

26:9-1 et seq.

November 19, 1969

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF R.S. 26:9-1 et seq
(State Mosquito Extermination)

- L. 1906 - Chapter 134 - S82
No statement.
Amended during passage (copy enclosed of original bill and amendment).

0087 10. 2

- L. 1927 - Chapter 143 - S164
February 14 - Introduced by Mackay.
March 8 - Reported with committee amendments.
March 21 - Passed in Senate.
March 22 - Passed in Assembly.
March 28 - Approved, chapter 143.
Amended during passage (copy enclosed).
Statement on the bill (copy enclosed).

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See also:

- J614.432 PROCEEDINGS, National Mosquito Extermination Society.
N277 (Cannot circulate).
- 974.90
M912 REPORT, John B. Smith
1904
- 974.905
M91 PROCEEDINGS 1914 - 1920, 1921 - 1927, New Jersey
Mosquito Extermination Association.

Articles enclosed:

From the New Jersey Legislative Index

- "Convert Liabilities to Assets" 6:39, March 8, 1919.
- "Use Prisoners to War on Mosquitos in New Jersey"
6:59, March 15, 1919.
- "The Mosquito Tax on New Jersey" 6:122, March 29 1919.
- "Make the Metropolitan Meadows Safe for Industry"
6:152, April 5, 1919.

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SENATE, No. 82.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 5, 1906.

By Mr. BROWN.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

AN ACT to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt-marsh areas within the State, for assistance in dealing with certain inland breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect.

1 BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1 1. It shall be the duty of the director of the State Experiment Station, by
2 himself or through an executive officer to be appointed by him to carry out the
3 provisions of this act, to survey or cause to be surveyed all the salt-marsh areas
4 within the State, in such order as he may deem desirable, and to such extent as
5 he may deem necessary, and he shall prepare or cause to be prepared a map of each
6 section so surveyed, and shall indicate thereon all the mosquito-breeding places
7 found on every such area, together with a memorandum of the method to be adopted
8 in dealing with such mosquito-breeding places, and the probable cost of abolishing
9 the same.

1 2. It shall be the further duty of said director, in the manner above described,
2 to survey, at the request of the board of health of any city, town, township, bor-
3 ough or village within the State, to such extent as may be necessary, any fresh-
4 water swamp or other territory suspected of breeding malarial or other mosquitoes,
5 within the jurisdiction of such board, and he shall prepare a map of such suspected
6 area, locating upon it such mosquito-breeding places as may be discovered, and shall

7 report upon the same as hereinafter provided, in section eight of this act. Requests
8 as hereinbefore provided for in this section may be made by any board of health
9 within the State, upon its own motion, and must be made upon the petition, in
10 writing, of ten or more freeholders residing within the jurisdiction of any such
11 board.

1 3. Whenever, in the course of a survey made as prescribed in section one of
2 this act, it is found that within the limits of any city, town, township, borough or
3 village there exist points or places where salt-marsh mosquitoes breed, it shall be
4 the duty of the director aforesaid, through his executive officer, to notify, in writing,
5 by personal service upon some officer or member thereof, the board of health within
6 whose jurisdiction such breeding points or places occur, of the extent and location
7 of such breeding places, and such notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the map
8 prepared as prescribed in section one, and of the memorandum stating the character
9 of the work to be done and its probable cost, also therein provided for. It shall
10 thereupon become the duty of the said board, within twenty days from the time at
11 which notice is served as aforesaid, to investigate the ownership, so far as ascer-
12 tainable, of the territory on which the breeding places occur, and to notify the
13 owner or owners of such lands, if they can be found or ascertained, in such man-
14 ner as other notices of such boards are served, of the facts set out in the communi-
15 cation from the director, and of the further fact that, under chapter sixty-eight of
16 the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, as amended in chapter
17 one hundred and nineteen of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and four,
18 any water in which mosquito larvæ breed is a nuisance and subject to abatement
19 as such. Said notice shall further contain an order that the nuisance, consisting of
20 mosquito-breeding pools, be abated within a period to be stated, and which shall not
21 be more than sixty days from the date of said notice, failing which the board
22 would proceed to abate, in accordance with the act and its amendments above cited.

1 4. In case any owner of salt-marsh lands on which mosquito-breeding places
2 occur and upon whom notice has been served as above set out, fails or neglects to
3 comply with the order of the board within the time limited therein, it shall be the

4 duty of said board to proceed to abate under the powers given in section thirteen
5 and fourteen of the act and its amendments cited in the preceding section, or, in
6 case this is deemed inexpedient, it shall certify to the common council or other
7 governing body of the city, town, township, borough or village the facts that such
8 an order has been made and that it has not been complied with, and it shall request
9 such council or other governing body to provide the money necessary to enable the
10 board to abate such nuisance in the manner provided by law. It shall thereupon
11 become the duty of such governing body to act upon such certificate at its next
12 meeting and to consider the appropriation of the money necessary to abate the
13 nuisance so certified. If it be decided that the municipality has no money avail-
14 able for such purpose, such decision shall be transmitted to the board of health
15 making the certificate, which said board shall thereupon communicate such deci-
16 sion forthwith to the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station or his ex-
17 ecutive officer.

1 5. If, in the judgment of the director aforesaid, public interests will be served
2 thereby, he may set aside out of the moneys appropriated by this act such an
3 amount as may be necessary to abate the nuisance found existing and to abolish
4 the mosquito-breeding places found in the municipality which has declared itself
5 without funds available as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice that such
6 amount has been set aside as above described shall be given to the board of health
7 within whose jurisdiction such mosquito-breeding places are situated, and said
8 board shall thereupon appoint some person designated by said director or his ex-
9 ecutive officer a special inspector of said board for the sole purpose of acting in its
10 behalf in abating the nuisance found to be existing, and all acts and work done to
11 abate such nuisances and to abolish such breeding places shall be done in the name
12 of and on behalf of such board of health.

1 6. If in the proceeding taken under section four of this act the common council
2 or other governing body of any municipality appropriate to the extent of fifty per
3 centum or more of the money required to abate the nuisance and to abolish the mos-
4 quito-breeding places within its jurisdiction, it shall become the duty of said

5 director of the Agricultural Experiment Station to set aside out of the moneys
6 herein appropriated such sum as may be necessary to complete the work, and in all
7 cases preference shall be given, in the assignment of moneys herein appropriated,
8 to those municipalities that contribute to the work and in the order of the percent-
9 age which they contribute; those contributing the highest percentage to be in all
10 cases preferred in order.

1 7. In all cases where a municipality contributes fifty per centum or more of the
2 estimated cost of abolishing the breeding places for salt-marsh mosquitoes within
3 its jurisdiction, the work may be done by the municipality as other work is done
4 under its direction, and the amount set aside as provided in section six may be
5 paid to the treasurer or other disbursing officer of such municipality for use in com-
6 pleting the work; but no payment shall be made to such treasurer or other disburs-
7 ing officer until the amount appropriated by the municipality has been actually ex-
8 pended, nor until a certificate has been filed by the director or his executive officer
9 stating that the work already done is satisfactory and sufficient to obtain the de-
10 sired result, and that the arrangements made for its completion are proper and can
11 be carried out for the sum awarded.

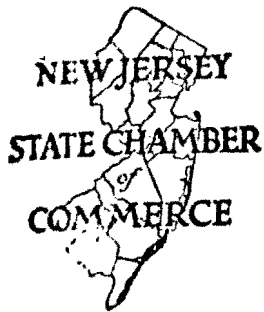
1 8. In all investigations made under section two of this act the report to be
2 made to the board of health requesting the survey shall state what mosquitoes
3 were found in the territory complained of, whether they are local breeders or
4 migrants from other points, and, in the case of migrants, their probable source,
5 whether the territory in question is dangerous or a nuisance because of mosquito
6 breeding, the character of the work necessary to abate such nuisance and abolish
7 the breeding places, and the probable cost of the work. Said board of health must
8 then proceed to abolish the breeding places found under the general powers of
9 such boards, but if it shall appear that the necessary cost of the work shall equal
10 or exceed the value of the land without increasing its taxable value, such board
11 may apply to the director aforesaid, who may, if he deems the matter of sufficient
12 public interest, contribute to the cost of the necessary work, provided that not

13 more than fifty per centum of the amount shall be contributed in any case, and
14 not more than five hundred dollars in any one municipality.

1 9. All moneys contributed or set aside out of the amount appropriated in this
2 act by the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in accordance with its
3 provisions shall be paid out by the Comptroller of the State upon the certificate of
4 said director that all the conditions and requirements of this act have been com-
5 plied with, and in the case provided for in section five payments shall be made to
6 the contractor upon a statement by the person in charge of the work, as therein
7 prescribed, attested by said director, showing the amount due and that the work
8 has been completed in accordance with the specifications of his contract.

1 10. The sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropri-
2 ated to the State Agricultural Experiment Station for the purposes of this act, but
3 no more than seventy thousand thereof shall be made available in any one fiscal
4 year, and not more than five thousand dollars thereof shall be used in any one
5 year for purposes of administration.

1 11. This act shall take effect November first, one thousand nine hundred and
2 six.



LEGISLATIVE INDEX

Vol. VI

Saturday, March 8, 1919

No. 7

Convert Liabilities to Assets

Complete suppression of the salt marsh mosquito in New Jersey is practicable and means an increase of more than \$500,000,000 in the taxable values of the State to be achieved within a period of 20 years.

1. The average value of improved farm land in eight South Jersey counties (Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean) of which there are 631,000 acres, is approximately \$56 per acre. Considering the productive capacity of this land under proper farming, its value should be at least \$150.00 per acre, making an increase in value of \$94.00 per acre, amounting to a total of 94 million dollars.

2. In these eight South Jersey counties there are 600,000 acres of land, not at present classified as farm land, with an average value of not over \$20.00 per acre. This land if improved and used to its capacity, as has already been shown in such areas as that about Hammonton and Vineland, should be worth at least \$100.00 per acre; making an increase of \$80.00 per acre and amounting to a total of 48 million dollars.

3. The taxable value of shore property along the ocean front between Sea Bright and Cape May amounted in 1915 to \$247,328,490 with barely 10 per cent. of the total possible area occupied. When the entire area has been developed as it is capable of being developed a very moderate estimate of the increase in values would be 200 million dollars.

4. The possibilities of increase in taxable values in the suburban and industrial districts of Monmouth, Middlesex, Union, Essex, Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, Camden and Gloucester Counties, is indicated by what has actually taken place under war stimulation. Recent figures are not available, but it is recorded that in 1912 the Newark meadows were assessed at \$1,428,000, and supported 286 workers. In 1916, after the area was freed of the salt marsh mosquito trouble, the assessment stood at \$3,750,000 and supported 6,341 workers! If it be claimed that not all of this increase, nor the much greater increase within the last two years, can be attributed to freedom from mosquitoes, the answer is that the development, or at least the greater part of it, would never have taken place if the mosquito pest had not been suppressed. Furthermore, Mr. Walter A. Evans, a former Director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, said in 1915, "Real estate experts have stated that the benefits in property values which would result from the extermination of the mosquito in North Jersey would amount to at least 1,000 million dollars." In view of these facts and statements it is entirely reasonable to assume that suppression of the mosquito pest in the nine counties named would result

in an increase in the taxable values of at least 200 million dollars.

5. Thus it appears reasonable to assume that the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito will, within a period of twenty years, result in an increase of taxable values of more than 500 million dollars.

6. The control of the salt marsh mosquito is of state-wide and not merely local interest. Because: (1) the consequent increase in population will stimulate every line of enterprise and create a tremendous demand for farm products from which the counties in the northern and western part of the state will benefit; and (2) every section outside the metropolitan districts likewise will gain through increased population and the development of industries that would naturally find locations there.

The suppression of the salt marsh mosquito is properly a state and not a local problem.

1. Other species of mosquitoes do not ordinarily fly more than a few hundred yards (under extraordinary heavy-breeding over large areas an extreme distance of ten miles may be reached by the fresh water swamp mosquito, 2½ miles by the house mosquito and slightly over 1 mile by the malarial species) and can be easily controlled by local agencies.

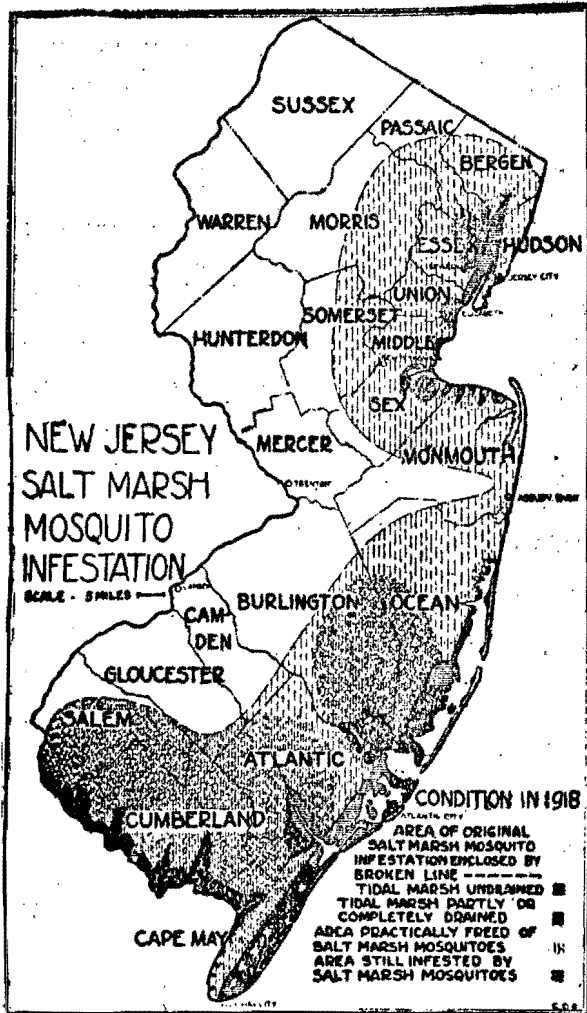
2. The mosquitoes which breed in the stagnant water of our coastal marshes fly and are wind carried from 30 to 40 miles. Before any work was done to prevent breeding they infested at times during the summer more than one-half the entire land area of the state and seriously interfered with the comfort and well-being of more than three-fourths the entire population of the state. About three-fourths of this area is still subject to invasion.

Methods for suppressing the salt marsh mosquito have long passed the experimental stage.

1. More than 100,000 acres of the entire 296,000 acres have already been treated in such a way as to suppress the mosquitoes and a large measure of protection has been afforded to fully one-half of the entire present population of the state.

2. Because of the far flying habit of the species complete immunity within the territory adjacent to the already treated salt marsh cannot be had until the entire marsh has been satisfactorily ditched or otherwise treated.

3. The cost of the treatment which is necessary to suppress mosquitoes on a salt marsh averages \$5.00 per acre and not more than \$750,000 will be necessary to complete the job.



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These figures apply to present labor rates.

4. The cost of maintenance, based upon from ten to twelve years' experience, averages annually 35 cents per acre. This means that the total maintenance cost of the drainage systems which should be established on the New Jersey salt marshes for the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito would amount to \$103,000 annually. In the past, at the present time, and it is anticipated that in the future, the maintenance of these drainage systems have been and will be taken care of by the local county mosquito extermination commissions with local funds.

Penal labor offers the best source of man power to accomplish this great work.

1. It is accepted that the state is obligated to:
 - a. Maintain its penal charges.
 - b. Furnish its penal charges with healthful employment.
 - c. Furnish its charges with employment that does not conflict with free labor.
2. At present it is recognized by the Department of Charities and Corrections that there is not enough of this type of work to occupy the time of anything like all the inmates.
3. Mosquito work, by reason of its open, sea air location, furnishes healthful employment, and by reason of its nature (being ditching and mud handling, mainly in districts remote from large populations) is not attractive to ordinary labor.

4. Prisoners engaged upon the work would not suffer unduly from the attacks of the mosquitoes, because the men now regularly employed make no great objection to them.

5. By employing the state's charges in the completion of the initial work in suppressing the salt marsh mosquito pest, an outlet for a considerable part of the state's penal man power is provided, the health and well-being of the prisoners is provided for, and a work of surpassing importance to the welfare of the state is being done. The actual money outlay to the state is, in view of the fact that the prisoners must be maintained anyway, only about one-half the cost of doing it with free labor.

Get together, put it through and get the benefit.

1. The methods for suppressing the salt marsh mosquito have been proven.
2. The organization for doing the work is ready.
3. In the last twelve years 100,000 acres have been treated with wonderful results.
4. Ten counties are doing their share; the state is not doing its part.
5. At the present rate fifteen years must elapse before the initial work is completed. Why not finish it now? This is not a sectional problem, but an opportunity for the state. It requires an appropriation by the Legislature. Let's get the work done and realize the benefit.

Provide for a Happy and Efficient Generation

Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health needs an increased appropriation to save 1,000 babies per year in New Jersey.

It is not long since the slogan was heard in this country, "Mothers did not raise their boys to be soldiers," but when it was learned that Uncle Sam could not allow their sons to be soldiers as the consequences of defective nurture and of neglect not only mothers but whole communities were shocked. The result is a universal demand to raise our boys to be soldiers—if need be—and bring up our girls to be able-bodied and hardy. The experience has, perhaps, set our minds toward the development of a sturdier race.

From April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919, the Federal Government decreed a children's year. Many citizens of the United States, before this action of the Government, had been making civilization with an eye on the child, but it took the great war to awaken the country at large to the fact that the child is enough of an asset to warrant a public interest and participation in its birth and nurture.

This public interest is finding expression through the activity of many private societies and much work has been done of excellent educational effect. If the public is really going to stand sponsor for the child, however, with a view to making him an efficient citizen as well as a normal human being, it can do so only by working through its organized forces; that is through the Government which it has appointed to oversee public matters and to meet public responsibilities. Private agencies, in co-operation with a public department and taking direction from it, may better standardize and control their work. The stimulus and direction given to entirely untrained workers by the Federal Government during the last two years is good proof of this.

The country in general is not very well prepared to fulfill the new desire for its children which the Nation feels. For only 11 States, even now, have Divisions of Child Hygiene and of these 7 have been organized since the war. New Jersey has had a Division since 1915 but it was reorganized in September, 1918, in order that practical Child Hygiene work might follow the educational activities of the Division and of the more recent efforts of the Child Welfare Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Division is now operating in 9 communities and is about to open Child Welfare Stations and send nurses to 4 more. In addition the Division has accomplished much in its advisory capacity, for several communities have, at its suggestion, undertaken work on their own account. Trenton is leading the way with a proposition to put 5 new nurses into the field, three of whom shall devote their time exclusively to work with mothers and young children.

But with its present appropriation of only \$25,000 the usefulness of the Division is severely limited as it actually is operated on the basis of eight cents per child. Expansion is

dependent upon a larger sum of money to spend. The State, with its present appropriation, can do little more than is done in the City of Newark alone. The Division has asked for \$160,000. If \$4.00 per child were available the Division could do much to turn out a happy and efficient generation. But it would cost \$500,000 per year to work on this scale. More than half of that amount would be needed to work on the same scale as England.

The Division intends, through the stimulation of local public bodies, and through a well-studied co-operation with private organizations, to make the sum of \$160,000 bring great results. For the social effect of education is cumulative, inasmuch as the acceptance of new standards by the few acts as a leaven which in time changes the nature of the lump.

It is highly important that 100 "Keep-Well" Stations should be opened in the State at once and that 100 nurses should be put to work as promptly as possible. We think of the nurse as the soldiers' comrade and co-worker. But in the war against disease, subnormality and early death, she is the soldier herself. With her we enter the great fight, against newly recognized foes, for the preservation of our race and our civilization.

The structure of the Division of Child Hygiene indicates other activities than those of the nurse and suggests that there are many anti-social forces and agencies which must be brought and kept under control. There are four subdivisions: Division of Consultation Stations and Nurses, Division of Midwifery, Division of Institutions and Division of Education and Extension; each of which has, or will have, its Supervisor.

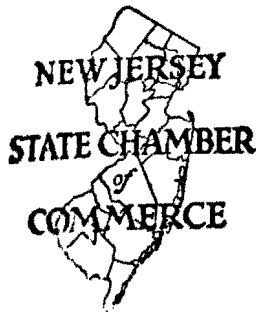
The duty of the Supervisor of midwives is to find the innumerable midwives of the State, instruct those incapable of receiving training, eliminate the unfit and follow up the work which the licensed midwives do to see that standards are maintained. New laws will be needed before regulation can be adequate and the practice of midwifery safe for society.

The Supervisor of Institutions has not yet been appointed. Her task will be the investigation and supervision of all boarding homes and other institutions which are needed for the care of emergency cases; such as the motherless child and the unmarried mother.

Through the supervision of extension, contact with all other Child Welfare groups will be maintained and educational and publicity work carried on.

One of the most encouraging features of the work, as thus far developed, is the cordial co-operation given by the health and the school authorities of the communities where Child Hygiene work has started. A great movement is possible if the economic side could be looked at from the 10 year point of view instead of the 1 year.

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LEGISLATIVE INDEX

Vol. VI

Saturday, March 15, 1919

No. 8

Use Prisoners to War on Mosquitoes in New Jersey

The Employment of Prison Labor upon Mosquito Extermination Work is the Best Means Available to Rid New Jersey of a Pest Which Has Seriously Retarded the State's Economic and Agricultural Development.

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections

The plan for the utilization of prison man-power upon mosquito extermination work should be considered from two viewpoints. First, its value to the State and, second, its effect upon the prisoner.

A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION FOR THE STATE.

As an economic proposition to employ prisoners, who would otherwise remain idle in the Prison, upon the State's under-developed land ridding it of mosquito pest, is good business.

Successful mosquito extermination, covering the entire 150,000 acres of the infested area, will help develop the two million acres of waste and unimproved property in this State. This is based upon the assumption that the present serious, scientifically conceived program of the Department of Conservation and Development for the elimination of the salt marsh mosquito is practicable and sound.

One hundred prisoners working 220 days a year, with the assistance of ten cutting and dredging machines, can readily clean up 40,000 acres of land in one year's time. Upon this basis the job of ditching and draining can be completed by prison labor alone in four years.

WILL HELP SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN STATE PRISON.

One of the most important problems to-day in the State Prison is to find proper employment for the entire inmate population, with the exception of the sick and incapacitated. About one-half of the present population is idle. The cost of maintenance in the case of these unemployed convicts is \$1.50 per day per prisoner; or a total of \$33,000 for 220 days per year. This is a dead loss to the State.

WILL REDUCE PRISON POPULATION.

Any plan to put hardened, able-bodied criminal offenders at hard work in the open, will be profitable from the standpoint of the tax-paying public in New Jersey and will exercise a strong salutary effect upon the criminal population in this State and elsewhere. Let it be known generally that criminals

who are apprehended in New Jersey will be compelled to work and work hard on the marsh lands of the State, digging ditches and draining mosquito infested areas, eight hours a day throughout the year during their periods of sentence in the

State Prison, and the unquestionable result will be a substantial reduction in the prison population of the State. The criminal "floaters," or transient lawbreakers, will soon realize the unwisdom of indulging in criminal practices within the confines of New Jersey, preferring other localities for their unlawful operations. The announcement of the employment of prisoners in New Jersey on mosquito extermination work will serve as a notice to all itinerant lawbreakers throughout the country that the criminal, caught committing a crime in this State, will get "stung good and proper."

NET SAVING OF \$35,000 PER YEAR BY UTILIZING PRISON LABOR.

At the prevailing rate of wages of \$2.50 for an eight-hour day for 220 days a year, an appropriation of \$55,000 will be required to pay prisoners for their labor which will be returned to the Prison at the rate of \$1.50 per man for board and maintenance.

An added appropriation of \$15,000 will be required for the employment of two mechanics to keep the tractor machines in running order and for ten guards to care for the prisoners; each one to guard a group of ten prisoners assigned to one cutting machine.

The labor, mechanical help and supervision will cost \$70,000 per year. Approximately one-half of this sum will be the net saving to the State as a result of affording such employment to labor unused at present in the Prison. The housing and feeding of one hundred prisoners in the marsh land vicinity and the purchase

of tools, implements and other equipment, will mean an initial investment of \$30,000 the first year, which will be sufficient to cover the expense of the entire work for the five years.

Principal Advantages

to be Obtained by Using

Prisoners to Exterminate Mosquitoes

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE STATE:

- It will Enrich the State Treasury.* More than half of the requested appropriation of \$100,000 for mosquito extermination work, utilizing prison labor, would be saved by the elimination of the expense of board and maintenance of 100 prisoners in the State Prison.
- It will Help Solve the Problem of Unemployment in the Prison.* About one-half of the present population in the State Prison is idle. The cost of maintenance of these unemployed prisoners represents a dead loss of approximately \$100,000 per year to the State.
- It will Help Develop the State's Under-developed Land of Two Million Acres.* One hundred prisoners, working 220 days a year, can clean up 150,000 acres of infested land in less than five years.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE PRISONER:

- It will Make the Prisoner Work.* More than fifty per cent. of our State Prisoners are unskilled and are incapable of becoming sufficiently skilled to do anything beyond digging and drainage work. It is a waste of the State's money to put them at skilled machine shop work.
- It will Give the Prisoner a Chance to Earn his Parole.* He is afforded an opportunity to demonstrate by his conduct on work outside the prison walls that he is deserving of parole.
- It will Enable the Prisoner to Earn Money.* He is given work which he can do eleven months during the year.

The announcement of the employment of prisoners in New Jersey on mosquito extermination work will serve as a notice to all itinerant lawbreakers throughout the country that the criminal, caught committing a crime in this State, will get "stung good and proper."

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In five years, it has been figured, the entire acreage of infested salt-marsh land can be cleared up, utilizing prison labor to the extent of one hundred men per year.

WILL INCREASE PROPERTY VALUES BY OVER \$501,000,000.

According to the Conservation Department's estimate, this mosquito extermination work will increase property values by over 501 millions of dollars and will greatly reduce the local taxes throughout the State. This increase of ratables would provide the necessary funds to build more than the number of charitable and correctional institutions which the State would require in the next twenty years.

EFFECT UPON THE PRISONER.

As to the effect upon the prisoner and prison management in general, several main considerations make the proposition of utilizing prison labor upon this important State use work outside the Prison worth while.

First: The one hundred men to be employed on mosquito extermination work would be drawn from the four hundred prisoners now doing nothing more than ordinary prison house work. The latter work requires no more than one hundred men under proper prison management.

Second: Mosquito extermination work, consisting of digging and draining of ditches, is just the kind of unskilled

work that is suited to the ability of more than half of the inmates in the State Prison. To assign these unskilled prisoners to skilled shop work in the prison is wasting both time and money. They are unskilled and are incapable of becoming sufficiently skilled to operate machines. Let us put them at work which they can do or can be taught to do.

Third: It will enable the prison authorities to compel the hardened, lazy prisoners, who prefer to remain idle in the prison, to do hard work as retributive punishment for their crimes against society.

Fourth: It will afford the unskilled prisoner an opportunity to earn his right to an early parole by working diligently and behaving himself properly outside the prison walls.

Fifth: It will give the prisoner the chance to earn money in healthful, outdoor work which is not beyond his ability.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

In fine, the employment of prison labor upon mosquito extermination work in accordance with the proposed program of the Department of Conservation and Development, is the best means at hand to help rid this State of a pest which has held back its economic and agricultural development, has spread disease and has cast aspersion upon the attractiveness of New Jersey as an ideal residential State.

Robert's Co-operative Bank Bill

A Measure Designed to Enable Farmers and Workmen to Finance Themselves by the Savings from Their Own Thrift and by Funds Obtained on Their Collective Credit.

In 1912, the latest year of complete statistics, there were 60,000 co-operative banks of various kinds with 15,000,000 members and \$7,000,000,000 annual business throughout the world. Since then they have been multiplying by leaps and bounds, even in the remotest countries. Japan had 9,738 such banks in 1915, and British India 20,725 of them in 1916. Co-operative banks formed in Denmark in 1914 are now doing \$1,000,000,000 of business a year.

A co-operative bank is an association in which the members, i. e., the persons to whom the use of its funds and credit facilities is confined, elect the directors or managers, stand responsible for its obligations and losses, and get whatever profits are distributed. However, the chief object is not to make profit but to give cheap service. So dividends and interest returns are limited to a rate thought to be safe and fair to those who join to save or to effect economies in their trades or households.

The special thing which distinguishes a co-operative bank from ordinary banks is that it has no fixed capital stock, and so may begin business with only a few hundred dollars. It operates, at least at the start, on what might be called credit capital. The members all assume collective liability for its contracts and debts. In rural co-operative banks the liability is usually unlimited; in urban co-operative banks it is limited by some multiple of the face value of the shares. But the time given for maturing shares is long. Sometimes ten or fifteen years elapse before all the periodic payments have been made. So there is frequently more liability outstanding than cash paid in on the shares.

By reason of the collective liability the members are very careful in admitting fellow members. As a result of this carefulness the credit standing of the bank is the highest and enables it to obtain funds at the lowest interest rates. Loans to members are made only for productive purposes or for the purpose of effecting some economy, and so the debts to the bank are self-liquidating. The charges made by the bank for services are therefore naturally quite small. But this does not mean charity or benevolence. Co-operation means mutual self-help—not the giving of something for nothing. All the banks charge enough to meet expenses and to create a reserve.

A very remarkable thing should be noted about the reserve. It is increased by all admission fees, fines, extraordinary profits, and periodically by most of the earnings, while it can never be distributed among members or other persons in any way under any pretense. In the event of a bank's dissolving, its reserve goes to the state to be held in trust for some new co-operative bank to be formed in the same locality. In brief the reserve is indivisible and, as it gradually grows in size, it is used both as a working and as a guaranty fund. More-

over, it gives the co-operative banks perpetual foundations which attach them forever to their respective localities.

Although co-operative banks can begin without one cent and so may admit the poorest to membership, nevertheless they are adaptable to the well-to-do as well as to the poor, and to large-scale as well as to small-scale business or enterprises connected with agriculture or other industries in which the labor of members is used under their own management. The local rural banks usually unite with regional banks, which in their turn unite with a central bank, thus forming a system much like the American federal reserve system.

This systematization adds to safety. Rarely have co-operative banks thus united and based on collective liability of members failed since they were first formed in 1849. Their boast is that they have never caused loss to depositors or made unequal assessments on members. During the war the co-operative banks in Italy and other countries had deposits offered to them in such quantity that they had to be refused in instances. This shows that collective liability, reinforced by an indivisible reserve, is as safe as the joint stock or fixed capital stock plan. Not only does it assure safety but also, taken in connection with the fact that voting by proxy is forbidden, and no member can have more than one vote, it has always prevented co-operative banks from being misused by promoters or even by one set of members to the detriment of other members.

The farmers of New Jersey have \$300,000,000 of property and last year produced \$125,000,000 of crops. If the credit value of these great resources were mobilized, New Jersey farmers would be able to obtain all the funds they could possibly desire for paying off old debts, improving and enlarging their farms, and for making loans to those among them that might be in need. The workmen and clerks in the cities also receive in the aggregate enormous funds which, if saved, would enable them to set themselves up in business. The experience of eighty years in foreign countries shows that the best way to bring this about lies through co-operative banks.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Convention this year unanimously adopted a resolution calling for legislation to permit the establishment of co-operative banks. The fact that the convention represented every farmers' association and agricultural interest in the state is significant and very encouraging. The meaning clearly is that New Jersey farmers are in favor of co-operation resting upon individual initiative and private enterprise, and are opposed to the government aid and socialistic measures that have gained a strong foothold in western states.

In accordance with the desire of the farmers therefore a co-operative bank bill was introduced as Assembly No. 289 by Mr. Emmor Roberts, of Burlington County.

The Mosquito Tax on New Jersey

Removal of the Stagnant Water On the Coastal Marshes Will Open the Way for the Conversion of 140,000 Acres of Waste Ocean Front Lands Into 200 Million Dollars of Assets Within the Next 20 Years.

THE SEASHORE RESORT INDUSTRY IS ONE OF THE FOUR GREAT LINES ALONG WHICH NEW JERSEY IS BEST FITTED TO DEVELOP.

In view of her geographical and economic position, New Jersey is best fitted to develop along *industrial, urban, agricultural and seashore resort* lines.

A coast line of 150 miles, numerous estuaries, bays and other protected waterways suitable for small pleasure craft, the most ideal bathing beaches, 160,000 acres or more of home or hotel sites swept by ocean breezes, and a delightful, clear, sunny summer climate which encourages bathing, sailing and all other outdoor seaside activities, all combine to make New Jersey the natural playground of the East.

Proximity to the densest centers of population in the United States offers New Jersey an unequalled opportunity to develop her seashore resources. The Jersey coast is not only the most ideal, but the most convenient, the easiest reached recreational region for the majority of the pleasure-seekers of the East. For the summer vacationist, for those who have but a fortnight, week or week-end to spend away from work or business, and for the commuter, there is no other region within convenient reach of our large centers of population which offers so many attractions as the Jersey shore. It is possible to commute from any resort on the coast to New York or Philadelphia.

LARGE AS IS THE PRESENT VALUATION OF THE SEASHORE RESORT INDUSTRY IT HAS NOT YET REALIZED MORE THAN 10% OF ITS POSSIBILITIES.

At the present time the seashore resort industry has developed taxable values to the extent of 262 million dollars, or about 9% of the total ratables of the entire State.

This valuation of 262 million dollars has been developed on 7/10 of 1% of the State's area; and the land occupied is of such a character as to support in most cases no other worth while enterprise.

In the boroughs, cities and shore portions of townships from Keyport to Cape May Point, inclusive, there are 160,000 acres, of which only about 33,000 acres have been divided into building lots. Accepting the division into building lots as an evidence of an effort to develop, we find that only 14% of the available area is at present utilized. In view of the fact that many thousands of these lots are vacant and have not been used for building or any purpose whatever, it is safe to assume that *not more than 10%* of the opportunities for seashore resort development have been utilized.

Thus, when the available lands in the area mentioned have been developed for resort purposes, the taxable values of the same should reach the enormous total of 2½ billion dollars. What this means to New Jersey can be appreciated if we are aware that the total ratables (net valuation taxable) for the entire State at the present time are a little more than 3 billion dollars.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the above estimates take no account whatever of the Delaware Bay Coast, along which are found many localities with the finest sort of natural resort advantages.

THE SALT MARSH MOSQUITO PEST HAS BEEN, IS NOW, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE CHIEF RETARDING INFLUENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAST RESORTS.

Anyone familiar with the history of the seashore resort

business from Atlantic Highlands to Cape May Point can name instances in which large enterprises have been started and have proven absolute failures because of the mosquito pest. One of the most striking examples of this condition was the Berkely Arms. Berkely Arms at the time it was built was the finest hotel along the New Jersey shore, bar none. It was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad and had the advantage of being located within reach of both New York and Philadelphia by practically airline railroads. In spite of these advantages, even under the best management that could be secured, the enterprise proved an absolute failure. Those

familiar with the project attribute this failure solely to the salt marsh mosquito. The guests came but would not stay. In place of the Berkely Arms we have today Seaside Heights and Seaside Park with total ratables of \$1,667,000. But the mosquito pest has been brought under control by the drainage of the marshes in this locality.

Within the mosquito infested zone there are instances of large seashore resort developments. But these are always connected with some peculiar geographical location, giving unusual freedom from mosquitoes, or with some fortunate combination of economic conditions, with able management, or with a combination of all these. It is believed that Atlantic City is a shining example of the last.

Unlike the native or the industrial worker, the *pleasure-seekers* are able to come and go much as they please. Hence, with the exception of a relatively small proportion, they will not invest their money where mosquitoes are prevalent, nor return annually to such a place. And, by the way, it is this multitude of pleasure-seekers which has carried the reputation of the New Jersey mosquito throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A very large proportion of the *capital* which has been in the past, and which will be in the future, used to develop the resort industry, comes from *outside the State*.

Ninety per cent. of the *patronage* (constituting a clear addition to the State's resources) comes from without the State. This outside capital and patronage are not attracted to places which suffer from the mosquito pest.

THE STATE MUST SUPPLEMENT MORE GENEROUSLY THAN IT HAS IN THE PAST THE WORK OF LOCAL AGENCIES IN SUPPRESSING THE SALT MARSH MOSQUITO PEST.

The County Mosquito Extermination Commissions working in the coastal area are spending \$52,000 annually, while the State is spending in actual mosquito ditching only from \$2,000 to \$7,000. Yet this area at the present time shows an assessed valuation of 262 million dollars on seashore property.

At the present rate *fifteen years* must elapse before the drainage of this area can be sufficiently completed to bring the salt marsh mosquito under control.

It is not good business policy for the State to allow the development of the unique and unequalled resort resources of the coastal region to lag.

The work of removing this chief obstacle to the tremendous increase in seashore ratables which should take place in the next twenty years can, and should be, completed within a period of *five years*. An annual appropriation by the Legislature of \$150,000 for five years, in addition to what the counties are already spending, is sufficient to complete the initial ditching of the salt marshes and thus suppress the pest

Increase the State's Revenue

1. An investment of \$750,000 in the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito will net the State an increase in ratables of two hundred million dollars in one resource alone.
2. At least 90 per cent. of this increase will accrue through the influx of capital and population from outside the State, and is a clear addition to the State's resources.
3. This two hundred million dollars of assets can, and should be, placed on the tax books within twenty years by making the initial investment within a period of five years.
4. The addition of the above assets to the taxables will create a corresponding increase of at least three hundred million dollars in other New Jersey resources.

The salt marsh mosquitoes are no respecters of local boundaries. When there is (as often happens) intensive breeding over large areas, due to favorable weather conditions, these mosquitoes migrate distances of 30 or 40 miles. Therefore, the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito is not merely a local problem.

IT IS NOT SOUND BUSINESS POLICY FOR THE STATE TO DELAY COMPLETING THE DRAINAGE OF THE SALT MARSHES.

If the chief obstacle (the mosquito) to the development of the State's seashore resort resources is removed, a most conservative estimate of the increase in values of the coast resort area would be 200 million dollars within a period of 20 years. Indeed, the last 20 years has shown an increase of approximately the above amount, and it is entirely reasonable to anticipate a much larger increase during the next 20 years, if the mosquito pest is eliminated. There is no reason to suppose that the rise in valuation will ultimately stop short of 2½ billion dollars, a sum almost as large as the total ratables for the entire State at the present time.

Surely it is poor policy to delay making the comparatively small initial outlay of \$750,000 which will open the way for an almost immediate increase in ratables of approximately 267 times that amount in one resource alone.

It is not proposed that the State shall spend \$750,000 on an experiment. The State Experiment Station and the County Mosquito Extermination Commissions have long since proven conclusively that mosquito control is a practicable proposition. More than 100,000 acres of the 296,000 acres of the State's salt marshes have already been drained in a manner to suppress the breeding of salt marsh mosquitoes. But because of the 30 or 40 mile flights of this species, immunity can not be secured until the entire salt marsh is drained. The estimate that this can be done for the above sum, in addition to what the counties are already spending, is based on an experience of more than 12 years by the State Experiment Station and County Commissions.

The State can ill afford to delay removing the chief obstacle in the way of the development of one of its four great resources. It can well afford to make the small investment necessary to stimulate an industry whose valuation at the present time is 262 million dollars and the valuation of which within a period of 20 years (if the mosquito pest is suppressed) will be 450 or 500 million dollars.

DEVELOPMENT OF SEASHORE RESORTS WILL INCREASE VALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

An annual appropriation of \$150,000 for five years to complete the drainage of the salt marshes is not sectional legislation, and is not solely in the interests of one industry.

While the stimulus that would be given to the development of the shore resources by the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito has been stressed above, it must not be overlooked that other sections of the State and other resources would undergo a corresponding development.

For example, the development of the agricultural resources would receive both a direct and an indirect stimulus from the drainage of the salt marshes. At the present time the natural movement of capital and population from high-priced farm lands, remote from markets and outside the State, to low-priced farm lands within the State with nearby markets, is hindered by the salt marsh mosquitoes. The latter, by their 30 or 40 mile flights, reach a large proportion of the State's area. If these pests were suppressed many farmers from other states, who yearly make inquiries concerning New Jersey's cheap lands, and mosquitoes, would undoubtedly move into the State, causing a rise in farm valuations. But a still greater rise in agricultural valuations would result from the creation of enormous markets through the settlement of our coast resort area. The effect of these markets could not fail to cause an increase in farm and other valuations throughout the State.

NEW JERSEY SHOULD ADOPT THE FIVE YEAR INSTEAD OF THE FIFTEEN YEAR PROGRAM.

It is not good business to delay making the comparatively small investment of \$750,000 which will open the way for a direct increase in our assets of 200 million dollars and a more or less direct increase of some 300 million more, all within a period of 20 years.

Let us complete the initial drainage of our salt marshes, and the suppression of the salt marsh mosquito, in five instead of fifteen years.

The war is over; it is time to develop our resources. It is time to go after that 200 million dollars' worth of new shore assets and an equal amount of new agricultural and industrial assets. Let us have an appropriation of \$100,000 this year for the drainage of the salt marshes, utilizing prison labor, if you will, but let us have it.

The Obligation of the Garden State

Why do 30 per cent of New Jersey's young men and women who are looking for a broad agricultural education, especially along horticultural lines, take their long and short courses at Cornell and other state colleges instead of at their own state college? The comparison of a few figures will help to answer this question. The following shows the amounts appropriated for buildings and equipment alone by New York State and New Jersey respectively from 1906 to 1918:

	CORNELL	NEW JERSEY
1906		
1907	\$ 75,000	\$ 33,500
1908	30,000	
1909		
1910	200,000	
1911	50,000	130,000
1912	427,000	11,000
1913	334,000	2,500
1914	75,000	
1915	35,000	3,500
1916		22,000
1917	334,000	
1918	9,500	

Besides those listed, New Jersey appropriated \$1,500 from 1907 to 1916 for colony houses, making with the above a total of \$204,000. The entire cost of building and equipment at Cornell since 1906 has been \$1,569,500.

The appropriations by years which have been made for maintenance are shown as follows:

	CORNELL	NEW JERSEY
1914	\$449,996	\$23,000
1915	591,753	38,000
1916	518,325.66	32,500
1917	745,401	34,000
1918	885,753	34,000
1919		35,500

Since 1913, New York has appropriated the sum of

\$3,191,238.66 to carry on the courses. New Jersey's total for the same purpose has been \$200,000.

In addition to this amount for Cornell New York State probably gives as much again to other agricultural institutions of the state. She spends on the Geneva Experiment Station alone \$147,000 yearly. Alfred University, the College of Agriculture of Syracuse University, the Long Island College of Agriculture, Niagara University and the Agricultural High School at Morrisville all receive state support.

New Jersey, on the other hand, maintains a single agricultural college. This means that all the farming interests in the state are centered at one institution, an institution which in 1910 represented a state with a wealth in farm property of \$254,833,000, an institution which in 1918 received a total appropriation from the state of only \$34,000.

This answers the question—why do some of New Jersey's farmers send their boys and girls to Cornell? New York gives her state university adequate support; New Jersey does not. Horticulturists will choose the college where they can best learn horticulture, and such an institution is one where there are buildings and equipment for best teaching this subject. Cornell has an Horticultural Building; the New Jersey Agricultural College has not. New Jersey has splendid agricultural possibilities, but the State College cannot live up to these without adequate support.

To what extent should New Jersey depend on other states for the education of her young people? Ought she not to provide an adequate plant for the college which would include a horticultural building? This is an investment which is going to pay the state large dividends.

for assistance in dealing with certain inland breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect,"

With the following amendments, which were read and adopted:

Amend by striking out all of section ten, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"10. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the said director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, shall have power to expend such amount of money, annually, as may be appropriated by the Legislature; *provided*, that the aggregate sum appropriated for the purposes of this act shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Comptroller of the State shall draw his warrant in payment of all bills approved by the director of the State Experiment Station, and the Treasurer of the State shall pay all warrants so drawn to the extent of the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

Mr. Colby moved that the vote by which the report of the Judiciary Committee was adopted be reconsidered.

Mr. McKee moved to lay said motion on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wakelee, Chairman of the Committee on Boroughs and Townships, reported

Senate Bill No. 235, entitled "An act respecting certain township officers in townships whereof the territorial limits have been or shall hereafter be changed or altered,"

And

Senate Bill No. 212, entitled "An act to annex a portion of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, to the township of Tewksbury, in the county of Hunterdon,"

Without amendment.

Also

Assembly Bill No. 250, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act respecting towns and providing for the purchase of water works or a plant for the supplying of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants of such town for public and domestic uses and the extension of such water works or plant, and providing for the issue of bonds to pay for such purchase or extension,'" approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine,

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Recs. March 8, 1927

and to define their duties and powers' (Revision, 1922), approved March seventeen, nineteen twenty-two,"

Was taken up, read a second time, considered by sections, agreed to, ordered to be printed, and to have a third reading.

Senate Bill No. 262, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act regulating and providing for the government of cities, towns, townships, boroughs, villages and municipalities governed by board of commissioners or improvement commissioners of this State,' approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the title whereof was amended to read as above by an act approved April second, one thousand nine hundred and twelve,"

Was taken up, read a second time, considered by sections, agreed to, ordered to be printed, and to have a third reading.

Mr. Forsyth, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, reported

✓ Senate Bill No. 164, with committee amendments,
Favorably, without amendment.

Signed—Joseph H. Forsyth, William A. Stevens, Blase Cole.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the following committee amendments were read and adopted:

After enacting clause insert the following:

The title of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:
"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt-marsh, fresh water swamps and flooded areas within the State, for assistance in dealing with mosquito breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect,'"

Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported

Assembly Bill No. 244,
Favorably, without amendment.

Signed—Enimor Roberts, William S. Stiles, David H. Agans.

Mr. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws, reported

Senate Bill No. 217,
Assembly Bill No. 163,
Favorably, without amendment.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 14, 1927.

By Mr. MACKAY.

Referred to Committee on Public Health.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt-marsh, fresh-water swamps, and flooded areas within the State, for assistance in dealing with [certain inland] mosquito-breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect.

1 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1 1. It shall be the duty of the Director of the State Experiment Station, by him-
2 self or through an executive officer to be appointed by him to carry out the provisions
3 of this act, to survey or cause to be surveyed, all the salt-marsh and all the fresh-
4 water swamps, or flooded areas within the State, in such order as he may deem desir-
5 able, and to such extent as he may deem necessary, and he shall prepare or cause to
6 be prepared a map of each section so surveyed, and shall indicate all the mosquito-
7 breeding places found on every such area together with a memorandum of the method
8 to be adopted in dealing with such mosquito-breeding places, and the probable cost of
9 abolishing the same.

1 2. It shall be the further duty of said director, in the manner above described, to
2 survey at the request of the board of health of any city, town, township, borough,
3 [or] village or county mosquito extermination commission within the State to such ex-
4 tent as may be necessary, any fresh-water swamp, salt-marsh or other territory sus-
5 pected of breeding malarial or other mosquitoes, within the jurisdiction of such board
6 or commission, and he shall prepare a map of such suspected area, locating upon it
7 such mosquito-breeding places as may be discovered, and shall report upon the same

8 as hereinafter provided in section eight of this act. Requests as hereinbefore pro-
9 vided for in this section may be made by any board of health within the State, upon
10 its own motion, and must be made upon the petition, in writing, of ten or more free-
11 holders residing within the jurisdiction of any such board.

1 3. Whenever, in the course of a survey made as prescribed in section one of this
2 act, it is found that within the limits of any city, town, township, borough, [or]
3 village or county there exists points or places where salt-marsh or fresh-water mos-
4 quitoes breed, it shall be the duty of the director aforesaid, through his executive
5 officer, to notify in writing, by personal service upon some officer or member there-
6 of, the board of health or the mosquito extermination commission of the county
7 within whose jurisdiction such breeding points or places occur, of the extent and lo-
8 cation of such breeding places, and such notice shall be accompanied by a copy of
9 the map prepared as prescribed in section one, and of the memorandum stating the
10 character of the work to be done and its probable cost, also therein provided for.
11 It shall thereupon become the duty of the said board, or of said county mosquito
12 commission, within twenty days from the time at which notice is served as aforesaid,
13 to investigate the ownership, so far as ascertainable, of the territory on which the
14 breeding places occur, and to notify the owner or owners of such lands, if they can
15 be found or ascertained, in such manner as other notices of such boards are served,
16 of the facts set out in the communication from the director, and of the further fact
17 that, under chapter sixty-eight of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-
18 seven, as amended in chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Laws of one thou-
19 sand nine hundred and four, any water in which mosquito larvæ breed is a nuisance
20 and subject to abatement as such. Said notice shall further contain an order that
21 the nuisance, consisting of mosquito-breeding pools, be abated within a period to be
22 stated, and which shall not be more than sixty days from the date of said notice,
23 failing which the board would proceed to abate, in accordance with the act and its
24 amendments above cited.

1 4. In case any owner of [salt marsh] lands on which mosquito-breeding places
2 occur and upon whom notice has been served as above set out, fails or neglects to
3 comply with the order of the board within the time limited therein, it shall be the

4 duty of said board or said county mosquito extermination commission to proceed
5 to abate, under the powers given in sections thirteen and fourteen of the act and
6 its amendments cited in the preceding section, or under the powers given in the act,
7 [or in case this is deemed inexpedient, it shall certify to the common council or other
8 governing body of the city, town, township, borough, or village, the facts that such
9 an order has been made and that it has not been complied with and it shall request
10 such council or other governing body to provide the money necessary to enable the
11 board to abate] such nuisance in the manner provided by law. [It shall thereupon
12 become the duty of such governing body to act upon such certificate at its next meet-
13 ing and to consider the appropriation of the money necessary to abate the nuisance
14 so certified. If it be decided that the municipality has no money available for such
15 purpose, such decision shall be transmitted to the board of health making the certifi-
16 cate, which said board shall thereupon communicate such decision forthwith to the
17 Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, or his executive officer.]

1 5. If, in the judgment of the director aforesaid, public interests will be served
2 thereby, he may set aside out of the moneys appropriated [by] for the purposes of
3 carrying out this act such an amount or amounts as may be necessary to abate [the]
4 such nuisance found existing, and to abolish the mosquito-breeding places found in
5 [the] any municipality. [which has declared itself without funds available, as pre-
6 scribed in the preceding section. Notice that such amount has been set aside as
7 above described shall be given to the board of health within whose jurisdiction such
8 mosquito-breeding places are situated, and said board shall thereupon appoint some
9 person designated by said director or his executive officer, a special inspector of said
10 board for the sole purpose of acting in its behalf in abating the nuisance found to
11 be existing, and all acts and work done to abate such nuisances and to abolish such
12 breeding places shall be done in the name of, and on behalf of, such board of
13 health.]

1 6. [If in the proceeding taken under section four of this act the common coun-
2 cil or other governing body of any municipality appropriate to the extent of fifty
3 per centum or more of the money required to abate the nuisance and to abolish
4 the mosquito-breeding places within its jurisdiction, it shall become the duty of said

5 Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station to set aside out of the moneys here-
6 in appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to complete the work, and in all cases
7 preference shall be given, in the assignment of moneys herein appropriated, to those
8 municipalities that contribute to the work and in the order of the percentage which
9 they contribute; those contributing the highest percentage to be in all cases preferred
10 in order.]

11 It shall be the duty of the said director to cause to be carried on such investiga-
12 tion of mosquito life history, habits and control as will, in his judgment, furnish
13 information necessary to the successful carrying on of mosquito extermination by
14 any agency within the State.

1 7. [In all cases where a municipality contributes fifty per centum or more of
2 the estimated cost of abolishing the breeding places for salt-marsh mosquitoes with-
3 in its jurisdiction, the work may be done by the municipality as other work is done
4 under its direction, and the amount set aside as provided in section six may be
5 paid to the treasurer or other disbursing officer of such municipality for use in com-
6 pleting the work; but no payment shall be made to such treasurer or other dis-
7 bursing officer until the amount appropriated by the municipality has been actually
8 expended, nor until a certificate has been filed by the director or his executive officer
9 stating that the work already done is satisfactory and sufficient to obtain the desired
10 result, and that arrangements made for its completion are proper and can be carried
11 out for the sum awarded.]

12 It shall also be the duty of the said director to cause to be carried on, by such
13 means as he may deem best, the spread of information concerning the nature and re-
14 sults of mosquito extermination among the people of the State.

1 8. [In all investigations made under section two of this act the report to be
2 made to the board of health requesting the survey shall state what mosquitoes were
3 found in the territory complained of, whether they are local breeders or migrants
4 from other points, and, in the case of migrants, their probable source, whether the
5 territory in question is dangerous or a nuisance because of mosquito breeding, the
6 character of the work necessary to abate such nuisance and abolish the breeding
7 places, and the probable cost of the work. Said board of health must then proceed

8 to abolish the breeding places found under the general powers of such boards, but
 9 if it shall appear that the necessary cost of the work shall equal or exceed the value
 10 of the land without increasing its taxable value, such board may apply to the direc-
 11 tor aforesaid, who may, if he deems the matter of sufficient public interest, con-
 12 tribute to the cost of the necessary work, provided that not more than fifty per
 13 centum of the amount shall be contributed in any case, and not more than five hun-
 14 dred dollars in any one municipality.]

15 The mosquito extermination commission of each county shall have all the powers
 16 of local boards of health as conferred by chapter one hundred and nineteen, Laws of
 17 one thousand nine hundred and four, and the amendments thereto as now in force
 18 in so far as the same pertain to mosquito-breeding nuisances artificially created and
 18½ water in which mosquito larvæ breed; provided, that the power herein conferred on
 19 such mosquito commissions shall not extend over any land area owned by any mu-
 20 nicipality or county of the State or by the State of New Jersey. The power here-
 21 by granted shall not be construed as to limit the powers conferred on county mos-
 22 quito extermination commissions by chapter one hundred and four, Laws of one
 23 thousand nine hundred and twelve, as amended.

1 9. All moneys [contributed or] set aside out of the amount appropriated [in]
 2 for the purpose of this act by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station
 3 in accordance with its provisions shall be paid out by the Comptroller of the State
 4 upon the certificates of said director that all the conditions and requirements of this
 5 act have been complied with, and in the case provided for in section five, payments
 6 shall be made to the contractor upon a statement by the person in charge of the
 7 work, as therein prescribed, attested by said director, showing the amount due and
 8 that the work has been completed in accordance with the specifications of his con-
 9 tract.

1 10. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the said
 2 Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station shall have power to expend
 3 such amount of money, annually, as may be appropriated by the Legislature [; *pro-*
 4 *vided*, that the aggregate sum appropriated for the purposes of this act shall not ex-
 5 ceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars]. The Comptroller of the State shall

6 draw his warrant in payment of all bills approved by the Director of the State
7 Experiment Station, and the Treasurer of the State shall pay all warrants so drawn
8 to the extent of the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

1 11. [This act shall take effect November first, one thousand nine hundred and
2 six. Approved April twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and six.]

3 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT.

This amendment is offered to chapter 134, Laws of 1906, for the purpose of: (1) continuing the authority conferred by the said act and extending the same to cover in a practical manner fresh-water as well as salt-water areas; (2) providing for the coordination of the work of the different counties through the agency of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, which has now general supervision of the plans, methods and estimates for mosquito extermination work; (3) providing for such research as the practical mosquito control problems in the State render desirable, and for spreading of information as to methods and results of mosquito extermination; (4) conferring upon county mosquito extermination commissions certain powers conferred on local boards of health by chapter 119, Laws of 1904, and amendments thereto; (5) enabling the said Director of the said Agricultural Experiment Station to expend such funds for these purposes as are annually appropriated therefor.