by steam. Religious services held quarterly. The sanitary surroundings are excellent. Hiram S. Short, superintendent.

On the complaint of the Recorder of Deeds, J. P. Morris, of Georgetown, I took warrants for one physician and one undertaker for not complying with the registration law. They both plead guilty. They were discharged upon the payment of costs, at my request, they agreeing to make reports in the future.

The County Jail at Georgetown contained sixteen inmates. Six persons were white and ten were colored persons, all males. Four white and four colored persons can read and write. They were given three meals per day. Water good. But one urinal is provided for all. No sickness in the jail. Sanitary surroundings not good. No religious services are held in the jail.

Called on Drs. Charles H. Richards and Waples. They report that the health of the people is good.

MILTON.

Arrived there on the 11th in the evening. The next morning, in company with Drs. J. A. Hopkins and Robert H. T. Wilson, we inspected the town. The drainage is good. The streets and gutters were in good condition and clean. A cannery in operation was not in the best condition. The board of health consists of Drs. J. A. Hopkins, Robert H. T. Wilson and James S. Gillespie. This town has good advantages for drainage, with good water. The sanitary surroundings are good, and the general health of the people good. The board of health is to be congratulated for the good sanitary condition of their town.

DOVER.

On the 13th called on Drs. Bishop and Anderson. They report but little sickness, and the general health of the people is good.

On Saturday morning I visited the Kent County Almshouse, which is seven miles distant from Dover. There were eighty inmates, fifty-one white and twenty-nine colored; white males, twenty-five; white females, twenty-six; colored males, seventeen; colored females, twelve. Eight or ten were sick with local diseases; one case of typhoid fever. The drinking water is good, and the whole place is kept in excellent condition. The farm contains 350 acres of improved land. The crops this year are not what was expected. The stock consists of nine head of horses and mules, also three colts, twenty-one head of cattle, and forty hogs. An abundance of vegetables were grown. Religious services are held every other Sunday. E. B. Downs is the superintendent.

Dover Jail—The building was clean throughout, and there were twenty-nine inmates, two white females and twenty-seven colored males; ten can read and write. They are furnished two meals per day, with plenty of good, fresh food. No sickness in the jail. J. C. Boggs is turnkey, and Dr. T. O. Clements jail physician.

I called on the Recorders of Deeds in Kent and Sussex counties, also the Clerks of the Peace. Had a registration book made and sent it by express to the Recorder at Georgetown.

TOWNSEND.

At the request of the board of health of Townsend, I visited that town on the 9th of October. I was shown over the town by Dr. T. A. Enos, president, and Albert J. Lynam, secretary, also Thomas Maloney, member of the board of health. The drainage is not good, yet the board has done much good work in this direction, and the streets and gutters were in good condition. They are troubled somewhat by a trunk under the railroad, which should be lowered some eight or ten inches. At present the water in a ditch which carries the storm and waste water from a number of houses is stopped at this trunk, and at times becomes offensive. At their request I laid the matter before the proper official of the Delaware Railroad Company. Their schoolhouse was in excellent condition. A creamery is operated in the northern part of the town. It was as clean inside and outside as could be. Some little trouble is experienced with stench from pigpens, but when persons were notified to abate any nuisance they obeyed. The board of health meets the first Monday evening of each month, and work in harmony with their town commissioners in sanitary matters. The town's population last census was 309, fifteen of which are colored people. The health of the community is good.

E. B. FRAZER, *Secretary.*

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

*A paper read at the meeting of the State Board of Health,
November 26th, 1889, and ordered to be published
in the press of this State.*

On the 21st of March, 1883, the Legislature of this State passed "An act to provide for the vaccination of children in the free schools" of the State, which required all children to present satisfactory evidence of vaccination before being allowed to take seats in the schools.

The purpose of this law is apparent, viz: to prevent the spread in the schools and communities of one of the most loathsome and fatal diseases to which humanity is liable. In order to present to the minds of the people of the State the best evidence of the importance of this law, Dr. John K. Kane, a member of the State Board of Health, presented, at its request, an elaborate and accurate statement of the history of vaccination, of its controlling power in preventing small-pox, and of the immensely diminished mortality from that disease since the introduction of vaccination.

Dr. Kane also showed the fallacy of the popular error that diseases more to be dreaded than small-pox were likely to be introduced by vaccination. These pamphlets were scattered extensively as possible throughout the State, and it was presumed that enough interest would be taken in this subject to induce the school commissioners of the various towns in the State to have the law executed. It is to be deplored, however, that no such

effect has been produced outside of Wilmington—where the law has been enforced—unless in a very few places. The dereliction of the duty thus imposed upon the commissioners is all the more inexcusable, as every obstacle is removed which might have embarrassed the observance of the law, and thus, throughout the State, the door is left open for the introduction of the fatal small-pox into any and every section of our State. It is strange that intelligent citizens, who constitute the commissioners of our public schools, can be so regardless of the health and life of the children placed under their care as to ignore a duty of so great importance. No penalty has been affixed to the law, the Legislature reasonably concluding that in a matter which so palpably would work only for a great good, and which would be so easy of execution, the persons to whom the execution of it was committed would readily accede to and exact its requirements.

The State Board of Health has done all that it can do in this matter; the responsibility of the neglect of this beneficent measure must rest where the Legislature has placed it; and sooner or later the sad consequences of this neglect will inevitably fall upon the innocent victims whose protection could be insured.

L. P. BUSH.

HEALTH VS. SICKNESS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Delaware:

The Secretary of the State Board of Health has prepared a report for transmission to you, through the Governor, regarding the operations of the board for the past two years.

It has been the effort of the board to make communications of a personal character so as to bring before the minds of the people of the State the importance of hygienic measures for the preservation of health and life, thus hoping to induce them to consider their importance to themselves and to their families.

These statements are not myths; nor are they intended to mislead the people or to lay greivous burdens upon them; on the contrary they are facts as well settled as any business principle on which men rely.

But from the habit of the people to put off the evil day of sickness and to think "all men mortal but themselves," they too often neglect the warnings given to them, and when death enters their dwellings they refer his visits to anything else but their own folly or carelessness.

Physicians see this statement verified every day, and will continue to see it thus sadly shown to be the truth until the people can be brought up to a recognition and practice of the hygienic principles alluded to.

In the air, earth and water, are found the germs of disease ready to be developed into maturity, which means disease. We inhale these germs with the air; we drink them with the water, not as

God made the air or formed the water, but as they are contaminated by the ignorance, or carelessness, I was going to say by the stupidity of reasoning beings.

We have been endowed with reason for the purpose among other things of protecting ourselves from the malign influences which are liable to arise among mankind, whether in families or in communities, and whoever is wise will use all the knowledge which he possesses for that purpose.

It is true that there are climatic influences which are not of man's devising, but they are easily recognized and usually guarded against. Men do not clothe themselves alike in winter and summer, nor use food of the same quality and quantity irrespective of the season. Neglect of proper precautions in these respects tells promptly upon their own comfort, and hence they recognize and avoid the cause; but when they inhale impure air, or drink impure water, the consequences may be slow and insidious, and not so readily recognized, and hence these agents are disregarded as the causes of disease. We have told the people that from some of these things come some of the most fearful and distressing consequences which afflict humanity. Burning fevers—as typhus, racking intermittents, the devastating cholera, are all the results of such causes, while scarlet fever and diphtheria spread in families and schools, torturing the innocent children and bringing them down to early graves.

We have scattered this information widely and have called upon our people to read and consider these facts. This board is not constituted to make money; it is composed of physicians who have no pecuniary interest in trying to induce the people to guard against the causes of disease; as members of the board they receive no compensation, but leave their own business to attend to this duty for the public—a benevolent action solely.

We have in our papers called attention to the cost of sickness, whether in the heads of families or in children, the sorrow of bereavement, the pecuniary detriment to the family when its head

is disabled by disease, and still worse when death removes the parent from the household, thus depriving the State of services more or less valuable, and leaving voids often hard to be filled.

These things we call upon the people to consider; it is for them to reflect upon: the comfort and happiness of themselves and families are involved more seriously than in the acquisition of a superfluity of wealth, which can never bring happiness without health. The spring of youth, or of vigorous and virtuous manhood, brings a joy and repose which can never be enjoyed by any one who, from any cause, whether internal or external, feels that the equilibrium of his physical powers has been unsettled, and he can look forward only to prolonged discomfort and death before the time. No pecuniary means, no elegance of surroundings can compensate for this impairment of health. Climate and country may be changed, but too often the broken links cannot be welded.

To many persons exposure to malign influences, as of malaria, is unavoidable. They are immovably fixed by circumstances. Even when thus situated the evil consequences of their environment may be greatly obviated. With a view to illustrate this important point, questions were asked by the board and replies were received from many of the physicians of the State, showing that the time of greatest danger from exposure is from the beginning of the dew fall to the evaporation by the morning sun; that cleanliness, drainage, ventilation, sunlight, dryness about the house, and cultivation of the soil—these are the main factors which are essential to protection from malaria.

The board respectfully submit that without proper assistance from the Legislature it cannot accomplish the beneficial results which ought to flow from this organization, and therefore ask an increase of appropriation so that the necessary visitation and supervision and reports may be made to the secretary.

The reports which have been already made by the secretary

show that the mere distribution of sanitary tracts is not sufficient without the visitation of an efficient officer or member of the board to point out and urge upon the proper persons attention to the requirements, not only of the law, but of their own safety and that of their families.

The secretary will show what other States have done, and that wherever the importance of the subject has been fully presented to the legislative bodies, appropriations sufficient to enable the boards to do a satisfactory work have been voted, and certainly there is no other work of equal importance which is performed for the State at so trifling an expense.

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. BUSH.

LAUREL, DEL., August 29th, 1889.

MR. E. B. FRAZER: Yours of August 24th at hand. In reply I would state that I cannot obtain a correct report, such as you desire, of the cases of the diseases named on the postal card. I have but recently returned from a six months' stay in New York city, and can form no idea of the health of the place during my absence. Our town board of health has not until recently been organized, and no statistics of disease or deaths have been kept. I can state, however, that the health of Laurel and vicinity from the first of June to the present time has been much better than that of any year for the past eight years. Malarial fevers have very markedly decreased, as has also typhoid.

Trusting that this may be satisfactory, and that you may feel free to call upon me for the performance of any sanitary work I may be capable of performing for the welfare of the board of health,

I am, very truly yours,

J. A. ELLEGOOD.

GEORGETOWN, DEL., September 7th, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR : I have made an unsuccessful effort to find the card you were so kind to send, but will write a few lines. We have enjoyed good health through this section the entire year. No epidemics of any kind. We had a few cases of diphtheritic-tonsillitis during July and August. Perhaps there were a half-dozen cases of diphtheria, so called, resulting in death. Within the past ten days we have had some cases of chills—not one in fifty of those of years ago. The people are *ditching* with a vengeance, which will do for us a *great hygienic* work; but 'tis loss of crops, rather than for health promotion, that moves most of them. Within thirty days the mains that carry off the waters for many miles around will all be opened and cleared, the first time in nine years.

Very truly, &c.,

C. H. RICHARDS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING OUR YOUTH IN THE PRINCIPLES OF HYGIENE.

BY L. P. BUSH, M. D., PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF
HEALTH.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the successful working of our State Boards of Health, is the want of confidence of the people in the statements which we bring before them of the importance of hygienic subjects. It is so difficult for the people at large to appreciate the truth that danger to health and life are sown thickly around them—that the air they breathe and the water they drink (which was inhaled and drank by their ancestors, who they believed “died when their time came,” and not before), may be deleterious to them, and that many of the diseases which afflict them, and the deaths which remove from them the dearest objects on earth, are not a visitation of Providence which they could not obviate by any means in their power.

When a tree falls upon one of the family, or a neighbor, or the mangled body of a friend or relative is carried home from beneath the wheels of a railroad car, it is easy to them to appreciate both cause and effect. But when they are told that the clear and sweet water which they draw from their well, or the effluvia from a mass of decaying vegetable matter, or from an old stagnant pond, is gradually introducing into their systems a malign agent which will sooner or later induce disease, and will surely reduce the term of their life, they retreat within their old covert, declaring that they can neither see nor feel the force of

our protestations, and cast aside the pamphlet as containing the lucubrations of one who has made a hobby of the subject, and declare or resolve that they are not to be scared or humbugged by such fanciful ideas. Is not this true as a rule? I am sure it is true; and that it is occurring every day in every part of our country. People have been so long impressed with the notion that death is a visitation from God, and that He sends their diseases among them, instead of referring them to their own ignorance and carelessness, that it is no easy matter to convince them that they are in error, that these new notions are worthy of their most serious consideration, and that they are second only to the care of the health and life of their soul. Every one who has given thought to the subject knows how difficult it is to root out old prejudices existing among the people, and to implant new and opposite views; and that this is the reason why we are so subject to be disregarded in our efforts to do them good.

What then shall we do? for it must be apparent to all interested in our State Boards of Health that we progress slowly in our efforts to indoctrinate the people with hygienic truths. Even a large part of our physicians believe that it is not *their* mission to prevent, but to cure, disease; and they give hygiene only a passing look, and the people think none the worse of them for it. It seems to me that we must begin at the beginning; we must give the subject of health a more important place in our public and private schools—early planting in the minds of the children the knowledge of the value of health, and the means of preserving it, by putting into their hands such books as will bring before them not merely the anatomy and physiology of the human system, but, still more, the principles which are requisite to preserve the vigor of mind and body, and which will warn them against the deleterious agencies which lie concealed both in air and water, and which are the cause of more deaths than all other occult agencies together.

As far as I know, this subject has not attracted as much atten-

tion in our health associations as it deserves; and from various instances which have come under my observation, I have been led to present these thoughts for the consideration of this section.

There must be a widely disseminated conviction of the truths upon which our Boards of Health are founded before we can hope to elevate the status of the health of our communities to the point which we desire. It must be strong enough to supplant the prejudices above alluded to, which have an abiding presence in the minds of the people; and this can only be effectually done by the means here suggested. I do not say that our boards of health have been failures; on the contrary, they have been of great and inestimable value in educating the better part of our communities, and are gradually taking a deeper hold on their conscientiousness. So we must labor on, not relaxing anything already gained, as in all our efforts to bring up the people to a higher plane in any improvement of their condition we constantly find great cause for discouragement where we expected sympathy and assistance. We need only to refer to the retrograde movement in Boston, where the efficient State Board of Health was disbanded, and the venerable Dr. Bowditch, with all his valuable experience in hygienic matters, was supplanted, and the efficiency of the system embarrassed by that which was substituted.

The wisdom of our legislators does not always extend into the invisible: they can forecast a loss of political influence and power, or they think they can, though even here, in their favorite haunts, their wisdom sometimes proves to be folly; so when everything around seems quiet, and no pestilence threatens immediately, and death seems to have fled to some other sphere, they demur when you ask them to assist in executing plans for the prevention of disease, because they can't see the immediate propriety of such action. The enactment of a law on this subject brings no votes, and the rejection of it loses none, and hence they easily postpone the matter indefinitely. Why? Because constituents care about as little for the law as do their rep-

representatives. If the people were as well educated and impressed with the inestimable value of our subject as they should be, or as they are in regard to the value of their business affairs, there would be a different set of men, and a different course of legislation, and this subject, instead of being the last to be thought of, would take its proper place on the list of the legislative bills.

It is not my wish to advance any opinion upon the merits or demerits of the various books which have been produced as proper for the instruction in hygiene in our schools, except in a general way.

When the subject of physiology was first introduced into our higher schools it was mainly confined to the scientific exposition of the structure and functions of the human body, leaving the application of the principles there set forth to the discrimination of the pupil, as circumstances might arise as in the future. This was well as far as it went, and it was all that the times demanded; but in the present progressive stage of hygienic knowledge it has become evident that this kind of exposition is insufficient. That class of books ought therefore to be discarded, and others, possessing the proper requirements, substituted. There are such to be obtained, which set forth the laws of health, and which should be commended to school boards, should be heartily appreciated by the teacher, and should have no secondary place in the curriculum of studies. When this takes place, we may expect the next generation to uphold the hands of those who are endeavoring to forward this beneficent movement.

In advancing this cause there is no class of men who have more influence than physicians, and hence whenever that influence can be brought to bear upon our school directors it is plainly our duty to exert it in whatever way seems most practicable for accomplishing the desired purpose.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.

BY L. P. BUSH, M. D., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 3d, 1899.

At the last meeting of the Delaware State Board of Health the duty was assigned to me of preparing a paper, for circulation throughout the State, "on the Resuscitation of the Drowned." The geographical structure of our State is such that a knowledge of the best means known for the recovery of drowned persons is a matter of the first importance.

A large part of the State borders upon the Delaware river and bay; and it is everywhere permeated by rivers and creeks, and studded with lakes and ponds. In many places the inhabitants, from the earliest childhood, are accustomed to boating, fishing and swimming, and these become almost as natural as their occupations on shore. Hence arises the danger of drowning while engaged in either of the above aquatic pursuits. The ability to swim is a great, though not a certain, protection from death when thrown into the water; for there are times when, from the violence of the waves, no human power can avail to keep from exhaustion and strangulation. It has therefore been thought to be expedient and salutary to record and circulate what are the means now considered the most available for the recovery of those thus unfortunate.

Many of the plans used for the recovery of the drowned have been ill-directed, or ill-timed, if not entirely useless, or worse than useless, as leading to the loss of valuable time; such as roll-

ing the person on a barrel or hanging the patient up by the feet, stripping the body, and rubbing the hands and feet and trunk; some of which are good in a degree, but only partially, and not to be depended upon alone.

The following instructions by Dr. Beech, of Michigan, are plain and easily practiced:

THE TWO THINGS TO BE DONE : { RESTORE BREATHING;
RESTORE ANIMAL HEAT.

RULE I. Loosen all neck and waist-bands quickly—by unbuttoning or cutting them.

RULE 2. Turn the patient on the face, with the head down hill, if possible.

RULE 3. Stand astride the hips, with your face towards his head, and locking your fingers together under his belly, raise the body as you can without lifting the forehead from the ground, and give the body a smart jerk to remove mucus from the throat and water from the wind-pipe, holding the body long enough to count slowly *one-two-three-four-five*, repeating the jerk gently two or three times.

RULE 4. Next, with patient and operator in same position, grasp the clothing at the points of the shoulders, or if the body is naked, thrust the fingers into the armpits, and clasping thumbs over the points of the shoulders, *raise the chest as high as you can*, without lifting the forehead from the ground, and hold it long enough to slowly count *one-two-three*.

RULE 5. Replace the patient on the ground, with his forehead resting on his arm, or on anything to support it from the ground, straighten out the neck, and free the mouth and nose; then place your elbows against your knees, and your hands upon the sides of his chest, *over the lower ribs, and press downward and inward with increasing force*, long enough to count slowly ~~one-two~~. Then suddenly let go, grasp the shoulders as before, and raise the chest; then press upon the ribs as before; again

raise the chest, and repeat these alternate movements in the same order ten or fifteen times a minute for an hour at least, unless breathing is restored sooner.

RULE 6. After breathing has commenced (or before, if convenient), cover the body with warm blankets—TO RESTORE THE ANIMAL HEAT—also use bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the extremities. *Warm the head nearly as fast as the body, lest convulsions come on.* Rubbing and slapping the fleshy parts assist in restoring heat.

RULE 7. *When the patient can readily swallow*, give sparingly hot coffee, tea, milk, or a *little spirits and water*. If the power of swallowing return very slowly, two tablespoonsful of spirits in two or three tablespoonsful of warm water may be injected into the bowels and held there by pressure.

RULE 8. *As soon as strength will permit* place the patient in a warm bed, give plenty of *fresh air* and keep him *quiet*. In all the treatment, keep *away the crowd*.

If the above means fail, galvanism may be tried by currents passed through the diaphragm, or lower part of the chest.

Beware of losing a moment of time. Cover the lower half of the body, and apply heat, if you can, by assistants; *but don't stop to remove clothing*, or to *take the body away from the shore*. If the patient can be brought to *gasp*, or *breathe*, there is hope. *This is the great point to be obtained.*

Don't turn the patient on his back unless there is some one to hold forward the tongue, as strangulation may be caused by the tongue falling into the throat.

Don't be discouraged too soon. Well authenticated cases are on record of persons who have been under water for an hour or more having been restored, and persons have recovered after the continuance of efforts for resuscitation for two hours. Doubtless many persons have been allowed to die for want of proper or

long-continued efforts for their recovery, the attendants becoming fatigued or discouraged after a trial of fifteen or twenty minutes.

In *suffocation* by *smoke* or any *poisonous gas*, or by hanging, proceed the same as for drowning; omitting the effort to expel water, etc., from the windpipe.

In suspended breathing from effects of *chloroform*, *hydrate of chloral*, etc., proceed as in Rule 3, taking pains to keep the head low, and the tongue drawn forward.

These rules are purposely drawn up in a plain manner, and embody what is believed to be the best means known for the resuscitation of the drowned. They can be carried out by one person, if help cannot be had by calling; but no delay should take place before help comes. No attempt is made to explain the physiology of the processes here recommended; they are believed to be founded on sound principles and conformable to physiological laws.

They are taken chiefly from the report of the State Board of Health of Michigan for 1874.

L. P. BUSH, M. D.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

1889.

March 6.	Adjourned meeting at Dover, Del., ex- penses of members,	\$ 22 44
	Secretary's expenses, including $\frac{1}{4}$ ream of paper, &c.,	14 91
May 28.	Regular meeting in Wilmington, expenses of members,	27 15
	John F. Saulsbury, Secretary of State, . .	1 92
	Richard R. Kenney, attorney,	50 00
	H. S. Christy, carpenter,	11 00
	The Star Printing Co.,	4 65
	E. B. Frazer, secretary, salary and allow- ance,	168 00
Nov. 26.	Regular meeting in Wilmington, expenses of members,	26 45
	Dr. Wm. R. Pierson, certificate Secretary of State,	2 00
	The Star Printing Co.,	21 25
	Secretary, P. O. stamps, expressage, &c, .	17 48
	Secretary, expenses for inspections to New Castle, Christiana, Newark, Stanton and Newport,	5 75
	To Delaware City, one day, inspections, .	1 72
	Inspections of Laurel, Seaford, Harrington, Dover, Camden, Smyrna, Odessa and Middletown, expenses,	23 46
	Dinner at Central Hotel,	50
	Allowance to secretary, for six month's ser- vices,	250 00
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$ 648 68</i>

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 648 68
1890.		
May 27.	Regular meeting in Wilmington, expenses	
	of members,	17 53
	The Star Printing Co.,	5 75
	The Journal Printing Co.,	1 56
	The News Printing Co.,	2 16
	The Every Evening Co.,	2 28
	The Republican Co.,	1 50
	The Dover Index Co.,	2 00
	Dr. L. P. Bush, printing copies of A. Med.	
	Asso.,	7 50
	Secretary, P. O. stamps, &c.,	12 25
	E. K. Myers, Harrisburg, Pa., printing, .	1 23
	Secretary, dinner, car fare, mucilage, . . .	67
	Carriage hire and inspections,	5 50
	Two telegrams, Claymont,	84
	The Delaware Printing Co., order to secre-	
	tary,	52 45
	Secretary's allowance for six month's ser-	
	vices,	250 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,011 90</u>

Unexpended balance to this date, \$349.22.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
WILMINGTON, DEL.,

18 .

To the Town Council or Commissioners of

The population of your town is and is increasing every year. The law for "the preservation of the public health" in this State is not available as to its penalties in towns having no organized board of health, and in case of epidemics or diseases arising from any source you can only act under your town charter, which in many instances does not confer the necessary authority upon your commissioners or town council to cause the nuisance to be promptly abated. The "law for the preservation of the public health" gives the power both to establish a board of health and to execute its requirements. The removal of garbage and night soil, together with all other accumulations of filth to be found on private property, or stench emanating from creameries and canneries and other buildings where anything is manufactured which pollutes the air by smoke or stench arising from such manufactured goods, should not be allowed to exist, as it is within the power of the owners of them to keep such buildings in good sanitary condition and to conduct their business successfully without annoying their neighbors.

The Board of Health of the State of Delaware earnestly urges all town commissioners and town councils to appoint a board of health for their respective towns, and it is the duty of all good citizens to assist the members of the boards in enforcing the laws for the preservation of the public health. The State Board is

ever ready to assist town councils and commissioners in establishing local boards, and also to assist local boards in the enforcing of the law as it now exists, and to aid in having the present laws amended, or in formulating new laws.

DR. L. P. BUSH, President, Wilmington, New Castle county.

DR. WM. T. SKINNER, Glasgow, New Castle county.

DR. I. S. VALLANDIGHAM, Middletown, New Castle county.

DR. ALBERT WHITELEY, Frederica, Kent county.

DR. E. W. COOPER, Camden, Kent county.

DR. D. L. MUSTARD, Lewes, Sussex county.

DR. R. G. ELLEGOOD, Concord, Sussex county.

E. B. FRAZER, Secretary, Wilmington, New Castle county.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

-
- Alabama*—Quarantine Conference, 1889.
California—State Board of Health reports, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.
Connecticut—1885, '86, '87, '88, '89; New Haven, 1886.
Canada—City of Montreal, Canada, 1887.
Delaware—State Board of Health, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th; Wilmington, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.
Distrikt of Columbia—National Board report, 1885; Washington City, 1885; Report of Secretary of the Navy, 1884; The Manual of American Water Works, 1888; Operations of the United States Marine Hospital Service, 1887.
Florida—First Report of State Board of Health; Report of the Jacksonville Auxilliary Association; Epidemic Yellow Fever, 1888.
Illinois—9th, 10th, and 1877-86; Physicians and Midwives; Water Pollutions, 1889; Atlantic and Gulf Quarantine, 1886.
Indiana—2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th; Health Laws, 1886; Water Pollution, Indianapolis, 1881.
Iowa—3d, 4th.
Kansas—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th.
Louisiana—Reports of 1886, 1887.
Maine—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th.
Maryland—8th, 7th, 6th; City of Baltimore, 1885.
Massachusetts—6th; Boston, 15th, 16th, 17th; Water and Sewerage Report, 1888; City of Waltham, 1886.
Michigan—2d, 13th, 14th, 16th; Sanitary Conventions, 1884, 1885, 1886.
Minnesota—8th, 12th; St. Paul, 1886.

- Missouri*—1888; Medical Association, 10th, 1888.
- New Hampshire*—4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.
- New Jersey*—9th, 10th, 11th; Dairy Commissioners, 1887; Newark, 1886; List of Circulars, bound in one volume.
- New York*—6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th; Brooklyn, 1885, '86, '87; Local Boards, 1890; Charity Organizations, 1886; The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases (monthly), by Charles Henry Brown, M. D.; Report on an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Spring Water, N. Y., in October and November, 1889; Filtration of Sewage; Biological Examination of Potable Water, by George W. Rafter, of Rochester, N. Y.
- North Carolina*—1887, 1889; Sanitary Convention, 1889.
- Ohio*—1st, 3d; Cincinnati, 1886; Sanitary Inspection of Railroad Coaches.
- Pennsylvania*—1st, 2d, 3d; Medical Society, 1887; Laws Public Health, 1887; City of Reading, 1887; Transactions of the 40th annual session of the Medical Society, held at Pittsburg, vol. 21; Reports of the State Board of Health to 1889; Register of Physicians by Counties, from July 1st, 1881, to December 1st, 1888; Fourth Report of State Board, 1889.
- Rhode Island*—7th, 8th; Registration, 1886; Providence, 1889.
- South Carolina*—6th, 8th, 9th, 10th.
- Tennessee*—Proceedings of the National Conference of State Boards of Health at the seventh annual meeting, held at Nashville, May 19th and 20th, 1890.
- Vermont*—1st, 2d; Registration, 1886.
- West Virginia*—1888.
- Wisconsin*—9th, 10th.
- Mexico State.*
Miscellaneous, 20.

LICENSED PHYSICIANS.

CITY OF WILMINGTON.

Name, Residence, Date of Graduation, and Name of College.

1. Bullock, Wm. R., Wilmington, April 3d, 1847, University of Pennsylvania.
2. Bush, Lewis P., Wilmington, March 26th, 1835, University of Pennsylvania.
3. Corse, Wm. H., Wilmington, March 12th, 1872, University of Pennsylvania.
4. Cooper, Smith, Wilmington, March 4th, 1876, University of Pennsylvania.
5. Draper, James A., Wilmington, 1860, University of Pennsylvania.
6. Harlan, Caleb, Wilmington, March 26th, 1836, University of Pennsylvania.
7. Bradford, Thomas Budd, Wilmington, May 1st, 1884, University of Pennsylvania.
8. Grimshaw, A. H., Wilmington, April 4th, 1845, University of Pennsylvania.
9. Mackey, David, Wilmington, 1888, University of Pennsylvania.
10. Palmer, John, Jr., Wilmington, March 15th, 1882, University of Pennsylvania.
11. Patterson, Henry, Wilmington, March 15th, 1879, University of Pennsylvania.

12. Powell, James B. R., Wilmington, March 15th, 1878, University of Pennsylvania.
13. Pyle, Jos. P., Wilmington, April, 1883, University of Pennsylvania.
14. Pierce, Wm. Chandler, Wilmington, May, 1888, University of Pennsylvania.
15. Shortlidge, Evan G., Wilmington, March 14th, 1868, University of Pennsylvania.
16. Springer, Willard, Wilmington, March 12th, 1874, University of Pennsylvania.
17. Smith, Joseph R., Wilmington, May 2d, 1887, University of Pennsylvania.
18. Steineckin, George A., Wilmington, May, 1890, University of Pennsylvania.
19. Wilson, Henry R., Wilmington, November 7th, 1883, University of Pennsylvania.
20. Wales, John P., Wilmington, March, 1852, University of Pennsylvania.
21. Wallace, Charles H., Wilmington, March 1st, 1886, University of Pennsylvania.
22. Blocksom, J. T. V., Wilmington, March 13th, 1871, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
23. Brown, Thomas A., Wilmington, March 12th, 1873, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
24. Cantwell, George H., Wilmington, March 3d, 1883, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
25. Flinn, Irwin M., Wilmington, April 2d, 1883, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
26. Flinn, Lewis W., Wilmington, April 2d, 1883, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
27. Frazer, Edward E., Wilmington, April 28th, 1887, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
28. Frist, Harry M., Wilmington, March 30th, 1889, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

29. Hughes, M. J., Wilmington, April, 1883, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
30. Harris, Albert B., Wilmington, March, 1888, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
31. Lowber, Alexander, Jr., Wilmington, March, 1882, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
32. Maull, David W., Wilmington, 1853, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
33. Mann, George W., Wilmington, 1882, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
34. Morgan, J., Wilmington, 1889, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
35. Ogle, Howard, Wilmington, 1869, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
36. Quinby, Watson F., Wilmington, 1847, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
37. Stubbs, H. J., Wilmington, March 12th, 1868, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
38. Stewart, F. E., Wilmington, March, 1879, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
39. Tomlinson, Peter W., Wilmington, March 12th, 1878, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
40. West, Simeon L., Wilmington, March 9th, 1868, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
41. Allmond, Charles M., Wilmington, April 4th, 1889, Hahnemann, Philadelphia, Pa.
42. Bliss, Oliver, Wilmington, September 26th, 1876, American Eclectic.
43. Burr, Horace, Wilmington, January 2d, 1842, Yale College.
44. Burr, Wm. H., Wilmington, March 14th, 1884, University of Maryland.
45. Boeswald, F., Wilmington, March 26th, 1876, Eclectic.
46. Barlow, D. G., Wilmington, June, 1889, Boston University, S. M.

47. Cameron, John, Wilmington, March 29th, 1860, Hygeio Therapeutice, N. Y.
48. Cooper, Peter, Wilmington, March 10th, 1881, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, Pa.
49. Curtis, J. M., Wilmington, March 3d, 1869, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, Pa.
50. Corkran, Willard F., Wilmington, March 4th, 1884, University of Maryland.
51. Devou, I. L., Wilmington, March 20th, 1872, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, Pa.
52. Baird, Charles E., Wilmington, March 15th, 1886, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md.
53. Frantz, A. E., Wilmington, March, 1862, Hahnemann College.
54. Green, C., Wilmington, March, 1880, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.
55. Griffith, J. P., Wilmington, March 2d, 1862, Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia.
56. Gardner, Richard, Wilmington, March 9th, 1870, Hahnemann.
57. Reile, J. Harmer, Wilmington, March 10th, 1879, Hahnemann.
58. Heald, Pusey, Wilmington, Hygeio Therapeutice College, N. Y.
59. Isenschmid, Paul, Wilmington, 1872, American University of Philadelphia.
60. Kittinger, Leonard, Wilmington, March, 1863, Homeopathic Medical College, Pa.
61. Kittinger, L. A., Wilmington, March 10th, 1881, Hahnemann.
62. Kulney, George M., Wilmington, April 7th, 1887, Hahnemann.
63. Lukens, J. Paul, Wilmington, March 11th, 1878, Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia.

64. Lawton, C. H., Wilmington, March, 1872, Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia.
65. Lippincott, J., Wilmington, June 7th, 1881, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati.
66. Moat, James M., Wilmington, 1883, Hahnemann.
67. McKay, Read J., Wilmington, February, 1867, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
68. Negandank, A., Wilmington, March, 1854, Philadelphia College of Medicine.
69. Nagendank, E. T., Wilmington, April 7th, 1887, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia.
70. Naudian, C. B., Wilmington, July 25th, 1856, Philadelphia College of Medicine.
71. Parm, John A. (colored), Wilmington, November 2d, 1870, Dartmouth College.
72. Simms, John H., Wilmington, February 22d, 1854, Eclectic Medical College, of Philadelphia.
73. Speck, J. Frank, Wilmington, March, 1860, University of City of New York.
74. Thompson, Hannah M., Wilmington, March 15th, 1883, Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia.
75. Truitt, William J., Wilmington, February 21st, 1889, Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago.
76. Welsh, J. B., Wilmington, June 2d, 1870, Eclectic College of Pennsylvania.
77. White, Josephine M. R., Wilmington, March, 1878, Woman's Medical College, of Pennsylvania.
78. Mullin, John W., Wilmington, 1886, Hahnemann.
79. Leahy, Michael M., Wilmington, April, 1863, Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.
80. Ritchie, F. G., Wilmington, March 16th, 1882, New York Homeopathic Medical College.
81. Wilbur, John, Wilmington, March 13th, 1874, University of New York.
82. Winner, William G., Wilmington, May 1st, 1884, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

1. Bellville, Frank, Delaware City, April 21st, 1875, University of Pennsylvania.
2. Black, John J., New Castle, March, 1862, University of Pennsylvania.
3. Barnes, H. D., Summit Bridge, April 8th, 1889, University of Pennsylvania.
4. Chamberlain, G. G., Middletown, March, 1848, University of Pennsylvania.
5. Crumbaugh, J. W., Hockessin, March 15th, 1870, University of Pennsylvania.
6. Chandler, Joseph H., Centreville, March 12th, 1860, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
7. Cardeza, J. T. M., Claymont, March 12th, 1877, University of Pennsylvania.
8. Coates, L. P., Summit Bridge, May 1st, 1886, University of Pennsylvania.
9. Dunlap, Francis S., Delaware City, March 20th, 1861, University of Pennsylvania.
10. DeWitt, J. W., St. Georges, March 10th, 1863, Jefferson Medical College.
11. Day, F. Harvey, Rockland, May, 1885, University of Pennsylvania.
12. Enos, Thomas A., Townsend, March 12th, 1879, Jefferson College.
13. Evans, Wm. D., Newark, March 15th, 1881, University of Pennsylvania.
14. Greenleaf, R. P., Henry Clay P. O., March, 1855, Medical Department Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia.
15. Hamilton, W. N., Odessa, March, 1836, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
16. Henry, Columbus, Newark, March 14th, 1871, University of Pennsylvania.
17. Kollock, H. G. H., Newark, March 9th, 1872, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

18. K  nnedy, Wm. F., Middletown, March 10th, 1873, Hahne-
mann Medical College, Philadelphia.
19. Mitchell, Taylor S., Hockessin, 1875, Jefferson Medical
College, Philadelphia.
20. McKee, R. B., Middletown, March, 1859, Pennsylvania
Medical College.
21. Nowland, E. F., Middletown, March, 1852, University of
Maryland.
22. Ogle, A. M., New Castle, March 30th, 1882, Jefferson
Medical College, Philadelphia.
23. Peters, B. B., Christiana, March 29th, 1884, Jefferson Med-
ical College, Philadelphia.
24. Stewart, David, Jr., New Castle, March 12th, 1872, Univer-
sity of Pennsylvania.
25. Skinner, Wm. T., Glasgow, March, 1870, University of
Maryland.
26. Springer, Francis L., Christiana, March 22d, 1877, Univer-
sity of Pennsylvania.
27. Tybout, R. Reynolds, New Castle, May, 1887, University
of Pennsylvania.
28. Vallandigham, I. S., Middletown, March, 1869, University
of Maryland.
29. Whistler, L. M., Newark, May 4th, 1879, Putle Medical
College.
30. Boughman, George W., Stanton, March, University of
Pennsylvania.
31. Ball, L. Heisler, Stanton, May 1st, 1885, University of
Pennsylvania.
32. Butler, John B., Newark, March, 1877, University of Mary-
land.
33. Calver, William, Booth's Corner, Pa., January 28th, 1864,
Philadelphia College, Philadelphia, Pa.
34. Kuntz, William H., New Castle, Delaware, February 21st,
1888, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.
35. Richardson, James, St. Georges, April 2d, 1885, Jefferson
Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENT COUNTY.

Ashcraft, William.	Hargadine, R. W.
Anderson, E. S.	Hoey, W. F.
Brown, E. J.	Lewis, B. L.
Bishop, L. A. H.	Manship, S. P.
Barber, R. T. J.	Moore, T. C.
Conoway, W. K.	Marshall, William & Son.
Cooper, William H.	Massey, James T.
Carlisle, P. T.	Nickerson, H. A.
Chapman, L. H.	Owens, F. J.
Conwell, L. S.	Pratt, Nathan
Cooper, E. W.	Richardson, James
Dwight, E. S.	Smith, J. M.
Downs, P. S.	Swinney, Curtis O.
Downs, J. M.	Wallace, W. G.
Davis, William F.	Warren, John W.
German, H. W.	Whiteley, Albert
Godwin, Joseph A.	Whiteley, Benjamin
Hirons, R. S. W.	West, J. D.

Thirty-six licenses published by the Clerk of the Peace,

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Joseph W. Marsh, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John W. Fooks, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James A. Hopkins, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Joshua A. Ellegood, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William T. Sudler, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George W. Prettyman (dead), Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James W. Short, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William E. Wolf, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George W. Maull (dead), Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James A. Stevens (left State), Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert Henry T. Wilson, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James S. Gillespie, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.

- Lawrence M. Cahall, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert Ellegood, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert B. Hopkins, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William B. Jones, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William F. Haines, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John T. Hammond, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert B. Knight (no residence in the State), Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ebe Holland, Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Caleb R. Layton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William J. Hitch, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chas. H. Richards, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hiram R. Burton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 David D. Palmer, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Francis M. Gum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Joseph N. Johns, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John O. Pierce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 I. H. D. Knowles, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rodney H. Richardson (left State), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John S. Prettyman, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Oliver D. Robinson, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Wm. P. Orr, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harbeson Hickman, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Joseph K. Frame, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Louder Tam (left State), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wm. D. W. Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Joseph B. Waples, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Lemuel P. Mitchell (left county), University of Maryland, Baltimore Md.
 Edward Fowler, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Hugh Martin, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

- William I. Shipley, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Albert B. Slemmons, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 James Curtis Littleton (left the county), University of Maryland,
 Baltimore, Md.
 Willard F. Corkran, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Josephus A. Wright, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Braxton B. Richardson (left State), University of Maryland,
 Baltimore, Md.
 G. Frank Jones, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 David Hall, Pennsylvania Medical, Philadelphia, Pa.
 David L. Mustard, Pennsylvania Medical, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Francis A. Roop, (dead), Columbia College, Washington, D. C.
 Robert G. Ellegood, Pennsylvania Medical, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Henry C. Johnson, Eclectic, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lemuel H. Collins, Washington University, Baltimore, Md.
 Thomas A. Hitch, 12 years' practice in State.
 Edward H. McCabe, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn,
 New York.
 Joseph R. Layton, Pennsylvania Medical, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John G. Dawson, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
 James P. McFadden, 32 years' practice.
 John S. Prettyman, Physopathic Medical and Eclectic, Ohio and
 New York.
 Jacob Knowles, Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
 George Morrison Harris (left State), Eclectic Medical College,
 New York City, N. Y.
 Walter Underwood (left State), Hahnemann Medical College,
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Emma Underwood (left State), Indiana College of Medicine, In-
 dianapolis, Ind.
 Charles W. Ammerman (left State), Cleveland Medical College,
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 Thomas A. J. Hollaway (left), Iowa University, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Frances E. Sansom (left), University of New York, New York
 City, N. Y.
 Daniel I. McColley, Physician and Surgeon, Baltimore, Md.

POPULATION OF DELAWARE.

OFFICIAL—1890.

New Castle County,	97,182
Kent County,	32,664
Sussex County,	38,647

Total,	<u>168,493</u>
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Population of City of Wilmington,	<u>61,431</u>
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White persons in the State,	139,429
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Colored persons in the State,	29,124
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Proportion of colored persons to whole population, 17.2 per cent.

Percentage of colored persons:

In New Castle County,	15.1
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In Kent County,	25.2
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In Sussex County,	15.7
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The enumeration includes four Indians (aborigines) and thirty-eight Chinamen.

LAWS OF DELAWARE

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND REG-
ISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

CHAPTER 345, VOL. 16.

AN ACT for the Preservation of the Public Health.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the common council of every city and the commissioners of every incorporated town in this State, in which there is not now a board of health duly organized, to appoint, once in every year, a board of health for such city or town, to consist of not less than three nor more than seven persons, of whom at least one shall be a physician duly authorized to practice medicine; and in case there be a port physician already appointed by the Governor, he shall be a member of the board *ex officio*.

SEC. 2. The several boards of health, constituted under this act, shall elect from among their own members a president and secretary of such board, and shall meet not less than once in every three months. The secretary of the board shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the board, and shall perform all such duties as shall be assigned to him by the board; for which services he shall receive such compensation as the city council or commissioners of the respective cities or towns may determine.

SEC. 3. The board of health shall have power to direct that any noisome matter, whether vegetable, animal or otherwise, within the boundaries of their respective cities or towns, or within one mile thereof, or any vessel then having, or having recently had any contagious disease on board, which, according to the opinion of the board, may be the occasion of contagious or infectious disease, shall be removed or remedied by the person to whom the same belongs, or in whose possession, or upon whose property it is; and that any place, in such city or town, or within one mile of the boundaries thereof, being in such filthy or noxious state that according to the opinion of the board may be the occasion of contagious or infectious disease, shall be cleansed by such persons to whom the same belongs, or in whose possession it is; and that any reservoir of stagnant water, or other nuisance, or unwholesome thing, in such city or town, or within one mile of the boundaries thereof, which according to the opinion of the board may be the occasion of contagious or infectious disease, shall be abated, removed or remedied by the person to whom the same belongs, or in whose possession, or on whose property it is; and they shall have power to remove any hogpens in such city or town which in the opinion of the said board it shall be deemed necessary or conducive to public health to remove; provided, however, that if it shall appear to the board that any of the said nuisances, hereinbefore mentioned, are caused or produced by any person or persons other than those on whose premises the said nuisance exists, or that the said nuisance or nuisances are caused or produced by water, or filthy, noisome, or unwholesome matter flowing or running from the premises of any other person or persons, or from premises which may be in his, her or their occupation, the said board shall then give directions to cleanse, remove, abate or remedy the same to the person or persons causing or producing such nuisance or nuisances, or to the person or persons from whose premises, or from premises which may be in his, her or their occupation, the same shall flow or run; and if the person to whom such direction is given shall not

observe and fulfill the same within the time therein prescribed by the board, the said person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance, and upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, with cost of suit, and stand committed to the county jail till the same be paid, or until discharged by law.

SEC. 4. The board, when satisfied, after an examination, that any cellar, room, tenement or building within its jurisdiction, occupied as a dwelling place, has become, by reason of the number of occupants, or want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants, or the public, may direct the owner or owners, or occupants thereof to have the premises properly cleansed; or, if they see fit, to require the occupants to remove or quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the person or persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the direction of the board, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owners, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises; and they shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place without the permission, in writing, of the board; and if such owner or owners refuse to pay the expenses incident to the execution of such order, the treasurer of the board, or city council, or town commissioners, shall recover the same, with interest and costs, from the person who ought to have paid the same, as debts of like amounts are recoverable.

SEC. 6. Whenever a board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives and health of the citizens to enter a place, building, or vessel, within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, to any Justice of the Peace of his county, stating the facts of the case as far as he has knowledge thereof.

Such Justice of the Peace shall thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and, being accompanied by two or more members of the board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of disease may exist, and the same destroy, remove or prevent, under the direction of such members of the board.

SEC. 7. Any Justice of the Peace, on application, under oath, showing cause therefor, by a board of health, or any authorized member thereof, shall issue a warrant, under his hand, directed to the Sheriff or any Constable of his county, requiring him, under the direction of the board of health, to remove any person or persons infected with contagious disease, or to take possession of condemned houses or lodgings.

SEC. 8. The board of health shall have power, in case of the prevalence, or of reasonable ground to apprehend the prevalence of malignant disease within its jurisdiction, to direct especially the cleansing of houses, cellars, yards, docks, or other such places as the board shall consider requisite, or prudent, for the preservation of the public health, or for the mitigation of disease, and if such direction shall not be observed and fulfilled, within the time prescribed, by the person or persons to whom the directions were given, the said board shall order an officer of the board, or some other person or persons, to carry the same into effect, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person or persons to whom the direction was given unless the board shall otherwise order; and if payment of the same shall not be made on demand, the treasurer of the board, city council, or town commissioners shall pay the same, and shall recover the same, with interest and costs, from the person who ought to have paid the same, as debts of like amount are recoverable.

SEC. 9. If any person shall cast into the street, lane, or alley, or shall suffer to run or be washed from any slaughter-house,

stable, privy, yard, or place, in his or her possession, into any street, lane, or alley of any city or town having a board of health constituted as aforesaid, any blood, garbage, carrion, dead animal, dung, filth, or noisome or other offensive matter; or if any person shall suffer any skins, rags, or other matter to be in a noisome or offensive state, within or upon property in his or her possession, within said city or town limits, or shall deposit in any of its lots, streets, lanes, or alleys, or near any dwelling-house, any contents of any slaughter-house or stable, or any matter in a noisome state, or, having deposited or put such offensive substances in any of the aforesaid places, shall not immediately remove the same on the requirement of the board of health, every person so offending shall be guilty of a common nuisance, and upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail till the same be paid or until discharged by law.

SEC. 10. If any owner, agent, or tenant of any property in the town or city as aforesaid regulated, shall suffer the privy well thereon to be so full that any two members of the board of health shall declare the same to be a nuisance, such owner, his agent, and tenant in possession, shall be either of them responsible after notice—unless such privy shall have been cleansed within one week after such notice—shall be guilty of a common nuisance, and for every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail until the same be paid, or until discharged by law.

SEC. 11. If any person shall use a slaughter-house, or place belonging thereto, within such city or town limits as aforesaid, after the board of health have pronounced the same noisome, or having used such slaughter-house shall not on the requirement of the board of health immediately and effectually cleanse the

same, every person so offending shall be guilty of a common nuisance, and shall, upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be fined not less than fifteen dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, with costs of suit, and stand committed to the county jail till the same be paid, or until discharged by law.

SEC. 12. Every board of health, constituted as aforesaid, shall have power to make orders and regulations in their discretion concerning the place and mode of quarantine; the examination and purification of vessels, boats, and other craft not under quarantine; the treatment of vessels, articles or persons thereof; the regulation of intercourse with infected places; the apprehension, separation and treatment of emigrants and other persons who shall have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease; to regulate and prohibit or prevent all communication or intercourse with all houses, tenements and places, and the persons occupying the same, in which there shall be any person who shall have been exposed to such contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 13. The said board of health shall have power to procure suitable places for the reception of persons under quarantine and persons sick with the Asiatic or malignant cholera, or any other malignant or infectious or contagious disease; and in all cases where sick persons cannot otherwise be provided for, to procure for them proper medical and other attendance and necessities.

SEC. 14. A majority of a board of health will form a quorum to do business, a less number may adjourn.

SEC. 15. All vacancies occurring in any board of health by death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the city council or town commissioners, as the case may be; and the same authorities shall have power to remove, for sufficient cause, any member of the board of health in their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of State shall cause copies of this act to be printed and transmitted within eight weeks after the ad-

journalment of the Legislature, in such manner as he shall think expedient, to the mayor of every city and the commissioners of every incorporated town in this State.

SEC. 17. That from the decision of the Justice of the Peace, under any of the provisions of this act, or to the one hereby amended, there shall be no appeal.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed at Dover, March 18, 1881. Amended April 21, 1887.

CHAPTER 381, VOL. 16.

AN ACT to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the State of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, as follows :

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the State of Delaware shall, on or before the first day of July, 1881, procure three suitable books for each county in the State, in which respectively may be recorded the births, marriages and deaths occurring within the State, and furnish one book of each kind to the Recorder of Deeds in each county.

SEC. 2 It shall be the duty of said Recorders to record in said books all such births, marriages and deaths as the same may be returned or lodged in their offices for that purpose; for which service he shall receive from the county five cents for every certificate so recorded. He shall also, at the end of every three months, furnish a copy of such records for the preceding three months to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, for which copy he shall be paid at the same rate as above provided.

SEC. 3. The books so provided shall be separate and distinct, each from the other, and shall be respectively entitled, "The Register of Births," "The Register of Marriages," and "The Register of Deaths," and shall each be furnished with an index. The Register of Births shall be ruled on each page with columns from top to bottom, each column with an appropriate heading, as follows: Full name of child, sex, color, date and place of birth; father's name, age, occupation, nativity; name of mother previous to marriage, age, nativity; child's number in this family; number by this mother; date of certificate; date of registration.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the physician present at the birth of any child, or (if not present at the time of the birth of the child) who attends the case of any mother during her lying-in period, after the first day of July, 1881, to report to the Recorder of Deeds for the county in which any such child shall have been born, the day, month and year of the birth, the sex and color of the child, and name of the father and mother, on the form to be furnished by the Recorder of the county, and return the certificates so prepared to said Recorder on or before the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, together with the facts relative thereto; and every midwife present at the time of, or within five days after the birth of any child, where no physician is attending said case, after the first day of July, 1881, shall, within ten days after such birth, report to the practicing physician residing nearest her place of residence the day, month and year of the birth, the sex and color of the child, and the name of the father and mother, and the physician shall make return in the same manner as if he had been present at such birth, varying only in stating upon whose information he made the certificate, for which service the physician shall receive (five) cents for each certificate so returned by him, to be paid by the county in which such return has been made. Each and every birth so returned shall be registered by the Recorder under the letter of the alphabet to which they respectively belong; and the birth or births therein certified shall be recorded

so as to conform to the form prescribed as far as possible; and the record need not be a literal copy, only so that it conform to the facts certified. All certificates so returned to the Recorder shall be filed by him, according to the date of the return.

SEC. 5. The Register of Marriages shall be ruled with columns from top to bottom of each page, and have headings as follows: Full name of groom; age; color; nation or state; residence; occupation. Full name of bride; age; color; nation or state; residence; names and birthplaces of parents; date of marriage; number of previous marriages; name of person solemnizing the marriage; date of certificate; date of registration.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every clergyman, and every magistrate, and of the clerk or keeper of the records of any religious society by or before whom any marriage or marriages may hereafter be solemnized, or contracted, to make a faithful return of the same every three months by returning the certificate or certificates, in the form issued by the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which such marriage or marriages may have been solemnized or contracted, to the said Recorder. If any certificate shall contain more than one marriage, the Recorder shall register each marriage under the letter of the alphabet to which they respectively belong; and if any certificate be not in due form, the marriage or marriages therein certified shall be registered by the Recorder in such manner as to conform to the above form as far as practicable, so as to show the facts. All such certificates shall be filed according to their dates.

SEC. 7. The "Register of Deaths" shall on each page be ruled from top to bottom so as to form appropriate headings as follows: Name, age, color, nation or state, if a foreigner, how long in the United States, residence, occupation, married, single or widow, sex, name and nation of parents, cause of death and complications, date of death, date of certificate, date of registration. Whenever any person shall die, it shall be the duty of the physician attending, or of the Coroner, when the case shall come

under his notice, to make out under his hand and to furnish to the undertaker a certificate of said death, according to the form furnished by the Recorder of Deeds.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the undertaker in charge, in case of a death, to procure from the physician in attendance, or if there has been no physician, then from the family, or from the Coroner, when the case shall have come under his charge, a certificate, prepared according to the form prescribed in the preceding section; and all such certificates shall be furnished at least every three months to the Recorder of Deeds for the county in which the death occurred. If any certificate shall contain more than one death, the Recorder shall register such death under the letter of the alphabet to which they respectively belong; and if any certificate shall not be in due form the death or deaths therein certified shall be registered so as to conform to such form as far as practicable. In the case of the city of Wilmington, the certificate, when filled and signed as heretofore provided, shall be returned to the Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths for that city, to be by him recorded and returned at the end of every three months to the Recorder of Deeds of New Castle county, to be registered by him as above directed.

SEC. 9. If any physician, or coroner, or undertaker, or magistrate, or midwife, or register of deaths, or clergyman, or clerk of any society by or before which marriages may be solemnized, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the duties imposed on such person by the preceding sections of this act, he shall be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each and every case so neglected or refused: to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which said delinquent resides; the one-half thereof to the use of the State and the other half thereof to the person who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 10. The books of registration kept by the Recorder, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be admitted as evidence in any court of law or equity, and in any legal proceedings whatever in

this State, where it may be necessary to allege or prove such birth, marriage, or death. The Recorder of Deeds shall receive the sum of (thirty) cents for such certificate, and (fifteen) cents for making a search for a birth, marriage or death, to be paid by the person applying for such certificate or search; but the said register shall at all times be accessible to physicians, clergymen, and lawyers without charge.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of clergymen or ministers of religion, of all denominations, and magistrates, and of the clerks or keepers of records, all societies, and of all other persons, by or before whom any marriage may hereafter be solemnized or contracted, and of every practicing physician and midwife, and of the Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the city of Wilmington, and of every undertaker of any cemetery or burying place, on or before the first day of July, 1881, and hereafter of all such persons as may occupy the position herein mentioned in this State, to report his, her, or their name or names and place of residence to the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which such person or persons may then reside; and it shall be the duty of the Recorder to have the same alphabetically registered in a suitable book, to be by him provided for the purpose. In the event of any of the persons above specified removing to any other place of residence within the State, it shall be the duty of such person to notify the Recorder of Deeds of the county to which he removes of the fact within thirty days after such removal; and if any person as above mentioned shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered as provided in Section 9.

SEC. 12. Every person who is hereby required to return a certificate of a birth, marriage, or death to the Recorder of Deeds or Register of Deaths, and shall accordingly make such return, shall be entitled to receive from the Levy Court of the county in which such birth, marriage, or death took place, the

sum of five cents for each and every return so made. *Provided*, such account shall have been certified by the said recorder or register. The blank forms requisite to carry out the provisions of this act shall be furnished by the recorder of each county to each person or persons who are included in Section 11, and who reside in their respective counties; and all the fees and expenses heretofore mentioned shall, when duly certified, be paid by the Levy Court of each county.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith or supplied by this act are hereby repealed.

Passed at Dover, April 7, 1881.

CHAPTER 68, VOL. 17.

AN ACT to provide for the Vaccination of Children in the Free Schools, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

SECTION 1. The trustees or commissioners of school districts and boards of education are required, within one month after the passage of this act, to oblige all children applying for admission to the free schools, and all children who have previously been admitted to the said schools, to be vaccinated, unless already protected from small-pox by vaccination or by an attack of small-pox.

SEC. 2. The said commissioners or boards of education shall have a copy of the foregoing section posted at the door of every schoolhouse for two weeks before it shall be carried into effect; such notice shall state how such free vaccination shall be procured under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Persons affected with diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, or small-pox, shall be excluded from the schools until permission of the proper school officers for such persons to return is granted; and intercourse between the pupils of the schools and the family or house, when there is any case of one of these contagious diseases, must be forbidden until the official permission is given to return to the school.

SEC. 4. Every person who is unable to pay for vaccination, or every child whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for the same, not residing in the city of Wilmington, may be vaccinated by any physician or physicians who may be designated for that purpose by the Trustee of the Poor for each hundred, and for each person or child so vaccinated, such physicians shall be paid by the Trustee of the Poor for the county the sum of fifty cents. Every such physician shall give a certificate of vaccination to the child so applying.

Passed at Dover, March 21, 1883.

CHAPTER 550, VOL. 18.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 21, Volume 16, Laws of Delaware, entitled "An act to establish a State Board of Health for the State of Delaware."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met:

SECTION 1. That within thirty days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint seven physicians of skill and experience, members of the Medical Society of Delaware, three of whom shall be residents of New Castle county, and two each of Kent and Sussex counties, who shall constitute a board of health, to be called the Board of Health of the State of Delaware. The

physicians thus appointed shall be so designated by the Governor that the term of office of one from each county shall expire every two years. Vacancies, however caused, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after their appointment the members of the Board of Health shall meet in Dover, Wilmington, or Georgetown, for organization, and shall elect a president, who must, and a secretary, who may, be one of said board, and the successive presidents of the board shall be annually elected by said board from the members thereof. The secretary shall continue in office as such until removed by the election of a successor or by a vote of a majority of the board. He shall be executive officer of said board, and shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board. The members of the Board of Health shall not receive a salary, but the actual expenses of any member, when engaged in the duties of the board, shall be allowed and paid. The Board of Health shall meet at least once every six months, and oftener, if necessary, and four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall have power to adopt rules and by-laws for their government, subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said board shall take cognizance of the interest of health and life among the people of this State; shall encourage the establishment of local boards of health; they shall make inquiries in respect to the causes of disease, especially of epidemics, and investigate the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, and other conditions upon public health; they shall obtain, collect, and preserve such information relating to health, diseases, and deaths as may be useful in the discharge of their duties and shall contribute to the promotion of health and the security of life in the State of Delaware. And it shall be the duty of all health officers and boards of health in the State to communicate to said State

Board of Health copies of their reports and publications, and also all useful sanitary information. And said State Board shall keep a record of their proceedings and acts as a board, and they shall promptly cause all proper information in their possession to be sent to the local health authorities of any village, town or city in the State which may request the same, and shall add thereto such suggestions as the experience of the board may supply. And said State Board of Health are authorized to require reports and information from all public dispensaries, asylums, prisons and schools, and from the managers, principals and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees and occupants of all places of public resort in the State; but such reports and information shall only be required concerning matters and particulars in respect of which they may need information for the proper discharge of their duties. Said board shall, when requested by public authorities, or when they deem it best, advise officers of the State, county or local governments, in regard to drainage, and the location, drainage, ventilation, and sanitary provisions of any public institution, building or public place.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said board shall be an advisory board to the authorities of the State in all matters pertaining to public hygiene; they shall have authority to make special inspection of hospitals, prisons, asylums, almshouses, and other public institutions, and to investigate by the secretary or committees of the board, the cause of any special disease or mortality in any part of the State, and shall at each regular session of the Legislature submit to it a report of their acts, investigations, and discoveries, with such suggestions as may be deemed proper.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said board to have the general supervision of the State system of registration of marriages, births, and deaths; said board shall recommend such forms and amendments of laws as shall be

necessary for the thorough organization and efficiency of registration of vital statistics throughout the State.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the secretary of said board shall be also the superintendent of registration of vital statistics, as supervised by said board, and shall execute the orders of the board, and superintend the work prescribed by this act. He shall obtain from the recorders of the several counties, and properly arrange the recorded information respecting vital statistics. He shall prepare blank forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and shall supply the same to the officers of local boards of health, to physicians, and such officials as may be necessary, in order to obtain the information requisite for annual reports, and he shall, under the direction of the board, publish and distribute such information as would be valuable to the citizens of the State on the subject of sanitation.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the salary of the secretary shall be paid semi-annually, which, and all other necessary expenses of the State Board of Health, incurred in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the treasurer of the State, out of the moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the president of the board, countersigned by the secretary. *Provided* that all the expenses of the said State Board of Health, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed in any one year the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall annually, in the month of November, present to the Auditor of Accounts all the books of the financial doings of the board, together with all vouchers, for settlement.

SEC. 9. Any person refusing, failing, or neglecting to perform the duties required of them under the provisions of this act as hereby amended, shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which they shall reside, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with costs.

Passed at Dover, April 25th, 1889.

STATEMENT

Showing deaths for the year ending June 30th, 1890.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending September 30th, 1888.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	1
Croup,	4
Carbuncle,	1
Cholera Morbus,	1
Cholera Infantum,	64
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	4
Diarrhœa,	2
Dysentery,	4
Diphtheria,	8
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	1
Puerperal Fever,	2
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	1
Small-pox (at the Almshouse),	2
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	1
Septicæmia,	1
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	19
Whooping Cough,	5
Zymotic diseases,	123

Typho Malaria,	5
Typhoid Pneumonia,	1
Cancer,	10
Consumption,	72
Meningitis,	18
Congestion of Lungs,	3
Malarial Fever,	2
Bright's Disease,	6
Bronchitis,	5
Heart Disease,	30
Pneumonia,	5
Accidents,	4
Accidents on Railroads,	9
Disease of the Brain,	11
Disease of the Bowels,	78
Drowned,	2
Insanity,	8
Old Age,	7
Unknown,	3
Child Birth,	1
Congestive Chill,	2
Suicide,	2
Pleurisy,	1
Tetanus,	1
All other diseases,	79
Total,	506
Still Born,	11
Premature Births,	3
Brought here from other States for interment,	33
Males,	245
Females,	261
White,	407
Colored,	99
Born in United States,	451
Foreign,	55
Under one year,	174

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

From 1 to 5 years,	52
From 5 to 10 years,	17
From 10 to 20 years,	26
From 20 to 40 years,	78
From 40 to 60 years,	70
From 60 to 70 years,	34
From 70 to 80 years,	32
From 80 to 90 years,	11
From 90 to 100 years,	2
Not stated,	9

BIRTHS.

White,	347
Colored,	25
Total,	372
Males,	193
Females,	179
Total Births,	372

MARRIAGES.

White,	109
Colored,	13
Total Marriages,	122

Deaths for the quarter ending, December 31st, 1888.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	16
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	2
Diarrhœa,	0

Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	6
Erysipelas,	1
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	1
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	4
Small Pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	1
Tonsillitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	9
Whooping Cough,	1
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Total Zymotic diseases,	45
Cancer,	12
Consumption,	47
Meningitis,	7
Bright's Disease,	5
Bronchitis,	11
Heart Disease,	24
Pneumonia,	21
Accidents,	6
Accidents on Railroads,	5
Disease of the Brain,	19
Disease of the Bowels,	27
Old Age,	9
Drowned,	1
Malarial Fever,	2
Peritonitis,	2
Albumenuria,	2
Child Birth,	3
Not stated,	1
All other diseases,	58
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Total,	307

Still Born,	7
Brought here for interment,	11
Males,	166
Females,	141
White,	261
Colored,	46
Born in the United States,	266
Foreign,	41

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	51
From 1 to 5 years,	50
From 5 to 10 years,	17
From 10 to 20 years,	19
From 20 to 40 years,	58
From 40 to 60 years,	37
From 60 to 70 years,	30
From 70 to 80 years,	27
From 80 to 90 years,	10
From 90 to 100 years,	2

John Crawford, 102 years, 412 Orange street; born in Ireland.

BIRTHS.

White,	453
Colored,	42
Total,	495
Males,	248
Females,	247
Total Births,	495

MARRIAGES.

White,	124
Colored,	24
Total Marriages,	148

Deaths for the quarter ending March 31st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	1
Croup,	10
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	2
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	6
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	3
Scarlet Fever,	7
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	1
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	6
Whooping Cough,	0
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Zymotic diseases,	40
Cancer,	15
Consumption,	74
Scrofula,	2
Albumenuria,	1
Meningitis,	11
Bright's Disease,	7
Bronchitis,	11
Heart Disease,	31
Pneumonia,	34
Accidents,	5
Accidents on Railroads,	6

Disease of the Brain,	11
Disease of the Bowels,	13
Peritonitis,	5
Old Age,	9
Not stated,	2
Malarial Fever,	1
Drowned,	1
Gunshot Wound,	4
Child Birth,	1
Congestive Chill,	1
Typhoid Pneumonia,	1
Pleurisy,	1
Tetanus,	1
All other diseases,	93

Total, 381

Still Born,	20
Premature Births,	5
Brought here for interment,	8

White,	315
Colored,	66

Males,	185
Females,	196

Born in the United States,	311
Foreign Born,	74

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	64
From 1 to 5 years,	34
From 5 to 10 years,	14
From 10 to 20 years,	22
From 20 to 40 years,	74
From 40 to 60 years,	68
From 60 to 70 years,	36
From 70 to 80 years,	45
From 80 to 90 years,	18
From 90 to 100 years,	2
Not stated,	4

BIRTHS.

Whites,	382
Colored,	21
Total,	403
Males,	224
Females,	179
Total Births,	403

MARRIAGES.

White,	131
Colored,	24
Total Marriages,	155

Deaths for the quarter ending June 31st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	4
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	18
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	3
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	5
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	2
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	2
Pyæmia,	2
Remittent Fever,	2
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	6
Small-pox,	0

Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	1
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	1
Typhoid Fever,	4
Whooping Cough,	1
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Zymotic diseases,	52
Cancer,	6
Consumption,	44
Meningitis,	14
Bright's Disease,	8
Bronchitis,	3
Heart Disease,	27
Pneumonia,	15
Accidents,	4
Accidents on Railroads,	8
Disease of the Brain,	21
Disease of the Bowels,	24
Typhoid Pneumonia,	2
Drowned,	1
Old Age,	2
Peritonitis,	3
Congestion of the Lungs,	4
Bilious Fever,	1
Congestive Chill,	1
Tetanus,	1
Gunshot Wound,	1
All other diseases,	78
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Total,	320
Still Born,	14
Premature Births,	8
Brought here for interment,	14

DEATHS.

Males,	160
Females,	160
White,	260
Colored,	60

Born in the United States,	272
Foreign Born,	48

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	84
From 1 to 5 years,	30
From 5 to 10 years,	6
From 10 to 20 years,	17
From 20 to 40 years,	58
From 40 to 60 years,	47
From 60 to 70 years,	26
From 70 to 80 years,	35
From 80 to 90 years,	8
From 90 to 100 years,	4
Age not stated,	5

BIRTHS.

White,	315
Colored,	52
Total,	367
Males,	187
Females,	180
Total Births,	367

MARRIAGES.

White,	251
Colored,	16
Total Marriages,	167

RECAPITULATION

*Of Marriages, Births and Deaths in New Castle County for
the year ending July 1st, 1889.*

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alcoholism,	1	0	1	0	2
Croup,	4	16	10	4	34
Carbuncle,	1	0	0	0	1
Cholera Morbus,	1	0	0	0	1
Cholera Infantum,	64	2	3	18	87
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	4	2	2	3	11
Diarrhœa,	2	0	1	0	3
Dysentery,	4	0	0	0	4
Diphtheria,	8	6	6	5	25
Erysipelas,	0	1	0	0	1
Intermittent Fever,	0	0	0	2	2
Measles,	0	0	0	0	0
Purpura,	1	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever,	2	1	0	2	5
Pyæmia,	1	0	0	2	3
Remittent Fever,	1	1	0	2	4
Rheumatism,	0	1	3	1	5
Scarlet Fever,	1	4	7	6	18
Small-pox,	2	0	0	0	2
Syphilis (congenital),	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis,	1	0	0	1	2
Septicæmia,	1	1	1	0	3
Tonsilitis,	0	0	0	1	1
Typhoid Fever,	19	9	6	4	38
Whooping Cough,	5	1	0	1	7
Zymotic diseases,	123	45	40	52	260
Cancer,	10	12	15	6	43
Consumption,	72	47	74	44	237
Meningitis,	18	7	11	14	50
Congestion of the Lungs,	3	0	0	4	7
Malarial Fever,	2	2	1	0	5
Bright's Disease,	6	5	7	8	26

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Bronchitis,	5	11	11	3	30
Heart Disease,	30	24	31	27	112
Pneumonia,	5	21	34	15	75
Accidents,	4	6	5	4	19
Accidents on Railroads, . .	9	5	6	8	28
Disease of the Brain, . . .	11	19	11	21	62
Disease of the Bowels, . .	78	27	13	24	142
Typho-malarial Fever, . .	5	0	0	0	5
Typhoid Pneumonia, . . .	1	0	1	2	4
Drowned,	2	1	1	1	5
Insanity,	8	0	0	0	8
Old Age,	7	9	9	2	27
Unknown, not stated, . . .	3	1	2	0	6
Child Birth,	1	3	1	0	5
Congestive Chill,	2	2	0	0	4
Suicide,	2	0	0	0	2
Pleurisy,	1	0	1	0	2
Tetanus,	1	0	1	1	3
All other diseases,	97	58	93	78	326
Totals,	506				
Peritonitis,		2	5	3	10
Albuminuria,		2	1	0	3
Total,		307			
Gunshot Wound,			4	1	5
Scrofula,			2	0	2
Total,			381		
Bilious Fever,				1	1
Total,				320	
Total deaths in New Castle county,					1514

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY OF THE DECEDENTS

In New Castle County, for the year ending July 1st, 1889.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.
1st quarter,	245	261	407	99	451	55
2d quarter,	166	141	261	46	266	41
3d quarter,	185	196	315	66	311	70
4th quarter,	160	160	260	60	272	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	756	758	1243	271	1300	214
		756				
Total deaths,		1514				

Still Born,	52
Premature Births,	16
Brought here for interment,	66

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year of age,	373
From 1 to 5 years,	166
From 5 to 10 years,	54
From 10 to 20 years,	84
From 20 to 40 years,	268
From 40 to 60 years,	222
From 60 to 70 years,	126
From 70 to 80 years,	139
From 80 to 90 years,	47
From 90 to 100 years,	8
Over one hundred years,	1
Age not stated,	18

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1st quarter,	347	25	193	179	372
2d quarter,	453	42	248	247	495
3d quarter,	382	21	224	179	403
4th quarter,	315	32	187	180	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	1497	140	852	785	1637

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Totals.
1st quarter,	109	13	122
2d quarter,	124	24	148
3d quarter,	131	24	155
4th quarter,	151	16	167
Totals,	515	77	592

KENT COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending October 1st, 1888.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	3
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	8
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	2
Diphtheria,	3
Erysipelas,	1
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	2
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0

Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	2
Whooping Cough,	9
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	31
Cancer,	3
Consumption,	24
Inflammation of Lungs,	1
Meningitis,	3
Bright's Disease,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	5
Pneumonia,	10
Accidents,	2
Accidents on Railroads,	1
Disease of the Brain,	5
Disease of the Bowels,	7
Child Birth,	1
Peritonitis,	1
Drowned,	2
Old Age,	2
Coal Gas Poisoning,	1
Goitre,	1
Not stated,	13
All other diseases,	29
<hr/>	
Total,	144
Still Born,	3
White,	93
Colored,	51
Males,	72
Females,	72
Born in United States,	138
Foreign born,	6

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	23
From 1 to 5 years,	27
From 5 to 10 years,	7
From 10 to 20 years,	12
From 20 to 40 years,	17
From 40 to 60 years,	22
From 60 to 70 years,	11
From 70 to 80 years,	13
From 80 to 90 years,	7
From 90 to 100 years,	3
Age not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

White,	11
Colored,	1
Total,	12
Males,	5
Females,	7
Total Births,	12

MARRIAGES.

White,	12
Colored,	16
Total Marriages,	28

Deaths for the quarter ending December 31st, 1888.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	0
Carbuncle,	0

Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	0
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small Pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	3
Whooping Cough,	0

Total Zymotic diseases,	4
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Cancer,	3
Consumption,	4
Peritonitis,	1
Pleurisy,	1
Meningitis,	1
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	0
Heart Disease,	1
Pneumonia,	0
Accidents,	0
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	2
Disease of the Bowels,	0
Old Age,	2
Uremia,	1
Dropsy,	2
Burned,	1
Not stated,	4

Sarcoma of Face,	I
Quinsy,	I
Odema of Lungs,	I
Asthma,	I
Chronic Constitutional Disease,	I
<hr/>	
Total,	32
Brought here for interment,	I
Still Born,	I
White,	22
Colored,	10
Males,	7
Females,	25
Born in the United States,	32

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	5
From 1 to 5 years,	3
From 5 to 10 years,	3
From 10 to 20 years,	I
From 20 to 40 years,	9
From 40 to 60 years,	4
From 60 to 80 years,	I
From 80 to 90 years,	2
From 90 to 100 years,	I
Not stated,	4

BIRTHS.

White,	59
Colored,	II
<hr/>	
Total,	70
Males,	42
Females,	28
<hr/>	
Total Births,	70

MARRIAGES.

White,	72
Colored,	12
	<hr/>
Total Marriages,	88

Deaths for the quarter ending March 31st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	3
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	13
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	1
Diphtheria,	3
Erysipelas,	1
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small Pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	3
Whooping Cough,	0
	<hr/>
Zymotic diseases,	25
Cancer,	2
Consumption,	21

Meningitis,	2
Bright's Disease,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	7
Pnuemonia,	16
Accidents,	1
Accidents on Railroads,	1
Disease of the Brain,	8
Disease of the Bowels,	8
Gastric Fever,	1
Old Age,	7
Congestion of Lungs,	1
Child Birth,	1
Bilious Pleurisy,	1
Drowned,	1
Not stated,	8
All other diseases,	46
Total,	159
Still Born,	1
White,	111
Colored,	48
Males,	73
Females,	86
Born in the United States,	153
Foreign Born,	6

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	25
From 1 to 5 years,	13
From 5 to 10 years,	8
From 10 to 20 years,	7
From 20 to 40 years,	31
From 40 to 60 years,	13
From 60 to 70 years,	19
From 70 to 80 years,	25
From 80 to 90 years,	11
Ages not stated,	8

BIRTHS.

White,	51
Colored,	7
Total,	58
Males,	30
Females,	28
Total Births,	58

MARRIAGES.

White,	50
Colored,	6
Total Marriages,	56

Deaths for the quarter ending July 1st, 1889.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	0
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	0
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0

Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	0
Whooping Cough,	1
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	1
Cancer,	1
Consumption,	3
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	3
Pneumonia,	4
Accidents,	0
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	1
Disease of the Bowels,	1
Dropsy,	2
Lockjaw,	1
Premature Birth,	1
Inflammation of Lungs,	2
Thrown from a horse,	1
Fractured skull,	1
Peritonitis,	1
Poisoning Accident,	1
Diseases not stated,	10
<hr/>	
Total,	35
White,	21
Colored,	14
Male,	20
Females,	15
Born in the United States,	35

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	4
From 1 to 5 years,	4

From 5 to 10 years,	1
From 10 to 20 years,	2
From 20 to 40 years,	7
From 40 to 60 years,	3
From 60 to 70 years,	6
From 70 to 80 years,	3
From 80 to 90 years,	3
Not stated,	2

BIRTHS.

White,	16
Colored,	4
Total,	20
Males,	11
Females,	9
Total Births,	20

MARRIAGES.

White,	15
Colored,	11
Total Marriages,	26

RECAPITULATION

*Of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Kent County for the year
ending July 1st, 1889.*

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alcoholism,	0	0	0	0	0
Croup,	3	0	3	0	6
Carbuncle,	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Morbus,	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Infantum,	8	1	13	0	22
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa,	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery,	2	0	1	0	3
Diphtheria,	3	0	3	0	6
Erysipelas,	1	0	1	0	2
Intermittent Fever,	0	0	0	0	0
Measles,	2	0	0	0	2
Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever,	0	0	0	0	0
Pyæmia,	1	0	1	0	2
Remittent Fever,	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism,	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever,	0	0	0	0	0
Small-pox,	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (congenital),	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis,	0	0	0	0	0
Septicæmia,	0	0	0	0	0
Tonsilitis,	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever,	2	3	3	0	8
Whooping Cough,	9	0	0	1	10
Zymotic diseases,	31	4	25	1	61
Gastric Fever,	0	0	1	0	1
Cancer,	3	3	2	1	9
Consumption,	24	4	21	3	52
Inflammation of the Lungs,	1	0	0	2	3
Meningitis,	3	1	2	0	6
Congestion of the Lungs,	0	0	1	0	1

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Bright's Disease,	1	0	1	0	2
Bronchitis,	1	0	1	1	3
Heart Disease,	5	1	7	3	16
Pneumonia,	10	0	16	4	30
Accidents,	2	0	1	0	3
Accidents on Railroads, . .	1	0	1	0	2
Disease of the Brain, . . .	5	2	8	1	16
Disease of the Bowels, . .	7	0	8	1	16
Child Birth,	1	0	1	0	2
Peritonitis,	1	0	0	1	2
Drowned,	2	0	1	0	3
Old Age,	2	2	7	0	11
Coal Gas Poisoning, . . .	1	0	0	0	1
Goitre,	1	0	0	0	1
All other diseases,	29	0	0	0	29
Not stated,	13	0	0	0	13

Totals, 144

Uremia,	1	0	0	1
Dropsy,	2	0	2	4
Burned,	1	0	0	1
Not stated,	4	8	10	22
Sarcoma of Face,	1	0	0	1
Quinsy,	1	0	0	1
Ödema of Lungs,	1	0	0	1
Asthma,	1	0	0	1
Other diseases,	0	0	5	5

Total, 35

Chronic Constitutional Dis- ease,	1	0	1
Pleurisy,	1	1	2
Peritonitis,	1	0	1

Total, 32

All other diseases, 46

Total, 159

Total in Kent county for one year, 370

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY OF THE DECEDENTS

In Kent County, for the year ending July 1st, 1889.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign
1st quarter, . . .	72	72	93	51	138	6
2d quarter, . . .	7	25	22	10	32	0
3d quarter, . . .	73	86	111	48	153	6
4th quarter, . . .	20	15	21	14	35	0
	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 247	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 358	<hr/> 12
Still Born,						5
Brought here for interment,						1

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year of age,	57
From 1 to 5 years,	47
From 5 to 10 years,	19
From 10 to 20 years,	22
From 20 to 40 years,	54
From 40 to 60 years,	42
From 60 to 70 years,	37
From 70 to 80 years,	43
From 80 to 90 years,	22
From 90 to 100 years,	3
Age not stated,	15

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1st quarter,	11	1	5	7	12
2d quarter,	59	11	42	28	70
3d quarter,	51	7	30	28	58
4th quarter,	16	4	11	9	20
	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 160
Totals,		137			
		<hr/> 160			

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Totals.
1st quarter,	12	16	28
2d quarter,	72	12	84
3d quarter,	50	6	56
4th quarter,	15	11	26
Totals,	149	45	194

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending October 1st, 1888.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	0
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	7
Diphtheria,	2
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	1
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0

Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	11
Whooping Cough,	0
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	24
Cancer,	2
Consumption,	17
Meningitis,	2
Peritonitis,	1
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	0
Heart Disease,	5
Pneumonia,	3
Accidents,	0
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	4
Disease of the Bowels,	4
Malarial Fever,	1
Old Age,	2
Drowned,	1
Tetanus,	1
Child Birth,	1
Pleurisy,	1
Not stated,	64
All other diseases,	8
<hr/>	
Total,	141
White,	122
Colored,	19
Males,	76
Females,	65
Born in United States,	141
Foreign born,	0

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	33
From 1 to 5 years,	18
From 5 to 10 years,	7

From 10 to 20 years,	14
From 20 to 40 years,	24
From 40 to 60 years,	13
From 60 to 70 years,	13
From 70 to 80 years,	13
From 80 to 90 years,	3
Age not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

White,	36
Colored,	4
Total,	40
Males,	20
Females,	20
Total Births,	40

MARRIAGES.

White,	20
Colored,	1
Total Marriages,	21

Deaths for the quarter ending December 31st, 1888.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	1
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	0

Diphtheria,	1
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small Pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	3
Whooping Cough,	1
Yellow Fever,	1
<hr/>	
Total Zymotic diseases,	13
Cancer,	2
Consumption,	6
Meningitis,	1
Peritonitis,	1
Bright's Disease,	1
Bronchitis,	0
Heart Disease,	4
Pneumonia,	3
Accidents,	0
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	4
Disease of the Bowels,	1
Paralysis,	1
Premature Births,	1
Old Age,	2
Exhaustion,	1
Not stated,	4
<hr/>	
Total,	45
White,	41
Colored,	4

Males,	22
Females,	23

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	9
From 1 to 5 years,	4
From 5 to 10 years,	3
From 10 to 20 years,	4
From 20 to 40 years,	7
From 40 to 60 years,	4
From 60 to 70 years,	3
From 70 to 80 years,	5
From 80 to 90 years,	2
Not stated,	4

BIRTHS.

Males,	13
Females,	9
Total,	22
White,	20
Colored,	2
Total Births,	22

MARRIAGES.

White,	44
Colored,	1
Total Marriages,	45

Deaths for the quarter ending March 1st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	2
Carbuncle,	0

Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	4
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	2
Diphtheria,	4
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small Pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	2
Whooping Cough,	0
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	14
Cancer,	1
Consumption,	17
Bright's Disease,	3
Bronchitis,	2
Heart Disease,	8
Pneumonia,	18
Accidents,	4
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	5
Disease of the Bowels,	0
Old Age,	7
Congestion,	1
Rubeola,	1
General Debility,	3
Paralysis,	3
Drowned,	1

Suicide,	1
Peritonitis,	1
Malarial Fever,	1
Premature Birth,	1
Not stated,	17

Total,	109
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White,	94
Colored,	15

Males,	66
Females,	43

Born in the United States,	108
Africa,	1

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	19
From 1 to 5 years,	12
From 5 to 10 years,	4
From 10 to 20 years,	2
From 20 to 40 years,	16
From 40 to 60 years,	15
From 60 to 70 years,	12
From 70 to 80 years,	12
From 80 to 90 years,	5
From 90 to 100 years,	1
Ages not stated,	11

BIRTHS.

White,	58
Colored,	2

Total,	60
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Males,	25
Females,	35

Total Births,	60
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MARRIAGES.

White,	72
Colored,	18
	<hr/>
Total Marriages,	90

Deaths for the quarter ending July 1st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	5
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	8
Diphtheria,	2
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	2
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	3
Whooping Cough,	0
	<hr/>
Zymotic diseases,	26

Cancer,	4
Consumption,	29
Meningitis,	3
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	0
Heart Disease,	6
Pneumonia,	8
Accidents,	3
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	9
Disease of the Bowels,	10
Drowned,	2
Child Birth,	2
Not stated,	29
All other diseases,	19
<hr/>	
Total,	150
Still Born,	1
White,	135
Colored,	14
Males,	78
Females,	71
Born in the United States,	147
Foreign born,	2

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	23
From 1 to 5 years,	12
From 5 to 10 years,	6
From 10 to 20 years,	7
From 20 to 40 years,	27
From 40 to 60 years,	21
From 60 to 70 years,	14
From 70 to 80 years,	16
From 80 to 90 years,	10
From 90 to 100 years,	1
Age not stated,	12

BIRTHS.

White,	73
Colored,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	74
Males,	39
Females,	35
	<hr/>
Total Births,	74

MARRIAGES.

White,	49
Colored,	5
	<hr/>
Total Marriages,	54

RECAPITULATION

Of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Sussex County for the year ending July 1st, 1889.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alcoholism,	0	0	0	0	0
Croup,	0	1	2	5	8
Carbuncle,	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Morbus,	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Infantum,	2	5	4	3	14
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa,	0	0	0	1	1
Dysentery,	7	0	2	8	17
Diphtheria,	2	1	4	2	9
Erysipelas,	0	0	0	0	0
Intermittent Fever,	1	0	0	0	1
Measles,	0	0	0	0	0
Purpura,	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever,	0	0	0	2	2
Pyæmia,	0	0	0	1	1
Remittent Fever,	0	1	0	0	1
Rheumatism,	1	0	0	1	2
Scarlet Fever,	0	0	0	0	0
Small-pox,	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis,	0	0	0	0	0
Septicæmia,	0	0	0	0	0
Tonsilitis,	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever,	11	3	2	3	19
Whooping Cough,	0	1	0	0	1
Yellow Fever,	0	1	0	0	1
<hr/>					
Zymotic Diseases,	24	13	14	26	77
Cancer,	2	2	1	4	9
Consumption,	17	6	17	29	69
Meningitis,	2	1	0	3	6
Peritonitis,	1	1	1	0	3

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Bright's Disease,	0	1	3	0	4
Bronchitis,	0	0	2	0	2
Heart Disease,	5	4	8	6	23
Pneumonia,	3	3	18	8	32
Accidents,	0	0	4	3	7
Accidents on Railroads, . .	0	0	0	0	0
Disease of the Brain, . . .	4	4	5	9	22
Disease of the Bowels, . .	4	1	0	10	15
Malarial Fever,	1	0	1	0	2
Old Age,	2	2	7	0	11
Drowned,	1	0	1	2	4
Tetanus,	1	0	0	0	1
Child Birth,	1	0	0	2	3
Pleurisy,	1	0	0	0	1
Not stated,	64	4	17	29	114
All other diseases,	8	0	0	19	27
<hr/>					
Total,	141			150	
Paralysis,		1	0		1
Premature Birth,		1	1		2
Exhaustion,		1	0		1
<hr/>					
Total,		45			
Suicide,			1		1
General Debility,			3		3
Rubeola,			1		1
Paralysis,			3		3
Congestion,			1		1
<hr/>					
Total,			109		445
<hr/>					

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY OF THE DECEDENTS

In Sussex County, for the year ending July 1st, 1889.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign
1st quarter,	76	65	122	19	141	0
2d quarter,	22	23	41	4	43	2
3d quarter,	66	43	94	15	108	1
4th quarter,	78	71	135	14	147	2
	<hr/> 142	<hr/> 202	<hr/> 392	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 439	<hr/> 5
Still Born,						1

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year of age,	84
From 1 to 5 years,	46
From 5 to 10 years,	20
From 10 to 20 years,	27
From 20 to 40 years,	64
From 40 to 60 years,	55
From 60 to 70 years,	42
From 70 to 80 years,	46
From 80 to 90 years,	20
From 90 to 100 years,	2
Age not stated,	30

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1st quarter,	36	4	20	20	40
2d quarter,	13	9	20	2	22
3d quarter,	58	2	25	35	60
4th quarter,	73	1	39	35	74
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 196
Totals,					

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Totals.
1st quarter,	20	1	21
2d quarter,	44	1	45
3d quarter,	72	18	90
4th quarter,	49	5	54
	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 210
Totals,			

RECAPITULATION

Of Deaths, Marriages and Births in the State of Delaware during the year ending June 30th, 1889.

DEATHS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
New Castle County,	1243	271	1514
Kent County,	247	123	370
Sussex County,	392	52	444
Total,	1882	446	2328
Death rate in the 1,000 inhabitants, 13.80.			

Zymotics.

New Castle County, 260; Kent, 61; Sussex, 77; total, 398.

Percentage of deaths from zymotics to the whole number of deaths is 17.09 per cent.

As compared with the year ending June 30th, 1887: Deaths, White, 1,728; Colored, 461; not stated, 34; total, 2,224.

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
New Castle County,	515	77	592
Kent County,	149	45	194
Sussex County,	185	25	210
Total, 1889,	849	147	996
" 1887,	773	124	937

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
New Castle County,	1497	140	1637
Kent County,	137	23	160
Sussex County,	180	16	196
Total, 1889,	1814	179	1993
" 1887,	1656	126	1785

Total deaths in the State for the year ending June 30, 1889, 2328

Total marriages in the State for the year ending June 30, 1889, 996

Total births in the State for the year ending June 30, 1889, 1993

Deaths over births, 335.

STATEMENT

Showing deaths for the year ending June 30th, 1890.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending March 31st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	3
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	48
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	4
Diarrhœa,	3
Dysentery,	11
Diphtheria,	3
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	1
Puerperal Fever,	2
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	4
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	1

Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	16
Whooping Cough,	2
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	101
Cancer,	10
Consumption,	49
Meningitis,	8
Peritonitis,	2
Bright's Disease,	8
Bronchitis,	6
Heart Disease,	23
Pneumonia,	10
Accidents,	4
Accidents on Railroads,	9
Disease of the Brain,	28
Disease of the Bowels,	68
Drowned,	6
Old Age,	10
Sun Stroke	1
Gunshot Wound,	1
Congestive Chill,	1
Child Birth,	3
Suicide	2
All other diseases,	66
<hr/>	
Total,	416
Still Born,	13
Premature Births,	7
Brought here for interment,	8
White,	341
Colored,	75
Males,	225
Females,	191
Born in the United States,	365
Foreign Born,	51

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	148
From 1 to 5 years,	40
From 5 to 10 years,	15
From 10 to 20 years,	18
From 20 to 40 years,	64
From 40 to 60 years,	49
From 60 to 70 years,	36
From 70 to 80 years,	22
From 80 to 90 years,	14
From 90 to 100 years,	3
Not stated,	7

BIRTHS.

Whites,	389
Colored,	27
Total,	416
Males,	183
Females,	233
Total Births,	416

MARRIAGES.

White,	110
Colored,	20
Total Marriages,	130

Deaths for the quarter ending December 31st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	1
Croup,	16
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0

Cholera Infantum,	I
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	2
Dysentery,	2
Diphtheria,	4
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	I
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	2
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	I
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	14
Whooping Cough,	2
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	46
Cancer,	7
Consumption,	44
Meningitis,	13
Peritonitis,	0
Bright's Disease,	8
Bronchitis,	6
Heart Disease,	38
Pneumonia,	19
Accidents,	4
Accidents on Railroads,	5
Disease of the Brain,	16
Disease of the Bowels,	33
Old Age,	11
Child Birth,	I
Congestive Chill,	I
Malarial Fever,	3
Congestion of the Lungs,	2

Peritonitis,	2
All other diseases,	68
Total,	<u>327</u>
Still Born,	15
Brought here for interment,	18
Premature Births,	7
White,	259
Colored,	68
Males,	175
Females,	152
Born in United States,	279
Foreign born,	48

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	80
From 1 to 5 years,	32
From 5 to 10 years,	12
From 10 to 20 years,	26
From 20 to 40 years,	57
From 40 to 60 years,	50
From 60 to 70 years,	20
From 70 to 80 years,	26
From 80 to 90 years,	9
From 90 to 100 years,	10
Age not stated,	5

BIRTHS.

White,	479
Colored,	34
Total,	<u>513</u>
Males,	247
Females,	266
Total Births,	<u>513</u>

MARRIAGES.

White,	166
Colored,	23
	<hr/>
Total Marriages,	189

Deaths for the quarter ending March 31st, 1890.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	21
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	3
Diarrhœa,	2
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	6
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	13
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	1
Pyæmia,	2
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	5
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	2
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	2
Tonsillitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	17
Whooping Cough,	0
	<hr/>
Total Zymotic diseases,	75

Cancer,	7
Consumption,	78
Meningitis,	10
Bright's Disease,	11
Bronchitis,	20
Heart Disease,	38
Pneumonia,	61
Accidents,	3
Accidents on Railroads,	3
Disease of the Brain,	22
Disease of the Bowels,	25
Murder,	1
Inflammation of the Lungs,	7
Drowned,	3
Influenza,	13
Old Age,	7
Peritonitis,	5
Malarial Fever,	3
All other diseases,	115
Total,	507
Still Born,	11
Brought here for interment,	22
Premature Births,	7
White,	393
Colored,	110
Males,	273
Females,	230
Born in the United States,	419
Foreign born,	84

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	87
From 1 to 5 years,	73
From 5 to 10 years,	23
From 10 to 20 years,	23
From 20 to 40 years,	104
From 40 to 60 years,	78

From 60 to 70 years,	40
From 70 to 80 years,	42
From 80 to 90 years,	25
From 90 to 100 years,	5
Not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

White,	360
Colored,	36
Total,	396
Males,	209
Females,	187
Total Births,	396

MARRIAGES.

White,	100
Colored,	24
Total Marriages,	124

Deaths for the quarter ending June 30th, 1890.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	3
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	1
Cholera Infantum,	59
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	4
Diarrhœa,	5
Dysentery,	10
Diphtheria,	4
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0

Measles,	5
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	3
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	2
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	13
Whooping Cough,	8
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	119
Cancer,	10
Consumption,	68
Meningitis,	22
Bright's Disease,	9
Bronchitis,	7
Heart Disease,	40
Pneumonia,	48
Accidents,	5
Accidents on Railroads,	13
Disease of the Brain,	30
Disease of the Bowels,	52
Drowned,	8
Old Age,	12
Peritonitis,	6
Congestion of the Lungs,	2
Tetanus,	3
Pleurisy,	2
Influenza,	1
Gunshot Wound,	1
Suicide,	1
Sun Stroke,	1
Child Birth,	1
All other diseases,	106
<hr/>	
Total,	567

Still Born,	22
Brought here for interment,	17
Premature Births,	8
White,	426
Colored,	141
Males,	316
Females,	251
Born in the United States,	507
Foreign Born,	60

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	161
From 1 to 5 years,	88
From 5 to 10 years,	18
From 10 to 20 years,	29
From 20 to 40 years,	79
From 40 to 60 years,	75
From 60 to 70 years,	47
From 70 to 80 years,	44
From 80 to 90 years,	20
From 90 to 100 years,	3
Ages not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

White,	434
Colored,	41
Total,	475
Males,	242
Females,	233
Total Births,	475

MARRIAGES.

White,	114
Colored,	23
Total Marriages,	137

RECAPITULATION

*Of Marriages, Births and Deaths in New Castle County for
the year ending July 1st, 1890.*

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alcoholism,	0	1	0	0	1
Croup,	3	16	21	3	43
Carbuncle,	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Morbus,	0	0	0	1	1
Cholera Infantum,	48	1	1	59	109
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	4	0	3	4	11
Diarrhœa,	3	2	2	5	12
Dysentery,	11	2	0	10	23
Diphtheria,	3	4	6	4	17
Erysipelas,	0	0	0	0	0
Intermittent Fever,	0	1	0	0	1
Measles,	1	0	13	5	19
Purpura,	1	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever,	2	0	1	0	3
Pyæmia,	0	2	2	1	5
Remittent Fever,	1	0	0	1	2
Rheumatism,	1	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever,	4	1	5	3	13
Small-pox,	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (congenital),	0	0	2	0	2
Syphilis,	0	0	0	0	0
Septicæmia,	1	0	2	2	5
Tonsilitis,	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever,	16	14	17	13	60
Whooping Cough,	2	2	0	8	12
<hr/>					
Zymotic diseases,	101	46	75	119	341
<hr/>					
Congestion of the Lungs,	0	2	7	2	11
Cancer,	10	7	7	10	34
Consumption,	49	44	78	68	239
Meningitis,	8	13	10	22	53
Peritonitis,	2	2	5	6	15
Malarial Fever,	0	3	3	0	6
Bright's Disease,	8	8	11	9	36
Bronchitis,	6	6	20	7	39

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Heart Disease,	23	38	38	40	139
Pneumonia,	10	19	61	48	138
Accidents,	4	4	3	5	16
Accidents on Railroads, . . .	9	5	3	13	30
Disease of the Brain, . . .	28	16	22	30	96
Disease of the Bowels, . . .	68	33	25	52	178
Drowned,	6	0	3	8	17
Old Age,	10	11	7	12	40
Sunstroke,	1	1	0	1	3
Gunshot Wound,	1	0	0	1	2
Congestive Chill,	1	1	0	0	2
Child Birth,	3	1	0	1	5
Suicide,	2	0	0	1	3
All other diseases,	66	68	115	1	0
Totals,	416	327			
Influenza,			13	1	14
Murder,			1	0	1
Total,			507		
Tetanus,				3	3
Pleurisy,				2	2
All other diseases,				106	355
Total,				567	
Total deaths in New Castle county,					1817

SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY OF THE DECEDENTS,

In New Castle County, for the year ending July 1st, 1889.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.
1st quarter,	225	191	341	75	365	51
2d quarter,	175	152	259	68	279	48
3d quarter,	273	230	393	110	419	84
4th quarter,	316	251	426	141	507	60
	989	824	1419	394	1570	243
		989				
Total,		1813				

Still Born,	39
Premature Births,	21
Brought here for interment,	48

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year of age,	476
From 1 to 5 years,	233
From 5 to 10 years,	78
From 10 to 20 years,	96
From 20 to 40 years,	304
From 40 to 60 years,	252
From 60 to 70 years,	137
From 70 to 80 years,	134
From 80 to 90 years,	68
From 90 to 100 years,	21
Age not stated,	18

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1st quarter,	389	27	183	233	416
2d quarter,	479	34	247	266	513
3d quarter,	360	36	209	187	396
4th quarter,	434	41	242	233	475
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	1762	138	881	899	1800

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Totals.
1st quarter,	110	20	130
2d quarter,	166	23	189
3d quarter,	100	24	124
4th quarter,	114	23	137
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	490	90	580
	90		
	<hr/>		
Total Marriages,	580		

KENT COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending October 1st, 1889.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	4
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	27
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	1
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	8
Diphtheria,	0
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	2
Pyæmia,	2
Remittent Fever,	1
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	6
Whooping Cough,	2
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	54
Cancer,	2
Consumption,	32
Meningitis,	1
Bright's Disease,	3
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	8
Pneumonia,	7

Accidents,	0
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	3
Disease of the Bowels,	9
Child Birth,	1
Tetanus,	1
Old Age,	2
Drowned,	1
Suicide,	1
All other diseases,	42
Total,	168
Still Born,	1
Born in the United States,	164
Foreign born,	3
White,	121
Colored,	46
Male,	81
Females,	86

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	43
From 1 to 5 years,	12
From 5 to 10 years,	6
From 10 to 20 years,	10
From 20 to 40 years,	38
From 40 to 60 years,	19
From 60 to 70 years,	14
From 70 to 80 years,	16
From 80 to 90 years,	4
From 90 to 100 years,	1
Age not stated,	5

BIRTHS.

Males,	37
Females,	28
Total,	65

White,	53
Colored,	12
Total Births,	65

MARRIAGES.

White,	28
Colored,	14
Total Marriages,	42

*Deaths for the quarter ending December 31st, 1889, and to
March 9th, 1890.*

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	15
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	1
Diarrhœa,	0
Dysentery,	1
Diphtheria,	7
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	1
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	1
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0.

Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	3
Whooping Cough,	0
<hr/>	
Zymotic diseases,	33
Cancer,	5
Consumption,	27
Peritonitis,	3
Bright's Disease,	3
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	7
Pneumonia,	10
Accidents,	5
Accidents on Railroads,	2
Disease of the Brain,	6
Disease of the Bowels,	4
Old Age,	5
Child Birth,	1
Influenza,	1
Congestion of Lungs,	1
Not stated,	8
All other diseases,	28
<hr/>	
Total,	150
Still Born,	14
Brought here,	8
White,	122
Colored,	28
Males,	67
Females,	83
Born in the United States,	144
Foreign born,	6

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	16
From 1 to 5 years,	23
From 5 to 10 years,	9
From 10 to 20 years,	12
From 20 to 40 years,	20

From 40 to 60 years,	17
From 60 to 70 years,	18
From 70 to 80 years,	18
From 80 to 90 years,	7
From 90 to 100 years,	2
Over 100 (the age is 102 years),	1

BIRTHS.

Whites,	237
Colored,	17
Total,	254
Males,	141
Females,	113
Total Births,	254

MARRIAGES.

White,	82
Colored,	14
Total Marriages,	96

Deaths for the quarter ending July 1st, 1891.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	13
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	7
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	0
Diphtheria,	5
Erysipelas,	1

Intermittent Fever,	1
Measles,	3
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	1
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	2
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	5
Whooping Cough,	2
Typhus Fever,	1
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Zymotic diseases,	42
Cancer,	4
Consumption,	24
Meningitis,	2
Peritonitis,	2
Bright's Disease,	1
Bronchitis,	0
Heart Disease,	11
Pneumonia,	23
Accidents,	3
Accidents on Railroads,	1
Disease of the Brain,	2
Disease of the Bowels,	7
Child Birth,	2
Influenza,	3
Old Age,	6
Congestion of the Lungs,	1
Bilious Colic,	1
Suicide,	1
Malaria,	1
Not stated,	7
All other diseases,	53
<hr/>	
Total,	197

Still Born,	3
Brought here for interment,	3
White,	123
Colored,	74
Males,	111
Females,	86
Born in United States,	197
Foreign born,	0

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under 1 year,	28
From 1 to 5 years,	22
From 5 to 10 years,	13
From 10 to 20 years,	11
From 20 to 40 years,	33
From 40 to 60 years,	24
From 60 to 70 years,	18
From 70 to 80 years,	26
From 80 to 90 years,	14
From 90 to 100 years,	4
108 years old,	1
Not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

Males,	34
Females,	38
Total Births,	72
White,	65
Colored,	7
Total,	72

MARRIAGES.

White,	28
Colored,	10
Total Marriages,	38

RECAPITULATION

Of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Kent County for the year ending July 1st, 1890.

	First quarter.	Second and third quarters.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Alcoholism,	0	0	0	0
Croup,	4	15	13	32
Carbuncle,	0	0	0	0
Cholera Morbus,	0	0	0	0
Cholera Infantum,	27	3	7	37
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	1	1	0	2
Diarrhœa,	0	0	1	1
Dysentery,	8	1	0	9
Diphtheria,	0	7	5	12
Erysipelas,	0	0	1	1
Intermittent Fever,	0	0	1	1
Measles,	0	1	3	4
Purpura,	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever,	2	0	0	2
Pyæmia,	2	1	1	4
Remittent Fever,	1	0	0	1
Rheumatism,	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever,	0	1	2	3
Small-pox,	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0	0	0	0
Syphilis,	0	0	0	0
Septicæmia,	0	0	0	0
Tonsilitis,	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever,	6	3	5	14
Whooping Cough,	2	0	2	4
Typhus Fever,	0	0	1	1
Zymotic Diseases,	54	33	42	129
Cancer,	2	5	4	11
Consumption,	32	27	24	83
Peritonitis,	0	3	2	3
Meningitis,	1	0	2	3
Bright's Disease,	3	3	1	7

	First quarter.	Second and third quarters.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Bronchitis,	1	1	0	2
Heart Disease,	8	7	11	26
Pneumonia,	7	10	23	40
Accidents,	0	5	3	8
Accidents on Railroads, . .	0	2	1	3
Disease of the Brain, . . .	3	6	2	11
Disease of the Bowels, . . .	9	4	7	20
Child Birth,	1	1	2	4
Tetanus,	1	0	0	1
Old Age,	2	5	6	13
Drowned,	1	0	0	1
Suicide,	1	0	1	2
All other diseases,	42	28	0	70
Total,	168			
Influenza,		1	3	4
Congestion of the Lungs, .		1	1	2
Not stated,		8	7	15
Total,		150		
Bilious Colic,			1	1
Malaria,			1	1
All other diseases,			53	53
Total,			197	515

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY OF THE DECEDENTS

In Kent County, for the year ending July 1st, 1890.

	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.
1st quarter,	81	86	121	46	164	3
2d and 3d q'arters,	67	83	122	28	144	6
4th quarter,	111	86	123	74	197	0
	259	255	366	148	505	9
Still Born,						18
Brought here for interment,						11

AGES OF DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	87
From 1 to 5 years,	57

From 5 to 10 years,	28
From 10 to 20 years,	33
From 20 to 40 years,	91
From 40 to 60 years,	60
From 60 to 70 years,	60
From 70 to 80 years,	60
From 80 to 90 years,	25
From 90 to 100 years,	7
Over 100 years,	2
Ages not stated,	8

BIRTHS.

	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st quarter,	53	12	37	28	65
2d and 3d quarters,	237	17	141	113	254
4th quarter,	65	7	34	38	72
	<u>355</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>391</u>

MARRIAGES.

	White.	Colored.	Totals.
1st quarter,	28	14	42
2d and 3d quarters,	82	14	96
4th quarter,	28	10	38
	<u>138</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>176</u>

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Deaths for the quarter ending October 1st, 1889.

CAUSE.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	1
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0
Cholera Infantum,	11
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	0
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	7

Diphtheria,	7
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	0
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsilitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	6
Whooping Cough,	0
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Zymotic diseases,	33
Cancer,	3
Consumption,	11
Meningitis,	3
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	1
Pneumonia,	2
Accidents,	3
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	9
Disease of the Bowels,	6
Suicide	1
Pleurisy,	2
Old Age,	3
Drowned,	1
Premature Birth,	4
All other diseases,	44
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Total,	127
White,	110
Colored,	17

Males,	58
Females,	69
Born in the United States,	124
Foreign Born,	3

AGES OF THE DECEDENTS.

Under one year,	38
From 1 to 5 years,	16
From 5 to 10 years,	6
From 10 to 20 years,	8
From 20 to 40 years,	19
From 40 to 60 years,	7
From 60 to 70 years,	9
From 70 to 80 years,	12
From 80 to 90 years,	9
Not stated,	3

BIRTHS.

White,	134
Colored,	39
Total,	176
Males,	79
Females,	97
Total Births,	176

MARRIAGES.

White,	35
Colored,	2
Total Marriages,	37

Deaths for the quarter ending December 31st, 1889.

CAUSES.	NO.
Alcoholism,	0
Croup,	7
Carbuncle,	0
Cholera Morbus,	0

Cholera Infantum,	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,	1
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	5
Diphtheria,	13
Erysipelas,	0
Intermittent Fever,	0
Measles,	0
Purpura,	0
Puerperal Fever,	0
Pyæmia,	0
Remittent Fever,	0
Rheumatism,	1
Scarlet Fever,	0
Small-pox,	0
Syphilis (Congenital),	0
Syphilis,	0
Septicæmia,	0
Tonsillitis,	0
Typhoid Fever,	8
Whooping Cough,	0
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Total Zymotic diseases,	41
Cancer,	0
Consumption,	26
Meningitis,	1
Bright's Disease,	0
Bronchitis,	1
Heart Disease,	8
Pneumonia,	5
Accidents,	3
Accidents on Railroads,	0
Disease of the Brain,	8
Disease of the Bowels,	4
Child Birth,	2
Old Age,	4
Peritonitis,	1
Throat Trouble,	10
All other diseases,	51
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Total,	165