

REPORT OF
Health Department

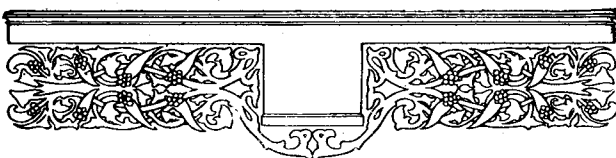
WHEELING
WEST VIRGINIA
1912-1913



Report
of the Health
Department of City
of Wheeling, West Vir-
ginia, for the two Years
ending June the thirtieth
Nineteen Hundred & Thirteen



By order of Board of Control this report
corresponds with the fiscal year which
ends June 30th. Tables No. 6, 11, 13 and
16 are for calendar years.



Wheeling
614.0975415
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Historical

Ordinance creating Health Officer, March, 1869.

James E. Reeves, M.D. 1869-1870-1871-1872
S. L. Jepson, M.D. 1873-1874-1875-1876
D. B. Ward, M.D. (Acting) . 1877-1878
Tom O. Edwards, M.D. 1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884
Geo. I. Garrison, M.D. 1885-1886
Robert J. Reed, M.D. 1887-1888
Geo. I. Garrison, M.D. 1889-1890
T. P. Shearer, M.D. 1891
J. A. Campbell, M.D. (Acting). 1891
S. L. S. Spragg, M.D. 1891-1892
J. W. McCoy, M.D. 1893-1894
J. G. Walden, M.D. 1895
S. L. Jepson, M.D. 1895-1896-1897-~~1898~~-1899-1900
W. W. Spargo, M.D. 1901
Andrew Wilson, M.D. (Acting). 1902
Wm. C. Etzler, M.D. 1903-1904
I. P. Birney, M.D. 1905-1906
Wm. Hay McLain, M.D. . . . 1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913

Health Department

(Under existing laws the Board of Control appoints the Health Commissioner and has general authority over all Departments and Bureaus.)

Board of Control

*CHAS. C. SCHMIDT, Mayor
H. L. KIRK, Mayor

T. M. HASKINS, M.D.
C. HAL BRUES

Health Department Officials

WILLIAM HAY McLAIN, M.D., Health Commissioner

ANDREW WILSON, M.D., Bacteriologist

L. N. REEFER, V.M.D., City Veterinarian

STELLA E. STAIB, Clerk
EMMA ALTMAYER, Clerk
FRANK S. COX, Milk Inspector

JOSEPH DEUSCH, Sanitary Officer
JOHN BREWSTER, Sanitary Officer

Garbage Employers

HARRY CUSTER, Supt.
JOHN E. BOOHER

EDWARD McCLATCHEY
BENJ. KOON

Crematory Employers

WM. RUNYAN, Stable Boss

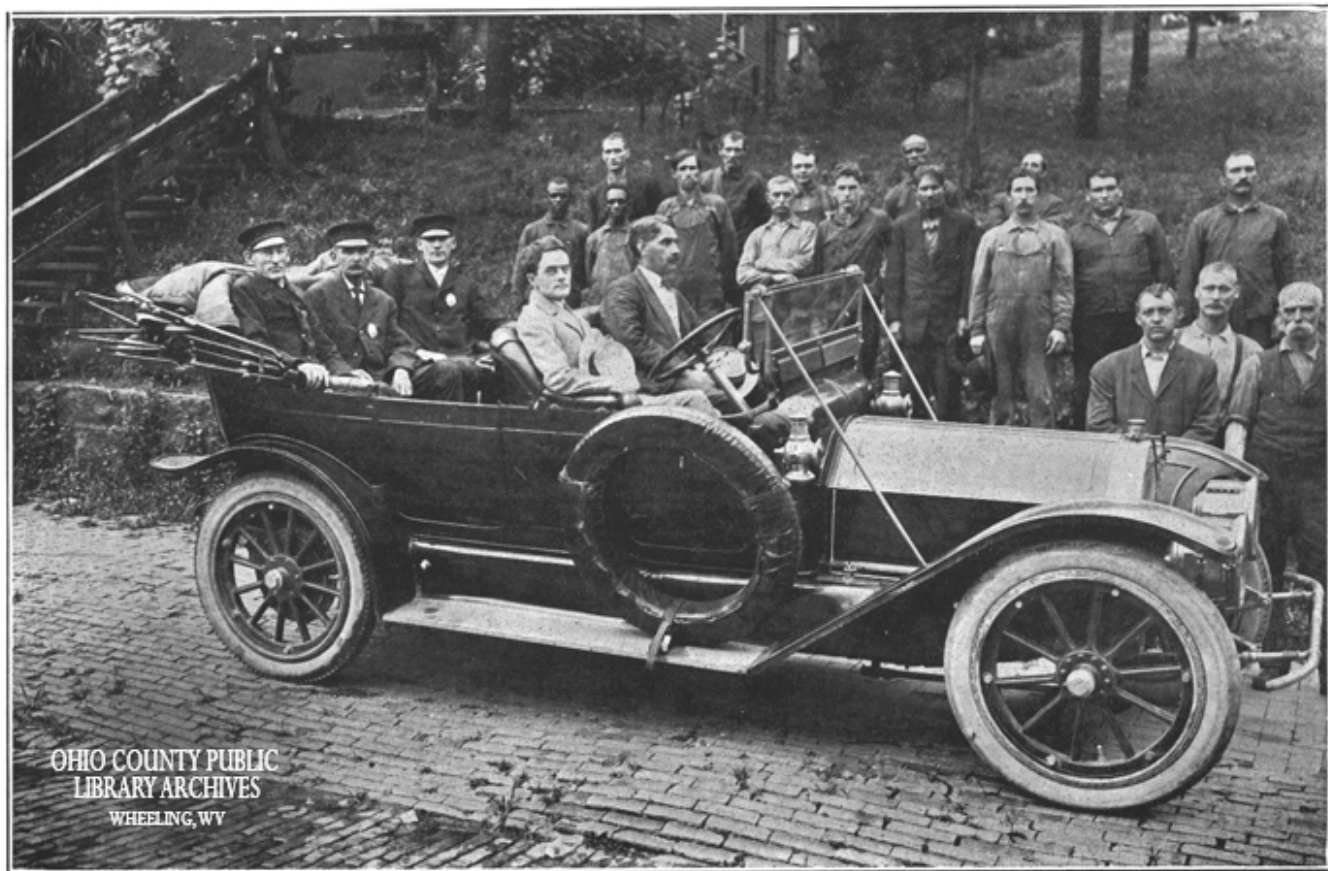
COLLECTORS

JOHN ZIRCHER
ROBERT MITCHELL
CHARLES McDIFFETT
ED. TAYLOR
S. TAYLOR

WALTER CUSTER
JOSEPH CLARK
WM. GARDNER
JOHN THOMAS
WM. SCHULTZ
BEN GREEN

LAWRENCE CLARK
ED. RUNYAN
J. W. GREGORY
LOUIS GAYLOCHER
FRED RINGWOLD

*Deceased



Health Department Officials and Employees

Health Department

WHEELING, W. VA.

July 5th, 1913

To the Board of Control and Council of the City of Wheeling:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of all the work of the Health Department of Wheeling during the fiscal years 1912 and 1913.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HAY McLAIN, M.D.,

Health Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Financial Report

	1912	1913
Appropriations	\$28,130.29	\$31,637.00
Expenditures	\$27,894.31	\$31,170.80
General administration:		
Health Commissioner.....	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00
Milk Inspector.....	600.00	600.00
Clerk	600.00	600.00
Three Officers	2,554.00	2,625.00
Annual Report.....		286.00
Printing and binding.....	354.00	105.90
Other expenses.....	96.00	21.85
Laboratory	118.00	121.96
Smallpox, vaccination and antitoxin.....	135.81	481.77
Fumigation	201.35	261.00
Collection of Garbage and Dead Animals:		
Stable boss.....	900.00	900.00
Night watchman.....	133.33	160.00
Horsefeed	3,208.25	2,819.43
Wages paid to collectors.....	8,358.28	9,197.25
Stable expense—wagon painting and re- pairing	1,349.56	1,731.69
Wagons purchased.....	534.00	
Horses purchased.....	550.00	
Incineration of Garbage and Dead Animals:		
Employees	3,346.67	3,120.00
Repairs and alterations.....	2,360.56	1,863.53
Natural gas, 7 years ending May 15th, 1913.		3,847.36
Other expenses.....	94.50	30.06

From the above figures the taxpayers of Wheeling can see what is done with the money appropriated for this department.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, it cost seventy-five cents per capita to finance the department.

Of this amount forty-nine cents was used for garbage collection and disposal. Garbage collection cost approximately thirty-six cents, and thirteen cents per capita was necessary for disposal.

All other work, including salaries of officials and office force, laboratory work, milk examinations, smallpox, fumigation, etc., cost twenty-six cents per capita.

Table No. 2
Leading Causes of Death
 1912

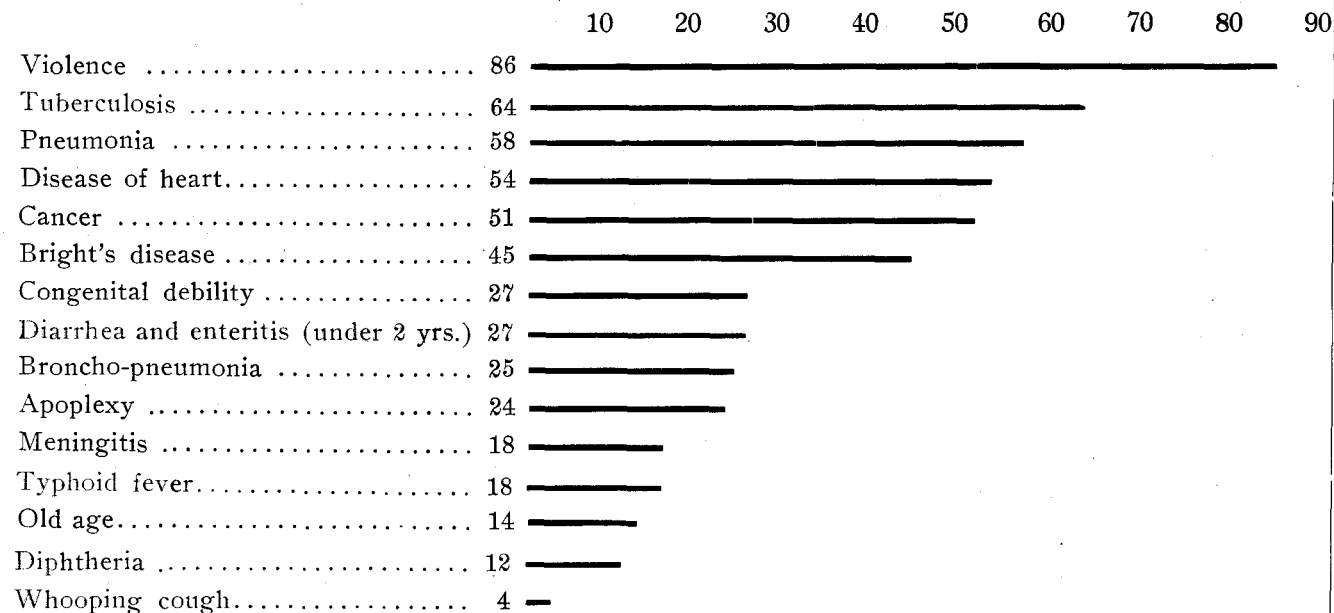


Table No. 3
Leading Causes of Death
 1913

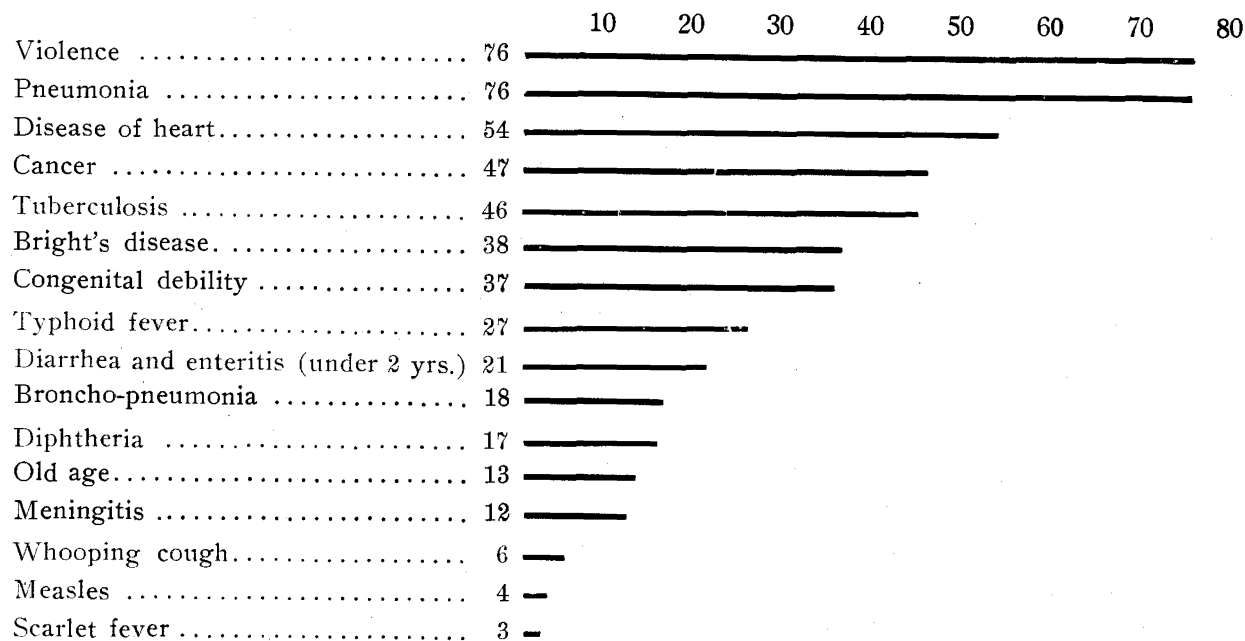


Table No. 4

**CASES AND DEATHS OF DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH BY MONTHS.
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.**

Months.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Smallpox.		Tuberculosis.		Total for Month.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
July	2	0	3	0	3	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	28	5
August	7	0	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	28	7
September	15	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	22	7
October	30	3	2	0	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	58	7
November	21	2	3	0	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	51	9
December	21	1	0	0	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	42	10
January	12	0	0	0	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	38	8
February	5	1	1	0	8	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	7	22	13
March	4	2	4	0	12	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	37	6
April	2	1	2	0	17	3	26	0	2	1	0	0	7	5	56	10
May	6	1	2	0	24	2	33	0	2	1	0	0	10	7	77	11
June	20	1	2	0	13	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	7	4	64	5
Totals.....	145	12	22	0	144	18	118	0	8	4	0	0	86	64	523	98

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table No. 5
CASES AND DEATHS OF DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH BY MONTHS.
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Months.	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Smallpox.		Tuberculosis.		Total for Month.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
July	9	0	0	0	10	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	36	6
August	18	2	2	0	7	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	37	7
September	49	4	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	62	6
October	72	1	2	0	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	93	2
November	48	3	9	0	13	2	45	0	4	0	0	0	5	2	124	7
December	29	3	4	2	16	7	111	0	2	0	0	0	9	5	171	17
January	18	1	4	0	15	0	141	0	3	1	0	0	5	2	186	4
February	10	1	9	0	10	0	104	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	137	9
March	8	1	3	1	3	6	84	1	1	1	0	0	7	8	106	18
April	7	0	4	0	20	2	42	1	0	0	0	0	12	5	85	8
May	8	0	1	0	8	2	28	1	2	1	3	0	1	4	51	8
June	3	1	0	0	8	3	35	0	5	1	0	0	4	5	55	10
Totals.....	279	17	39	3	128	27	608	4	17	6	3	0	69	45	1143	102

Table No. 6
 CASES AND DEATHS OF CERTAIN DISEASES.
 1903—1912.

Months.	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Smallpox.		Tuberculosis.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1903.....	32	14	6	0	0	52	5	1	0	1	43	7	0	79	86	154
1904.....	0	11	0	1	0	32	0	7	0	14	12	0	0	49	12	114
1905.....	37	11	86	3	0	33	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	71	125	124
1906.....	77	12	156	6	1	56	0	1	0	1	15	0	0	71	249	147
1907.....	74	12	107	1	0	39	32	6	0	4	0	0	0	94	213	156
1908.....	179	11	62	1	62	28	0	0	0	11	0	0	46	65	349	116
1909.....	93	10	29	0	103	21	245	10	0	0	7	0	142	79	619	120
1910.....	99	9	59	2	136	21	85	3	32	3	1	0	105	68	517	106
1911.....	135	11	29	3	102	14	812	9	24	9	2	0	98	70	1202	116
1912.....	274	19	29	2	157	26	266	0	14	5	0	0	77	47	817	99

Reportable Diseases

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1912, six hundred and fifty-nine cases were reported with ninety-eight deaths, including deaths from tuberculosis.

For the corresponding year 1913, twelve hundred and sixty-nine cases were reported with one hundred and two deaths, including deaths from tuberculosis.

Diseases Dangerous to Public Health

Diphtheria cases are required by city ordinance to be isolated for a minimum period of ten days, scarlet fever for thirty and measles for ten days. Smallpox cases are turned over to the Health Department as soon as the diagnosis is made. Chicken-pox, mumps and whooping-cough cases are kept from school, but isolation is not as strictly enforced.

No children from placarded houses are allowed to attend school until the termination of the case. In diphtheria the minimum period is twenty days, in scarlet fever thirty, measles and chicken-pox fourteen days. For typhoid fever, tuberculosis and whooping cough placards are not used.

Isolation is maintained largely by allowing wage earners to continue their usual vocations if all rules are obeyed and the arrangement of the house permits perfect isolation. Among poor families where isolation is impossible, wage earners are in some cases allowed to continue work, if they can stay away from the home. If department rules are not obeyed the work of the wage earners is interfered with, and as Wheeling is an industrial city this plan works successfully.

Diphtheria

For 1912 one hundred and forty-five cases were reported, with twelve deaths, making the case mortality 8.2 per cent. For 1913 two hundred and seventy-nine cases were reported.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Seventeen of these resulted fatally, making the case mortality 6.09 per cent.

This increased number of cases was due to mistaken diagnoses in a number of mild cases of diphtheria, which were called tonsilitis and allowed to mingle with other children. With the opening of public and private schools in September, 1912, the disease soon assumed the proportions of an epidemic, one hundred and sixty-nine cases being reported during the first three months of school.

One hundred and fifty-three of the two hundred and seventy-nine cases attended school. Three were under one year. One of these was confirmed by culture. Fifty-seven were from one to five, one hundred and eighty-seven from five to twenty-one, and thirty-two were over twenty-one years.

In the control of these cases the department was materially assisted by the school inspection which was begun in the public schools during September, under the direction of Dr. R. U. Drinkard and his assistant, Miss Clara Ross.

When a school case was reported, all other children in the same room were examined, and swabs taken if there was any indication of sore throat. In this manner a number of cases were discovered, including four carriers.

These children were taken home, the house was placarded, isolation ordered, and the parents notified the case was one of diphtheria. In three cases the family physician was sent for, and he promptly disagreed with the bacteriological diagnosis.

A diagnosis of diphtheria was made from a swab taken from a case of "follicular tonsilitis". The patient died a few hours later and four other cases developed in the same family. For not reporting the case the physician was arrested and fined in Police Court. Refusal of the head of the family to obey orders resulted in the house being guarded day and night until the cases were recovered. He was then arrested, tried and convicted in Police Court.

Through newspaper bulletins parents were advised to

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

have every case of sore throat examined by a physician. Physicians were urged to regard every sore-throat with suspicion, and to avail themselves of bacteriological diagnosis.

By the adoption of this method many cases were diagnosed as diphtheria which would otherwise have been treated as tonsilitis. The liberal use of antitoxin was strongly urged, and furnished without charge upon request.

Immunizing doses were recommended and furnished, but the use of this prophylactic measure did not become general. In some cases the antitoxin was not used, and was returned to the Health Department. In three instances other children of the family developed the disease.

The seventeen deaths include several which were attributed to complications by the physician in charge, but were classified under the head of diphtheria. Ten were attributed to laryngeal diphtheria, one to nasal diphtheria and three to "paralysis of the heart".

Six deaths were really due to neglect or ignorance on the part of the parents, and three were just as much due to late recognition by physicians with lack of proper treatment.

These three deaths emphasized the importance of bacteriological diagnosis. An early diagnosis in any one of the three cases with proper treatment would have prevented a death.

Scarlet Fever

Twenty-two cases were reported in 1912 with no deaths from the disease or any of its complications. Thirty-nine cases were reported for 1913, three of them resulting fatally. These deaths were due to complicating diseases, and in two cases the death was not attributed to scarlet fever, but they were so classified.

Measles

One hundred and eighteen cases were reported during 1912, none of them resulting in death.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Six hundred and eight cases were reported in 1913. Four deaths were attributed to "broncho-pneumonia following measles".

The disease became epidemic during the three months ending with February, 1913.

Whooping Cough

This disease is incompletely reported. In 1912 eight cases were reported, four of them resulting fatally. During 1913 seventeen cases with six resulting deaths were reported.

Thus in two years only twenty-five cases were reported, forty per cent of them resulting in death.

Smallpox

In May, 1913, a case of smallpox was discovered in a house of prostitution. It was at once removed to what is called the "Pest House".

Two other inmates, with no history of vaccination, developed the disease and were removed upon the appearance of the first macules. The house was not closed nor quarantined, but all inmates were vaccinated, as were the inmates of all other houses of a similar character, two hundred and sixty in all. No other cases developed.

Typhoid Fever

With the co-operation of physicians and the use of cultures an epidemic of diphtheria soon yields to control. Smallpox is only a matter of vaccination, but against typhoid fever the health department feels helpless.

The water supply is drawn from the Ohio River direct and is untreated. Analyses indicate that the water is polluted and unfit for use. The reiteration of the warning to "Boil the Water" is about the only course left to pursue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Since 1873 fifteen hundred and eighty-three deaths have been caused by this disease in Wheeling.

Assuming ten cases for each death there have been fifteen thousand cases of this preventable disease during the past forty years.

During the same period the financial loss to the community for the deaths alone has been over fifteen million dollars.

The people of Wheeling know that a polluted water supply is responsible for the typhoid deaths, and that its continued prevalence is a disgrace to the city, yet it is difficult to arouse interest in the disease because they have become accustomed to it. The typhoid rate per 100,000 population, for Wheeling during 1910 was an even fifty.

During the same year for the fifty registration cities of the United States having more than 100,000 inhabitants, with a total population of twenty millions, the aggregate death rate was 25 per 100,000.

In the thirty principal cities of Europe with a population of 31,000,000 the rate per 100,000 for 1910 was six and a half per cent.

Tuberculosis

Many cases of this disease are not reported, though every effort is made to secure a complete registration. Every case unreported before death is investigated, and an explanation demanded of the physician in charge. Eighty-six cases were reported during 1912, sixty-four deaths occurring in the same period. Sixty-nine cases were reported in 1913 and forty-five deaths attributed to the disease.

In addition to registration the Health Department examines sputum, inspects houses from which cases are reported, distributes circulars on tuberculosis, and disinfects after death or removal of a case. When time permits it enforces the anti-spitting ordinance and the department demonstrated that one officer could secure enforcement of this ordinance. In 1909 two hundred enamelled warning signs were placed on street corners in every part of the city, and similar signs were placed in public buildings.

Other Diseases Reported

One hundred and fourteen cases of chicken-pox, eighteen cases of mumps, and four of erysipelas were reported in 1912. Sixty-nine cases of chicken-pox, forty-nine of mumps, six of erysipelas and two of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported in 1913.



Table No. 7

Bacteriological Examinations

1908-1913.

Years	Total	For tubercle bacilli		For bacillus of diphtheria	
		Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
1908	70	10	24	14	22
1909	224	75	124	6	19
1910 to June 30.....	102	30	60	6	6
1911	202	50	115	10	27
1912	230	52	99	22	57
1913	449	52	87	209	101
Total.....	1277	269	509	267	232
1908-1909 Calendar Year.					
1911-1912-1913 Fiscal Year.					

Bacteriological Laboratory

This work was voluntarily begun in 1908, but free examination of all cultures and sputum sent in by physicians is now required by ordinance.

Until the fall of 1912 few cultures were submitted, and these few were solicited, but during the diphtheria epidemic practically every physician in the city sent in at least one swab for examination.

Since 1908 four hundred and ninety-nine cultures have been examined. Three hundred and ten were examined in the past twelve months, which augurs well for the future.

Many swab examinations were made, but unless they were positive a final report was not made until after incubation of the culture.

A few of these showed nothing of a suspicious nature, but gave positive cultures upon incubation.

In three cases of sudden death where the cause was unknown, swabs taken by the Health Department proved two of them to be due to diphtheria. The ordinance governing diphtheria does not require negative cultures before release, and there is no question but that many are released who are not free from the bacillus of diphtheria.

Seven hundred and seventy-eight specimens of sputum have been examined since 1908, two hundred and sixty-nine of them being positive.

One hundred and thirty-nine were examined in 1913, fifty-two of these were positive.

Antitoxin

No red tape is necessary to secure free antitoxin. It is given at once upon the request of any physician, and in any quantity.

A swab is required whenever antitoxin is given and more antitoxin is forthcoming if the culture is positive. If two cultures prove negative the case is considered one of mistaken diagnosis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

One hundred and two thousand units were distributed in 1912. Very little of this was used for immunization though it is always on hand for distribution.

Two hundred and thirty-four thousand units were given out in 1913. Forty-six curative doses and fifty-five for immunization.

Vaccination

It is generally admitted that vaccination and re-vaccination furnish the only real protection against smallpox. Quarantine and isolation alone will not control the disease.

While vaccination is free to all residents of Wheeling, and the fact is well known, few avail themselves of the privilege unless a case of the disease is known to exist in the city.

In 1910 the Health Department ordered a general vaccination of all school children because the disease was prevailing in several neighboring towns.

Seven thousand were vaccinated, including seventeen hundred by officials of the department.

It was then legally decided that the law of West Virginia did not authorize a health officer to require vaccination unless smallpox was epidemic. At the risk of seeming peculiar, the writer admits that while all health department work is enjoyable, no part of the work is more interesting than "stamping out" an epidemic.

Table No. 8
Fumigation of Rooms

	1912		1913	
	Rooms	Cubic Feet	Rooms	Cubic Feet
July	18	26,314	25	42,598
August	23	33,339	20	30,891
September	21	28,598	54	79,314
October	59	90,050	102	170,961
November	59	74,757	78	122,148
December	51	101,340	67	90,773
January	34	52,050	38	61,250
February	26	37,600	37	64,495
March	16	21,700	33	65,800
April	11	19,160	29	62,730
May	16	26,698	24	59,800
June	27	69,853	23	53,500
Total.....	361	581,459	530	904,260

(20)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Disinfection

Disinfection is done after termination of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, and tuberculosis cases.

The question of its efficiency or utility has been considered, but it should be continued if for no other reason than because it is easier to convince the householder, of the necessity for a general cleansing of woodwork, floor and furniture, if fumigation is done by the Health Department.

Until 1912 the potassium-permanganate method was used. This required a great deal of time and for the last two years formaldehyde candles have been used. The method is as efficient and much time is saved for other work.

Table No. 9

Infant Mortality

Year Ending June 30, 1913	Deaths		Days			Weeks			Months					
	under 1 year	under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 7	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 9	9 to 12	
July	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
August	10	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	
September	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	
October	10	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	
November	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
December	12	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	
January	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	
February	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
March	14	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	
April	11	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	
May	14	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	
June	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Total	112	23	5	5	10	6	4	4	5	7	20	11	12	
Male	60	13	4	2	7	3	0	2	4	3	12	4	6	
Female	52	10	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	4	8	7	6	
White	109	23	5	5	10	6	4	4	5	7	20	9	11	
Black	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Measles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Scarlet fever.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Whooping cough ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	
Dysentery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Erysipelas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Meningitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Other general dis..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Convulsions	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Org. heart disease.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Broncho-pneumonia.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	
Pneumonia	9	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	
Stomach disease...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
D. and enteritis...	17	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	5	4	1	
Peritonitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydronephrosis ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Malformations ..	10	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Congen. debility...	35	13	2	3	5	0	1	2	3	2	4	0	0	
Other infancy.....	9	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	112	23	5	5	10	6	4	4	5	7	20	11	12	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Milk and Nurse

Through the generosity of the producer, the Health Department for several years has been able to furnish Certified Milk upon the request of any physician.

The greater part of the work has been done by Miss Kearns, a nurse in the employ of the Associated Charities. This nurse has been subject to the call of any physician, and upon request patients were visited, instruction given and milk furnished free of charge.

Milk inspection began in 1907, and while our local supply is not perfect, the decrease in deaths of infants under two years from enteritis surely indicates something more than a coincidence.

Table No. 10

Diarrhea and Enteritis Under Two Years by Months 1900-1913

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1900..	3	3	3	1	1	2	9	11	4	0	2	4	43
1901..	4	5	4	5	4	6	7	3	1	1	0	3	43
1902..	0	2	1	1	4	2	6	8	4	1	1	3	33
1903..	1	4	1	3	2	3	7	3	4	2	2	2	34
1904..	1	1	1	2	3	5	10	11	1	1	0	2	38
1905..	3	0	4	2	7	2	10	6	2	0	0	4	40
1906..	3	1	2	1	5	0	7	6	2	3	5	6	41
1907..	0	0	0	2	2	2	7	3	0	1	4	2	23
1908..	1	2	2	1	0	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	22
1909..	3	1	1	2	1	4	7	2	3	3	0	2	29
1910..	1	0	3	0	1	6	11	2	1	0	0	0	25
1911..	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	8	5	5	0	0	29
1912..	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	2	3	20
1913..	1	0	1	1	2	1							

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table No. 11

Medical School Inspection

	Cases
Diphtheria	4
Measles	2
Tonsillitis	41
Tuberculosis	2
Anaemia	91
Disease of ear.....	19
Disease of eye.....	1
Defects of vision.....	112
Diseases of circulatory system.....	2
Pediculosis	62
Scabies	8
Other diseases of skin.....	62
Defective teeth.....	744
Tonsils and adenoids.....	108
Total.....	1258
Vaccination	0
Number of pupils examined.....	5034
Number referred to family physician.....	1269
House calls made by nurse.....	492

The above report is published through the courtesy of Dr. R. U. Drinkard, who was appointed medical school-inspector by the Wheeling Board of Education, and began work in September, 1912. Though this work is not done under the direction of the Health Department, there was the greatest co-operation at all times.

Table No. 12
Milk Inspection--General Statistics

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
MILK INSPECTION — CITY.							
Samples, milk and cream for chemical analysis.....	529	2084	1800	1832	1956	2143	1022
Number found below grade.....	53	107	64	29	62	100	29
Percent below grade.....	10	5	3.5	1.5	3.1	4.6	2.8
Samples, milk and cream for bacteriological analysis	0	1300	654	647	735	550	296
INSPECTIONS.							
Number of depots and stores handling milk.....	131	83	74	77	80	112	110
Number of inspections made.....	200	250	320	100	140	160	140
Number of re-inspections made.....	110	35	40	10	20	15	20
Number found contrary to regulations.....	100	30	10	6	8	7	5
LICENSES.							
Number of Licenses for depots issued.....	16	11	14	8	9	8	
Number of Licenses for stores.....	63	53	51	69	71	104	
Number of Licenses for wagons.....	61	58	60	69	68	70	
Number of Licenses refused.....	24	4	5	4	2	4	
Number of Licenses revoked.....	8	1	1	1	2	1	
MILK INSPECTION — COUNTRY.							
Number of farms supplying milk and cream.....	156	135	154	141	144	152	145
Number of farm inspections (not scored).....	160	150	160	38	40	25	30
Number of farm inspections (scored).....	0	0	0	141	144	152	145
LEGAL CASES.							
Suits instituted.....	8	10	7	6	5	6	0
Convictions.....	7	10	6	6	5	5	0
MISCELLANEOUS MILK DATA.							
Total daily supply, gallons.....	3900	4000	3998	4221	4274	4190	4259
Per cent. of milk pasteurized.....	40	45	45	48	50	52	55
Average price of milk, winter.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Average price of milk, summer.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

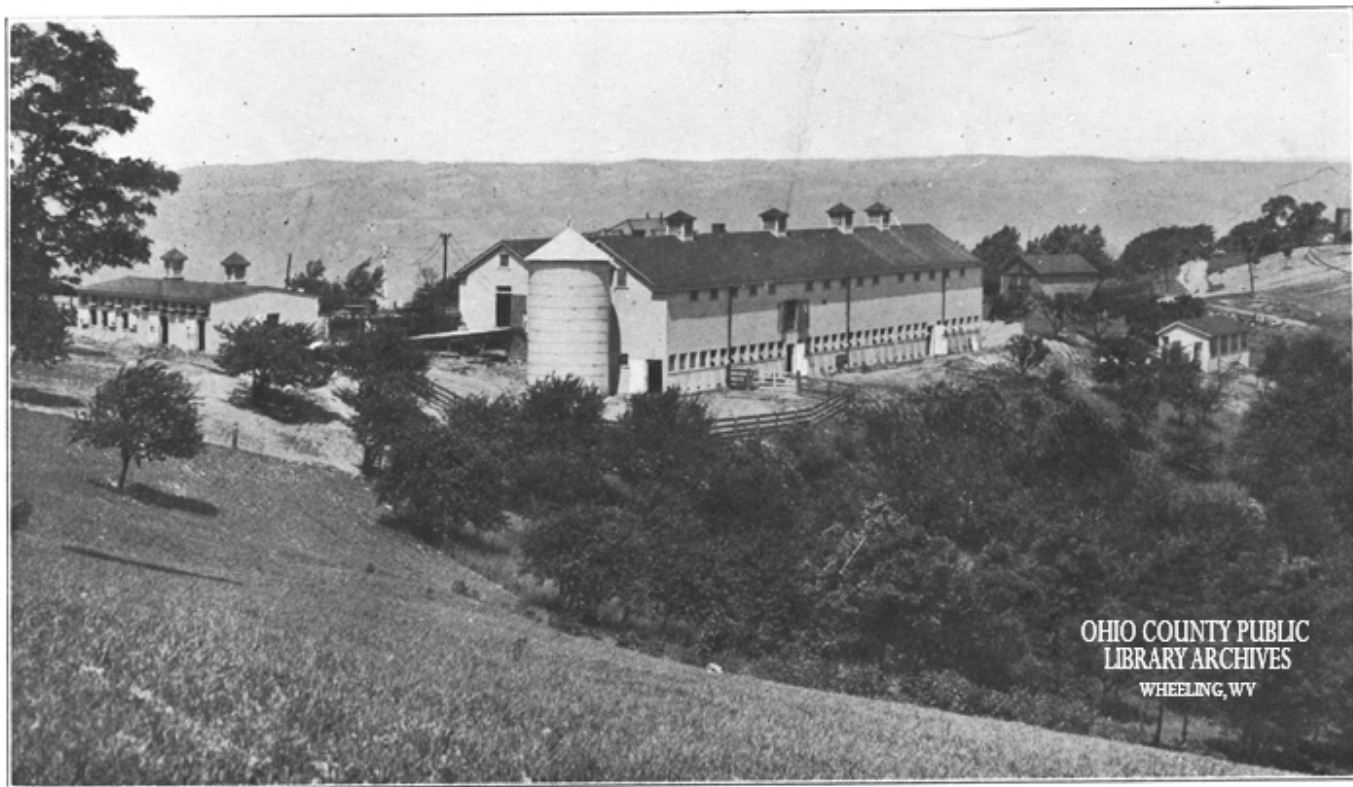
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table No. 13
**Classification of Dairy Farms Inspected During Four Years
According to Scores**

	1910		1911		1912		1913	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Scoring 41 to 50.....	5	3.5	8	5.5	3	1.9	2	1.3
Scoring 61 to 70.....	34	24.1	48	33.3	33	21.6	27	18.6
Scoring 51 to 60.....	70	49.6	74	51.3	95	62.5	93	64.1
Scoring 71 to 80.....	28	19.8	10	6.9	19	12.5	21	14.4
Scoring 81 to 90.....	2	1.4	3	2.0	1	.6	1	.6
Scoring 91 to 100.....	2	1.4	1	.6	1	.6	1	.6
Total number of dairies inspected.....	141		144		152		145	

Table No. 14
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk

	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913 Half year	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Bacteria per cubic centimeter.												
Below 10,000	3	2.6	32	6.5	64	11.3	73	9.9	122	22.1	76	25.6
10,000 to 20,000	13	11.4	54	11.	59	10.4	109	14.8	83	15.0	40	13.3
20,000 to 50,000	19	16.6	26	5.3	131	23.3	153	20.8	100	18.1	60	20.2
50,000 to 100,000	25	21.9	106	21.7	91	16.1	140	19.0	89	16.1	36	12.1
100,000 to 500,000	28	24.5	160	32.8	156	27.6	186	25.3	106	19.2	59	19.2
Total samples under 500,000	88	77.	378	77.8	501	88.6	661	90.1	500	90.9	271	91.5
500,000 to 1,000,000	14	12.2	55	11.2	23	4.	40	5.4	28	5.0	13	4.3
1,000,000 to 5,000,000	9	7.8	53	10.8	39	6.9	31	4.2	21	3.8	12	4.0
5,000,000 to 10,000,000	3	2.6	1	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.9	1	0.1	0	.0
Total samples above 500,000	26	22.1	109	22.3	64	11.3	72	9.8	50	9.0	25	8.4
Grand total of samples	114		487		565		733		550		296	



OHIO COUNTY PUBLIC
LIBRARY ARCHIVES
WHEELING, WV

**Hill Top Farm—Home of Certified Milk. Established by L. A. Reymann.
Production Certified by Wheeling Certified Milk Commission.**

Digitized by the Ohio County Public Library, Wheeling, WV

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Food Inspection

An ordinance regulating the milk supply was passed in 1906, but after a few weeks the work was abandoned owing to the opposition of milk dealers.

Enough was done to show that the milk was low in fat and high in formalin, which explained the opposition.

In 1907 under a new ordinance the work was again started and the ordinance has been strictly enforced to date.

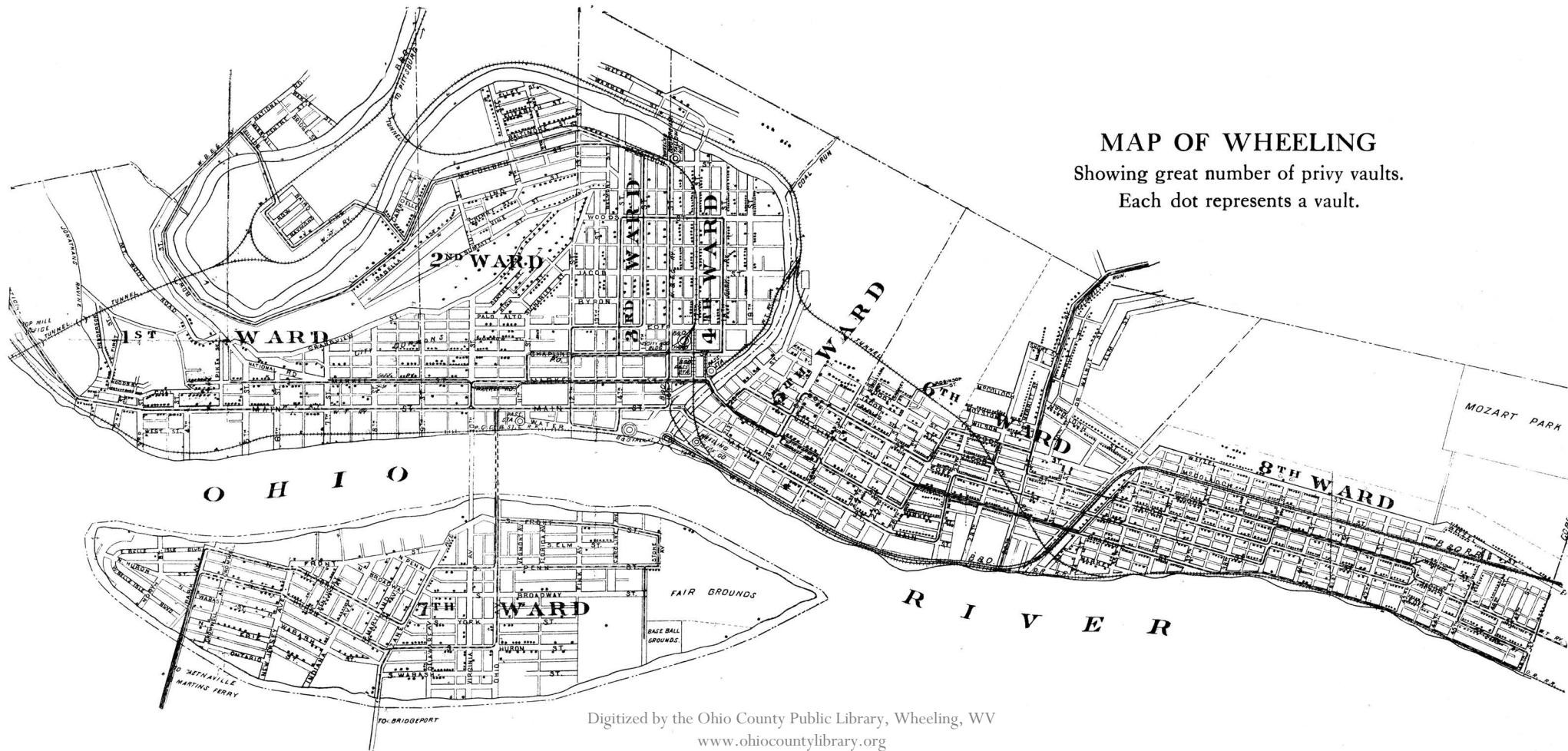
At the beginning dairy inspections made by various veterinarians were so unsatisfactory that one hundred and fifty dairies were inspected by health officials. In addition to proving the first method unsatisfactory it brought the health officer in personal contact with the producer which made the work much easier in the end. This continued until 1910 when a city veterinarian was appointed and the score card system adopted.

During the six years ending in June, 1913, 11,366 samples of milk were examined for fat. Of this number four hundred and forty-four, just 3.9 per cent, were under the standard of three and one-half per cent. These percentages were published in the daily papers at the end of each month.

In 1908 an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of dip milk in groceries and other shops. All of these places had been inspected and conditions were indescribably filthy.

Bacteriological examinations after Stewart's method were begun in 1908 and later in the same year the first bacterial counts were made.

Much educational work was done this year in the attempt to show dairymen the relation between carelessness, lack of cooling and high bacterial counts. Each producer was notified that beginning with 1909 the average of all bacterial counts would be published quarterly with names attached. Publication was begun in 1909 and has been continued. Counts are made each month and the average of three counts determines the standing of each dairyman.



MAP OF WHEELING

Showing great number of privy vaults.

Each dot represents a vault.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

During the five and a half years of this work 2745 counts have been made and the result, as shown by Table No. 14, indicates a gradual improvement.

This department has always aimed to examine more specimens of milk chemically and bacteriologically, than any other city of similar population.

Certified Milk

Since 1910 Wheeling has been fortunate in having Certified Milk. For this supply of perfect milk Wheeling is indebted to the late Lawrence A. Reymann. Certified Milk deserves support if for no other reason than its influence in the movement for better dairy conditions and cleaner milk. The example set by certified producers influences the whole supply to a great degree. The production of clean, cold milk involves much labor and expense, and those producing it are naturally entitled to more money for their product than is asked for milk produced under less exacting conditions. Cleanliness is the great essential, and one who visits a Certified Milk Plant has this strongly impressed upon him. The local supply is practically perfect, the average bacterial count is under 3,000 and never above 10,000 per cubic centimeter. Selling price is fourteen cents per quart.

Other Food Inspection

Wheeling needs an ordinance regulating the sale of ice cream, vinegar, meats and provisions and requiring the inspection of all places where food is sold. An ordinance was prepared for the consideration of Council, but it was not passed because of the difference of opinion over the question of what body should appoint the food inspector.

One branch of Council decided the Board of Control should make the appointment and the inspector should be

authorized to take samples to the Health Department for analysis.

The other branch of Council maintained that the Health Department should have the appointment if it was to be held responsible for results.

Nuisances

Privy vaults are considered the nuisances most dangerous to public health. By actual count of the pins on the location map Wheeling has twenty-three hundred and three vaults. The regulation of these nuisances, which should not be tolerated in a civilized community, has been the most annoying feature of the past six years, during which period six hundred have been done away with.

The department is expected to exercise constant supervision over them, and see that the contents are removed and disposed of without annoyance to others.

Both propositions present difficulties. The contents are removed by three local teamsters, who own their equipment, do other teaming, and devote only a portion of their time to this work. Night soil is removed to the incinerator, dumped into a sewer and carried to the Ohio River. This is objectionable from a sanitary standpoint, but not more so than is the disposal of water-closet waste which also goes into the river.

From a business standpoint, it seems absurd to carry night soil forty city blocks, up a hill over a mile long, to run it down the hill again into a sewer which leads to the Ohio. Much of the time this sewer is out of commission owing to slips after heavy rains. The majority of the vaults in Wheeling are owned by people who are well able to dispense with them.

Control of Tuberculosis

Andrew Wilson, M.D.

Aside from the work done by the Health Department, the citizens of Wheeling have expended \$30,000 in further protecting themselves from tuberculosis.

This money was raised by voluntary contributions and expended by the Ohio County Anti-tuberculosis League and Associated Charities.

Twenty acres of land were purchased, four buildings erected and a fifth reconstructed, making a sanatorium with accommodations for twenty patients.

Forty-three patients have been received in all, thirteen being under treatment at the present time. Of this number six were advanced and hopeless cases, dying within three months of admission. Ten were discharged greatly improved, two are known to be absolutely well one year after discharge.

Six cases were moderately improved and fourteen were either unimproved or remained only a short time under treatment.

A dispensary has been maintained in the city where cases are examined, diagnoses made and treatment given to those who cannot be better provided for elsewhere.

One hundred and fifty-nine patients have been treated and instructed at the dispensary and also at their homes. As a result, the menace to the public of this number of uninstructed tuberculars has been greatly reduced, and the patients have a better chance of living and caring for themselves and families, and not becoming public charges.

Education is of supreme importance to the patients, the family and the entire community and it is from this feature, that the contributors of the funds draw dividends.

Table No. 15
Sanitary Inspections
 1912-1913.

	1912	1913
Number of complaints received from citizens.....	710	430
Number of inspections made.....	6,373	1,680
Reinspections	906	489
Garbage complaints	1,760	1,639
Garbage inspections.....	3,496	782
Legal notices served.....	1,155	177
Houses placarded for contagious disease.....	266	788
Placards removed.....	248	712
Rooms fumigated.....	361	530
Number of cubic feet fumigated.....	581,459	904,260
Number of visits to quarantined houses.....	1,000	3,800
Number of funerals attended.....	11	22
Animals removed and cremated.....	475	519

Garbage Collection

Until June, 1910, garbage was collected by the contract system. No attempt was made to collect from every part of the city, the wagons were filthy and the lack of system gave general dissatisfaction. For three years the Health Department has had charge of collection and disposal, including "hiring and firing".

The equipment includes an incinerator, a modern barn, nine wagons of the Holzbog type and sixteen horses.

Extra horses are hired in August and September, when nine wagons are used with two collectors for each wagon.

Health Department rules require garbage to be drained and wrapped in paper. Two-thirds of the householders obey these rules, and to this the success of the present system is largely due. By garbage is meant animal or vegetable refuse from the kitchen.

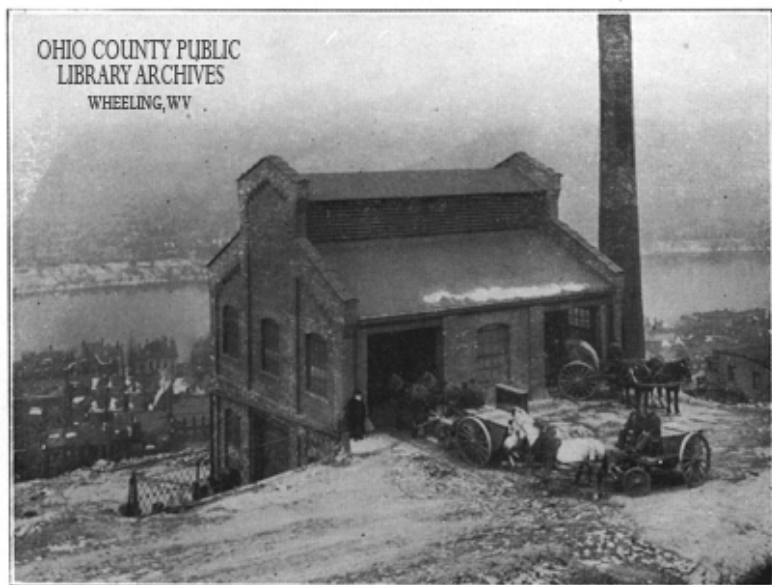
Collections are made daily from hotels and restaurants. weekly and semi-weekly from residences according to the season.

Each wagon load is weighed at the incinerator after all excess water is drained off. This is done because all the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

garbage is not paper wrapped and with the idea of saving fuel. All wagons are steamed and washed daily at the incinerator.

In 1912, 5,561 tons were collected at a cost of \$2.70 per ton. This cost included \$1,084.00 spent for new equipment. In 1913, 6,415 tons were collected and the cost reduced to \$2.30 per ton. This included \$500.00 expended for painting and repairing nine wagons.



Showing Location of Crematory on Hill Above the City.

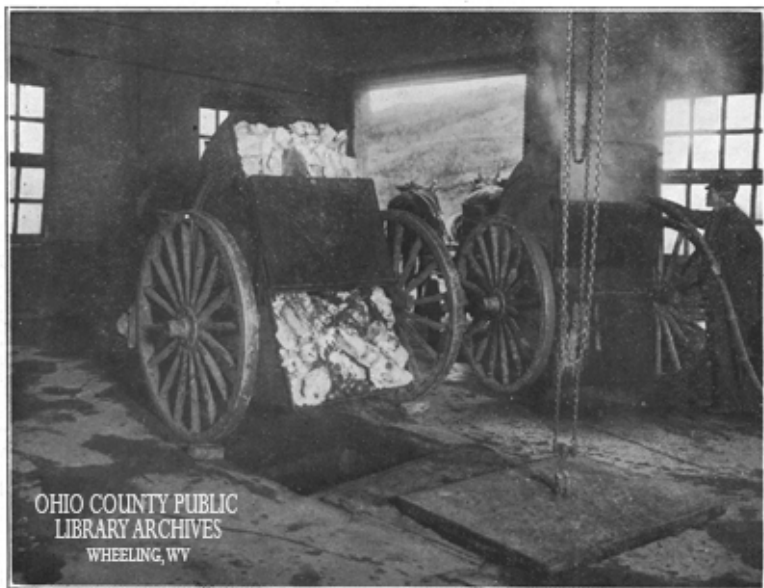
For 1912 the cost for incineration per ton was one dollar and seven cents. For 1913 this was reduced to eighty-two cents per ton.

Natural gas is used for fuel, an average of 3,000 feet being required for each ton. The city pays for all gas used in excess of an allowance made by the gas company. This excess amounts to approximately five hundred dollars per year.

The location of the incinerator upon a hill at one end of the city, materially increases the cost of collection. Much

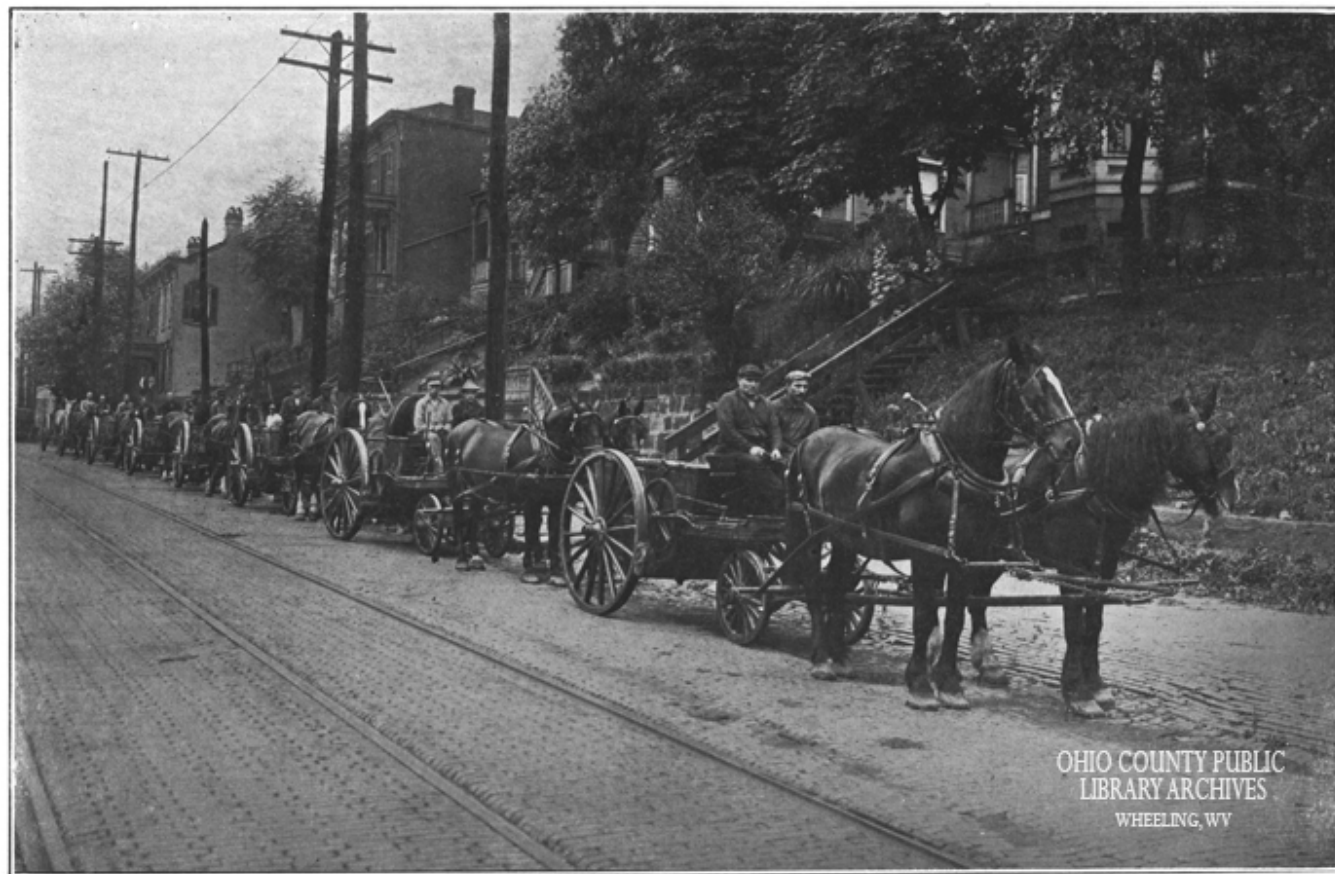
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of the garbage is hauled three miles after the load is collected and the last of the haul is up a ten per cent grade. Included in the cost of incineration, in addition to repairs, were alterations and replacements, which with the cost of maintaining the sewer, amounted to approximately two thousand dollars each year. Much of this increased expense is also due to the site of the incinerator.



**Showing Load of Paper-Wrapped Garbage,
and Wagon Being Steamed.**

Wheeling's garbage collection is not perfect but the service is vastly improved. Leaking wagons and drunken drivers are not tolerated, and it has been demonstrated that paper-wrapped garbage will neither smell badly in summer, nor freeze and stick to the can in cold weather. The wagons, men and horses are clean when they leave the barn, and any odor about our garbage equipment is due to improperly kept garbage. If every one observed the rules there would be absolutely nothing unpleasant about the work.



Garbage Equipment of Wheeling

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table No. 16

**Report of Crematory and Garbage Collection
Two Years Ending June 30, 1913**

	Tons of garbage		Tons of produce		Tons of night soil	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
July	505	459	33	23	138	89
August	669	592	31	35	54	114
September	742	628	25	40	48	70
October	628	531	20	23	65	28
November	483	431	16	22	35	20
December	486	418	29	37	8	20
January	558	461	31	23	13	2
February	491	419	27	28	0	6
March	471	396	34	34	14	12
April	445	402	32	38	51	58
May	469	412	30	22	14	89
June	468	412	28	24	86	64
Total tonnage.	6415	5561	336	349	526	572

Educational and Publicity Work

The people of Wheeling have in many ways shown their confidence in this department, and this has been, in a measure, due to the fact that the people are kept informed of just what the department is doing.

Since the first year of milk examinations, all fat records have been published monthly in the daily papers.

Beginning with 1909 the bacterial standing of each dairyman and dealer has been published quarterly.

A monthly report of all department work has also been published in the daily press. These monthly reports contain the names of no officials, and are not in the form of interviews. They are gotten up by the head of the department, typewritten, and presented to the newspaper-men who contribute the headlines.

No excuse has ever been made for unfavorable conditions.

When the death-rate is high, the cause is made known and the remedy suggested. During the prevalence of a contagious disease, newspaper bulletins are issued suggesting methods for control and treatment. The daily papers deserve praise for this co-operation.

No charge has ever been made for this service, and it is believed they are the first newspapers to publish milk reports with names of dairymen.

Other Work

Police Surgeon

The health officer of Wheeling is the police surgeon and renders surgical and medical attention to all city prisoners. During the two years ending June 30, 1913, 144 calls were made to the police station and workhouse. As the majority of these calls are made after midnight, the duty is not a particularly pleasant one.

Diagnostician

By virtue of his position, the health officer is required to make a diagnosis in any suspicious eruptive disease. In addition to some knowledge of contagious disease considerable tact is required in cases where a diagnosis of smallpox has been made by the physician, accepted by the family, and proven wrong by the health officer. During the past two years sixty-seven cases have been diagnosed upon the request of physicians.

Recommendations

The following recommendations include the important needs of the city from a public health standpoint, and they are suggested in the relative order of their importance:

- I. Establish a modern filtration plant.
This matter has been discussed for thirty years, and, by voting favorably upon a bond issue, the people have expressed their sentiments.
- II. Build a new sewage system. The present system is old and it is estimated that at present only 28,000 people have access to it.
- III. Abolish all privy vaults where access can be had to sewage and water connections.
A time limit could be provided and no one would suffer a hardship.
- IV. Provide for food inspection.
Food inspection is more important than political appointments.
- V. Provide for plumbing inspection. It is badly needed and can be made to pay for itself.
- VI. Require all garbage to be drained of water by city ordinance. This is now voluntarily done by two-thirds of the people. With a penalty for non-compliance, Wheeling's garbage system would compare favorably with the system of any city in the country.

Work of the Present Administration

February, 1907-July, 1913.

With the retirement of the present officials who have held office for a longer consecutive term than any others, a brief resume of their work may be pardoned.

Previous to 1907 the office was open two hours daily. The

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

health officer issued burial permits, treated an occasional case of smallpox and directed an annual inspection of privy vaults.

Since February, 1907, the office has been open daily (excepting Sunday) from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

All death records have been indexed alphabetically and office records are card indexed. The health ordinances have been revised, diseases made reportable, and stricter quarantine regulations demanded and enforced.

Sputum and cultures have been examined, antitoxin distributed to the poor and houses fumigated after contagious diseases. Milk inspection, which now includes scoring of all dairies, regulation of grocery milk, and examination of milk chemically and bacteriologically, is a most important feature of the work. Since its beginning, 11,366 samples have been examined for fat and 2,745 samples have been counted for bacteria, with newspaper publication of all records.

Registration of births has been required since August, 1909, and is now generally complied with.

Deaths have been classified according to the direction of the U. S. Census Bureau.

For three years the department has had charge of the collection of garbage and its disposal.

While many authorities do not think this work properly belongs to a health department, conditions in Wheeling were so intolerable that this department volunteered its services, and while it has been no small task, the results have been ample reward for the time and labor the work has required.

The department has been exceedingly fortunate in having subordinate employees who were loyal and who gave willing and enthusiastic service at all times. Without this esprit de corps the health department could not have become what it is today, the most active and vigorous city department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Table No. 17

Births, Deaths and Stillbirths With Population and Rate Per 1000 of Population

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Deaths	Still- births	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1900	38,878	.....	604	53	.....	15.53
1901	39,154	.....	671	39	.....	17.16
1902	39,430	.....	631	58	.....	16.00
1903	39,706	.....	671	40	.....	16.89
1904	39,982	.....	706	50	.....	17.65
1905	40,258	.....	642	48	.....	15.94
1906	40,534	.....	691	47	.....	17.04
1907	40,810	.....	827	54	.....	20.26
1908	41,086	24	674	66	.58	16.40
1909	41,362	175	687	44	4.23	16.60
1910	41,641	476	732	43	11.43	17.57
1911	41,917	874	738	60	20.85	17.60
1912	42,193	952	731	66	22.56	17.32

Vital Statistics

Seven hundred and fifty-three deaths occurred in the year ending June 30, 1912. No deaths are excluded.

Based upon a population of 42,193 the rate for the year is 17.84 per thousand. Excluding 163 non-resident deaths the resident rate is 13.98 per thousand. The rate for colored decedents was 26.6 per thousand.

Violence was the leading cause with more than eleven per cent of the total number. Compared to 1911 the chief increases were twenty from organic heart disease, fourteen from Bright's disease, twelve from violence and eight from cancer.

Whooping cough, measles and scarlet-fever showed a decrease of nineteen.

Seven hundred and forty-four deaths occurred in the year ending June 30, 1913. Based upon a population of 42,469 the rate is 17.51. Excluding 149 non-residents the resident rate is 14.01 per thousand. Death rate for colored decedents was 29.16 per thousand.

Compared to 1912 the chief increases were eighteen from pneumonia, ten from congenital debility, nine from typhoid fever and five from diphtheria. Tuberculosis showed a de-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

crease of eighteen, and diarrhea among infants under two years a decrease of six.

Non-Resident Deaths

Remarkable features of Wheeling's vital statistics are the great number of non-resident deaths, and the excessive mortality due to violence.

These are due to our location in the center of a great industrial district which includes Ohio and Pennsylvania towns, which are without hospital facilities. Their accident cases are sent to Wheeling, and many of them are in extremis when they reach the city.

In 1912, of the 753 decedents 204 died in hospitals. In 1913, 191 of the 744 decedents were hospital deaths.

In 1912 fifty per cent, and in 1913 forty per cent of our violent deaths, were non-residents.

In 1912 thirty-five were non-resident foreigners. In 1913 forty-three were foreigners. All of these are bona-fide non-residents, and to arrive at our resident rate, this must be considered

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Summary of Mortality

Year Ending June 30th, 1912

CAUSE OF DEATH	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
I. GENERAL DISEASES.													
Typhoid fever.....	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	0	18
Whooping cough.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
Diphtheria	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	12
Cholera nostras.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chronic poisonings...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Septicaemia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	4	5	6	2	5	5	6	7	3	3	5	3	54
Acute miliary tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tuberculous meningitis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abdominal tuberculosis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Tuberculosis of larynx	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Syphilis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cancer of stomach and liver.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	0	21
Cancer of intestines..	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	11
Cancer of female genital organs.....	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	10
Cancer of breast.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Cancer of other organs	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Acute articular rheumatism	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Diabetes	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Exophthalmic goitre...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anaemia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Alcoholism	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	12
II. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM													
Encephalitis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meningitis	1	0	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	18
Locomotor ataxia.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Apoplexy	0	3	3	1	3	2	5	1	3	0	1	2	24
Paralysis	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Other mental diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convulsions of infants	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	8
Chorea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other diseases of nervous system.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM													
Organic disease of heart	1	3	6	5	5	4	7	4	7	3	6	3	54
Angina pectoris.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Diseases of arteries..	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	11
Embolism and thrombosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Diseases of lymphatic system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
IV. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM													
Acute bronchitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Chronic bronchitis....	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	9
Broncho-pneumonia ..	0	0	2	0	6	0	7	3	2	1	4	0	25
Pneumonia	1	0	1	2	2	8	8	6	14	12	2	2	58
Pleurisy	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Pulmonary congestion.	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	8
Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other respiratory diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
V. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM													
Diseases of pharynx..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other diseases of stomach	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 yrs).....	4	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	27
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 yrs. and over)...	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	10
Appendicitis	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	11
Hernia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	8
Cirrhosis of liver.....	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
Biliary calculi.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	6
Other diseases of the liver	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
Simple peritonitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Other diseases of digestive system....	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	4	1	2	15
VI. DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.													
Acute nephritis.....	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Bright's disease.....	2	7	5	2	2	3	2	3	6	5	6	2	45
Calculi of urinary passage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diseases of prostate...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Uterine tumor.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other diseases of uterus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Salpingitis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
VII. CHILDBIRTH.													
Accidents of pregnancy	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	7
Puerperal hemorrhage	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
VIII. DISEASES OF SKIN													
Gangrene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Furuncle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
IX. DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM													
Disease of bone.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X. MALFORMATION.													
Congenital malformations	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
XI. EARLY INFANCY.													
Congenital debility....	2	2	2	0	2	6	3	0	1	4	4	1	27
Other diseases of early infancy.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	1	10
Lack of care.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
XII. OLD AGE.													
Senility	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	14
XIII. VIOLENCE.													
Suicide by poison.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Suicide by hanging...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Suicide by firearms...	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Suicide by razor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Poisoning by food....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other acute poisoning.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Burns	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	9
Absorption of gases...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Accidental drowning..	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Traumatism by fall...	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	13
Traumatism by mines.	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	12
Traumatism by crushing	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	0	2	3	1	25
Effects of heat.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Homicide by fire arms.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other external violence.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
AGE OF DECEDENTS.													
Under one month.....	5	5	4	0	4	5	3	2	2	4	4	0	38
1 month to 1 year...	5	8	6	5	2	5	6	6	4	9	10	4	70
1 to 5.....	4	4	6	4	3	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	48
5 to 10.....	0	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	25
10 to 20.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	4	5	4	2	2	2	26
20 to 30.....	4	7	6	4	5	16	6	8	8	6	7	5	82
30 to 40	8	5	10	9	8	8	13	6	8	8	8	6	97
40 to 50.....	2	13	11	7	5	8	7	11	7	11	7	3	92
50 to 60.....	7	2	6	6	7	5	9	6	9	8	9	3	77
60 to 70.....	7	3	7	10	9	7	9	4	8	14	8	4	90
70 to 80.....	6	4	7	4	7	3	4	6	12	8	4	3	68
80 to 90.....	3	2	2	3	1	3	6	4	3	1	5	1	34

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jan.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
90 to 106.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
DEATHS IN EACH WARD.													
First	4	7	5	3	2	3	3	7	5	9	4	4	56
Second	0	4	6	4	5	5	7	3	6	6	12	6	64
Third	2	6	7	6	6	5	7	4	4	9	3	2	61
Fourth	2	7	7	4	3	5	3	1	6	4	7	3	52
Fifth	5	4	4	3	5	5	6	7	3	5	1	2	50
Sixth	9	3	13	6	6	6	12	6	12	11	3	5	92
Seventh	5	6	3	2	2	4	7	6	8	5	4	3	55
Eighth	9	7	8	9	10	17	15	5	6	10	16	4	116
Hospitals	19	11	16	19	17	17	11	26	21	17	20	10	204
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
SEX OF DECEDENTS.													
Male	31	32	38	34	28	36	37	42	44	37	38	19	416
Female	24	23	31	22	28	31	35	24	28	39	32	20	337
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
COLOR OF DECEDENTS.													
White	55	54	66	56	54	63	68	64	68	75	61	37	721
Black	0	1	3	0	2	4	4	2	4	1	9	2	32
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
SOCIAL CONDITION.													
Single	25	27	30	22	23	31	25	26	27	35	31	20	322
Married	16	22	26	26	18	31	32	26	28	26	27	14	292
Widow	6	3	8	4	8	4	11	3	10	10	8	4	79
Widower	7	2	4	4	7	1	4	8	6	4	4	1	52
Divorced	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753
NATIVITY.													
Wheeling	19	23	23	21	18	26	25	18	22	30	28	16	269
West Virginia	4	4	11	6	11	8	7	14	11	8	4	6	94
United States.....	12	15	16	15	16	15	20	16	17	16	24	7	189
Germany	8	5	10	5	6	5	9	6	12	11	11	5	93
Great Britain.....	7	2	5	5	2	2	5	5	4	8	2	1	48
Continental Europe...	3	5	4	4	3	11	6	5	5	3	1	3	53
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
Total	55	55	69	56	56	67	72	66	72	76	70	39	753

Summary of Mortality

Year Ending June 30th, 1913

CAUSE OF DEATH	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
I. GENERAL DISEASES.													
Typhoid fever.....	2	1	1	1	2	7	0	0	6	2	2	3	27
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Whooping cough.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
Diphtheria and croup..	0	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	17
Influenza	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purulent infection....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Tuberculosis of lungs..	3	3	1	0	1	4	2	7	7	5	4	5	42
Tuberculous meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Abdominal tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis of other organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cancer of buccal cavity	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cancer of stomach and liver.....	0	0	4	0	1	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	19
Cancer of intestines...	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Cancer of female genital organs.....	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Cancer of breast.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Cancer of other organs	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Acute articular rheumatism	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chronic rheumatism..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Diabetes	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	7
Exophthalmic goitre...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Anaemia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Other general diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Alcoholism	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	11
Morphinism	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
II. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.													
Simple meningitis....	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12
Locomotor ataxia....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other diseases spinal cord.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cerebral hemorrhage..	1	1	0	0	1	6	2	6	1	3	4	1	26
Paralysis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
General paralysis of insane	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other forms of mental disease	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convulsions	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	8

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
Pericarditis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Acute endocarditis....	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Organic diseases of heart	2	2	4	4	1	4	3	7	9	4	8	6	54
Angina pectoris.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Diseases of arteries...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Embolism and thrombosis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Diseases of lymphatic system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
IV. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
Disease of thyroid body	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Disease of larynx.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Acute bronchitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Chronic bronchitis....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	1	9
Broncho-pneumonia ..	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	0	1	18
Pneumonia	2	3	0	1	5	18	12	9	11	6	5	4	76
Pleurisy	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pulmonary congestion.	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	7
Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
V. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM													
Disease of the pharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Disease of stomach...	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 yrs.).....	3	1	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	21
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 yrs. and over)...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Appendicitis	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	1	14
Hernia	0	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	13
Other diseases of intestines	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Acute atrophy of liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Hydatid tumor of liver	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cirrhosis of liver....	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Biliary calculi	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other diseases of liver	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Simple peritonitis....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
VI. DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM													
Acute nephritis.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	7
Bright's disease.....	3	2	0	2	2	8	2	4	5	4	1	5	38
Urinary calculus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Disease of bladder....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Disease of urethra....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Disease of the prostate	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uterine tumor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Other diseases of uterus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cysts of ovary.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Salpingitis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
VII. CHILDBIRTH.													
Accidents of pregnancy	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	9
Puerperal hemorrhage.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal septicaemia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.													
Gangrene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Furuncle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
IX. DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.													
Disease of bone.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
X. MALFORMATION.													
Congenital malformation	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	10
XI. EARLY INFANCY.													
Congenital debility....	0	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	4	7	1	37
Other early infancy causes	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	7
XII. OLD AGE.													
Old age	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	13
XIII. VIOLENCE.													
Suicide by poison....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Suicide by asphyxiation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suicide by hanging...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suicide by gunshot....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Poisoning by food....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Burns	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	11
Absorption of gas....	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	7
Accidental drowning..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Traumatism by fire-arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Traumatism by fall...	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	12
Traumatism in mines.	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Traumatism by machines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
Traumatism by other crushing	2	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	15
Injuries by animals...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Effects of heat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Electricity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
AGE OF DECEDENTS.													
Under one month.....	2	4	3	6	2	6	5	5	5	7	9	1	55
1 month to 1 year...	5	6	6	4	4	6	4	2	9	4	5	2	57
1 to 5.....	0	5	5	1	4	6	4	3	6	5	4	7	50
5 to 10.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	14
10 to 20.....	0	2	3	4	2	5	1	2	10	6	1	1	37
20 to 30.....	5	6	10	1	8	8	3	9	6	11	6	7	80
30 to 40.....	4	4	1	12	4	10	8	9	2	6	6	6	72
40 to 50.....	6	3	6	6	7	15	10	8	14	6	10	8	99
50 to 60.....	9	2	4	4	7	16	10	11	8	6	5	3	85
60 to 70.....	5	3	7	2	2	13	11	10	11	8	8	7	87
70 to 80.....	3	5	4	4	3	11	12	8	6	5	5	7	73
80 to 90.....	3	3	2	2	0	4	2	3	2	3	3	3	30
90 to 100.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744
DEATHS IN EACH WARD.													
First	4	2	5	3	5	10	7	6	6	3	7	4	62
Second	6	3	4	2	3	13	2	7	3	14	5	9	71
Third	4	7	4	4	2	6	8	7	7	6	1	4	60
Fourth	4	3	4	4	7	8	2	8	11	1	4	5	61
Fifth	3	1	5	2	3	6	7	7	3	6	9	5	57
Sixth	3	4	4	4	3	10	9	6	14	9	4	5	75
Seventh	3	6	3	5	1	8	8	7	8	1	4	2	56
Eighth	7	6	9	6	10	15	10	8	7	10	15	5	103
Hospitals	9	12	14	18	14	25	19	15	18	18	15	14	191
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Total	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744
SEX OF DECEDENTS.													
Male	20	25	30	31	27	58	39	38	48	32	37	32	417
Female	23	19	22	17	21	43	33	33	31	37	27	21	327
Total	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744
COLOR OF DECEDENTS													
White	41	42	50	45	45	95	70	70	74	66	61	50	709
Black	2	2	2	3	3	6	2	1	5	3	3	3	35
Total	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744
SOCIAL CONDITIONS													
Single	14	23	26	20	21	42	23	28	34	30	33	21	315
Married	21	15	22	22	23	39	36	28	29	28	18	20	301
Widow	4	4	4	4	1	14	9	11	8	5	8	7	79
Widower	3	2	0	2	0	4	4	4	8	6	4	3	40
Divorced	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Total	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	Jul	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
NATIVITY.													
Wheeling	16	19	21	10	18	29	25	26	30	26	26	15	261
West Virginia	4	4	5	6	5	16	9	11	4	12	4	5	85
United States	10	9	15	16	13	24	14	20	27	14	16	8	186
Germany	3	3	4	4	2	15	8	6	5	6	12	7	75
Great Britain.....	3	4	4	2	1	9	7	2	7	4	3	6	52
Continental Europe...	6	5	3	7	6	6	7	6	5	6	2	12	71
Canada	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
Unknown	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
	43	44	52	48	48	101	72	71	79	69	64	53	744

Index

	Page
Financial Report.....	7
Diseases Dangerous to Public Health.....	13
Bacteriological Examinations. Cultures and Sputum	18
Fumigation of Rooms.....	20
Infant Mortality.....	21
Diarrhea and Enteritis.....	22
Medical School Inspection.....	23
Milk Inspection. General Statistics.....	24
Dairy Scores.....	25
Bacteriological Examination of Milk.....	26
Food Inspection.....	29
Nuisances	30
Location of Privy Vaults.....	31
Garbage Collection.....	32
Educational and Publicity Work.....	36
Recommendations	38
Work of Present Administration.....	38
Births, Deaths and Stillbirths.....	40
Vital Statistics.....	40 to 50

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