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PROVINCE OF SASKAT CHEWAN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1945 IS PRINTED SEPARATELY.

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1945



REGINA: Thos. H. McConica, King's Printer 1947



PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

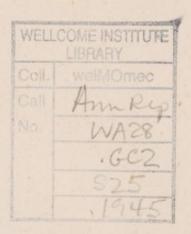
Department of Public Health

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1945



REGINA:
Thos. H. McConica, King's Printer
1947



Organization

2227	
Minister of Public Health	Hon. T. C. Douglas, M.A.
Deputy Minister and Registrar General	C. F. W. Hames, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Deputy Minister	C. J. Kirk, M.D.
Director of Namina Coming	Miss E Smith Day N
Director of Nursing Services	Miss E. Smith, Reg.N.
Director of Sanitation	J. G. Schaeffer, B.Sc.
Director, Division of Communicable Disea	se
and Division of Venereal Disease	F. C. Middleton, M.D., D.P.H.
Supervisor of Provincial Hospitals and	
Institutions and Director of Hospital	
Administration	C. C. Gibson
Director of Health Education	
Provincial Nutritionist	Miss H. J. Oddie, B.H.Sc.
Acting Director of Industrial Hygiene	G. W. Rogers, M.A.
Director of Vital Statistics	W. C. N. Reed
Director of Laboratories	W. A. Riddell, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Director of Physical Fitness	
Director of Medical Services	A. J. McDougal, M.D.
Pilot and Supervisor of Air Ambulance	
Service	D. K. Malcolm
Chief Clerk	

MENTAL HYGIENE

Commissioner of Mental ServicesR.	0.	Davison, M.D.
Superintendent, Sask. Mental Hospital,		
North Battleford, SaskatchewanG.	F.	Nelson, M.D.
Superintendent, Sask. Mental Hospital,		
Weyburn, SaskatchewanA.	D.	Campbell, M.D.
Director, Psychopathic Ward, ReginaO.	E.	Rothwell, M.D.,

SASKATCHEWAN CANCER COMMISSION

Chairman C.	F.	W. Hames, M.D., D.P.H.
Member A.	W	. Blair, M.D.
Member H.		
MemberE.	W	. Spenger, M.D.
Secretary F.	C.	Middleton, M.D., D.P.H.

HEALTH SERVICES PLANNING COMMISSION

Member	C.	F.	W.	Hames,	M.D.,	D.P.H.
Member		T.	Kir	k. M.D.		
Member	т.	H.	M	cLeod, N	1.A.	
Member	C.	C.	Gil	oson		
Member and Secretary		C	. Sh	eps, M.	D.	

ACTS ADMINISTERED

- The Public Health Act. The Hospitals Act.

- The Union Hospital Act.
 The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.
 The Venereal Diseases Act.

- 5. The Venereal Diseases Act.
 6. The Vital Statistics Act.
 7. The Marriage Act.
 8. The Mental Hygiene Act.
 9. The Anatomy Act.
 10. The Cancer Control Act.
 11. The Health Services Act.
 12. The Physical Fitness Act.
 13. The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act.
 14. The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.
 15. The Physical Therapists Act.
 16. The Saskatchewan Health Insurance Act.

- 16. The Saskatchewan Health Insurance Act.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1945 IS BEING PRINTED SEPARATELY.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, REGINA, March 15, 1947.

To HIS HONOUR,

R. J. M. PARKER,

Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,-

I beg to present herewith for your consideration the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the calendar year 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. Douglas,
Minister of Public Health,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, REGINA, March 15, 1947.

Honourable T. C. Douglas,

Minister of Public Health.

Sir .-

I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the calendar year 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. W. Hames, M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Minister.

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Legislation: Statutes of 1945

The Public Health Act was amended abolishing the Health Services Board and placing the duties and responsibilities of that board under the Health Services Planning Commission, created by The Health Services Act, 1944.

The Health Services Act was amended to provide wider power to the Health Services Planning Commission in dealing with and advising municipal councils on the establishment of health services, as well as providing supervision over agreements entered into by municipalities for health services.

The Cancer Control Act was amended to provide for the appointment of an advisory committee to assist the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission with reference to any plans under consideration.

The Venereal Diseases Act was amended clarifying the power of the medical health officer or of the Minister of Public Health in detaining any person under arrest or in custody until cured, or until such person has received adequate treatment.

The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act was amended providing for the appointment of the secretary of the Health Services Planning Commission as Registrar of Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations and making any agreements entered into by virtue of the Act subject to the approval of the Health Services Planning Commission.

The Hospitals Act was amended to authorize payment by the Department of Public Health to hospitals in class (a) a grant of fifty cents per patient per day; to hospitals in class (b) a grant of forty cents per patient per day; and those in class (c) a grant of thirty cents per patient per day.

The Union Hospital Act was amended to permit withdrawal of a municipality or an area from a union hospital district after the district had been in operation for at least five years. A municipality was also empowered to meet its share of the cost by paying cash, thus reducing the amount of debentures to be issued accordingly.

The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act was amended increasing the maximum tax in the case of a family which may be levied under its provisions from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per annum. The Act was also made applicable to residents of local improvement districts and municipalities were empowered to accept voluntary payments of the tax from non-residents and furnish in return the same services as provided to residents. Payment of the tax through payroll deductions was also introduced. Any reference to the Health Services Board was deleted and the Act placed under the jurisdiction of the Health Services Planning Commission.

The Marriage Act was amended to provide for a serological test for syphilis in the medical examination required before marriage.

The Mental Hygiene Act was amended to transfer certain duties devolving upon the Deputy Minister of Public Health to the Commissioner of Mental Services.

The Vital Statistics Act was amended to provide for the registration of an illegitimate child in the name of the mother only, except upon written request of the father and mother that the registration be made in the name of the father. Provision was also made in the case of a legally adopted child for the issue of a birth certificate showing the names of the foster parents as the names of the parents of the child and containing no information as to the natural parents.

The Physical Therapists Act was passed incorporating the Saskatchewan Physical Therapists Association and classifying membership into two groups, physiotherapists and masseurs. With the approval of the Council of Physical Therapists, the Minister of Public Health was empowered to make regulations governing the qualifications, the admission, the registration, disciplining, cancellation or suspension of registration, investigation of complaints, prescribing fees, and generally for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Regulations Passed in 1945

Regulations governing health services.

Regulations governing fees under The Mental Hygiene Act.

Regulations governing the plumbing and drainage of premises and the disposal of sewage.

Regulations respecting grants and loans with respect to medical services.

Regulations respecting grants for the prevention of blindness and for health services to the blind and their dependents.

Regulations governing the establishment of health regions.

Regulations governing physical therapists.

Regulations governing the expenditure of moneys to furnish medical, dental, optical, hospital, drug and burial services.

Regulations governing public hotels, boarding houses and restaurants.

Regulations governing barber shops.

Regulations with respect to the application of The Union Hospital Act to local improvement districts.

Regulations prescribing forms required by The Venereal Diseases Act.

Health Services Planning Commission

REGINA, SASK.,

January 31, 1946

Honourable T. C. Douglas, Minister of Public Health, REGINA, SASK.

Sir:-

The following is a report of the work of the Health Services Planning Commission for the year 1945:

The membership of the Commission during the year was as follows:

T. H. McLeod, M.A.	.Economic Advisor to the	Government
C. C. Gibson	Director of Hospital Adm	
		Appointed
C. J. Kirk, M.D.		August,
C. J. Italia,	Minister	1945
M. C. Sheps, M.D.	Member and Secretary.	

For the first few months of the year the work of the Commission was limited to the planning and advisory functions outlined in the Health Services Act. Following the 1945 session of the Legislature certain administrative functions connected with medical care plans were added. These functions included the following, details of which are given below:

- 1. Approval of bylaws and contracts for all types of Municipal schemes;
- The Secretary was made Registrar under The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act;
- 3. Administration of medical care grants;
- Recommendations regarding hospital areas, and capital expenditure grants to hospitals;
- Division of the province into health regions, studies of particular regions, and organizational work in connection with the establishment of health regions;
- Recommendations regarding problems relating to health services referred to the Commission or to the Secretary by yourself.

STAFF

In order to cope with the increased work assigned to the Commission and the many requests for assistance coming in from all over the province, several additions to the staff have been made. On December 31, 1944, the staff, in addition to the Secretary, consisted of one secretary and one clerk-stenographer. The additional personnel appointed during 1945 are one assistant to the Secretary, one regional organizer, two clerks, one research assistant and two stenographers.

Meetings of the Commission have been held at least twice a week throughout the year. In addition, members of the Commission and its staff, as well as several members of the Advisory Committee, have addressed numerous public meetings in the province. The Secretary and others on the Commission have had numerous consultations and correspondence with municipal representatives, professional groups and others regarding health plans.

Studies have been made of a number of subjects, and reports submitted to the Minister. Among these are:

- A series of memoranda on health services, organization and administration (January and February, 1945);
- 2. A proposed plan for rural health services (February, 1945);

- 3. Functions of the Health Services Planning Commission;
- 4. Hospitalization of maternity patients (February, 1945);
- 5. Mental hygiene;
- 6. Advanced obstetrics for nurses;
- 7. Records in the Department, particularly with respect to medical care;
- 8. Drugs;
- 9. Personnel training and recruitment (May, 1945);
- Several on a free hospitalization scheme;
- 11. Classification of hospitals (prepared by a special sub-committee).

On the recommendation of the Commission, Dr. C. M. Hincks was asked to make recommendations regarding a mental hygiene program. The original plan for the provision of medical and other services to old age pensioners and others was prepared by the Commission. Other plans originally prepared by the Commission are being administed by various divisions in the Department.

Arrangements were made to have Dr. Paul Dodd, Department of Economics, University of California, to visit the province and prepare a report on a health insurance plan. This report has been submitted to the Commission and to the Minister.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Advisory Committee was appointed March 1, 1945. The membership is listed in the appendix.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on March 2 and 3, 1945, and the second on November 3, 1945.

The following are the main resolutions passed at these meetings:

MARCH 2 AND 3:

 That a subcommittee be appointed by the Commission to study the question of local control over a health scheme, terms of employment, etc., and to bring back recommendations.

Action Taken:

Carried out as described below.

That the Health Services Planning Commission advise the Government to proceed with the necessary organization to set up at least one region in the near future.

Action Taken:

Carried out as described below.

NOVEMBER 3:

 That representations be made to the Federal Government for an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide for payment of unemployment insurance benefits during periods of sickness or accident not covered by the provisions of provincial Compensation Acts,

Action Taken:

Representations to this effect are included in the Saskatchewan brief to the Dominion-Provincial conference.

That the Health Services Planning Commission investigate the possibility of establishing at least two diagnostic centres in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Action Taken:

Investigation commenced.

Meetings of the Subcommittee on Local Health Services were held on April 22, 1945, and October 20, 1945. At these meetings contracts for general practitioner services and contracts for major surgery were discussed. The new model municipal physician contract embodies recommendations made.

A meeting of the Medical Advisory Subcommittee was held on April 14, 1945. Considerable discussion on the administration of a health services scheme took place.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSION WORK

1. (a) REGULATIONS AFFECTING COMMISSION, PASSED IN 1945:

Medical care grants.

Grants and loans to hospitals.

Establishment of health regions.

(b) New Legislation Affecting Commission:

Amendments to:

The Health Services Act.

The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act. The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations

Ac

2. HEALTH REGIONS:

A considerable amount of work was done in connection with the health region map. Numerous consultations and studies were carried out and many revisions made. The province has now been divided into 14 proposed health regions. Blueprints showing these divisions were prepared in the spring, and on November 24, 1945, a revised map of the proposed health regions was printed. Studies of regions have been prepared, each region having been analyzed as regards facilities and services. After the Commission was approached by interested groups in the respective regions, circulars containing information about the region concerned and giving an analysis of possible schemes, were sent to councillors and others in proposed Regions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 14. In the last few months of the year there was considerable interest shown by a number of municipalities in Regions Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 13.

In the two regions in which a vote was taken, the pamphlet "What Does Health Mean To You?" was distributed to each householder.

Dr. O. K. Hjertass was appointed Regional Organizer for the Health Services Planning Commission on September 1.

Health Region No. 1 (Swift Current) and Health Region No. 3 (Weyburn-Estevan) were established on December 11, 1945, following a vote taken in each area on November 26, 1945. In the Swift Current area 70.62% of the votes were favourable, and in the Weyburn-Estevan area 72.15% were in favour of the organization of a health region. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of a regional health board in each region, and for the first meeting of each board to be held in January, 1946.

3. MEDICAL CARE GRANTS;

After consultations with the Committee on Local Health Services, recommendations were made regarding medical care grants. Regulations governing such grants were promulgated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on June 12, 1945. These provide that municipal schemes, to qualify for medical care grants, must be operated under an approved contract, with provision for preventive services, for free care to all residents, and for minimum standards of employment for physicians. If the physician is on salary, the contract must be based on a minimum of \$5,000 per annum for a population of 2,000, and he must receive annual holidays with pay of three weeks' duration, plus sick leave, and three weeks' post-graduate leave in alternate years.

The grant is composed of:

- (a) a flat grant of 25c per capita per year; and
- (b) an equalization grant rising from 20c to \$2.00 per capita as the per capita assessment falls.

The grant is payable from July 1, 1945, to those schemes that were approved by November 1. A municipality may qualify at any time by meeting the necessary requirements.

MEDICAL CARE GRANTS APPROVED-1945

Urban MunicipalitiesRural Municipalities	Number of Municipalities 18 32	Total Grant Per Annum \$ 3,643.10 36,198.80
Total	50	\$39,841.90

4. Capital Expenditure Grants to Hospitals:

Loans and grants have been made to hospitals for construction and equipment. The size of the contribution has been based on the financial standing of the area concerned (i.e., the poorer communities received a relatively larger grant), and on the approval of the expenditure for the planned equipment or construction.

GRANTS AND LOANS RECOMMENDED

No. of Hospitals Approved for Grants 13	Total Grants \$82,900.00
No. of Hospitals Approved for Loans	Total Loans \$33,500.00

5. MEETINGS AND LITERATURE:

- (a) A total of 91 outside meetings were held to discuss regional and other problems.
- (b) Literature prepared and distributed;
 - Circulars regarding particular regions, as listed above;
 - (2) Notes on provincial health services and local schemes;
 - (3) A leaflet "Organization of a Health Region";
 - (4) The booklet, "What Does Health Mean To You?" was prepared and published by the Bureau of Publications in consultation with the Commission;
 - (5) A leaflet, "Pertinent Facts About Health Regions".

6. HEALTH CONFERENCES:

In conjunction with the Adult Education Branch of the Department of Education, material for a study outline and for a film strip was prepared for use at the health conferences held at Kamsack, Canora, Sturgis and Saltcoats. Several of the Commission members and staff took part in these conferences which were organized by the Adult Education Branch.

7. Grants to Nurses' Training Schools:

On the recommendation of the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association grants were made to assist two training schools which increased the number of student nurses accepted beyond their ordinary capacity.

Number of Schools Total Grant 2 \$5,301.67

8. Bylaws and Agreements Approved:

Bylaws for the employment of municipal physicians prepared under the municipal Acts were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 106, 105, 18, 19, 395, 152, 44, and for Dysart, Vanguard, Climax, Beechy, Hubbard and Bracken (a total of 13).

Bylaws for the employment of municipal surgeons prepared under the municipal Acts were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 366 and 336, and for Kelvington and Wadena (a total of 4).

Bylaws authorizing hospital care and treatment at municipal expense, prepared under the municipal Acts, were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 222, 251, 395, 468, 335, 429, as well as for the villages of Preeceville and Arborfield (a total of 9).

Bylaws prepared under The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 213, 8, 460, 222, 426 and 155, as well as for Webb, Buchanan and Bredenbury (a total of 9).

The total number of new bylaws approved was 35.

Agreements with municipal physicians entered into under the provisions of the municipal Acts were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 280, 39, 75, 231, 341, 342, 69, 153, 334, 366, 368, 215, 337, 42, 346, 213 and 486, as well as for Rose Valley, Wishart, Preeceville, Dysart, Saltcoats and Wadena (a total of 23).

Agreements entered into with hospitals under the provisions of the municipal Acts were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 405, 341, 214, 274, 313, 404, 243, 273, 244, 395, 158, 171, 252, 245, 213, 468 and 168, as well as for Hepburn, Theodore and Saltcoats (a total of 21).

Agreements with physicians entered into under The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 63, 128, 346, 460, 190 and 99, as well as for Birch Hills, Glenavon, Silton, Leney, Perdue, Kinley and Bethune (a total of 13).

Agreements with hospitals under the same statute were approved for Rural Municipalities Nos. 190, 63, 125, 220 and 241, as well as for Bethune, Silton, Bulyea and Strasbourg (a total of 9).

Agreements with municipalities under The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act were approved for R.M. No. 190 and Bethune, and R.M. No. 138 and Webb.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- That organization of other health regions be proceeded with, and that a field staff be appointed for this work;
- That every effort be made to establish model services and facilities in the regions already constituted, and that in these facilities there be included several local health centres and a regional health centre;
- 3. That a province-wide free hospitalization scheme be established, this load being taken off municipalities and regions. In establishing this scheme, the following considerations should be borne in mind:
 - (a) An increase in the number of hospital beds will be urgently required. Increased assistance should therefore be made available for this purpose, and Federal aid sought. Serious efforts should also be made to establish homes for the aged and institutions for the chronically ill;
 - (b) Improved consultative services for hospitals should be provided. These would include:
 - architectural services, so that suitable plans might be suggested for different types of hospitals and health centres;
 - (2) lists of equipment suitable for different grades of hospitals;
 - (3) assistance to small hospitals in purchasing equipment and supplies;
 - (4) measures to improve accounting and administrative procedures in hospitals;
 - (c) Grading and classification of hospitals should be carried out before this scheme is brought into effect.
- 4. That the measures already taken to increase the number of technical personnel available be augmented as follows:
 - (a) Medical School:

Every effort should be made to get this school in operation at the earliest possible moment. The facilities of this school should be considered as serving the public of Saskatchewan. The maximum possible number of students should therefore be admitted; they should be admitted on the basis of ability only; admission to the school should be made accessible to able students, regardless of financial means (by low fees, scholarships and conditional loans); and the training should be orientated toward the needs of the people of the province, with a progressive approach and a full understanding of social medicine and of the problems of providing medical care;

- (b) Increased efforts to provide the technical and consultative facilities which will make practice in Saskatchewan more attractive to keen medical men;
- (c) Training grants for all types of technical personnel, including those who must leave the province to secure such training.
- (d) Increased assistance for post-graduate study;
- (e) Improved conditions in nurses' training schools.
- 5. That in the final arrangements for a health services plan the following should be safeguarded:
 - (a) Determination of policy by the duly elected and responsible representatives of the people, i.e., the Government and the Legislature;
 - (b) Co-ordination and integration in the planning and execution of all matters affecting health services, i.e., the provision of services, whether preventive or therapeutic, and the provision of facilities and personnel.
- 6. That studies be continued on the following:
 - (a) The available personnel and facilities as compared with the requirements for an adequate health scheme;
 - (b) Costs of various schemes;
 - Best methods of rendering and administering services, while safeguarding quality;
 - (d) Methods of financing health schemes;
 - (e) An adequate system of records to benefit the individual patient and to make possible morbidity studies in the province;
 - (f) Dental services;
 - (g) The manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical and other supplies;
 - (h) The manufacture and distribution of optometric supplies.
- That a study be made regarding the possibility of establishing a diagnostic centre, as proposed by the Advisory Committee.
- 8. That steps be taken as soon as possible to establish a Division of Dental Hygiene and Dental Health Services, and that consideration be given to establishing a Division of Maternal and Child Welfare in the Department. These will be necessary to give guidance in those fields to the health regions as services are established there.

COMMENTS IN CONCLUSION

During this past year some progress was made in the task of working out detailed plans for certain services—those made available to the large group of provincial dependents, the services to be given in health regions, and others referred to in this report. Some of these have been brought into effect, and considerable progress has been made in regional organization. It is reasonable to expect that the end of 1946 will see full-time public health services and other services being provided in more than one health region.

The Commission has had close contact with many individuals, groups and local government representatives throughout the province. There is almost universal recognition of the pressing need to finance all health services on the widest base possible, while improving the facilities and the standard of care available. There are many problems to be ironed out, and the Commission has met with a number of difficulties, but the most heartening experience has been the enthusiasm and determination of the great majority of the Saskatchewan people to see that the health program of this Government is carried out, namely, "a complete system of socialized health services, with special emphasis on preventive medicine, so that everybody in the province will receive adequate medical, surgical, dental, nursing and hospital care without charge". In working toward this goal it is important to remember that it will not be adequately met by a mere subsidization of the existing system of practice. It is clear that new forms of organization, some of which have already been tried out here and elsewhere, must be developed.

Respectfully submitted,

MINDEL C. SHEPS, M.D., Secretary, Health Services Planning Commission.

APPENDIX

NAME	REPRESENTING
W. H. Ansell, Regina	The Local Unions of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.
M. S. Anderson, Bulyea Dr. J. F. C. Anderson, Saskatoon	The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Sas-
G. R. Bickerton, Saskatoon	katchewan. The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section.
Dr. W. M. Blair, Regina Mrs. Mabel Bradley, Regina	The College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan. The United Farm Women of Canada, Saskat-
John Estock, Kennedy Mrs. Ann Heffel, R.N., Regina	chewan Section. The Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation. The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.
Dr. C. J. Houston, Yorkton	The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan.
Dr. A. W. Johnstone, Regina H. M. Jackson, Yorkton	The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.
Dr. S. R. Laycock, Saskatoon Rev. Sister J. Mandin, Saskatoon.	The Catholic Hospital Conference of Saskat- chewan.
F. W. G. Miles, Regina	The Canadian Red Cross Society, Saskatchewan Division.
Geo. B. Munro, Regina, (as alternate for Mr. Stutt)	The Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League.
Jaw	The Saskatchewan Society of Osteopathic Physicians.
E. H. Otte, Prince Albert S. W. Priddel, Regina E. R. Powell, Regina Miss Clarice Smith, Swift Cur-	The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour. The Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association. The State Hospital and Medical League.
R. L. Stutt, Regina	The Provincial Council of Women. The Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan.
	The Saskatchewan Provincial Executive, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire
	Service League. The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Muni-
	cipalities. The Saskatchewan Hospital Association.

On April 16, Dr. R. K. Johnston of Eston was appointed to the Advisory Committee as an additional representative of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The appointments of Mr. Geo. B. Munro and Mr. R. L. Stutt, representing the Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan, were cancelled on July 4, and on July 16 the following persons were added to the Committee:

NAME

REPRESENTING

	Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan.
Dr. L. L. Hewitt, ReginaThe	Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan.
	Saskatchewan Optometric Association.
Mrs. E. Manning, MarvfieldThe	Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Peter McAra resigned as representative of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League on November 22, and has not yet been replaced.

Medical Services Division

REGINA, SASK., January 11, 1946

DR. C. F. W. HAMES,

Deputy Minister,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Herewith a brief report of the activities of the Medical Services Division for the calendar year 1945—January 1st to December 31st, 1945. This report is given in two parts, one part being for the old relief program which is still being carried on, and the other part for the work carried on under the Health Services Act, which is numbered Part 2.

PART 1

Subsidies-

Were paid to eleven physicians in the Northern Areas for the purpose of retaining their services in the area in which they are located. The cost for the year being \$8,966.70.

Grants-

One dentist at Meadow Lake was given a grant in the Northern Area for special services rendered at a cost of \$874.50.

Insulin-

Free insulin was supplied to persons during the year to assist them in their diabetic condition, such supplies being granted to persons who were not a responsibility of any municipal unit, and who were unable to supply their own. This cost was \$1,233.30.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind-

The sum of \$2,233.81 was advanced to this organization during the year to assist them in treating destitute people who were threatened with blindness, and to provide glasses to indigent school children referred by the public health nurse.

Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, Green Lake-

This infirmary in the Northern Area was granted a sum of \$75,00 a month; drugs and hospital supplies were supplied to assist them in operating a small hospital. As in the previous year the expenditure was worth while as it provided a worthy service and resulted in a large saving to the Government which otherwise would be called upon to provide transportation to Meadow Lake, with medical and hospital fees there at the regular rate. This cost here was \$1,238.59.

Grey Nuns' Infirmary at LaLoche, Sask .-

The same service was granted to this infirmary as was granted to the infirmary at Green Lake, The cost was \$1,746.53.

Victorian Order of Nurses-

Was granted the sum of \$45.00 per month to assist its branches at Regina and Saskatoon. The cost was \$540.00.

Dental Clinics-

Were arranged in schools throughout the Province principally in the Southern Area by the Nursing Services Branch, and was paid for through this branch. The cost was \$108.00.

L.I.D.'s-

The cost of our services, apart from the Grants, Dental Clinics and Hospitals at Green Lake and LaLoche, was \$40,674.92. Approximately 450 families were granted medical relief during the year.

For all classifications apart from those mentioned above, such as the Southern Area, Single Homeless and Transient Families, etc., medical, dental, hospital, drugs and burial relief was furnished at a cost of \$29,303.75.

Following herewith is a recapitulation of the expenditure for the twelve months of the calendar year 1945, by classification:

Administration	\$	1,193.48
Grants:		
Subsidies to Physicians\$	8,966.70	
Hospitals, Green Lake	1,238.59	
LaLoche	1.746.53	
Victorian Order of Nurses	540.00	
Dental Clinics	108.00	
Dentists	874.50	
Insulin	1,233.30	
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	2,233.81	
Examinary Boards, Moose Jaw and Regina	214.94	
Examinary Boards, Moose Jaw and Regina	214.74	17,156.37
Other Services:		17,100.07
Northern Areas		40,674.92
All Others		29,303.75
Total Expenditure for 12 months	\$	88,328.52

PART 2

HEALTH SERVICES ACT

This portion of our activities commenced operations on January 1, 1945, under the above Act, and was designed to provide free medical, dental, hospital, drugs, etc., to Old Age Pansioners, Mothers Allowances, Blind and dependents of the above named, and Wards. At the end of the calendar year 1945, there were 23,821 persons eligible to receive benefits under the above Act, and the purpose of which is as follows:

Vote 13-28-16-

Administration, and to provide medical, dental, drugs, nursing care, glasses and physiotherapy to Old Age Pensioners, Mothers Allowances and dependents, and Wards. The cost borne by this Vote in administering the above services for all classifications were as follows:

Administration \$	36,648.46
Medical	103,755.33
Dental	16,161,15
Drugs	50,059.71
Nursing Care	978.40
Physiotherapy	204.50
Glasses, Etc.	696.11
Total for 12 months\$	208,503.66

In respect to the medical portion, the cost shown represents only 50% of our obligation, the other 50% is payable at the end of the calendar year.

Vote 13-28-17-

This Vote was established for the purpose of providing hospitalization and care in nursing homes for Old Age Pensioners and their dependents Mothers Allowances and dependents, Ward. The cost here for the calendar year 1945 for

Hospitals was	178,395.95 2,166.92
Total for 12 months\$	180,562.87

Vote 13-28-21-

This Vote provides medical, dental, hospital, nursing care, etc., for Blind Pensioners and their dependents, and provides for prevention of blindness for Non-pensioners. Broken down for the calendar year the cost was as follows:

Medical	2,420.75
Dental	444.00
Hospital	4.681.43
Nursing	18.33
Drugs	2.011.75
Prevention of Blindness	1,184.75
Total Cost for 12 months	10,761.11

The following is a recapitulation of expenditures for the twelve months, January 1st to December 13th, 1945:

Administration	\$	36.648.46
Services Vote 13-28-16		208,503,66
Vote 13-28-17		180,562.87
Vote 13-28-21		10,761.11
	1000	

Total Cost of Health Services for 12 months.....\$ 436,476.10

The following is a recapitulation of expenditures for the twelve months, January 1 to December 31, 1945, and added to this are the amounts still payable to Physicians, thus giving actual cost for the above calendar year:

I	Still payable to Physicians
Administration	\$ 36,648.46
Services Vote 13-26-16	208,503.66 \$ 103,755.33
Vote 13-28-17	180,562.87
Vote 13-28-21	10,761.11 2,420.75
Expenditures for 12 months	
Total Cost for 12 months	\$ 106,176.08 \$ 542,652.18

A. J. McDougal, M.D., Director.

Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League

DR. C. F. W. HAMES,

SIR:-

The Armed Forces are being carefully examined for tuberculosis on discharge. They are receiving treatment or observation according to the need. The Department of Veterans Affairs in its well-planned effort to discover all cases as early as possible and to give them the best treatment, enjoys the full co-operation of the League.

Plans for extension of tuberculosis work are under consideration by the Department of Indian Affairs, and the League co-operates fully in this work. Increased appropriations were made by the Department in 1945 for the control of tuberculosis among Indians. Indians living in the populated area of Saskatchewan received a greater share of preventive attention than did the remaining population of the Province. During 1945 three thousand eight hundred and fifty Indians were examined, and those found to have disease have been treated.

In the early years of the war the tuberculosis death-rate in Saskatchewan increased, but in 1944 the death-rate dropped to the pre-war level. New cases discovered have increased due to the number found on demobilization. It is now hoped, however, that war effects on tuberculosis in Saskatchewan are well in hand, and that we can concentrate again on civilian tuberculosis problems.

During the past year, apart from co-operation in care of invalided veterans, there has been a further increase in the preventive work of the League. 29,185 persons were referred to clinics by the family physicians or examined at the clinics because they were exposed or suspected; and an additional 138,936 were examined in miniature X-ray surveys in the rural areas of Saskatchewan. Altogether, 168,121 people were examined.

The League has received every co-operation and assistance from the doctors and the people in this work. The appreciation of the public has also been shown by generous voluntary support. Just over one hundred thousand dollars has been contributed to preventive funds this year.

The death-rate from tuberculosis fell in 1944, from 29.7 per 100,000 to 26.4 per 100,000. New cases discovered in 1945 numbered 616, of these 191 were soldiers. The fact that the number of new cases discovered among the civilian population has decreased, notwithstanding the fact that a larger proportion of these civilians were examined, is a favorable indication, and with the return of doctors from the Forces, and better health services and further extension of preventive work, we can anticipate steady progress towards eradication.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL SERVICES:

The various medical services of the League, including treatment, diagnosis, follow-up, Indian research, examination of Normal School students, school children and nurses, when taken altogether comprise a total of 168,121 persons who had medical advice during the year. Of this number 164,015 persons were examined by the medical staff of the League. Two hundred and fifty-six persons were examined by family physicians at the request of the League, and 3,850 Indians were examined in association with the Department of Indian Affairs and the National Research Council.

There was an increase of 19,151 persons examined by the medical staff of the League in 1945, from 144,864 in 1944 to 164,015 in 1945.

Miniature X-ray Surveys:

During the year 1945, 140,427 persons were examined in miniature X-ray surveys. Of this number 138,936 persons were representative of the entire communities examined. The remaining 1,491 persons were in University student surveys.

The frequency of new active cases found among the 138,936 persons examined was 0.597 per thousand, compared with 0.865 per thousand among the 121,847 persons examined in similar surveys in 1944, and 0.93 per thousand among 82,135 persons examined in 1943.

There are a large number of requests for these surveys coming from the municipalities. The policy of the League has been to give preference for this service to municipalities with higher than average death-rates. By this selection it is considered that the Province as a whole will receive the maximum protection for the work done.

Class of New Patients Discovered:

The proportion of early cases among the new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis discovered in 1945 was as follows:

	Puli	ulosis	
	Minimal	Mod. Advanced	Far Advanced
1944	50.0%	21.6%	28.4%
1945	57.8%	16.3%	25.9%

The proportion of adult pulmonary cases under treatment in the sanatoria on December 31, 1945, who have had positive sputa since admission and would have been spreaders of infection had they not been hospitalized was as follows:

Adult	Pulmonary	Cases.				 647			
Adult	Pulmonary	Cases	with	Positive	Sputa	 485	or	75%	

Taking into consideration the number of active cases of tuberculosis admitted during the year, the proportion of new cases and re-admissions for 1945 was 73.6% and 26.4% respectively, as compared with 68.2% and 31.8% respectively for 1944.

It is reasonable that both the increase in minimal cases and relative reduction in re-admissions is due to inclusion of cases among service personnel.

There were 616 new cases of active tuberculosis discovered in 1945, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, eighty more than in the preceding year. Of the 616 new cases of active tuberculosis discovered in 1945, one hundred and ninety-one were among service personnel, compared with eighty-nine among service personnel in 1944. New cases of active tuberculosis discovered among civilian population in 1945 was 425 as compared with 447 in 1944.

Of the new cases of active tuberculosis discovered in 1945, one hundred and fifty or 24.4% were treated or observed outside the sanatorium.

The proportion of non-pulmonary new cases discovered during the past year was 8.45% compared with 11.9% in 1944.

Consultation Service:

During the past year 672 persons were examined by the consultation service compared with 1,117 in 1944, a decrease of 445. Of the 254 new cases examined, five or 1.97% had active tuberculosis.

Stationary Clinics:

The following table shows the total number of examinations made at the clinics for the past two years. There was an increase of 1,386 in the number examined. Two hundred and eight more new cases were examined than in 1944, and one hundred and forty-eight more new active cases found than in 1944. The incidence of active tuberculosis among the new cases examined at the clinics in 1945 was 11% compared with 4.27% in 1944. The increased incidence is due to the fact that a large proportion of the new active cases were cases discovered in the Forces and referred to the clinics of the League. Of 165 new active cases found at the Regina clinic 99 were soldiers.

	1944	1945
Regina	2110	3266
Moose Jaw	933	1157
Swift Current	295	300
North Battleford	217	257
Yorkton	454	447
Canora	227	302
Tisdale	125	174
Melfort	141	136
Wadena	243	92
TOTAL	4745	6131

Review of Ex-Patients:

During the year 3,932 review examinations of ex-patients were carried out by the various services of the League, and 144 were admitted for treatment.

Contacts:

During 1945 a total of 3,429 contact examinations were made compared with 2,896 in 1944. The incidence of new active disease found among the entire group of 3,429 contacts examined was 3.12%.

	New	Cases	Review (Cases	Tota	1
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Family physicians	98	203	32	53	130	356
Consultants	192	132	310	223	502	355
Clinics	339	490	435	686	774	1176
Sanatoria	818	. 764	672	878	1490	1642
Total	1447	1589	1449	1840	2896	3429

Length of Treatment:

The period of treatment of the tuberculosis cases in 1945 was 13.79 months.

Examination of Indians:

In the fall of 1945 the Indian children in the Qu'Appelle, File Hills, Lestock, Gordons, Crooked Lake, Round Lake, Duck Lake, Delmas, Prince Albert, and Onion Lake R.C. Schools were examined, a total of 1,364. Among these 1,364 children, three (3) or 0.22% were found to have tuberculosis requiring treatment in hospitals or sanatoria.

In addition, forty-five or 3.3% were found to have minimal tuberculosis of the lungs or doubtful cases requiring observation.

Another seven, or 0.512%, had evidence of fibrosis of the lungs, characteristic of that resulting from previous tuberculous lesions. The majority of these children will progress satisfactorily under school conditions. A few will undoubtedly relapse.

Two thousand four hundred and eighty-six Indians, adults, pre-school and day school were examined from the following reserves and day schools: Fishing Lake, Cote, White Bear, Carry-the-Kettle, Muskeg Lake, New Reserve, Big River, John Smith, Beardy's, Sandy Lake, James Smith, One Arrow, Montreal Lake, Chagoness, Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Cumberland House, Thunderchild, Moosomin, Little Pine, Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass and Poundmaker Reserves: Cote, Keys, Assiniboia and Whitebear Day Schools.

Among this group of 2,486 there were 27 who required treatment, a proportion of 1.08%. There were also discovered sixty-six with minimal tuberculosis who, it was considered, could get along at home under observation.

Dr. A. B. Simes, Medical Superintendent of the Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit, and his associates in the Department of Indian Affairs have put forth every effort to hasten the eradication of tuberculosis among the Indians. The number examined in 1945 was 3,850 compared with 3,778 in 1944. The sincerest appreciation is expressed for this preventive work, and the League is greatly encouraged.

Examination of Normal School Students:

In the fall of 1945 the Normal School students at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw were examined, 838 in all. One active case of tuberculosis was discovered.

Among the 603 students examined at the Saskatoon Normal School, 15.7% were found to be positive reactors to tuberculin.

The arrangement made through the co-operation of the Department of Education and the teachers, for the examination for tuberculosis of all teachers in the schools of Saskatchewan in the clinics of the League is progressing satisfactorily. The incidence of tuberculosis among teachers is very low, but it is important that both the teachers and pupils be protected against the spread of the disease.

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis of Nurses and Others Exposed in the Care of the Sick:

This work has now been going on for the past seven years. More than twenty-five hundred nurses have been vaccinated. As a result of this work in the eight nursing schools of the Province, tuberculosis among nurses has been reduced to one-quarter of its former incidence.

Financial:

During the year 7,200 fewer treatment days were given than during the preceding year, due to building operations temporarily reducing accommodation.

The per diem cost of treatment increased to \$3.23 in 1945, from \$2.866 in 1944, an increase of 36.4c per day. This was due to increased commodity prices and increased wages.

The cost of treatment was \$904,317.65 compared with \$823,066.02 in 1944, an increase of \$81,251.63.

Respectfully submitted,

R. G. Ferguson,
Director of Medical Services and
General Superintendent.

Division of Communicable Disease

REGINA, January 23, 1947.

C. F. W. Hames, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Sir:-

I hereby submit report of the Division of Communicable Disease for the calendar year 1945, consisting of the following tables numbered I to XI:

- I-The fluctuation of morbidity and mortality during 1944-1945.
- II-Monthly distribution of Communicable disease morbidity.
- III-Diphtheria incidence-distribution by age and sex groups
- IV-Scarlet Fever incidence-distribution by age and sex groups.
- V-Measles incidence-distribution by age and sex groups.
- VI-Whooping Cough incidence-distribution by age and sex groups.
- VII-Summary of communicable disease morbidity by age and sex groups.
- VIII—Detailed distribution of communicable disease morbidity—by cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and armed forces.
 - IX—Summary of distribution of communicable disease morbidity—by cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and armed forces.
 - X-Morbidity and mortality certain communicable diseases-1905-1945:
 - (a) Diphtheria and scarlet fever;
 - (b) Smallpox and whooping cough;
 - (c) Measles and mumps;
 - (d) Tuberculosis and typhoid—paratyphoid fevers;
 - (e) Influenza and chickenpox;
 - (f) Poliomyelitis and encephalitis (encephalomyelitis).
 - XI-Vaccines and sera issued-1917-1945.

ROUTINE

	1944	1945
Letters received	6,590	4,922
Physicians' reports received	755	661
Armed Forces' reports.	98	28
Memoranda received	189	438
Telegrams received	48	35
Letters dispatched	4.872	3,065
Memoranda dispatched	76	22
Telegrams dispatched	48	19
Parcels of vaccines and sera, drugs, etc., dispatched	2,975	2,582
Statistical reports—internal—dispatched	156	156
Parcels of forms, bulletins, regulations, etc., disptached	1.134	1,463
Statistical reports—external—dispatched	884	884
Undertakers' licences issued	49	45
Disinterment permits issued	54	61

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE GENERAL

During 1945, 5,628 cases of communicable disease were reported to the Division as against 8,045 for 1944. There were 618 deaths in 1945 against 958 in 1944.

Smallpox:

5 cases of smallpox were reported during 1945; no cases were reported in 1944. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria:

74 cases of diphtheria with 11 deaths were reported compared to 92 cases with 16 deaths in 1944.

Whooping Cough:

164 cases of whooping cough with 9 deaths were reported compared to 468 cases with 29 deaths in 1944.

Scarlet Fever:

331 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death were reported compared to 684 cases with 2 deaths in 1944.

Measles:

There were 1,226 cases of measles reported in 1945 with 6 deaths against 2,384 with 23 deaths in 1944.

Mumps:

951 cases of mumps were reported with 1 death compared to 469 cases with no deaths in 1944.

Typhoid Fever:

21 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever were reported in 1945 with 5 deaths compared to 18 cases with 7 deaths in 1944.

Tuberculosis:

614 cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1945 with 222 deaths compared to 508 cases with 223 deaths in 1944. This increase does not represent new cases. The increase can almost entirely be accounted for with new cases reported as being under the care of the D.V.A. These are cases in the armed forces. In addition, the Division in July, 1945, began to follow-up deaths reported through the Registrar General's branch. A number of these, therefore, would be old cases not previously reported.

Poliomyelitis:

19 cases of poliomyelitis with 3 deaths reported in 1945 compared to 17 cases with 1 death in 1944.

German Measles (Rubella):

124 cases were reported in 1945 and no deaths compared to 966 cases with no deaths in 1944.

Undulant Fever:

10 cases of undulant fever were reported in 1945 with no deaths compared to 4 cases in 1944 with no deaths.

Chickenpox:

Chickenpox showed the highest incidence of any communicable disease in 1945 with 1,677 cases reported and no deaths compared to 1,590 cases with no deaths in 1944.

IMMUNIZATION

\$34,084.03 were spent by the Division in the distribution of vaccines and sera during 1945 compared to \$44,026.74 in 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. DOYLE, M.D., D.P.H. for F. C. MIDDLETON, M.D., D.P.H. Director.

Table I-Morbidity and Mortality. Population Rates 1944-1945

		-	-	1000000	-			1	RATE	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION	POPUL	ATION	
6 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40	Ö	CASES	DEA	DEATHS	DEA	THS PER 100 REPORTED	DEATHS PER 100 CASES REPORTED		MORBIDITY	YTI		MORTALITY	ALITY
Diseases	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	Increase or Decrease	1944	1945	Increase or Decrease	1944	1945	Increase or Decrease
hickenpox	1,590	1,677		1000	000	-		187.9	198.5	Increase	2010	-	
Diphtheria	92	174	15	11	16.3	14.8	Decrease	10.9	1.00	Decrease	1.7	1.3	Decrease
Measles	2,384	1,226	57	0 -	06.	64.	Decrease	55.4	112.5	Increase	7.7		Increase
Poliomyelitis	17	10	1	3	5.88	15.8	Increase	2.1	2.2	Increase	-:	4.	Increase
Scarlet Fever	684	331	7	1	.29	.3	Decrease	6.08	39.4	Decrease	.2	-	Decrease
Smallpox	508	614	223	222	36.45	36.15	1	60.05	72.7	Increase	26.4	26.3	
Pyphoid and Paratyphoid	18	21	7	10	38.8	23.8	Decrease	2.1	2.5	Increase	00.	9.	Decrease
Whooping Cough	468	164	50	6-	6.2	5.5	Decrease	55.2	19.0	Decrease	5.4	1.1	Decrease
Conjunctivitis	- 00	27	4	1 111									- Contago
Diphtheria Carrier	12	6	200								17		
Oysentary—Bacillary	20		= ×			Dorma	Dacrasaa in morbidite		30 0467	7.0	1.0	. 4	Decrease
Encephalitis Lethargica	2 2 2			-		Toronto a	SC III IIIOI DIGITAL			0/	-	1000	
Erysipelas	18	=======================================	4	2		Decrea	Decrease in mortality		35.41%	%	ıc.	.2	Decrease
mpetigo Contagiosa	246	92	191	89							10 01	:00	Decreese
aundice	01.7	36	101	3		POI	POPULATION				100	9 1	The state of the s
Malaria	1	100	1111	-		-					211	2000	
Meningitis	19	12	1	6		Vear 1944.	944		864,000	000	90	1.1	Increase
Pneumonia	35		443	272		rear 1	745		N'C+0	NA.	52.3	32.2	Decrease
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	-	12								1.4		Decrease
Ringworm	59	36		****									-
Kubella	996	124	1	1							-		
Scaples Septic Sore Throat	65	21	00	140							.0	9	Docresse
Tetanus		3											-
Trachoma	14	9									****		
Typhoid Carrier		219	-								****		
Unduling Fever	*10	9	2	1 11							.2	11	Decrease
Totale	0.015	0 600	020	610								-	

Table II-Monthly Distribution of Communicable Disease Morbidity, 1945

Total	1,677	72129	36 1,226 17	951	36 124 121	331 21 5 3	614 21 2	104	5,628
Dec.	411	121::2	38: :	103	. = 4:	31	135	. 1:	796
Nov.	218	22: 12		24	212	21	63	10	471
Oct.	163	ou: : :	7.	20.	:40	32	494	: :00	317
Sept.	. 19	:- :-	26	18: 8	:- 67	18 : :1	. 17:	12	240
Aug.	54.	1 1 1 1 1	34	13	0000	7	:4- :	; :-	169
July	3: 69:	:2	53	48 : :	22 :	2 1 3 1	35 10	1:	254
June	123 10 10	4 :- 10	148	111	2488	24 : :	23.	: : 9	563
May	100	i : :: ::	332	105	25.45	1 ::	37:	15	677
Apr.	101	77:	199	182	w w ∞ ö	07:::		14	596
Mar.	122	2 :- 2	100	147	6212	6:::	. 5	26	619
Feb.	\$3:	:::9	40: :	107	2022	7010 :	39	34.	392
Jan.	172	1 : : 9	172	73	15	4 : :		34	534
Cases Reported	Actimonycosis. Chickenpox Conjunctivitis (Acute Inf.)	Diphtheria Carrier Encephalitis Erysipelas Impetigo Contagiosa	Jaundice Measles Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Mumps. Pneumonia Poliomyelitis.	Kingworm. Rubella (German Measles) Scables Scarlet Fever	Septic Sore Throat Smallpox Tetanus Trachoms	Tuberculosis. Typhoid Paratyphoid Typhoid Carrier Undulant Fever	Vincent's Angina Whooping Cough	Totals

Table III —Diphtheria Incidence. Distribution by Age and Sex Groups, 1945

	Un 1 y	Under 1 year	Ye	1-4 Years	ye.	5-14 Years	15-19 Years	19 trs	20 Years and over	ears	Age not stated	not	Age-		Distribution	ution		
Loaction	M	F	M	F	M	T	M	H	M	H	M	F	not_ stated	M	H	Not Stated	Total	rer- cent- ages
Cities	11111		9:00:	: 426 :	w :-w :	0106:	- : : : :	2 :21 :	:::+:	9:22:	: :10 :11	2 : . : :	11111	∞ :∞∞-	19 19 19 19	11111	27 27 17 17	36.5 2.7 36.5 23.0 1.3
Age groups by sex	:		9	9	11	19	1	5	1	10	9	6	:	25	49			
Age group totals			-	12	3	30	9		11	1	-	15	:		74			
Percentages			16	16.2	40.54	54	8.1	1	14.	14.86	20	20.27						

TABLE IV-SCARLET FEVER INCIDENCE. DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX GROUPS. 1945

		30		1	1
D	cent-	58.91 4.83 9.37 26.59			
	Total	195 16 31 88 1			
no	Not Stated	: 62: 5	10		
Distribution totals	ম	105 12 15 15 42	174	331	
D	M	88 44 140 1	147		
Age	not	: 62: 5	10	10	3.02
Age not stated	F	61 : :10 :	1	18	5.44
Age	M	3 1 9 1	11	1	5
ears	F	19 17 7	30	49	14.80
20 Years and over	M	11 :8:3:	19	4	14
15-19 Years	T	15 4 ::	21	42	12.69
Ye.	M	15 2 4	21	4	12
5-14 Years	দ	43 7 10 20 ::	80		71
ye.	M	42 2 1 8 1 8 1 8	89	148	44
1-4 Years	म	23 3 1 6	33	09	18.13
Ye	M	16 22 7 : :	27	9	18
Under 1 year	(T	w::::	3		.21
Un 1 y	M		1	4	
	Location	Cities Towns Villages Rural Municipalities Armed Forces	Age groups by sex	Age groups totals	Percentages

Table V-Measles Incidence. Distribution by Age and Sex Groups, 1945

Under 1 year	ler sar	1-4 Years	urs	5-14 Years	14 ars	15-19 Years	19 ars	20 Years and over	ears	Age not stated	not	Age-	Ď.	Distribution	uo		
	[14	M	(H	M	[T	M	T	M	F	M	H	Sex not stated	M	[H	Not Stated	Total	cent-
	31 22 ::	172 8 20 27	155 10 9 15	202 28 18 40	205 18 222 60	1229 :	25 2 10 10	9 :14 :	19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3: 2	: :ळ च	1 25 23 23	411 39 42 85 85	419 39 37 98 4	1 25 23 	831 78 104 206 7	67.78 6.36 8.48 16.80
	21	227	189	288	305	24	38	14	36	7	8	49	580	597	49		
+ #		416	9	593	13	62	2	20	0	15	5	49		1,226			
0.00	3.34	33.93	93	48.	37	5.06	90	4.08	80	1.22	22	4.0					

Table VI-Whooping Cough Incidence. Distribution by Sex and Age Groups, 1945

	Under 1 year	Jnder	1-4 Years	4 ars	5-14 Years	14 ars	15-19 Years	19 irs	20 Years and over	ears	Age not stated	not ed	Age	Di	Distribution	uo		-
Location	M	Ţ	M	(H	M	(H	M	(F	M	T	M	T	not stated	M	[T	Not Stated	Total	cent ages
Cities. Towns. Villages. Rural Municipalities. Armed Forces.	81:4:	w : : : :	25 1 2 2	30	28 1 3 3 8	30 + + + +	- :- : :	::	11111			:::-:	1:9::	52 53 54 55	67 7 10 10	1 6 ::	125 12 11 16	76.22 7.32 6.71 9.75
Age groups by Sex	00	S	29	39	32	38	2	2	:	1	,	1	7	7.1	98	7		
Age group totals	1,	3	89	00	7(0	4		-		1		1		164			
Percentages	7.5	33	41.46	46	42.68	89	2.44	14	.61	1	.61		4.27					

TABLE VII-SUMMARY OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORBIDITY BY AGE AND SEX GROUPS, 1945

																UK	,		743											31	
Mor- bidity	cent-	-	29.8		1.3						21.8		16.9				00	4.4	5.9				10 0	10.3				2.9	1	-	-
	Totals	-	1,677	27	74	6	7:	11	36	36	1,226	1.0	951	1	19	36	124	101	331	21	10	0	614	110	21	25	10	164			
ution	Not Stated		34	==		1		: 64	30	4	46		55:	3		35	0	00	20	18		-				:	1	1:	409		
Sex Distribution totals	(II	-	810	S	49	un e	70	× 2	22	18	597	r	440	-	00	1	20	000	174	1	3	-	235	200	12		4 W	86	2,569	5,628	
Sex	M	-	833	11	25	4	: e	201	4	14	280	u	456	3	11		72	130	147	2	2		370	1	6	- 4	0 -	71	2,650		
Age-	not stated		34	11	:	:	:	: 2:	30	4	49		55:	3	:	35	0	00	201	18	-	-	4	:	:	;	:	:-		409	7 2
ed	T	-	: 4	:	6		:	:	: :	-	00	-	25	:	:	:		,	-1:	:	:	:	: 00	,	-	:	:	:	63	2	
Age not stated	M		: 00	1	9	:	:	:	: :	:	-		20	:	:	:	v	,	11	:	:	:	: 00		7		1	: :	69	132	
over	(H		27	-	10	1	: 1	,	2:	S	36	0	18/		-	:	9		30	1:	-	: •	157		2.	1	0 60	0	375	9	r
and over	M	-	24	3	-	:	: e	7	:	9	14	-	47	2	2	:	6	- 1	19	2	1	:	312		io.	: u	0	: :	451	826	
ILS ILS	Ţ		48	-	S	1,	:	:		2	38	-	50	:	:	1	9		21	:	-		42		:	:	:	. 7	221	9	
Years	M		23	:	-	:	: +		-	-	24	-	81	:	4	:	15	, -	21	:	:		27			:	-	2	195	416	1
ars	Ţ		539	3	19	000	7	13:	:	9	305		255	1	ıo.	-	18	16	80	-	2.	- 6	24		7	: -		38	1,342	32	1
Years	M		539	1	=	2	:	: 00	-	7	288	-	261	1	3		10	10	88	3		100	26	1	2	:	:	32	1,290	2,632	1 24
ars	Ţ.		178	:	9	:	1	:	: :	-	189	3	31	:	1	:	18	2	33		1		: 00		2	:		39	512	68	
Years	M		207	-	9	2	:	:-	1	::	227	-	45	:	-	:	22	-	27			:	9		:	:	:	29	577	1,089	10 2
ear	T		14		: .	1	: -	1	: :	*	21		:	:	-	:	00	,	: 10		:		:		*	:	-	:10	56	+	
1 year	M		32	:	:	:	:	:	. :	:	20	-	2	-	1	:	110		-		*	:	: :		:	:	:	: ∞	89	124	00
	Disease	Actinomycocie	Chickenpox	Conjunctivitis	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carrier	Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Influenza	Jaundice	Measles	Meningitis Cerebro-	Mumps	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis	Kingworm	Measles)	Scabies	Scarlet Fever	Septic Sore Throat	Smallpox	Trachoma	Tuberculosis	Typhoid Para-	Truboid Comics	Undulent Fever	incent's Angina	Whooping Cough	Age Groups by sex	Age Group Totals	Age Group

TABLE VIII—DETAILED DISTRIBUTION OF MORBIDITY, 1945

ACTINOMYCOSIS—Total Cases 1.

Cities-1. Regina, 1.

CHICKENPOX-Total Cases 1,677.

Cities-1,363. Moose Jaw, 115; North Battleford, 4; Prince Albert, 132; Regina, 739; Saskatoon, 296; Swift Current, 7; Weyburn, 28; Yorkton, 42.

Towns-51. Bredenbury, 1; Carlyle, 1; Davidson, 1; Humboldt, 1; Melfort, 5; Nipawin, 3; Qu'Appelle, 1; Rosetown, 32; Sutherland, 1; Tisdale, 5.

Villages—102. Arborfield, 11; Balcarres, 2; Big River, 6; Birsay, 1; Bounty, 1; Carrot River, 9; Ceylon, 1; Chaplin, 1; Colonsay, 1; Cut Knife, 2; Duval, 1; Englefeld, 1; Girvin, 1; Hazenmore, 1; Hudson Bay Junction, 3; Ituna, 2; Kipling, 7; LaFleche, 10; Leask, 1; Leney, 3; Lucky Lake, 12; Maidstone, 10; Mankota, 1; Milden, 6; Pense, 1; Rockhaven, 4; Speers, 1; Welwyn, 1; Young, 1.

Rural Municipalities—156. No. 39, 5; 45, 7; 61, 1; 63, 24; 65, 20; 67, 9; 158, 1; 159, 2; 213, 1; 250, 1; 252, 6; 253, 1; 255, 1; 276, 1; 282, 2; 286, 13; 287, 5; 316, 1; 317, 1; 340, 3; 344, 1; 346, 5; 370, 3; 374, 1; 398, 1; 403, 1; 411, 10; 459, 7; 471, 1; 491, 5; 517, 1; Unorganized: Beauval—14. Indian Reserves—1.

Armed Forces-5.

Conjunctivitis-Total Cases 27.

Villages—12. Big River, 5; Ceylon, 2; Mankota, 5. Rural Municipalities—15. No. 39, 1; 65, 4; 253, 6; 346, 4;

DIPHTHERIA-Total Cases 74.

Cities-27. Moose Jaw, 7; Prince Albert, 2; Regina, 2; Saskatoon, 9; Weyburn, 7.

Towns—2. Meadow Lake, 1; Rosetown, 1.

Villages—27. Big River, 1; Chaplin, 1; Luseland, 1; Montmartre, 15; Rocanville, 1; Tugaske, 1; Vanscoy, 1; Wauchope, 6.

Rural Municipalities—17. No. 4, 1; 9, 5; 61, 2; 215, 1; 219, 1; 301, 1; 341, 1; 491, 1; 518, 1; 588, 3; Armed Forces-1

DIPHTHERIA CARRIER-Total Cases 9.

Cities—2. Moose Jaw, 1; Regina, 1.
Towns—1. Estevan, 1.
Village—1. Wauchope, 1.
Rural Municipalities—5. No. 588, 1; Indian Reserves—4.

ENCEPHALITIS-Total Cases 2.

Villages-2. Allan, 1; Wilcox, 1.

ERYSIPELAS-Total Cases 11.

Cities-6, Regina, 4; Saskatoon, 2. Villages-4. Bruno, 1; Fenwood, 1; Goodeve, 1; Ituna, 1. Rural Municipalities-1. No. 369, 1;

IMPETIGO CONTAGIOSA-Total Cases 76.

Cities-22. Prince Albert, 21; Yorkton, 1.

Towns-4. Melville, 4.

Villages-19. Ile a la Crosse, 1; Ituna, 4; Kenaston, 1; Ponteix, 12; Maidstone, 1.

Rural Municipalities-31. No. 45, 1; 65, 11; 74, 1; 226, 2; 256, 2; 374, 4; 382, 1; 403, 6; 486, 3;

INFLUENZA-Total Cases 36.

Villages-3. Ceylon, 3. Rural Municipalities-33. No. 39, 30; 283, 3.

JAUNDICE-Total Cases 36.

Towns—3. Carlyle, 3. Villages—13. Mankota, 11; McCord, 2. Rural Municipalities—20. No. 4, 1; 15, 1; 45, 10; 63, 8.

MEASLES-Total Cases 1,226.

Cities-831. Moose Jaw, 34; North Battleford, 1; Prince Albert, 504, Regina, 103; Saskatoon, 175; Swift Current, 2; Yorkton, 12.

Towns—78. Asquith, 1; Davidson, 1; Duck Lake, 2; Govan, 1; Indian Head, 7; Melfort, 3; Melville, 3; Nipawin, 30; Qu'Appelle, 11; Rosetown, 2; Saltcoats, 2; Tisdale, 2; Unity, 13.

Villages—104. Allan 1; Arborfield, 2; Beechy, 5; Big River, 1; Birsay, 20; Carrot River, 6; Ceylon, 22; Dundurn, 3; Elstow, 1; Evesham, 3; Fort Qu'Appelle, 2, Glaslyn, 2; Hardy, 8; Hudson Bay Jct., 2; Kincaid, 1; Kinistino, 2; La Fleche, 1, Lucky Lake, 4; North Regina, 1; Pennant, 1; Perdue, 11; Prelate, 2; Riverhurst, 1; Senlac, 1; Willow Bunch, 1.

Rural Municipalities—206. No. 39; 23, 44, 1; 126, 15; 129, 1; 141, 1; 156, 1; 187, 2; 213, 1; 223, 1; 224, 2; 225, 5; 226, 4; 229, 1; 243, 2; 253, 4; 255, 11; 256, 1; 286, 3; 313, 3; 314, 2; 321, 1; 340, 2; 345, 1; 346, 20; 374, 1; 375, 5; 382, 1; 405, 1; 411, 2; 429, 1; 430, 1; 434, 3; 456, 12; 459, 1; 461, 7; 471, 4; 486, 4; 491, 35; 498, 9; 521, 2; 525, 5; 526, 1; 588, 3;

Armed Forces-7.

MENINGITIS-Total Cases 12.

Cities—6. North Battleford, 1; Saskatoon, 5. Towns—1. Melfort, 1. Villages—3. Ceylon, 1; Kelfield, 1; Zelma, 1. Rural Municipalities—2. No. 282, 1; 370, 1.

Mumps-Total Cases 951.

Cities-658. Moose Jaw, 50; North Battleford, 1; Prince Albert, 89; Regina, 21 Saskatoon, 494; Swift Current, 2; Yorkton, 1.

Towns—102. Davidson, 1; Langham, 1; Melfort, 83; Moosomin, 2; Nipawin, 1; Rosetown, 11; Rosethern, 1; Watrous, 1; Wolseley, 1.

Villages-94. Borden 2; Dundurn, 2; Hague, 1; Kinistino, 69; Kyle, 1; Lang, 1; Lucky Lake, 5; Maidstone, 1; Mankota, 6; Perdue, 1; Woodrow, 6.

Rural Municipalities—76. No. 7, 1; 39, 3; 45, 22; 46, 1; 74, 1; 91, 2; 219, 1; 225, 1; 228, 2; 244, 1; 252, 2; 253, 3; 255, 5; 257, 1; 313, 1; 314, 1; 340, 1; 344, 1; 366, 1; 374, 2; 405, 3; 428, 3: 430, 1; 459, 13; 491, 1; 532, 2.

Armed Forces-21.

PNEUMONIA-Total Cases 7.

Villages-4. Big River, 1; Lucky Lake, 2; Tugaske, 1. Rural Municipalities-3. No. 194, 1; 229, 1; 588, 1.

Poliomyelitis—Total Cases—19.

Cities—8. Moose Jaw, 2; North Battleford, 1; Regina, 3; Saskatoon, 2. Towns—2. Eston, 2.

Villages-3. Allan, 1; Macrorie, 1; Netherhill, 1.

Rural Municipalities-6. No. 61, 1; 67, 1; 97, 1; 285, 1; 308, 1; 314, 1.

RINGWORM-Total Cases 36.

Towns-4. Meadow Lake, 2; Melville, 2. Villages-15. Ituna, 8; Mankota, 2; Ponteix, 5. Rural Municipalities-19. No. 8, 2; 45, 2; 65, 2; 194, 1; 214, 2; 588, 8.

RUBELLA-Total Cases, 124.

Cities-62. Moose Jaw, 18; Prince Albert, 7; Regina, 12; Saskatoon, 24; Weyburn, 1.

Towns-6. Humboldt, 1; Kamsack, 3; Lemberg, 1; Watrous, 1.

Villages-21. Abernethy, 1; Allan, 1; Alvena, 1; Kinistino, 3; Lucky Lake, 2; Mankota, 3; Maryfield, 4; Senlac, 3; Speers, 1; Stoughton, 1; Tugaske, 1.

Rural Municipalities—33. No. 4, 3; 45, 5; 65, 3; 91, 3; 185, 1; 193, 1; 219, 2; 271, 1; 286, 1; 314, 1; 340, 1; 346, 1; 382, 1; 429, 3; 430, 4; 435, 1; 459, 1.

Armed Forces—2.

SCABIES-Total Cases 121.

Cities-35. Prince Albert, 32; Yorkton, 3.

Towns-6. Melville, 6.

Villages-13. Dinsmore, 2; Ituna, 6; Mankota, 2; Pontiex, 3.

Rural Municipalities-67. No. 39, 6; 45, 4; 65, 18; 91, 3; 252, 7; 255, 3; 374, 9; 382, 2; 403, 12; 486, 1; 491, 1; Ile a la Crosse 1.

SCARLET FEVER-Total Cases 331.

Cities—195. Moose Jaw, 15; North Battleford, 11; Prince Albert, 5; Regina, 58 Saskatoon, 69; Swift Current, 4; Weyburn, 18; Yorkton, 15.

Towns—16. Asquith, 4; Battleford, 1; Davidson, 4; Duck Lake, 1; Kamsack, 1 Melfort, 1; Melville, 1; Tisdale, 2; Watson, 1.

Villages—31. Beatty, 4; Bienfait, 3; Birch Hills, 1; Cudworth, 1; Cupar, 2; Domremy, 1; Hudson Bay Jct., 1; Leask, 1; Kenaston, 1; Meota, 5, Pense, 5; Prud'Homme, 2; Spalding, 1; Speers, 1; Viscount, 1; Wilcox, 1.

Rural Municipalities—88. No. 4, 7; 5, 1; 8, 2; 74, 3; 94, 1; 112, 10; 121, 1; 124, 2; 128, 1; 129, 1; 158, 2; 253, 1; 258, 2; 283, 3; 303, 2; 335, 1; 344, 1; 366, 1; 375, 3; 381, 9; 382, 1; 404, 6; 405, 6; 411, 6; 434, 3; 439, 1; 459, 1; 460, 1; 464, 1; 468, 1; 471, 4; 517, 2; 588, 1.

Armed Forces-1.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT-Total Cases 21.

Villages-1. Mankota, 1.

Rural Municipalities-20. No. 39, 1; 65, 14; 45, 1; 344, 1; 439, 3.

SMALLPOX-Total Cases 5.

Rural Municipalities-5. No. 369, 5.

TETANUS-Total Cases 3.

Villages-1. Macoun 1.

Rural Municipalities-2. No. 219, 1; 494, 1.

TRACHOMA-Total Cases 6.

Rural Municipalities-6. No. 373, 4; 403, 1; 495, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS-Total Cases 614.

Cities-154. Moose Jaw, 13; North Battleford, 7; Prince Albert, 16; Regina, 38; Saskatoon, 67; Swift Current, 8; Yorkton, 5.

Towns-49. Assiniboia 2; Balgonie, 1; Biggar, 1; Estevan, 4; Eston, 1; Foam Lake, 1; Gravelbourg, 2; Grenfell, 2; Humboldt, 5; Indian Head, 1; Kamsack, 2; Lloydminster, 1; Maple Creek, 2; Meadow Lake, 3; Melfort, 1; Melville, 2; Nipawin 1; Radville, 2; Rosetown, 4; Rosthern, 1; Saltcoats, 3; Sintaluta, 1; Strasbourg 1; Sutherland, 1; Wadena, 1; Watrous, 1; Watson, 1; Wilkie, 1.

Villages—100. Alvena, 1; Antler, 1; Arelee, 1; Balcarres, 2; Bienfait, 1; Birch Hills, 1; Blaine Lake, 1; Borden, 1; Bounty, 1; Broderick, 1; Brownlee, 1; Buchanan, 1; Burstall, 1; Coronach, 1; Craven, 1; Cut Knife, 2; Dalmeny, 1; Debden, 1; Dinsmore, 1; Drinkwater, 1; Dubuc, 1; Dysart, 2; Earl Grey, 2; Elfros, 1; Elstow, 1; Ernfold, 1; Esterhazy, 1; Fielding, 2; Fort Qu'Appelle, 1; Hague, 1; Hazenmore, 1; Imperial, 2; Insinger, 1; Invermay, 1; Ituna, 3; Kelliher, 1; Kenaston, 1; Kendal, 1; Kincaid, 1; Kipling, 1; Landis, 1; Langenburg, 1; Lebret, 1; Leslie, 1; Lintlaw, 1; Loreburn, 2; Macoun, 1; Mankota, 1; Manor, 1; Marcelin, 1; Markinch, 1; Muenster, 1; Naicam, 2; Pelly, 1; Preeceville, 1; Prelate, 1; Punnichy, 1; Quinton, 1; Richlea, 1; Ridgedale, 1; Rockglen, 2; Rose Valley, 2; Sheho, 1; Shell Lake, 1; Southey, 1; Spalding, 1; Star City, 1; St. Brieux, 1; Stenen, 1; Success, 1; Tantallon, 1; Theodore, 1; Tompkins, 1; Vanguard, 2; Verigin, 1; Verwood, 1; Viscount, 1; Wakaw, 1; Welwyn, 1; Willow Bunch, 4; Windthorst, 2; Wroxton, 1; Young, 1.

Rural Municipalities—(Including Indian Reserves) 304. No. 4, 2; 6, 1; 22, 1; 31, 1; 34, 2; 40, 1; 42, 1; 43, 2; 51, 1; 52, 1; 61, 1; 67, 10; 71, 2; 73, 1; 74, 1; 92, 1; 95, 1; 98, 2; 100, 1; 102, 1; 104, 3; 105, 1; 109, 1; 130, 1; 131, 4; 136, 1; 137, 1; 138, 1; 151, 1; 152, 1; 155, 1; 157, 1; 159, 1; 161, 1; 168, 2; 169, 2; 181, 1; 183, 1; 185, 2; 186, 1; 187, 8; 193, 1; 211, 1; 213, 1; 214, 4; 217, 2; 218, 2; 219, 1; 222, 1; 227, 2; 228, 1; 229, 1; 240, 1; 244, 1; 245, 2; 247, 1; 252, 1; 254, 2; 255, 2; 258, 1; 271, 1; 274, 5; 275, 1; 276, 1; 278, 1; 280, 1; 286, 1; 287, 1; 291, 1; 298, 2; 303, 2; 304, 1; 305, 1; 309, 1; 314, 1; 315, 1; 316, 2; 317, 1; 320, 1; 333, 1; 334, 1; 335, 1; 336, 4; 337, 2; 339, 1; 341, 1; 342, 1; 345, 1; 364, 3; 366, 2; 367, 1; 368, 1; 369, 3; 372, 2; 376, 1; 377, 3; 381, 1; 394, 1; 395, 3; 396, 4; 397, 2; 398, 3; 400, 2; 401, 1; 402, 2; 403, 1; 404, 1; 406, 1; 427, 3; 428, 2; 430, 1; 431, 5; 434, 1; 402, 2; 403, 1; 440, 1; 456, 1; 457, 1; 458, 3; 459, 1; 460, 2; 461, 5; 463, 2; 465, 2; 472, 1; 486, 1; 490, 1; 491, 2; 493, 2; 494, 2; 495, 1; 496, 1; 517, 1; 518, 1; 519, 4; 525, 2; 526, 2; 559, 3; 588, 3; 591, 1; Unorganized Territory;: Beauval 2, Buffalo Narrows, 2; Cumberland House, 7; Green Lake, 2; Ile a la Crosse, 6; Island Falls, 1; Nipawin, 1; Reindeer Lake, 3; Indian Reserves, 44.

Armed Forces-7.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS-21.

Villages-6. Aneroid, 1; Lockwood, 1; Handel, 1; Foam Lake, 1; Parkbeg, 1; Ponteix, 1.

Rural Municipalities—15. No. 107, 1; 228, 1; 336, 7; 366, 1; 411, 1; 486, 3; Onion Lake Reserve 1.

Typhoid Carrier-Total 2

Rural Municipalities-2. No. 281, 1; 428, 1;

VINCENT'S ANGINA—Total Cases 6.

Cities-3. Regina, 1; Saskatoon, 2. Rural Municipalities-3. No. 67, 3.

WHOOPING COUGH-Total Cases 164.

Cities-125. Moose Jaw, 14; Prince Albert, 9; Regina, 42; Saskatoon, 60.

Towns-12. Battleford, 1; Melfort, 1; Nipawin, 10.

Villages-11. Ceylon, 2; Cudworth, 1; Dunblane, 6; Riverhurst, 2.

Rural Municipalities-16. No. 228, 1; 253, 2; 286, 3; 370, 2; 410, 1; 461, 1; 486, 3; 491, 2; 559, 1.

Table IX- Summary of Distribution of Communicable Disease, 1945.

Per- cent-	29.8		21.8	. 10.9	2.2	6.0	10.9	2 9		
Total	1,677	362122	36	100	124	2112	614	164	5,628	
Armed Forces	in :=	11111	11- 12		:01 :•	- ::	116-1	1111	44	œ.
Rural Munici- pali- ties	156 15 17	33.3.5	200	0000	603	2000	304	3 4 4 16	1,150	20.4
Vil-	102 12 27	19421	104	*4°×	1313	ţ- :-	100	3: 11:	596	10.6
Towns	51.	⊣ ::+::	£ 84.	102	.009	0 : : :	49	2 2 12	339	0.9
(Cities' Totals)	1,363	22 29 : 5	831	00:00	3352	193	154	1. 3 125	3,499	62 2
York- ton	42	1110	12	- , ,	: : : : : :	2	1 001	1111	7.9	1 4
Wey-	28	11111	111		i = 10	9 : : :	111	::::	54	1.0
Swift Cur- rent	ļr : :	11111	164 16	N I I	1 15		100 1	1111	23	4.
Saska- toon	296	1 161 1 1	175	167	24	3 ! ! !	67	82: :	1,205	21.4
Regina	739	- 14 1 1	103	: 00 :	12	3 : : :	38:	11 42	1,026	18 2
Prince Al- bert	132	21	504		32.72		16	1 1 16	817	14.5
North Battle- ford	14 1 1	11111	:	· :- :	: :=		: 4:	1111	26	S.
Moose	115	- 1111	34:	3 164 1	18		13	: : :	269	4.8
Cases Reported	Actinomycosis. Chickenpox. Conjunctivitis.	Diphtheria Carrier Encephalitis Eryalpelas Impetigo Contagiosa.	Jaundice Meastes Meningitis-Cerebrospinal	Preumonia Poliomyelitis Ringworm	Rubella Scabies Scarlet Fecer	Septic Sore Throat. Smallpox Tetanus	Trachoma Tuberculosis Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Uppood Carrier Undulant Fever Vincent's Angina Whooping Cough	Totals	Percentages of total cases

Table X-(A)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945

-				Diphtheria	1			Scar	let Fever		
Period	Popula- tion		D. II	Deaths per 100 Cases	100	Per ,000 lation	Carre	Double	Deaths per 100 Cases	100	Per ,000 lation
		Cases	Deaths	Re- ported	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Re- ported	Cases	Deaths
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	250,000 257,763 304,230 350,607 397,000	202 210 201	23 52 55 54 31	25.7 25.7 15.4	78.0 59.9 50.6	9.2 20.0 18.0 15.4 7.8	98 91 14	14 21 12 5 22	21.4	38.0 25.9	5.6 8.1 3.9 1.3 7.8
_	Totals	613	215				203	74			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	443,397 492,432 523,512 554,592 585,672	143 289 402 312 602	28 58 49 52 42	19.6 20.1 12.2 16.6 7.0	32.3 58.5 76.8 56.3 102.8	6.3 11.8 9.3 9.4 5.6	323 474 561 1,300 1,031	15 57 58 82 25	4.6 12.0 10.3 6.3 2.4	72.9 96.3 107.2 234.5 176.0	3.4 11.8 11.0 14.8 3.3
5-Year	Totals	1,748	229				3,689	237			
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	616,252 647,835 669,770 691,705 713,640	449 276 1,005 776 278	29 44 101 74 79	6.5 15.9 10.0 9.5 28.4	72.8 42.6 150.0 112.2 38.9	3.8 6.1 14.1 10.4 9.5	149 296 317 219 172	2 9 25 11 19	1.3 3.0 7.9 5.0 11.0	24.2 45.7 47.3 31.7 24.1	0.2 1.2 3.7 1.5 2.3
5-Year	Totals	2,784	327	7/1			1,153	66			
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	735,570 757,510 785,508 814,000 815,000	486 960 1,058 1,133 1,015	91 159 202 204 210	18.7 16.7 19.1 18.0 20.7	66.1 126.7 134.7 139.8 124.5	11.0- 22.8 25.7 25.1 25.8	940 1,743 1,245 979 920	53 87 71 41 37	5.6 5.0 5.7 4.2 4.0	127.8 230.1 158.5 120.8 112.8	6.4 11.4 9.0 5.5 4.5
5-Year	Totals	4,652	866				5,827	289			
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	833,000 821,042 836,000 851,000 866,700	581 470 369 464 465	127 116 63 82 92	21.8 24.8 17.1 17.6 19.8	69.7 57.0 44.1 53.9 53.6	15.2 14.4 7.5 9.6 10.6	713 822 1,013 1,057 1,077	23 23 28 22 43	3.2 2.8 2.7 2.1 4.0	85.6 100.0 121.2 122.7 124.2	2.8 2.8 3.3 2.5 5.0
5-Year	Totals	2,349	480				4,682	139			A LONG
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	882,000 921,281 933,000 951,000 966,000	300 306 194 132 211	69 39 40 18 22	23.0 12.7 20.6 13.6 10.4	30.0 33.2 20.8 13.7 22.9	7.9 4.2 4.3 1.9 2.3	683 543 352 491 525	10 15 6 12 5	1.5 2.8 1.7 2.4 .9	77.4 58.9 37.7 51.6 54.3	1.1 1.6 0.6 1.3 0.5
5-Year	Totals	1,143	188				2,594	48			
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	978,000 931,000 939,000 941,000 949,000	131 117 72 256 261	16 11 10 28 36	12.1 9.4 13.9 10.9 13.8	13.4 12.7 7.7 27.2 27.5	1.6 1.2 1.1 3.0 3.8	558 980 1,648 1,479 716	10 16 16 12 12	1.6 .9 .8 1.7	57.1 105.3 175.6 157.2 75.5	1.0 1.7 1.7 1.3 1.3
5-Year	Totals	837	101				5,381	66			
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	930,000 896,000 906,000 842,000 846,000	131 137 96 41 92	24 12 7 7 7 15	18.3 8.8 7.3 17.1 16.3	14.1 15.3 10.6 4.9 10.9	2.6 1.3 0.8 0.8 1.7	470 522 1,369 1,323 684	9 7 13 8 2	1.9 1.3 .9 .6 .3	50.5 58.3 151.1 157.1 80.9	1.0 0.8 1.4 1.0 0.2
5-Year		497	65				4,368	39			
40 Year		14,623	2,471				27,897	958		20.1	
Totals	845,000	14,697	2 482	14.8	8.7	1.3	331	959	.3	39.4	.1
Totals		14,097	2,482	-			28,228	959			

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Table X-(B)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945

			2	Smallpox				Who	poping Co	ough	
Period	Popula-	Cases	Deaths	Deaths Per 100 Cases Re-	100	Per ,000 lation	Cases	Deaths	Deaths Per 100 Cases Re-	100	Per ,000 lation
	tion	Cases	Deaths	ported	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deatus	ported	Cases	Death
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	250,000 257,763 304,230 350,607 397,000	28 103	1	.9	10.8	0.3		4 20 18 25 27			1. 7. 5. 7. 6.
5-Year		131	1					94			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	443,397 492,432 523,512 554,592 585,672	17 125 327 598 392	1 4 2		3.8 25.4 62.5 107.8 66.9	0.2 0.7 0.2	1 33 153 304 241	24 31 64 46 27	41.8 15.1 11.2	6.5 29.2 54.8 41.1	5. 6. 12. 8. 3.
5 - Yea	Total	1,459	7				732	192			
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	616,252 647,835 669,770 691,705 713,640	49 6 120 97 141	2 1 1	4.1	7.9 .9 17.9 14.0 19.8	0.2 0.1 0.1	339 1,092 334 556 166	41 93 60 78 58	12.1 8.5 25.6 14.0 34.9	54.8 168.6 34.9 80.4 23.3	5. 13. 8. 10. 7.
5-Year	Total	413	4				2,487	330			
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	735,570 757,510 785,508 814,000 815,000	390 961 266 154 234	8 2 4	1.7	39.4 126.9 33.1 19.0 28.7	1.0 0.2 0.5	705 574 471 509 667	128 58 28 75 81	18.1 10.1 6.0 14.7 12.1	94.5 75.8 59.9 62.8 81.8	15. 7. 3. 9. 10.
5-Year	Total	2,005	14				2,926	370			
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	833,000 821,042 836,000 851,000 866,700	62 337 340 503 382	1 1 1 1 3	 1.3 0.2 .8	7.6 41.0 40.6 58.4 44.0	.1 .1 0,1 0,3	860 538 349 362 1,070	66 108 46 47 58	7.6 20.1 13.0 13.0 5.4	103.1 65.5 41.7 42.0 123.4	7. 13. 5. 5. 6.
5-Year	Total	1,624	6				3,179	325	1		
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	882,000 921,281 933,000 951,000 966,000	375 568 163 74 4	1 1	.61 1.32	42.5 61.6 17.2 7.7	.1	689 502 701 849 1,289	54 54 40 34 68	7.8 10.8 5.7 4.0 5.3	78.1 54.5 75.1 89.2 133.4	6. 5. 4. 3. 7.
5-Year	Total	1,184	2				4,030	250			
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	978,000 931,000 939,000 941,000 949,000	12 3 3 47 31	2 2	16.7	1.2 .3 .3 5.0 3.3	.2	2,204 985 904 178 1,257	90 50 47 18 48	4.1 5.1 5.2 10.1 3.8	225.3 105.8 96.3 18.9 132.5	9. 5. 5. 1. 5.
5-Year	Total	96	4				5,528	253			
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	930,000 896,000 906,000 842,000 846,000	11 25 5 4	3113 1111 1111 1111		1.9 2.8 .6 .5		1,449 399 225 959 468	65 20 29 21 29	4.5 5.0 12.8 2.2 6.2	155.8 44.5 24.8 113.9 55.2	7. 2. 3. 2. 3.
5-Year	Total	45					3,500	164			
40 Year	rs' Total	6,957	38				22,382	1,978			
1945	845,000	5			.6		164	9	5.5	19.6	1.
Total		6,962	- 38				22,546	1,987		1	-

[Table X-(C)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945

Period						The second second				
Period Population				Deaths per 100 Cases Re-	Rate 100 Popul	000	Cases	Deaths	Rate 100, Popul	
	nation			ported	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Death
1905	250,000	274	6	in the second	40.00	2.4	4813		****	- 000
1906 1907	257,763 304,230	274	12	4.4	106.0	1.9	****	****	****	4411
1908	350,607	254	11	4.3	72.4	3.1	****	****		444
1909	397,000	226	11	4.9	56.9	2.8	****		*	
5-Year	Total	754	46							
1910	443,397 492,432	424 421	19 16	4.5	95.6 85.5	4.3	66	****	8.4	***
1912	523,512	1,188	50	.4	226.7	9.5	257	200	52.1	***
1913	554,592	1,613	27	1.7	290.8	4.9	132	****	23.8	
1914	585,672	837	7	.8	142.9	0.9	172	****	29.4	
5-Year	Total	4,483	119				627			
1915	616,252	1,293	5	4	209.8	0.6	125	79999	20.3	
1916	647,835	4,419	105	2.4	680.6	14.6	96	****	14.8	***
1917	669,770	2,457	36	1.5	366.8	5.0	834	****	124.5	100
1918 1919	691,705 713,640	2,091 565	38 14	1.8	302.3 79.2	5.3	265 256	444	38.3 35.9	***
5-Year	Total	10,825	198	1			1,576	-1		
1920	735,570	2,567	32	1.2	348.1	3.9	822		111.8	
1921	757,510	1,850	61	3.3	244.2	8.0	1,455	***	192.1	
1922	785,508	1,897	18	.9	241.5	2.2	1,346	9000	177.7	
1923 1924	814,000 815,000	4,216 1,507	66	1.5	520.2 183.6	8.1 6.1	351 34	ï	43.3	
5-Year	Total	12,037	226				4,008	1		
1925	833,000	1,919	15	.8	223.0	1.8	588	4177	71.8	
1926	821,042	6,139	118	1.9	746.9	14.4	1,399	2	171.0	
1927	836,000	714	12	1.7	85.4	1.4	2,124	3	254.0	
1928 1929	851,000 866,700	1,995 2,395	21 28	1.05	231.7	2.5	1,553	4447	180.4 77.6	***
				1.17	270.2	3.2			17.0	***
5-Year	-	13,162	194				6,337	5		
1930 1931	882,000	1,249 3,294	8	1.4	141.6 357.5	0.9 1.8	427 895	2	48.4	
1931	921,281 933,000	935	17	1.8	100.2	1.8	404	4111	97.1 43.3	
1933	951,000	554	5	.9	58.2		375	****	39.4	-
1934	966,000	3,872	16	.4	400.8	1.7	241	****	24.9	
5-Year	Total	9,904	6.3				2,342	2		
1935	978,000	6,124	34	.6	626.2	3.5	6,695	****	719.1	
1936	931,000	5,309	39	3.6	569.2 753.8	4.2 26.8	2,966	****	317.9	
1937 1938	939,000	7,078	252 19	4.6	43.8	20.8	406 132	****	43.2 14.0	100
1939	949,000	261	6	2.3	27.50	.6	144	8117	15.17	
5-Year	Total	19,184	350				10,343			
1940	930,000	6.180	14	.2	664.5	1.5	904		97.2	-
1941	896,000	5,003	31	.6	558.4	3.5	1,460	3	162.9	-
1942	906,000	1,590	15 26	.9	175.5	1.7	5,714	3	630.7	
1943 1944	842,000 846,000	4,345 2,384	23	.6	516.0 281.8	3.1	2,151 469	3	255.5 55.4	
5-Year	Total	19,502	109				10,698	6		
40-Yea	ars' Total	89,851	1,305				35,931	14		
1945	845,000	1,226	6	.49	145.1	.7	951	1	112.5	
Tota	al	91,077	1,311				36,882	15		

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Table X-(D)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945

			Т	uberculos	s		T	yphoid &	Paratypi	oid Feve	rs
Period	Popu- lation	Cases	Deaths	Deaths Per 100 Cases Re-	100	Per ,000 lation	Cases	Deaths	Deaths Per 100 Cases Re-	100	Per ,000 lation
	iation			ported	Cases	Deaths			ported	Cases	Deaths
1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	250,000 257,763 304,230 350,607 397,000	15 87 64	67 73 97 129 159			26.8 28.3 31.9 36.8 40.0	383 297 831	30 120 54 77 95	31.0 25.9 11.4	148.2 84.4 209.3	12.0 46.5 17.7 21.9 23.9
5-Year	Total	166	525			1	1,511	376			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	443,397 492,432 523,512 554,592 585,672	35 68 54 63 370	125 184 202 269 265			28.0 37.4 38.6 48.6 38.1	587 453 548 1,101 875	151 162 153 117 92	25.7 35.8 27.9 10.6 10.5	132.4 92.0 104.7 198.5 149.4	34.0 32.9 29.2 21.1 12.4
5-Year	Total	590	1,045				3,564	675			
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	616,252 647,835 669,770 691,705 713,640	131 103 106 91 55	298 325 295 394 276			39.6 45.7 49.2 55.0 38.9	566 222 237 209 321	67 61 54 48 72	11.8 27.5 22.8 23.0 22.4	91.8 34.3 35.4 30.2 45.1	8.9 8.5 7.5 6.7 8.7
5-Year	Total	486	1,588				1,555	302			
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	735,570 757,510 785,508 814,000 815,000	64 61 52 72 102	348 311 330 332 363			42.0 40.6 41.6 40.9 44.5	387 183 249 151 83	80 62 71 63 37	20.7 33.9 28.5 41.7 44.5	52.6 24.2 31.6 31.6 10.2	9.7 8.1 9.0 7.7 4.5
5-Year	Total	351	1,684		Trans.		1,053	313			
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	833,000 821,042 836,000 851,000 866,700	52 57 51 42 123	343 382 391 374 374			41.3 46.5 46.8 43.4 42.3	223 115 91 81 60	39 30 21 21 23	17.5 26.5 20.0 26.0 38.3	28.1 13.7 10.9 9.4 6.9	4.7 3.6 2.5 2.5 2.7
5-Year	Total	325	1,864				570	134			
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	882,000 921,281 933,000 951,000 966,000	179 261 678 649 589	407 326 281 297 293	41.1 45.8 49.6	72.6 68.2 60.9	46.1 35.4 30.1 31.2 30.3	98 88 98 63 91	29 25 24 19 24	29.6 28.4 22.4 30.2 26.4	11.1 9.5 10.5 6.6 9.4	3.3 2.7 2.6 2.0 2.5
5-Year	Total	2,356	1,604				438	121			
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	978,000 931,000 939,000 941,000 949,000	527 537 502 525 494	272 279 303 271 233	51.6 51.9 60.3 44.4 47.4	53.9 57.7 53.5 55.8 52.0	29.2 30.0 32.3 28.8 24.6	69 136 204 74 75	14 23 36 8 10	29.3 16.9 17.7 10.8 13.3	6.9 14.6 21.7 7.9 7.9	1.4 2.5 3.8 .9 1.1
5-Yea	rTotal	2,585	1,358				558	91			
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	930,000 896,000 906,000 842,000 846,000	427 485 525 503 508	241 284 251 250 223	56.4 58.6 46.1 49.7 43.9	45.9 54.1 57.9 59.4 59.9	25.9 31.7 27.7 29.7 26.4	76 173 38 14 18	17 12 2 1 7	22.4 6.9 5.3 7.1 38.8	8.2 19.3 4.2 1.7 2.1	1.8 1.3 .2 .1
5-Year	Total	2,448	1,249				319	39			
40-Yea	r's Total	9,307	10,917				9,568	2,051			
1945	845,000	614	222	36.1	72.7	26.3	21	5	23.8	2.5	. 6
Total		9,921	11,139				9,589	2,056	120		

Table X-(E)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945

		-	Influen	za	Chickenpox					
Period	Popu- lation	Cases	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Cases	Deaths	100,	Per 000 lation		
				Deaths Only			Cases	Deaths		
1905 1906	250,000 257,763		9 2	3.6	****	****	4000			
1907	304,230	****	11	3.6		1111	800	2010		
1908 1909	350,607	****	5 7	1 4 1.8			****	****		
	Totals		34							
1910	443,397		2	.5			****			
1911	492,432			****		****				
1912 1913	523,512 554,592	1114	000	100	179	400	32.3			
1914	585,672	****	14	1.8	685		116.9			
5-Year	Totals	1414	16		864					
1915	616,252	****	27 95	3.6	970 581	****	157.4	****		
1916 1917	647,835	1111	42	13.2 6.0	801	1400	89.7 119 6			
1918 1919	691,705 713,640		4,916 1,010	546.1	701 632 •		101.3 88.6	****		
	Totals		6,090	****	3,685		00.0	****		
1920	735,570		479	57.9	1,064		144.6			
1921	757,510	2012	58	7.6	1,181		142.7	****		
1922 1923	785,508 814,000	115 247	259 298	32.8 36.7	782 935	2000	99.5 115.3			
1924	815,000	97	330	40,5	1,110	1	136.2			
5-Year	Totals	459	1,424		5,072	1				
1925 1926	833,000 821,042	15 17	* ****	****	946 1,457	i	113.5 176.3			
1927	836,000	45	340	40.7	1,249		149.4	.1		
1928 1929	851,000 866,700	373	353 439	41.0 50.6	1,054 1,751	1000	****	****		
5-Year		731	1,132		6,457	1				
1930	882,000	13	158	27.9	1,575		178.6			
1931	921,281	299	251	27.2	1,265	1	137.3	.1		
1932 1933	933,000	168 506	261 318	28.0 33.4	1,169	4 1	125.3 145.7	.1		
1934	966,000	35	145	15.0	2,307	1	238.8	.î		
5-Year	Totals	1,021	1,133		7,702	7				
1935	978,000	10 815	168 282	18.1 30.3	1,737 2,134	****	177.7 229.2			
1936 1937	939,000	2,184	404	43.0	1,968	3	209.6	.3		
1938 1939	941,000 949,000	14 242	154 199	16.4 21.0	1,667 1,517	5	177.2 159.8	.5		
5-Year	Tetals	3,265	1,207		9,023	8				
1940	930,000	204	247	26.6	1,783	1	191.7	.1		
1941	896,000	179 132	219 84	24.5 9.3	1,816 1,890	2	202.7 208.6			
1942 1943	906,000 842,000	269	171	20.3	2,113		251.0	.2		
1944	846,000	248	161	19.0	1,590		187.9	****		
5-Year	Totals	1,032	882		9,192	3	77			
40-Yea	rs' Total	6,508	11,918		41,995	20				
1945	845,000	36	68	.8	1,677		195.5			
Totals		6,544	11,986		43,672	20				

Table X-(F)—Morbidity and Mortality Certain Communicable Diseases, 1905-1945.

			P	olio myelit	is			Ence ph	alitis
Period	Popu- lation	Cases	Deaths	Deaths Per 100 Cases Re-	100	Per ,000 lation	Cases	Deaths	Rate Per 100,000 Population
	12 CIOII			ported	Cases	Deaths			Deaths Only
1905	250,000		4117	****	*			****	
1906 1907	257,763 304,230			sale	****	*****	21.01	****	
1908	350,607	100	1000	2000		2000	200		****
1909	397,000		.000	4444		· ·		1111	****
5-Year	Total								
1910	443,397	3			:7		1-11		pare.
1911	492,432 523,512	3 18		1111	3.4	****	127		
1913	554,592	5	****	****	.9	****		****	100
1914	585,672	.11	44.54	****	1.9	****			1101
5-Year	Total	40							
1915	616,252	1	9797	****					****
1916	647,835	80	15	18.7	12.3	2.0			
1917 1918	669,770 691,705	10 17	6	60.0	1.5	.9	1001	****	1111
1919	713,640	6	3	50.0	.8	.3	2004	****	
5-Year	Total	114	24						
1920	735,570	11	4	36.4	1.5	.4			1111
1921	757,510	9	4	44.4	1.1	.5			1111
1922	785,508	4	2 5	50.0	.5	.2	1.55		2012
1923 1924	814,000 815,000	28	13	46.4	3.4	1.6	201		
5-Year		56	28		, , , , , , ,				
1925	833,000	38			4.6				
1926	821,042	3	6			.7			****
1927	836,000	8	8			.9	****	****	
1928	851,000 866,700	26 59	12	46.0 3.4	3.3	1.4	****	4444	****
1929			4	3.4	6.6	.4	****		404
5-Year	Total	134	30			4 1/ 1/	****	****	
1930	882,000	70	21	30.0	7.9	2.4	****	****	****
1931 1932	921,281 933,000	6	11 6	****	.7	1.2	****	****	A
1933	951,000	29	8	27.6	3 0	.8	4		****
1934	966,000	14	10	71.4	1.5	1.0	1711	4	.4
5-Year	Total	125	56				4	4	the state of the s
1935	978,000	22	5	22.7	2.3	.5	***		
1936 1937	931,000	89 512	9 22	10.1	9.6 54.5	1.0	1		100
1938	941,000	30	7	23.3		.7	3	****	****
1939	949,000	16	1	6.2	3.2 1.7	.1	4		
5-Year	Total	669	44		-		7 8		
1940	930,000	9	2 3	22.2 5.3	1.0	.2	344		****
1941	896,000	56	3	5.3	6.2	.3	543	44	4.8
1942	906,000	15 37	3 3	20.0 8.1	1.6	.3	19 7	8 6	.9.
1943 1944	842,000 846,000	17	1	5.9	4.4 2.1	.4	2	7	4.8 .9 .7 .2
5-Year		134	12				571	65	
-	rs' Total	1,272	194				583	- 69	
1945	845,000	19	3	15.8	2.2	4	2	3	.4
Tota	10	1,291	197				585	72	
rota	10	1,091	197	1 1 1		Second Second	565	1.2	

Exclusive of encephalitis lethargica.

Table XI-Vaccines and Sera Issued, 1917-1945.

al	Cost	\$150,928.44	30,641.00 2,636.90 27,928.35 46,459.01 9,617.32	2,590.97	4,638.25 8,866.25	61,706.65	84.24	5,375,65 280,35 157,50 2,961,00	43.60 12.00 29.90	1.50		8525,967.81
Total	Amount	1,134,152,000 \$150,928.44 649,317	57,340 260,420 71,572 1,035,101 111,216	23,399	34,284,000	99,440,000	2,097	164,540 2,100 4,200 1,305	649	127	9	
20	Cost	\$2,568.96	12,476.85 208.50 2,649.19 1,908.90 275.20	271.20	718.59	2,328.75	84,24	362.00	29.90	3.30		\$34,084.03
1945	Amount	21,224,000	24,087 20,850 7,813 42,420 1,856	1,800	3,851,500	8,031,000	2,097	10,720	100	127	9	
4	Cost	\$2,409.20	14,281,15 269,75 4,407,55 2,411,55 395,05	385.35	66.25	2,495.50		5.00			Total Company	\$44,026.74
1944	Amount	19,100,000	27,184 26,975 11,717 53,590 2,633	3,314	1,060	8,658,000		9,335	10		Manufa	
3	Cost	\$1,758.22 5,838.67	3,883.00 152.25 6,104.50 2,084.63 309.65	216.30	188.75	2,797.00		452.00			The second	\$33,190.23
1943	Amount	13,093,000	6,069 15,225 12,209 46,685 1,965	1,822	3,020	9,696,000		9,040	9		Annual .	
2	Cost	\$1,968.24 5,321.14	2,977.00 2,041.65 278.85	256.05	240.00	3,231,00		457.25			-	\$25,928.05
1942	Amount	16,256,000	17,300 5,459 45,370 1,651	2,143	3,840	11,256,000		9,140	20		- Control of the Cont	
1941	Cost	\$142,223.82	1,833.40 11,790.11 38,012.28 8,358.57	1,462.07	4,143.25 6,627.82	50,854,40		3,637.65 280.35 152.50 2,871.00	43.60			\$388,738.76
1917-1941	Amcunt	1,064,479,000 \$142,223.82 536,228 75,263.51	180,070 34,374 847,036 103,111	14,320	64,940	61,799,000 193,797		126,305 2,100 4,100 1,265	607		The second second	
	Product	n Units nd persons	Combined) Combined) Diphtheria Schick Test. persons Pertussis Vaccine persons Smallpox Vaccine persons Typhoid Vaccine persons	Typhotd-Paratyphotd Vaccine persons	1.1	Scarlet-Fever Antitoxin. c.c. Scarlet-Fever Antitoxin. units Scarlet Fever Toxin persons	Reinforcing doses persons	Scarret Feyer Dick Test. Anti-Dysenteric Serum c.c. Anti-Anthrax Serum c.c. Poliomyelitits Serum doses		Anti-Measles Serum persons Cholera Vaccine persons Typhus Vaccine persons		Costs

Division of Veneral Disease Control Activity 1945

The year 1945 was one of great extension of the activities of the Division of Venereal Disease Control, faced as it was with the challenge of the goal which it has set for itself and also the additional complications due to the declaration of peace and the consequent return to Saskatchewan of large drafts of veterans from overseas. Definite and immediately recognizable gains resulted from the extension of the activities of the Division during the course of the same year in which they were instituted. In addition, the beneficial results of other procedures which were established during the course of this year will undoubtedly become evident in the years to come.

Before the problem of venereal disease control can be adequately attacked, it must first be assessed. The first problem was therefore, to find out what the actual prevalence of venereal disease is in this province. Although we knew there were indications that the incidence was quite alarming, mainly as a result of the incidence amongst the Armed Service personnel stationed in this province, the statistics based upon the number of cases reported to the Department by private physicians in previous years were not disquieting as compared with other provinces.

A glance at the situation at the beginning of the year on the basis of statistics for 1944 made it obvious that the Department was not obtaining even an approach to a complete picture of the amount of venereal disease which was being treated. This was so for two reasons. In the first place, in 1944, we received one or more notifications of cases of venereal disease under treatment from only 98 physicians of the province. This constituted less than one third of the physicians in active private practice. Furthermore, the ratio of gonorrhea to syphilis which was reported by physicians in 1944 was 1.4 to 1. We know from experience in the armed forces in Canada that the actual ratio of gonorrhea to syphilis is about 6 to 1. It was obvious therefore, that there were many cases of gonorrhea under treatment by the very physicians who did report some cases to us regarding which they did not notify the department.

In any area, this matter of the completeness of reporting is, of course, of great importance. This is particularly true in a rural area where the vast majority of the population requiring treatment for V.D. will get it from their own doctor, and not from clinics situated in a few of the larger centres of population.

One of the most important tasks, therefore, was to deal with this matter of reporting and it is a great pleasure to be able to state that this improved vastly in 1945. So much so, that the director of this Division was asked by the Dominion Council of Health to prepare a special statement of the procedures adopted in this regard for distribution to the other provinces. There was an increase of 107% in the number of physicians reporting one or more cases during the course of this year, the actual number being 203, as compared with 98. In addition, there was a very significant increase in the proportion of gonorrhea to syphilis which was reported by physicians, the figure being 3.2 to 1, as compared with 1.4 to 1 in the previous year. As a result of these factors there was an increase of 161% in the number of cases reported by physicians.

In order to get an accurate picture of the problem of venereal disease, it is furthermore not enough to merely wait for cases to be reported. Because one case of venereal disease always comes from another, it is necessary to trace the chain of infection, to follow up contacts and bring them for examination and treatment wherever necessary. Our work in this regard has been greatly expanded during the course of this year and, as a result of it, we can take pride in the fact that we we were able to bring to light and to treatment as a result of these contact tracing activities more than twice as many cases of venereal disease than in the previous year. The figures are 432 cases of venereal disease found in this way in 1945 compared with 183 in 1944, an increase of 139%. In this regard, of special interest and of crucial value is the fact that most notification cards received from physicians contained adequate contact information for follow-up purposes. Through information supplied by physicians, 300 contacts were located and examined in this province, making it possible to bring to light and to treat 145 cases of gonorrhea, 37 cases of syphilis, and 24 cases of non-specific urethritis. Of the total number of contacts examined, 94 were found to be negative. The effectiveness of contact tracing in venereal disease control has been amply demonstrated and the cooperation of physicians in practice is essential in this regard.

These, then are the two primary reasons why one would expect the reported number of cases of venereal disease in 1945 to be significantly greater than in the previous year. Our findings are just that. There was an increase of 42% in the number of cases reported but the actual increase is more than accounted for by the increase in the number of cases that were found as a result of contact tracing and by the much improved reporting on the part of the physicians practising in the province.

It would therefore, be a mistake to quickly conclude that the V.D. situation in 1945 was worse than in 1944. However, a justified conclusion is that venereal disease is very wide-spread in the province indicating as it does an incidence of 245 per hundred thousand on the basis of 1945 figures. A study of the places, towns, villages, and municipalities from which these cases are reported reveal that they are reported fairly evenly from the entire province and there is no one area that is immune. More than one case has been reported from places as far away as Pierceland, Buffalo Narrows, and other very isolated and definitely rural points.

TABLE OF INCIDENCE 1944-45

CASES REPORTED			
Syphilis:		1944	1945
Physicians		156	234
Clinics		186	116
Institutions			25
Armed Forces		20	34
Total		362	409
Gonorrhea:			
Physicians		222	752
Clinics		509	527
Institutions			9
Armed Forces		378	392
Total		1,109	1,680
Chancroid:			
Physicians			. 1
Total Venereal Di	SEASE		
	1944	194	5
Physicians	378	98	7-inc. 161%
Clinics	695	64	3—dec. 7% 6—inc. 7%
Armed Forces	398		
Institutions		3	4
Total	1.471	2.00	0 ina 4207
Total	1,4/1	2,09	0—inc. 42%

Another significant finding was that 66% of all cases reported were in people who were under the age of 30. 55% of all cases of early syphilis and 86% of all cases of gonorrhea occurred in people under the age of 30.

A reliable indication of the increased interest and activity in the matter of the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease is the fact that there was a very significant increase in the amount of free drugs which were provided for the treatment of cases. The large amount of penicillin which was provided was made possible by the fact that the federal restrictions on the distribution of penicillin were lifted in March of 1945.

TABLE OF DRUG DISTRIBUTION

Arsenicals (Doses)	1944	1945
Physicians Clinics	1,327	5,154 2,910
Bismuth (c.c.)	2,901	2,910
Physicians	8,280	7,650 2,990
Clinics	5,280	2,990
Int, Units	6,700,000	390,300,000

There follows a brief description of the highlights of the V.D. Control program during the course of this year.

- On January 1st, a new notification form (the national Notification Form which has been worked out in co-operation with the various provinces) was put into use. This is a much more complete form providing a great deal more information regarding the case and the contact.
- 2. At the same time, a comprehensive contact follow-up system was set up to cover the rural areas. Previous to this, this work was usually done by letter and for obvious reasons it was found that this was an unsatisfactory procedure. From that date on, all contact tracing work in the rural areas, in addition to the cities, was done by public health nurses by personal interviews with the individuals involved.
- 3. In February, two institutes in V.D. epidemiology were held for public health nurses, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon. We were able to obtain the services of Lieutenant M.V. Hahamovitch, from National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, and Miss Alice Dresge, from the Institute for the Control of Syphilis in Philadelphia to carry most of the burden of these courses. The Saskatchewan Association of Registered Nurses co-operated in this venture.
- 4. In March, penicillin which previously had only been available free of charge in our clinics, was made available free for the use of all physicians in the treatment of their cases of Venereal Disease. Saskatchewan was the first province to provide this service.
- 5. During the winter season, instructions were given to hospital orderlies, and jail personnel, concerning proper procedures for obtaining specimens for laboratory examination, from male patients, and to the jail personnel instructions were given in the administration of penicillin, in order that the jail inmates requiring treatment might have continuous therapy where indicated.
- 6. During the Session of the Legislature, an Amendment was passed to The Solemnization of Marriage Act incorporating mandatory blood test for syphilis as part of the health examination before marriage. At the same time, the province of Alberta passed similar legislation. These two provinces are the first (and at present the only) provinces to adopt this procedure in Canada.
- 7. In July, with the co-operation of the Department of Education, two teachers one from a high school in Regina, and one from the Normal School in Saskatoon, were given scholarships of \$500,00 each in order to enable them to attend the course in "Health and Human Relations" which was being given at the University of Pennsylvannia. Since their return, these teachers have done a great deal to arouse interest amongst the teaching profession in this vital subject.
- 8. On September 1st, the Amendment regarding the premarital blood testing was put into effect following upon an intensive educational program to acquaint the public and the physicians of the terms of this legislation. This procedure is working out very satisfactorily and is of material assistance in finding cases of premarital syphilis and preventing tragedy.
- 9. During the course of the summer, a special V.D. Exhibit was shown at a number of Class A and Class B fairs. This exhibit was specially designed for this purpose and was on display a total of 30 days. Twenty-three thousand pieces of literature were distributed during this period.
- 10. We have taken quite seriously the obvious fact that a broad educational program is of basic importance in venereal disease control. It has been said that "It is not medication but conduct that lies at the core of the venereal disease problem". For this reason, various types of educational materials of value for general or specific use were either designed or purchased. These materials consist of a wide range of films, booklets, pamphlets, and posters. In 1945, for example, 97,000 pieces of literature were distributed.
- Special emphasis was laid on a program of professional education amongst doctors, nurses, and druggists. A consultative service was offered to physicians. Special brochures were prepared and distributed dealing with technical aspects of the problem.
- 12. A manifestation of the interest of both the medical profession and the general public is the fact that during the course of 1945, 14% of the population of Saskatchewan over the age of 15 had had a blood test for syphilis.

FUTURE PROGRAM

The year 1945 saw a broadening and an intensification of the provincial venereal disease control program. A natural corollary was the fact that we made significant strides towards obtaining an approach to a reasonably complete picture of the amount of venereal disease that was present in the province.

There are two specific problems which require more attention in the future.

- The need for education amongst young people in order that they might adopt standards of conduct which will protect them from the evils of promiscuity.
- 2. There is need for greater emphasis on the importance of prenatal blood testing. Statistics which we have available for the last six months of 1945 indicate that only 25% of expectant mothers are blood tested for syphilis before the fifth month of pregnancy. The closer that we can bring this per cent. to the figure of 100, the sooner we eliminate congenital syphilis.

Analysis of Venereal Disease Cases Diagnosed in Clinics, 1945

SASKATCHEWAN

	Total		527 194 161 96 65 10	1052
Gonorrhea	Other Forms	F	176 74 56 24 20 20 2	352
Gon	3440	M	350 120 105 72 45 8	200
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	H	-:-::	-
	Chancroid	M	11111	
	Total Syphilis		116 42 30 24 19 19	911
		[IL	r800::	
	Prenatal	N		49
	Total		21.0 6 10 10 10 10 10 10	40
	Undetermined	(L	60 : IH :	
ate	Type	M	r-m :=m :	10
Syphilis Acquired Latent and Late	Other	íz,	- 11-11	
tent :	Tertiary	N	N : : : N :	-
d La		124	58-8-:	
quire	Latent	N	80465	30
lls Ac		124	111111	
Syphi	Neuro	N	200:	3
	Vascular	(14		
	Cardio-	M	- : :- : :	
P	Total		09 10 10 10 10 10	09
quire	Secondary	íz,	4 :0 :0 :	lun.
Syphilis Ac Early		N	=4-44:	-
yphil	Primary	14	01,	45
00		N	123	
se		124	214 88 688 34 25 25	
Total Cases		M	429 151 123 87 87 9	
To			643 236 191 121 84	
	Clinics		al Clinics na atoon atoon ce Jaw t Current	Totals

VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REPORTED BY DISEASES, STAGE AND AGE GROUPS, 1945

SASKATCHEWAN

	Total		14 6 181 877 429	167	1,680
Gonorrhea	Suito I latino	H	5 12 6 104 224 57	58	466
S	- Other Forms	M	371 11:	100	1,212
	Ophrhalmia Meonatorum	(H	100 1111	:	2
	Chancroid	M	111111	:	-
	Total Syphilis		7. 21 137 198	44	400
	Prenatal	T	19 10 = 10 0	-	19
		M	(e : (ee :	2	
	Total		388::::	17	175
	Undetermined	(H	:::::000	60	36
ate	Type	M	1::::015-00	2	3
I pur	Orper	H	1111110	2	20
Syphilis Acquired Latent and Late	Teithary	×	111111110	-	2
d La	- Latent	14	::::002	:	. 62
quire	taste.I -	M	3862::::	4	7
lis Ac	OWNE	T	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1	30
Syphil	Neuro	M	322:::::	2	3
0, -	Vascular	H	1111110	:	01
	-cardio-	N	111114	33	-
P	LetoT		. : : : : ±8	27	215
quire	Secondary	14	::::404	2	62
s Ac Early	Mehaoos	N	112 118	3	•
Syphilis Acquired Early	- Ритату	H	1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	-	153
SO.	, and and	M	11114884	15	-
100		F	612 13 13 8 116 274 117	72	
Total Cases	7	M	1,478 1 1 1 86 740 510	131	
Tot			2,090 14 14 8 202 1,009	213	
	Clinics		Total Cases. Under I year 1 to 4 years. 5 to 14 years. 20 to 29 years. 30 years and over.	Age not stated	Totals

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REPORTED, 1945, BY REPORTING AGENCY, SEX, DISEASE AND STAGE

SASKATCHEWAN

Total		28	14-000	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	100	1-
		1,680	527 194 161 96 65		392	1,680
- Other Forms	(I4	466	176 74 56 24 20 20	m ::::::m :	7	466
		1,212	350 120 105 72 45 8	0 1 1 1 1 1 10	385	1,212
Ophthalmia	F	- 2	H : : H : :	11111111	:	2
Chancrold	M		1711111	1111111	:	-
Total Syphilis		100	116 42 30 24 19 19	N 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0	34	400
	(T	16	PB001::	1111111	:	
Prenatal	N	10.01	111111	::::::	:	-61
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Other	14	18	-::-::	0::::::0:	-1	-
Tertiary.	M	010	0 1 1 10 1	N= :: := ::	1.	20
16	(L	33	528-8- :	11111111	-	62
taste.1 -	M	46	804651	4:::00-:-	4	1
	(II	10.01	11111	-:-:::	-	0
Neuro Neuro Latent and Latent Acquired Latent and Latent Tertiary Tertiary	M	27	884:	t= 100 ± 1 1 1 1	1	30
Vascular		2000	111111	11111111	=	0
-oipae) -	M	29	-,::-::	11111111	1	10
Total		215	882200-	n :::::	28	215
	í.	29	4 10 10 1	-::::-:	-	2
Secondary	M	33	=======	-:::::	2	62
6 spenses	T.	32	01-7-1-	11111111	-	153
Manual	M	121	35 12 12 12 12 13		25	1
	F .	612 381	214 885 24 25 25 25	00 1 1m 1 1m 1	6	-:
	M	1,478	429 151 123 87 87 9	2000 4800 :8	417	:
Total V.D.		2,090	643 236 191 121 84	# CON CO CO CO	426	:
Reporting Agency		Total Cases Physicians	Total Clinics Regina Saskaton Moose Jaw Prince Albert	Total Institutions. Weyburn Mental. N. Battleford Mental. Regina Psychopathic. Regina Cancer. P. A. Jail (Men's). P. A. Jail (Woman's).	Armed Forces.	Totals
	Primary Secondary Total Total	A	2,000 M F M Primary	Agency Agency Agency Agency M. F. M. F	Secondary Seco	2,000 1,478 612 121 22 33 29 215 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 22 33 29 215 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 22 33 29 215 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 121 22 33 29 215 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 121 22 33 29 115 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 121 22 33 29 115 7 M F Primary 2,000 1,478 612 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121

Division of Sanitation

REGINA, SASK., February 5th, 1946

DR. C. F. W. HAMES,

Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan,

Sir,-

The following report covers the work of the Division of Sanitation for the calendar year 1945.

A new policy was adopted in connection with sanitary engineering services to the smaller urban municipalities. Whereas formerly these municipalities had to rely on engineers in private practice, the new policy made engineering services available through the staff of the Division of Sanitation. Although the extent of this service is limited to preliminary studies and investigations in connection with waterworks and sewerage installations, it is felt that information thus afforded will be an incentive for municipalities to provide modern conveniences where such do not now exist. A number of municipalities have from time to time given serious consideration to improvements of this nature, but hesitated to incur the preliminary expense for a project which might or might not be feasible. As a result no progress was made.

Preliminary investigations, reports and estimates were completed for the following municipalities:

Arcola Sewerage system.

Carlyle Sewerage system and extension to waterworks system,

Davidson Waterworks and sewerage system.
Oxbow Waterworks and sewerage system.

Preeceville Waterworks system.

Qu'Appelle Waterworks and sewerage system. Radville Waterworks and sewerage system.

Regina Beach Waterworks system.

Wolseley Waterworks and sewerage system.

The total estimated cost of projects referred to above is approximately onehalf million dollars.

Municipal Waterworks:

The total value of certificates issued for the extension and construction of water works systems was \$239,985.00 and represented 15 certificates.

Urban and Rural Water Supplies:

An opinion was given on a total of 2,135 water samples which were submitted to the Department for analysis.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

Nine certificates were issued for the extension or construction of sewage disposal plants and sewerage systems, representing a total value of \$117,725.00.

URBAN AND RURAL SANITATION

The inspection staff of the Division has again been increased so that an adequate staff will be fully trained and available for the health regions which are being established. The total number of inspections amounted to 13,344.

Milk Supplies:

The policy of inspecting milk pasteurizing plants located in the cities of the Province was continued throughout the year, and where transportation facilities permitted, weekly samples of pasteurized milk were forwarded to the Provincial Laboratory from all milk pasteurizing plants in the Province. 1,081 analyses were made and reported upon, and the results indicate a general improvement in milk sanitation in the province. In addition to the weekly analyses, 500 additional

samples were examined in those cases where special problems arose. Twelve urban municipalities now have adopted bylaws providing for the compulsory pasteurization of milk as compared with seven in the previous year.

There are 320 towns, villages and rural municipalities in the province which have passed bylaws for the licensing of milk vendors and the compulsory testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis. Of this number 160 bylaws provide for the testing of cows for infectious bovine abortion in addition to the tuberculin testing. Unfortunately many of the municipalities do not rigidly enforce their bylaws, and one of the difficulties in so doing is the shortage of veterinary surgeons.

Food Supplies:

Two thousand, one hundred and fifty-four butcher shops, slaughter houses and bakeries, where food is stored, processed or sold to the public, were inspected during the year.

Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants:

Two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight inspections have been carried out under this heading.

Summer Resorts and Tourist Camps:

Twenty five inspections of summer resorts and twelve of tourist camps were made during the year.

Lumber, Mine and Construction Camps:

One hundred and fifty-one inspections were made under this heading but the majority were in connection with lumbering camps. A full time sanitary officer was employed during the logging season.

GENERAL

A total of 100 plumbing permits were issued. The value of permit fees was \$521.00, and 98 plumbing inspections were made by the sanitary officers. These include inspections of existing installations.

Communicable Diseases:

The number of inspections made in connection with communicable disease was 21.

Vital Statistics:

Inspections and investigations in connection with vital statistics records totalled 26.

Ice Permits:

One hundred and ten permits regarding the sanitary quality of ice harvested by individuals and companies were issued during the winter months.

Cemetery Sites:

Eight new cemeteries were established this year following the submission of satisfactory information regarding the topography and environment of the areas. One addition to a cemetery was also approved.

Slaughter Houses:

Two hundred and fourteen butcher slaughter house licences were issued and seventy-seven beef ring slaughter house licences, making a total of two hundred and ninety-one. Last year the total number of slaughter house licences issued was two hundred and eighty nine.

Hydrocyanic Acid Fumigation:

Permits were issued to seven fumigators authorizing them to use hydrocyanic acid gas.

Council and Public Meetings:

The district sanitary officers addressed a total of sixty-five meetings of municipal councils and other public bodies.

Summary of Inspections:

Water, milk and food supplies	6,213
Hotels, boarding houses and restaurants	2,998
Waste disposal	1,229
Public places, schools, institutions, etc	126
Communicable disease and Vital Statistics	47
Plumbing	98
Camps	150
Barber Shops	494
Sundry and miscellaneous	1,989
Total	13,344

HOSPITAL INSPECTIONS

Thirty-four inspections were made in connection with sites for proposed hospitals, additions to hospitals, newly established hospitals etc. In addition twenty-three routine inspections in connection with plumbing and drainage were made by the district sanitary officers.

CORRESPONDENCE

During the year 5,624 letters were received and 8,544 were dispatched including circular letters and correspondence to and from the district sanitary officers.

Last year the number of letters received was 4,954, and those dispatched was 8,405.

APPENDICES

Attached are four tables in connection with this report: Number 1 is in connection with waterworks; Number 2 sewerage and sewage disposal; Number 3 sanitary environment scores awarded urban municipalities and Number 4 inspections made by the district sanitary officers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. Schaeffer, Director, Division of Sanitation.

TABLE No. 1-WATERWORKS

	Date 1945 Municipality		Work Authorized	Amount	
Jan. April April April May May May May July July	15 23 24 26 1 7 10 14 21 5 17	Maple Creek Regina Saskatoon Sutherland Indian Head Moose Jaw Saskatoon Kindersley Yorkton Biggar Weyburn	Extension of waterworks system Extension of waterworks system Extension of waterworks system Extension of waterworks system Extension of water supply system Extension of waterworks system Extension of waterworks system Improvement of water supply system Extension of waterworks system Improvements to waterworks system Extension to waterworks system Extension to waterworks system	\$17,000.00 8,000.00 47,835.00 8,000.00 7,700.00 950.00 2,535.00 200.00 8,000.00 1,050.00 2,400.00	
Aug. Sept. Sept. Sept.	24 5 14 19	Moose Jaw Moose Jaw Assiniboia Moose Jaw	Extension to waterworks system Extension of waterworks system Improvements to waterworks system Extension of waterworks system	10,650.00	
-		7	Cotal	\$239,985.00	

TABLE No. 2—SEWERAGE

Date 1945	Date 1945 Municipality Work Authorized		Amount	
March April May May July Aug. Aug. Sept. Nov.	3 16	WWW.	Extension of sewage treatment plant Extension of sewerage system Extension of sewerage system Extension of sewerage system Extension of sewage treatment plant Extension of sewerage system	51,155.00 825.00 2,190.00 45,000.00 1,650.00 1,180.00 6,750.00
	-		Total	\$117,725.00

TABLE No. 3—Scores Awarded Urban Municipalities

DISTRICT No. 1		DISTRICT No. 2	DISTRICT No. 2 (CONT'D)	DISTRICT No. 3 (CONT'D)
Towns		Towns	Villages (Cont'd)	Villages (Cont'd)
Scor	re	Score	Score	Score
	92	Estevan 89	Bromhead 57	Cupar 71
0 11 0	91	Rouleau 88	Marquis 57	Pense 71
Shaunavon 9)1	Radville 79	Midale 57	Southey 71
Herbert 8	38	Caron 77	Ardill 56	Craven 70
	86	Assiniboia 76	Khedive 56	Fillmore 69
Morse 8		Milestone 76	Parkbeg 56	Disley 68
	36	Yellow Grass 76	Vantage 52	Heward 68
Cabri 8		Mortlach 71	Pangman 51	Chamberlain 67
Eastend 8	52	Ogema 65	Lawson 51	Dilke 67
		Villagas	Mazenod 47	Edenwold 67
Villages		Villages	Mawer 42	Kisbey 67
Charlelaton 6	00	Tuxford 87	Forward 41	Montmartre 67
	88	North Portal 86	DISTRICT No. 3	Fairlight 66
Abbey 8		Viceroy 84	DISTRICT NO. 3	Kendal 65
Climax 8	37	Colgate 78	Towns	Summerberry 65
Prelate 8		Central Butte 78		Lipton 64
	37	McTaggart 76	Grenfell 89	Redvers 63
Lancer 8		Ettington 76	Lumsden 87	Osage 63
Mendham 8		Coronach 75	Moosomin 84	Forget
and a	36	Spring Valley 75	Carnduff 83	
	36	Avonlea 74	Arcola 81	Wawota 62 Alida 60
	35	Goodwater 74	Francis 81	Wauchope 60
	35	Verwood 74	Wapella 81	Glen Ewen 60
Bateman 8		Halbrite 73	Carlyle	Kennedy 60
Ernfold 8		Readlyn 71	Broadview 78	Lampman 60
Frontier 8		Rock Glen 71	Oxbow	Benson 59
Dollard 8		Fife Lake 70	Wolseley	Belle Plain 58
Lafleche 8		Keeler 70	Whitewood 75	Storthoaks 57
Neville 8	4	Macoun 69	Sintaluta74	Markinch 56
Consul 8		Griffin 68	Strasbourg 71	Sedley 55
Hodgeville 8	3	Roche Percee 66	Qu'Appelle 71	
Piapot 8		Mossbank 66	Čraik 70	District No. 4
Vanguard 8		Palmer 66	Fleming 70	T
Vidora 8		Bridgeford 66	Balgonie 69	Towns
Webb 8		Darmody 65	Alameda 60	Wadena 91
	3	Frobisher 65		Saltcoats 90
Cadillac 8	2	Mankota 64	Villages	Canora 87
Kincaid 8		Ceylon 63 Elbow 63	Pros	Foam Lake 85
Waldeck 8		Tugaske 63	Fort Colland Co.	Kamsack 84
Meyronne 8		Wood Moun-	Qu'Appelle 89	Watson 84
Rush Lake 8		tain	Regina Beach 88	Wynyard 84
Chaplin 8		Bienfait 62	North Regina 83	Melville 83
Carmichael 7 Instow 7	0	Brownlee 62	Holdfast 81	Lemberg 72
Portreeve 7	0	Lang 62	Kipling 81	Kelvington 70
Bracken 7	8	Limerick 62	Penzance 81	Bredenbury 67
Fox Valley 7		Willowbunch 62	Odessa 79	Village
Sceptre 7	8	Horizon 62	Vibank 78	Villages
Scotsguard 7		Drinkwater 61	Ayleşbury 77	Punnichy 92
Shamrock 7	8	Eyebrow 61	Rocanville 75	Quinton 85
St. Boswells 7	8	Torquay 61	Stoughton 75	Kelliher 83
Success 7		Wilcox 61	Creelman 74	Quill Lake 81
Burstall 7	7	Coderre 61	Gainsborough 74	Rhein 81
Orkney 7	7	Glentworth 60	Glenavon 74	Wishart 81
Lemsford 7	6	Truax 60	Welwyn 74	Kandahar 80
Hazenmore 7	5	Amulet 59	Earl Grey 73	Balcarres 79
Ponteix 7.	5	Bengough 59	Manor 73	Tantallon 76
Val Marie 7	1	Tribune 59	Maryfield 73	Duff 74
		Willows 59	Silton 72	Langenburg 74
		Briercrest 58	Bethune 72	Otthon
		Hardy 58	Bulyea 72	Springside 74
		Riverhurst 58	Carievale 71	Sturgis 74

DISTRICT No. 4 (CONT'D)	DISTRICT No. 5 (CONT'D)	DISTRICT No. 6 (CONT'D)	DISTRICT No. 7 (CONT'D)
Villages (Cont'd)	Villages	Villages (CONT'D)	Villages (CONT'D)
Score	Score	Score	Score
Togo 73	Semans 84	Glidden 74	Spiritwood 70
Spy Hill 72	Colonsay 82	Kyle 74	Meota 69
Lebret 72	Simpson 80	Plato 74	Senlac 69
Lebret 72	Viscount 80	Plenty 74	Mamball 60
Pelly 71	Hepburn 79	Luseland 72	Marshall 69
Hyas 71	Tepburn	Madison 72	Edam 68
Fenwood 71	Loreburn 79	Madison	Maymont 68
Churchbridge 70	Guernsey 77	Brock 71	Fielding 67
Dafoe 70	Aberdeen 76	Milden 71	Mervin 67
Killaly 70	Young 76	Elrose 70	St. Walburg 67
Norquay 70	Tate 75	Flaxcombe 70	Rockhaven 66
Abernethy 69	Bladworth 74	Landis 70	Paynton 65
	Drake 74	Major 70	Adama 62
	Lucky Lake 74	Mantario 70	Adanac 62
Raymore 69	Glenside 73	Richlea 70	Hafford 62
Stockholm 69			Vawn 61
Esterhazy 68		Ruthilda 70	Rabbit Lake 57
Rama 68	Manitou Beach 73	Tessier 70	Leoville 55
Willowbrook 68	Kenaston 71	Salvador 69	Richard 55
Goodeve 67	Beechy 70	Sovereign 68	
Grayson 67	Macrorie 69	Harris 67	DISTRICT No. 8
Lestock 67	Elstow 68	Primate 67	Towns
Neudorf 66	Vanscoy 68	Smiley 67	
Sheho 66	Strongfield 67	Evesham 66	Melfort 91
	Meacham 67	Druid 65	Nipawin 89
TAC III COLONIA	Allan 66	Dodsland 63	Humboldt 86
Hudson Bay	Dalmeny 66	Leipzig 63	Duck Lake 77
Junction 65	Broderick 65	Leney 63	Star City 72
Invermay 65	Zelma 65	Tramping	Tisdale 58
Elfros 64	Laird 64	Lake 63	1/2lana
Rose Valley 64	Plunkett 64	Stranraer 62	Villages
Bangor 63			Codette 93
Dubuc 63	Conquest 63	Hughton	Valparaiso 86
Leross 63	Dundurn 63	Netherhill 61	Blaine Lake 82
Margo 63	Imperial 63	Handel 60	Canwood 81
Waldron 63	Laura 63	Kelfield 60	Kinistino 81
Lintlaw 62	Bradwell 62	Revenue 60	Spalding 81
MacNutt 62	Duval 62	Denzil 59	Birch Hills 80
Preeceville 62	Girvin 62	Herschel 59	Leask 80
Insinger 61	Jansen 62	Kinley 59	Naicam 80
Leslie 61	Dunblane 61	Marengo 57	White Fox 80
Stenen 60	Waldheim 61	McGee 57	St. Brieux 78
Stornoway 60	Birsay 60	Loverna 56	Shellbrook 77
West Bend 60	Swanson 60	Springwater 55	Bruno 76
Arran 59	Bounty 59	DISTRICT No. 7	Choiceland 76
Buchanan 58	Leroy 57	Towns	Meath Park 74
Calder 58	Ardath 56	Wilkie 94	Arborfield 72
Theodore 58	Hawarden 55	Lloydminster 88	Big River 72
Wroxton 58	Lockwood 51	Battleford 87	Cudworth 71
Porcupine	Liberty 48	Unity 79	Lake Lenore 70
Plain 57	Prud'homme 48	Radisson 75	Marcelin 70
Jasmin 53		Meadow Lake 68	Parkside 70
Veregin 52	DISTRICT No. 6	Villages	Wakaw 70
Ituna 50	Towns		Carrot River 70
	Kindersley 89	Metinota 91 Maidstone 87	Alvena 69
DISTRICT No. 5	Rosetown 86	Cutknife 82	Debden 67
Towns	Biggar 85		Muenster 67
Watrous 89	Scott 85	Spruce Lake 78 Borden 77	Ridgedale 66
Govan 87	Eston 80		Smeaton 66
Hanley 85	Kerrobert 75	Lashburn	Love 66
Nokomis 83	Zealandia 74	Waseca	St. Gregor 65
Davidson 81	Macklin 72	Medstead 74	Yellow Creek 65
Delisle 80	Alsask 49	Ruddell	
Langham 78	Villages	Turtleford 74	Wildon 64
Rosthern 73	**	Glaslyn 73	Domremy 62
Lanigan 68	Eatonia 88	Mardsen 73	Beatty
Asquith 66	Perdue 80	Denholm	Englefield 60
Outlook 64	Dinsmore 78	Speers 72	Zenon Park 60
Vonda 64	Wiseton 77	Krydor 71	Shell Lake 58
	The second secon		

Table No. 4—Inspections by District Sanitary Officers for Calendar Year 1945

Total Inspections	1,766 2,150 1,236 1,193 2,266 1,279 1,751 1,703	13,344
Municipal Inspections	93 102 1154 113 62 71 75 95	765
Municipal Officials Interviewed	354 646 243 227 227 550 425 394 222	3,061
Total Inspection Hours	659 889 385 315 790 454 670 670 569	4,731
Miscellaneous	141 81 81 81 1452 126 41 132	1,032
Public and Council Meetings	82828741	65
Barber Shops	46 133 35 10 67 36 164 3	464
Vital Statistics	22	26
Communicable	:4:8-626	21
Waste Disposal Strong	114 217 156 102 191 190 209 140	1,229
Camps—Lumber, Mining, etc.	 15 1 1 135	151
Plumbing Inspections	5 5 23 28 28 16	86
alatiqaoH	£ : :4-5 :£	23
Licensed Premises	80 127 127 124 124 125 125	878
Restaurants	194 419 178 143 239 197 231 240	1,841
Boarding Houses	841 00 01 11	63
Hotels	107 191 120 92 161 88 190 145	1,094
Summer Resorts	:-08-4-0	25
Tourist camps	44:::0	12
Schools and sutitutions	21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	79
Food Supplies	398 366 218 212 236 160 280 284	2,154
Milk Supplies	289 243 177 125 249 275 169 313	1,840
Water Supplies	301 330 216 326 456 156 279 155	2,219
Districts	843978	

Division of Laboratories

REGINA, SASK., April 10, 1946.

DR. C. F. W. Hames, Deputy Minister of Public Health.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the following report on the work of the Division of Laboratories for the year 1945.

This year saw the conclusion of hostilities in Europe and the Pacific and resulted in the return of many physicians to their practices in the province. This undoubtedly resulted in an increase of work submitted to the laboratory and as more communities secure the services of doctors this trend will continue. 1945 also saw the peak of the demobilization program for the armed services in this province. All army and air force personnel were given a blood test for Syphilis prior to being discharged. These tests were performed in our laboratories and at one time resulted in over a thousand serological tests being made every day. Considering that the laboratory is planned and staffed to handle a normal volume of 500 to 600 per day in this section, this presented a formidable task. However, the attitude of service of the staff was such that the results were available at the scheduled times and special commendation is due all members of the staff, technical, stenographic and glass washing for this achievement. With the closing of the No. 6 Release Centre, of the R.C.A.F. the situation eased materially.

The volume of work was greater in all sections of the laboratory than in 1944 (Table 1) and was due to increased general use of the laboratory rather than a sharp rise in military work.

TABLE 1

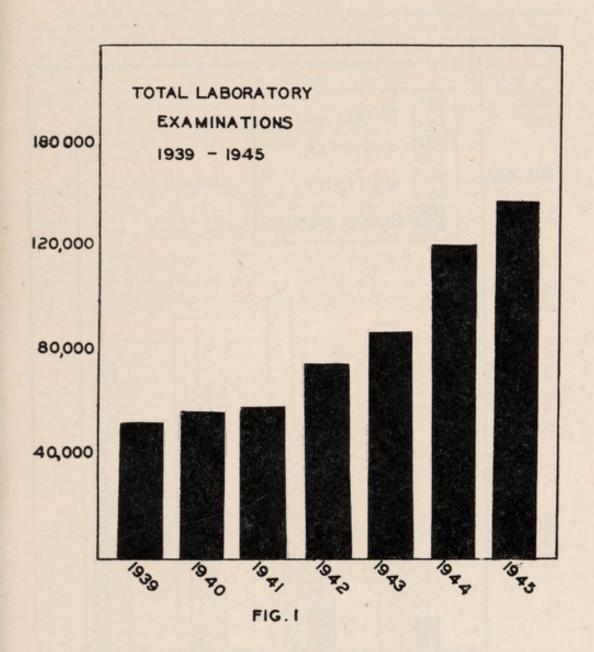
Examinations Made in Various Sections During Years 1943, 1944 and 1945.

	1945	1944	1943
Luetic Serology	105,353	75,408	70,171
Blood Agglutinations.	3,095	2,189	1,686
Bacteriology	14,988	10,278	6,412
Sanitary Examinations	10,284	8,329	6,776
Lab, Pasteurization of Milk	442		
Chemical	2,505	1,883	1,895
Haematology	678	379	976
Undulant Fever Survey		11,554	
Whey Agglutinations for Undulant Fever	442		
Swine Erysipelas		8,942	
Blood Meal of Mosquitoes	300	1,408	
Totals	138,087	120,370	87,916

Figure I, shows the marked upward trend of the over all examinations made in the laboratory from the years 1939 to 1945 inclusive. These results do not include the examinations made by the tissue pathological service at the City Hospital in Saskatoon and the Grey Nuns' Hospital in Regina.

The section most affected by the amount of military work which came to the laboratory was the Luetic Serology section. Figure II, shows the distribution of specimens from various sources, military, blood donor and civilian, which have come to the laboratory during the course of the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive. Little or no information is available as to the distribution for the war years prior to 1942. It is readily seen that there is continuous steady increase in the blood testing programme of civilian population proper, as distinguished from the military group. This rise has been reflected in all phases of the laboratory work and merely reflects the increased general utilization of the laboratory service.

An additional factor that probably caused some increase in blood samples was the institution of compulsory blood testing for marriage health examinations, but it was not possible to determine the number of specimens arising from this source as all requisitions were not marked as being for this purpose.



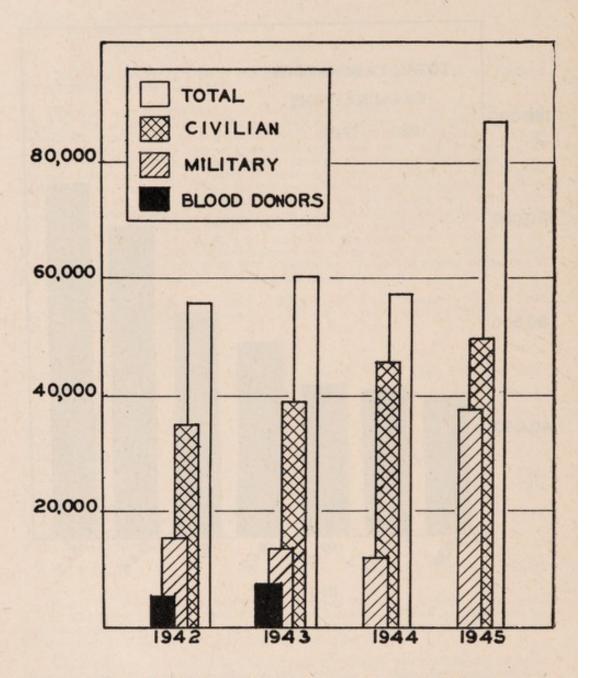


FIG. 2-SPECIMENS FOR LUETIC SEROLOGY

Much of the Director's time this year, was given to preparing plans for the new central laboratory that is now under construction. Detailed plans of space distribution were prepared for the architects and the types and location of equipment and benches with all services required were planned. This made it necessary to contact many other laboratories and people to ensure incorporating modern features.

As part of the expanded services planned for the new laboratory, arrangements have been made for co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in the fields of dairy examinations and animal diseases. The existing Dairy Branch Laboratory operated by that Department is to be incorporated as part of the new Public Health Laboratory and will carry on its present control work in the butter industry and will in addition, undertake and supervise our sanitary examinations of milk supplies. The animal diseases section will have to be developed completely but will provide much assistance in securing proper control of diseases transmissible from animals to humans as well as providing diagnostic service for the southern areas of the province. This section will work in close co-operation with Dr. J. S. Fulton, Director of the Animal Diseases Research Laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan.

Attempts have been made to secure the services of a medical bacteriologist, an animal pathologist and a chemist to take charge of their respective sections of the new laboratory. At the end of the year no definite appointment had been made except that of a chemist, although a number of other contacts have been made that will possibly lead to a suitable appointment at a later date.

Considerable planning and survey work has been done in connection with the establishment of one or more branch laboratories in the province, Preliminary plans have been completed for erecting a building at the Mental Hospital at North Battleford which will provide space for a laboratory to do the Public Health work in that areas as well as diagnostic service for the Mental Hospital and surrounding rural areas.

During the course of the year we had the offer of a building for rent from the Victoria Hospital at Prince Albert and the suggestion was made that in addition to doing Public Health work for that area that we might undertake to do the regular hospital diagnostic procedures as well. This building would be admirably suited for the combined purpose and it would seem advisable that if this program was undertaken that the Public Health Clinic might also be housed in this building.

In preparation for the establishment of branch laboratories throughout this province the laboratory staff undertook the compilation of a book of methods for the work of the laboratories. It is essential that all branches use the same methods in order to secure concordant results so methods were included that had proved reliable in our hands. This book was practically completed during the course of the year and will be finished during 1946.

During 1945 a laboratory directors conference was organized by the Department of Health and Welfare at Ottawa through the Laboratory of Hygiene. The laboratory directors of all Public Health Laboratories from across Canada assembled in Ottawa on May 21 and 22 to the first meeting of this body. During the two day sessions, mutual problems were discussed and a very great deal of assistance was had from the comments of the various men and from the plans being made there. It was voted unanimously that these conferences be continued as an annual event as they form the basis upon which problems can be discussed by the directors and where suggestions may be made to the Laboratory of Hygiene as to how that organization can best fit into the work of the Provincial Laboratories.

It was recommended that the Laboratory of Hygiene continue to supply antigens for Luetic Serological examinations made in the Public Health Laboratories across Canada. Antigens would be supplied to other laboratories in each province approved by the Public Health Laboratory of that province. As a result of studies made on lyophile complement prepared in the Laboratory of Hygiene and distributed on a small scale to the Public Health Laboratories, it was recommended most strongly that the Laboratory of Hygiene produce lyophile complement in quantity as soon as possible to supply the needs of Public Health Laboratories of Canada. This will be distributed on the same basis as antigen. The Laboratory of Hygiene was requested to study the advisibility of preparing standardized antigens for diagnostic procedures in connection with enteric infections. The Laboratory of Hygiene has already extended their facilities to the Public Health Departments of the province for the grouping of Streptococcus infections in cases of epidemics. This was extended to the serological typing of diphtheria and an attempt was to be made to establish what serological types were to be found in Canada. The production and distribution of antigen for the enteric procedures would not be designed to take

the place of those produced in laboratories that wished to maintain this phase of the work themselves. It was thought that where the laboratory was large enough to maintain adequate staff that it was important that staff should be utilized for production of such material.

Table II indicates the examinations made in the various sections of the laboratory and provides a comparison with the two previous years.

TABLE II

TABLE II			
Pastavislanu	1945	1944	1943
Bacteriology:			
Diphtheria:			10
Direct smears Cultures	1,203	2,921	10 636
Virulence	32	34	10
Further tests	32	23	1
Vincent's Angina		21	29
Tuberculosis:			
Sputa	123	298	180
Urine	21	11	7
Miscellaneous	81	65	4
Guinea pig inoculations	17	14	10
Cultures	16	19	
Gonorrhoea:			
Smears	9,613	5,164	4,538
Cultures	307	526	14
Complement fixation	15	8	4
Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and			
Pneumococcus Infections: Blood Cutltures	44		
Pleural	63	42	27
Sputum	21	72	
Miscellaneous	244	35	18
Vaccines	76	47	60
Pneumococcus typing	8	1	*******
Streptococcus typing	7	********	
Enteric Diseases:			
Cultures-			
Blood	47	274	217
Faeces	230	209	148 48
Urine Milk	115	144	170
Water	20		*******
Foods	13		
Agglutinations:			
Typhi H	448	401	301
Typhi O.	448	401	301
Para. A.	448	401	171
Para. B. (Type)	448	401	285
Para, B, (Group)	448	401	285
Brucella abortus	711	569 403	857 61
Pasteurella tularense	206		6
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	22	14	1
Fungus Infections	28	4	4
Parasitology:			
Faces	64	53	50
Malaria	16		
Miscellaneous Bacteriological Examinations: Mastitis	807	35	66
Food Poisoning	19		00
Miscellaneous	138	268	318
		-17	
Sterility of Hospital Supplies: Dressings	12]		
Gloves	3		
Miscellaneous	71	9	4
			0.171
TOTAL	16,689	13,216	8,671

TABLE II-Continued.

	1945	1944	1943
Haematology:			
Complete blood count	79	69	53
Differential Smears	485 26	310	344 579
Paul Bunnell.	41	*******	4
Stipple cells	1	*******	
Rh factor tests	18	A.	
TOTAL	650	379	980
Syphilis:			
Primary lesions:			
Dark field	31	*******	******
Fontanas	36	23	67
Serology:			
Presumptive Kahn	86,860	57,284	38,825
Diagnostic Kahn	7,047	7,506	4,508
Quantitative Kahn	1,388	1,109	470
Verifications	8		
Kolmer Blood	7,075	8,197	24,864
Kolmer Cerebrospinal	1,059	752	595 433
Laughlen	*******		455
Protein	360	141	107
Glucose	167	112	97
Cell count	266		
Colloidal Gold	393	129	144
Chlorides	31	9	29
Cultures & Smears	239	115	99
TOTAL	104,960	75,377	70,238
Sanitary Examinations:			
Water:			
Standard plate count	1.183	1,251	1,390
B. coli Presumptive	1 1,797	1,938	2,092
B. coli confirmed	938	882	531
B. coli complete	62	19	
Routine chemical	2,089	2,062	2,276
Milk:			
Standard plate count	1,135	538	160
B. coli count	1,164	523	54
Phosphatase	849	513	
Total solids and butter fat	961	562	174
TOTAL	10,178	8,288	6,677

	1015	1044	1012
Chemistry:	1945	1944	1943
Clinical:			
Urinalysis	1,241	1,113	1,385
Blood glucose	231	164	104
Urea	55	631	
N.P.N.	106	14	60
Creatinine	20	6	3
Uric acid	11	2	*******
Chloride	19		
Cholesterol	37	7	
Alcohol	19		*******
Serum Protein	68		
Albumen globulin ratio	29		
Thiocyanate	17		
Calcium	23	23	8
Phosphotose	10 20	12.00	
Phosphatase	22	*******	
Icterus Index	4	11	7
Gastric Analysis	44		35
Glucose tolerance	13	10	16
Fat in faeces	12		
Food Examinations.	38	32	37
Liquor Act samples	82	45	49
Liquor Board samples	35	22	29
Toxicology:			
Coroners	174	110	50
General	37	36	49
Complete water analysis	53	159	27
Specifications	12 42	20	25
Miscellaneous	42	20	23
TOTAL	2,474	1,852	1,884
	2,114	1,002	1,001
Surveys:			
Stream Pollutions	96	20000	
Mosquitoes Blood Meal	300	1,408	********
Milk—Whey agglutinations for Brucellosis	442		
Laboratory Pasteurization	442	*******	*******
Blood—Agglutinations for human Brucellosis	512	11,554	
		8,942	
Swine Erysipelas		0,942	*******
Tissue Pathology Service:	0.101		
Regina	3,358	2,815	2,052
Saskatoon	3,383	2,873	2,444
TOTAL	9 E22	27 502	4,496
	8,533	27,592	
GRAND TOTAL	143,484	126,704	92,946

BACTERIOLOGY:

Diphtheria: There were 1,203 diphtheria cultures submitted during the course of the year and although not as many as during the year 1944, (2,921), a large number of those submitted in 1944 consisted of a carrier survey carried out at Estevan, while those during 1945 consisted of routine cultures from suspected or real cases. There were 88 positive cultures received and on these 32 virulence tests were run and 32 specimens were given further examination to determine whether they were gravis, mitis or intermedius. Table III shows the work done in this field in 1945, as well as 1944.

TABLE III		
	1945	1944
Cultures examined	1,203	2,921
Cultures positive	88	236
Virulence tests	32	34
Positive virulence tests	29	34
Typing Gravis	31	34
Intermedius	1	*******
Total	1.384	3,359

Arrangements were made with the Laboratory of Hygiene at Ottawa to send cultures of all virulent diphtheria organisms isolated in the laboratories to them in order to have serological typing done. This is part of a programme designed to determine what serological types of diphtheria were to be found in Canada as a whole. One of the virulent cultures submitted to the Laboratory of Hygiene proved not to be a gravis type but to be a virulent organism of the intermedius type. The others were true gravis in form but no report has been received in regard to the serological type except in two instances, both of which proved to be type II. The positive cases isolated in the province proved to be scattered in nature and at no point did a major outbreak occur.

ENTERIC DISEASES:

The enteric diseases section of the laboratory was more actively used than in any previous year and there was a greater number of isolations of enteric organisms than at any previous time.

Table IV shows a list of the organisms isolated and identified. All organisms that are isolated, that apparently belong to any of these groups, but cannot be identified with the antisera available in these laboratories, are immediately referred to Dr. Dolman's laboratory, University of British Columbia for identification of Salmonellas, or to the Laboratory of Hygiene for the serological identification of the various Shigas and Shigella that may be isolated. There have been a number of organisms isolated from cases this year which have not been known to occur in Saskatchewan previously. In this connection we might mention Salmonella worthington, S.typhimurium (Copenhagen) and S. sundvall. We are anxious to secure as comprehensive a list of the organisms causing enteric infections in the province, as possible, as there is no comprehensive information available on this at the present time. It will be interesting to see whether there is a marked up swing of isolations of unusual types within the next few years as a result of men in the armed services returning from overseas.

TABLE IV

Organisms Isolated from Cases of Gastro-enteric Infections.

E. typhosa	2 from blood cultures
	2 from faeces
S. paratyphi B.	1 from urine
S. paratyphi B. S. typhimurium	4 from faeces
S. typhimurium	
(Copenhagen)	from faeces
S. worthington	from vomitus
S. sundvall	from faeces
Shigella para-dysenteriae	
(Flexner W)	2 from institutional outbreak.
Shigella para-dysenteriae	
(Flexner V)	faeces.

VENEREAL DISEASES:

Gonorrhoea: During the year the number of specimens submitted for examination in connection with Gonorrhoeal infection has markedly increased. The increase in numbers appears to be related to the discharge program for the armed services which became particularly active in the latter part of the year. This is indicated in the monthly totals shown in Table V.

TABLE V EXAMINATIONS FOR GONORRHOEAL INFECTIONS

Month	Smears.	Cul- tures.	Comple- ment Fixation.
January	751	130	1
February	636	90	
March	697	22	2
April	691	18	2
May	608	2	1
June	561	4	1
July	462	4	1
August	642	2	1
September	904	8	4
October	1,216	2	1
November	1,206	_ 6	****
December	1,239	19	1
Total	9,613	307	15

Culturing for Gonorrhoea has not proved satisfactory when specimens have been taken by persons other than the laboratory staff. Almost universally, specimens submitted from outside sources, even when brought directly to the laboratory, failed to show the growth of Gonococci, while specimens taken by various members of the laboratory staff and brought under similar conditions to the laboratory, in almost every case, produced positive cultures for Gonococcus. It has not, apparently, been possible to convey to the various persons taking the specimens the necessity for care and observation of full precautions in taking these cultures.

Syphilis: Dark field outfits have been provided for the submission of specimens for examinations of primary lesions, but in may cases these have not been used properly and the specimens are not taken according to the instructions given. As a consequence, dark field examinations are not possible on many of the specimens submitted. In these cases where sufficient material is available we have used Fontana's stain. During the course of the year 31 dark field specimens were examined with six showing typical Spirochaete pallida and 36 smears were examined by Fontana stain with five being positive.

The luetic serology section had the largest year of its history. Table II gives a detailed breakdown of the examinations made in this particular section including the specimens of blood and those of spinal fluid which were examined. Of the total of 86,860 specimens which were submitted for serological examination 49,357 were from civilian sources. This is definitely an increase over the civilian submissions from the previous year and Figure 2 shows the relationship existing in the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive between the numbers of specimens from the various sources such as civilian, military and the blood donors.

Due to the stimulation resulting from the establishment of the V.D. Control Division of this Department there has been a very marked increase in the number of spinal fluids submitted to the laboratories for serological testing. This procedure is being used more frequently in the investigation of doubtful cases of lues and in many instances has resulted in more conclusive findings for the physicians investigating the case.

Tuberculosis: The work in this field continues at its usual level, not high, and it is to be expected that this will not increase particularly because of the very active program of the Tuberculosis League in this province.

MISCELLANEOUS BACTERIOLOGY:

Due to pencillin becoming available for routine use and the continued use of sulphonamides much of the work in connection with Pneumococcus and Meningococcus infections has dropped off. There is a marked increase of interest, however, in blood culture procedures in connection with such diseases as subacute bacterial endocarditis. This is a section that should be used more in diagnosis. There continues to be the usual number of specimens from Staphylococcus and Streptococcus infections and preparation of vaccines for boils and other chronic conditions.

There has been a very marked increase in the number of specimens submitted by hospitals for sterility testing. This year it amounted to 86 specimens as compared with the highest of any previous year of 34. These are submitted following infection from hospital supplies. It would appear that there might be a place in our public health laboratory program for the establishment of a sterility outfit, which could be supplied to the hospitals and introduced with each sterilizer pack. The outfit, after going through the sterilizing procedures, could be submitted to the laboratory and tested to determine whether or not the organisms present had been killed. This matter is being given some consideration but could not be established as a definite project until the new laboratory quarters are ready.

Parasitology and Fungus Infections:

Sixty four specimens of faeces were submitted for examination for parasites or ovae and from these only two parasites were identified, Ascaris lumbricoides and Oxyuris vermicularis.

Sixteen specimens of blood were submitted for examination for malaria but no positive results were secured. Most of these specimens submitted for examination came from members of the Armed Forces who had returned from service in the tropics, many of whom had had a history of parasitic infection.

There is an increasing number of specimens being submitted for fungus examination. This is particularly true of specimens from cases of chronic bronchitis, Culture procedures have been established on a fairly comprehensive basis and animal inoculations are frequently used in conjunction with these procedures. The following list of isolations was made:

2 Epidermiphyton inguinale 1 Epidermiphyton niveum

2 Candida albicans.
One of the Candida isolations was from thrush the other was from a bronchitis.

HAEMATOLOGY:

This section as a whole carried on at its usual level, the main volume of specimens consisting of smears prepared by rural physicians for differential counts. There has been an increase in interest in the Paul Bunnell test for infectious mononucleosis and in the Rh factor as related to still birth, transfusion reactions and sterility. Excellent contacts have been made in connection with the complete studies of possible cases in this field with Dr. Bruce Chown of Winnipeg. He is in a position to investigate cases in complete detail and is anxious to secure specimens from us. Whenever a specimen is submitted from an interesting or important case a portion is submitted to him, together with our findings. This provides an excellent check and gives the physician much additional information.

SANITARY EXAMINATIONS:

Water: There was no change in the routine procedures for the sanitary examination of water supplies and the analysis of the work done is given in Table II.

A very complete bacteriological study of the organisms present in the positive "confirmed" B. coli tests was undertaken to determine the precision of the Brilliant Green Bile medium for this purpose. Preliminary results indicate that it is reliable.

A preliminary survey of the stream pollution occurring in Wascana Creek was undertaken in co-operation with the Division of Sanitation. Samples were taken at eight stations along the creek at approximately weekly intervals and a total of 96 samples were examined. It is hoped that the program may be continued in 1946 as the preliminary findings were inconclusive.

Milk: The increased attention paid to milk supplies is evident in the increased numbers of examinations as shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

	Regina	Wey- burn	N. Battle- ford
Standard plate count	1,135	268	273
	1,164	274	273
Phosphatase	849	196	195
Chemical composition	961	104	215
Total	4,109	842	956

In order to improve the examinations made in the North Battleford and Weyburn areas arrangements were made to have the routine samples from these areas examined in the Mental Hospital laboratories. This work is included in

Table VI. In addition the raw milk delivered to the Weyburn Mental Hospital is graded by the Methylene Blue Reductase test.

CHEMISTRY:

The demand for clinical diagnostic service continued to increase throughout the year indicating the need for these facilities in the rural areas of the province. There is an increasingly complex and comprehensive range in this work and many requests for special examinations were received from the hospitals in Regina. These were difficult procedures or those requiring special equipment.

It is apparent that as the younger physicians return from military service that there will be increasing demands for this type of service. Until such time as the Health Services program has developed to the stage where laboratory services are made available at rural, district and regional levels this work will continue to be sent to the Central Laboratory. Even after the establishment of these laboratories special procedures and studies will have to be referred to the base laboratories.

TISSUE PATHOLOGY:

The tissue pathology section continued to function as in previous years with the northern section of the province submitting their surgical tissues to the City Hospital, Saskatoon and those from the southern part being submitted to the Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina. Table II shows the increase in this work during the period of the last three years and it is apparent that this type of service is highly satisfactory.

SURVEYS:

During the summer, samples were secured from two of the dairies in Regina of all milk shippers on their lists. One sample was taken from each can and each sample was examined for possible presence of Bang's Disease in the herd, using whey agglutination with Brucella abortus suspensions. There were many positive reactions and it was found that in a number of cases, herds were implicated by this test that had been proved to be reactors using the blood agglutination test on the individual animals. This latter testing program has been actively prosecuted by Dr. J. S. Fulton, of the University of Saskatchewan.

In addition, each sample was laboratory pasteurized and a plate count done on the freshly treated milk. The main purpose in this investigation was to determine for the dairies which shippers were producing milk of low quality from a sanitary point of view. Some samples showed a high count of thermophilic organisms and this is generally considered to be due to poor cleansing and maintenance of milking equipment on the dairy farm. The dairies planned to use this information in an attempt to improve the conditions on the dairy farm.

Work was continued on the blood meal of mosquitoes mentioned in the 1944 report. As a result of the two years work, some questions arose which should be investigated thoroughly during 1946. It is necessary to establish the reliability of the methods in use here and elsewhere in this type of investigation. A preliminary paper has been accepted for publication on this subject.

A special investigation was undertaken at the request of the Department of Public Works. Plans were being prepared for a water treatment plant for the City of Weyburn. The laboratory carried out a comprehensive study of the treatment necessary under varying conditions for decolorization, odour removal and chlorination of the raw water. This required a study of the alum flocculation, carbon treatment, break point chlorination and chlorine demand, as well as complete chemical analysis of many samples taken during the spring, summer and autumn months.

MEDIA AND OUTFITS:

With the establishment of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, it became necessary to move the Media section out of the laboratory proper into a room in the basement. This makes for certain difficulties but has proved reasonably satisfactory. During the year a total of 75,490 units of media of all kinds were prepared.

A total of 133,298 outfits were prepared and sent out during the year.

MAIL:

Incoming 33,232. Outgoing 34,370.

MENTAL HOSPITAL LABORATORIES:

The laboratories of the Mental Hospitals at Weyburn and North Battleford continued to function with the original staff in an effective manner. They provided efficient basic diagnostic services to their respective hospitals and continued to do the Sanitary examinations of milk for their areas. This proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement and more reliable results were obtained than when specimens were shipped to the Central Laboratory. These laboratories were visited by the Director and their methods checked. Table VII shows the work done at the two laboratories.

TABLE VII
EXAMINATIONS MADE AT THE MENTAL HOSPITALS

EXAMINATIONS MADE AT THE MENTAL FIG	SPITALS	
	Weyburn	N. Battle- ford
Haematology:		
Complete Blood Counts	436	419
W. B. C. and Smear	64	26
Groupings	463	4
Platelet Counts	10 30	63
Sedimentation Rate	9	1
Hb. and R.B.C.	32	
Hemoglobins	15	3
Miscellaneous	14	
Bacteriology:		
Smears from mouth and gums	323	****
Throat Cultures	43	33
Sputum Sputum	18	61
Smear for G.C. Miscellaneous	3 34	20
Blood Cultures	9	5
Gastric Lavages	2	
Urine		3
Faeces:		
Blood	21	
Parasites	2	4
Culture	19	****
Chemistry:		
*Blood Cholesterol	9	
Creatinine	4	
Chlorides	14	
Calcium	6 8	6
Icterus Index	12	32
Gastric Analysis	3	19
Sugar	37	241
Sugar Tolerance Curves	15	10
Sulphadiazine Serum Total Protein	3	10
Urea	24	17
Van den Bergh	5 2	1
Miscellaneous	2	
Cerebrospinal fluids:		
Colloidal Gold Curves	132	70
Cell counts	126	80
Urinalysis:	100	
Chemical and Microscopic	557	1,480
Chemical Sugar Tolerance	676	
Urobilinogen	3 3	****
Bile	3 2 1	
Urea		
Quantitative Albumin	1	****
Chlorides	1	****

TABLE VIII-Continued.

Milk Examinations:	Weyburn	N. Battle- ford
	30.0	
Bacteria counts	268	273
B. coli	274	273
Butterfats	104	215
Total solids	89	215
Phosphatase Tests	196	195
Gradings (Methylene Blue Reductase Test)	227	
Culture for Pathogens		5
Total	4,353	3,781

STAFF:

There were numerous changes in staff during the year, as was to be expected with the termination of hostilities and the return of the men from overseas. Two members of the technical staff and a total of five members of the secretarial staff resigned. In addition to replacing those who resigned, three technicians and three stenographers were added, in order to handle the increased work arising from the military discharge program.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their splendid co-operation and team work under difficult conditions of space and at times inadequate numbers.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. RIDDELL, PH. D., Director.

Public Health Nursing

DR. C. F. W. HAMES, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Sir:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the Division of Public Health Nursing for the year ended December 31, 1945.

Nurses on the staff of the Division of Public Health Nursing have continued to carry on a generalized program. The attached summary gives, in figures, a picture of the accomplishments. Special features, only, of the year's activities will be mentioned in this report.

At the beginning of 1945, the staff consisted of nineteen staff nurses and one field advisor. Of this number, three staff nurses were on leave of absence for graduate study and returned at the close of the University year to their districts. Five nurses resigned during the year; three to be married, one to accept a position as matron of a hospital and another because of ill health.

During the year, eighteen new nurses were appointed to the staff for full time work and one for part-time work in a northern area. One of this number was appointed immediately upon completion of the course in public health nursing at the University of Toronto. Two were members of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps who had served overseas. One nurse who had transferred to another division of the department returned during the year to the staff of the Division of Public Health Nursing.

The staff, therefore, as at December 31, 1945, consisted of thirty-two full time staff nurses, one nurse doing part-time duty and one field adviser. Of this number, six staff nurses were on leave of absence for study. Two were taking the certificate course at McGill University, one at the University of British Columbia and one taking the degree course at an American University. Two who have had several years of experience on the staff, were taking a course in advanced obstetrical nursing at the Maternity Centre in New York City, in preparation for nursing service in the northern part of the province.

In February, all nurses of the staff attended an Institute in Public Health Nursing of which the subject of study was Epidemiology in Venereal Disease Control. The guest speakers were outstanding persons in this field of public health and the institute proved very valuable in this phase of the program which has seen such developments during the year. In November, a three day staff conference was held in Regina.

During April and May all patients who had received treatment in the Polio Clinic during the previous year were visited in their homes. The nurse making these followup visits had worked in the clinic, hence had a complete picture of each case. Her reports, therefore, were very valuable to the department, the clinic doctor and the family physician and her visits were helpful for the child and parent.

The surveys conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis League were even more extensive in 1945 than in the previous year and the nurses assumed more responsibility for the preliminary organization. The Director of the League attributes the marked success of the surveys in large measure to the efforts of the nurses in the field. This phase of the year's work was time consuming and while it is not indicated in figures in the summary was, nevertheless, a valuable part of the nurses' work in the regions in which surveys were completed.

For the first time, dental services were made available to the people of Cumberland House this year. In late September, a dental clinic worked for one week in this northern settlement.

At the same time, a survey of the settlement was made by a unit of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. The resident nurse had made very satisfactory preliminary arrangements and two nurses of the staff went to Cumberland House to assist with the clinics. As a result of the Tuberculosis survey, five patients were brought by plane for hospitalization in the sanatorium at Prince Albert and several are under observation by the nurse acting upon the advice of the doctor. A further health service was given Cumberland House in 1945. In June, arrangements were made for the removal of tonsils in the case of sixteen children whose health was believed to be impaired by unhealthy throat conditions. The nurse reports that the general health of these children has improved as a result of these corrections.

The establishment of the Larger School Units has affected the work of the nurses of this staff. Many Unit Boards requested health inspection for all schools of the Units. While it was obviously impossible to place a public health nurse in each Larger Unit, the request of the Boards were met so far as possible. Pupils of all schools received health inspection in the following Units: Biggar, Radville and Estevan. At the close of the year the inspection of the Oxbow Unit was almost finished and many other Units had been partially completed.

In June, a public health nurse was placed full time in the Estevan Larger Unit. She was assisted by two nurses, making it possible to complete the health inspection in all schools before the close of the school year. It was possible for the nurse to arrange immunization for the schools of half of the municipalities of this Unit. Plans are under way whereby the remaining municipalities will have had immunization before the close of the school year, 1946.

The regular regional meetings of teachers of the Unit made it possible for the nurse to bring to the attention of teachers certain phases of health which required emphasis in the school. Because of the smaller district, the nurse was better able to know the teachers and families, therefore, was able to carry out a more intensive program of public health nursing. This experiment has demonstrated the importance of smaller districts from the point of view of effectiveness of a public health nursing progam, and also from the point of view of satisfaction in her work for the nurse.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH SMITH, Reg. N. Director, Division of Public Health Nursing.

SUMMARY

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31

1945

No. of staff nurses December 31-32 plus 1 part time.

No. schools visited-1,367.

No. pupils inspected-35,331

No. health talks given in schools-1,581.

No. Health Centres-245.

Attendance-3,924.

No. Pre-School Health Conferences-6.

No. children examined by doctor-140.

Senior Home Nursing-

Groups - 11.

Classes - 32.

Attendance -199.

Junior Home Nursing-

Groups - 48.

-140.Classes

Attendance -968.

No. Homes visited-15,481.

Services represented-

Pre-natal-366.

Infant welfare—1,746. Pre-school—5,484. School—12,019.

Tuberculosis-148.

Trachoma-1.

Other communicable diseases—987.

Mental defectives, orthopaedic, special-1,178.

Official calls-

Dentists-52.

Medical health officers-703.

School officials—1,231. Municipal officials—664.

Women's organizations-434.

No. schools included in Dental Clinics-15.

No. children treated-884.

No. Nursing Homes inspected-98.

No. meetings addressed-225.

ASSISTANCE WITH IMMUNIZATION

No. of schools-568.

Smallpox-6,028.

Scarlet Fever-

1st dose -5,617.

-4,689. 2nd dose

3rd dose -4,420.

-4,282. -4,190. 4th dose 5th dose

Completed -3,728.

Diphtheria-

1st dose —1,302. 2nd dose —1,054. 3rd dose —1,606. Completed — 891.

Whooping Cough-

1st dose — 568. 2nd dose — 553. 3rd dose — 495.

Completed - 420.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined:
1st dose —4,135.
2nd dose -3,742.
3rd dose —3,079.
Completed —2,531.
Reinforcing doses—
Revaccination — 235.
Scarlet fever —1,142.
Diphtheria —1,217. Whooping Cough — 266.

MATERNITY GRANTS

1945

No. of requests received-853.	
No. of Grants authorized-415.	
No. of Grants refused with reasons:	
2. Applicant in city or town whe	pal Council 15 re there was resident doctor 18 32
4. Application made after confine	ement
Applicant not considered in ne	eed of assistance
6. Husband of applicant in service. No. of application forms not returned.	ces
Grant authorized without pre-natal ex	239 58 amination 13
Amount paid to mothers\$	2,075.00
Amount paid to doctors	
Amount paid to hospitals	16.00
Total\$	5,232.00

Division of Health Education

The Division of Health Education was established last September. It has become one of the most active of such agencies in Canada, and the public response to its activities, together with the use made of its services by the department have already demonstrated the need of the work it is doing.

It has been said that there are innumerable definitions of health education, but that the underlying meaning of each is the same—"the sum total of all efforts to modify human conduct and attitudes so as to raise the health levels of individuals and of the community."

While the division has been busily occupied with a number of activities requiring immediate attention, the broad program which is envisaged will depend for success on long-range planning as well as on the intensive consideration of individual details.

The division's work has several broad phases. First, it is vital that the people of the province should have a general knowledge and understanding of the official health organization. The public should know how a health department functions, its responsibilities, the services it maintains, what the public ordinances are, and the reasons for their enactment. In easily understandable terms the division looks after the department's public relations.

One of the public-relations objectives is to bring the department close to the people, so that it will not be something remote, but one of the familiar, friendly, helpful institutions of the community, provided by the people for the common welfare.

A second major phase of the program is that of popular health education by means of every educational instrument, such as the public press, the radio, the film, the lecture platform and outdoor advertising; and by means of working closely with and assisting voluntary groups and individuals in anything having a bearing on the health of the people. The division will encourage the activities of voluntary agencies in recognition of their past contributions and in expectation of still greater contributions with official encouragement.

In this popular health education the division hopes not only to have the support of the voluntary agencies, but decentralization will be an objective. To this end it will work through and with the field staff of the Division of Nursing Services, the Division of Sanitation, both in the department, and also with divisions of the Department of Education, notably its Division of Adult Education and its Audio-Visual Instruction Branch.

It is proposed to prepare study-group manuals for the use of field staff of the Division of Adult Education and for the use of local study-action groups. There is now a departmental committee of which the director of health education is a member, which gives technical assistance to the Audio-Visual Education Branch in the preparation of weekly radio programs for the schools; these programs are written around a health theme and have a growing following in the schools of the province, while an increasing number of adult listeners find them of interest.

The division has pleasant relationships with the Department of Education and with other departments with which it comes into occasional contact.

The third phase of the division's program is that of health education in the elementary and secondary schools, the university and the teacher-training schools of the province. There is complete agreement with the Division of Curricula of the Department of Education on various details; and at a later stage there will be a closer liaison between the education and health departments in the development of school health education.

Fourthly, the division is a co-ordinating agency within the department. It is taking charge of the departmental library, and all purchases of books and periodicals are cleared through it, so as to avoid waste and overlapping. Furthermore, the library is being incorporated in the Legislative Library, with double indexing and cataloguing, which will tend to avoid interdepartmental waste, and facilitate the researches and reading of all interested departments.

The division's reference department receives clippings by subscription and itself clips many newspapers and periodicals. Periodicals of permanent value are indexed and made available to all divisional directors. Some periodicals are routed through the department; this is done also with other information, clippings, and a service "Health Articles of the Week."

The division's reference service to the department is proving valuable, judging by the comments of directors. Information which is sometimes slow in reaching the department, or which often would not be received at all, is obtained and referred to interested divisions. Thus, for instance, the Division of Hospital Administration receives information on the activities of local hospital boards which it ordinarily might not receive, expecially not in detail.

Information on an outbreak of mumps in a district was combined with information on a similar outbreak in an adjoining province; this suggests the possibility of epidemiological data which might prove valuable in the control of epidemic diseases.

Films in the possession of the department have been turned over to the new central film library. The division has several projectors and when practicable, films to illustrate lectures are shown.

In its work with the divisions there is close co-operation. Copies of all letters are sent to the deputy minister, while copies of all but routine letters are sent to divisional directors interested in the subjects treated. This service is being reciprocated by the directors, so that there is a good understanding of what each division is doing in relation to lay education.

The Health Education Division concerns itself only with lay education of the public; professional education of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and others, is not its responsibility, and any inquiries in this field are referred to the other divisions.

Among the general objectives of the division in which it works with other divisions and with voluntary agencies are: Familiarizing the community with facts relating to health conservation and disease prevention; inducing desirable changes in public opinion, attitudes and habits on questions of preventive medicine and public health; creating a desire for new facilities; educating the community to utilize available medical, nursing, hospital, dental and other services.

Because of the number of people involved, the program may include these subjects; Mental hygiene, venereal disease, tuberculosis, maternal and infant care, cancer, skin diseases, dental hygiene, immunization for preventable diseases, epilepsy, periodic health examinations, child health generally, sanitation, nutrition, home nursing, prevention of colds and pneumonia, self-medication and quackery, and such others as may occur. There are seasonal matters such as the prevention of drowning, summer hazards, highway safety, which will be given attention.

Since its establishment the division has prepared radio talks on public health and arranged for all details incident to broadcasting, including advance advertisement; it has issued prepared press statements, health news, etc., with a release date to assure fair treatment of all interested newspapers and radio news services. This publicity has often gone far beyond the borders of Saskatchewan, and both daily and weekly newspapers outside the province are included in some of the releases.

The division has arranged for lectures by divisional directors in their fields at a number of public and association meetings, and has furnished biographical material on the speakers, offered films, and has even provided projection service at some lectures.

Every effort is being made to provide additional channels by which health education is taken to the people.

Much of the division's time has been given to work with the recently established separate division of Venereal Disease Control in launching a vigorous educational program for the control and eventual eradication of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Recognizing the venereal-disease problem as a social and moral problem as well as a medical one, the division has instituted a program of education and social action for the training and education of the young in home, school and church with responsible individual and community living an objective.

It has also interested itself in family-life education and the conservation of the family as a positive, practical preventive of not only venereal disease but other social and health ills—for instance, mental ill-health.

The division has been instrumental in focusing public attention on the venereal-disease problem by means of encouraging observance of Social Hygiene Day on the first Wednesday of February, as an opportunity for community stocktaking of resources in the war on venereal disease; and to inaugurate a year-round program. It has given and is giving every possible assistance to local groups such as Junior Boards of Trade, Homemakers Clubs, clergy, Women's Co-operative Guilds, Councils of Women, service clubs, etc., suggesting local programs, outlining suggestions for the organization of such devices as panel discussions, public meetings, radio programs, etc.

In connection with Social Hygiene Day, the division wrote to hundreds of clergymen, asking them to emphasize the religious and social significance of wholesome family life in their early February sermons, and throughout the ensuing months.

Wide circulation has been given a special article by the director of the division which appeared in the Bulletin of the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation. Booklets and brochures, reprints, and material prepared by or with the Division of V.D. Control have been sent to many individuals and organizations.

The division collaborated with the Audio-Visual Instruction Branch of the Department of Education in the preparation of three school broadcasts on family life, which were sent out by stations in Saskatchewan on January 24, January 31, and February 7, and have been well received.

Supplementing information on the broadcasts which was given in the Bulletin of the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation, the division sent a three-sheet mimeographed guide to 7,200 teachers of the province, inviting them to use the information supplied in family-life education as a social-hygiene feature in the schools.

The teachers were informed that it was not intended that young children should be told about venereal disease; but rather that the positive aspects of wholesome family life should be brought into sharp focus in all classrooms.

A number of teachers indicated their interest by asking for further information, particularly suggestions and pointers on classroom methods.

All newspaper editors in the province were written by the deputy minister at the instance of the division, asking their support of the campaign against venereal disease on a scale even more generous than in the past; the letter was accompanied by a brochure prepared by the Division of Venereal Disease Control which gave detailed information on the situation in Saskatchewan.

The division additionally prepared other special newspaper material on venereal disease, including advertising which was turned over to the Junior Boards of Trade, these organizations obtaining sponsors for the space required. Commercial enterprises and individuals in the province have generously supported this effective method of health education.

Finally, the division prepared radio material for use in association with Social Hygiene Day observance.

There has been a substantial and growing correspondence on the subject of venereal-disease education with voluntary agencies in the province.

It was anticipated that when much of this work had been routinized the division would be able to place its emphasis equally on other important health problems, particularly mental hygiene and epilepsy, physical fitness and recreation. Preparatory work toward this broadening of the program was started in November.

There has been much other activity, too detailed and too voluminous for coverage in this report. The matter of temperance education might be mentioned. Like some other subjects it is being integrated. Thus, in the guide sent to teachers, there was reference to the importance of temperance to family living.

The division has been greatly handicapped by lack of office accommodation and sufficient staff to conduct the program which has been envisaged, particularly as more and more is desired by the various directors, each of whom considers his own program and its educational needs important.

The staff has worked very hard and very loyally and an amazing amount of work has been accomplished in spite of the handicaps.

CHRISTIAN SMITH
Director

Division of Nutrition

REGINA, SASK., January 18, 1946.

Dr. C. F. W. Hames, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Sask.

Sir:

The following report covers the work of the Division of Nutrition for the calendar year 1945.

The major project of this Division during the past year has been the promotion of better school lunches, as one means of improving the general nutrition of our people.

Previous to the appointment in September of Home Economics teachers in the Provincial Normal Schools, contacts were made with both the regular and special session students at each school. Class periods were given over for lectures on general nutrition and instruction on lunch work, with displays of nutrition literature and teaching aids arranged at the same time. At Regina College similar arrangements were made to meet the students attending Summer School, the majority of whom were teachers. At the Saskatoon session of Summer School a display only was arranged.

Further work was done in lunch promotion through displays and lectures at Teachers' Conventions during October and November. Special emphasis were put on those Larger Units, now numbering approximately 10, where school lunches feature among their projects.

At the Provincial Convention of School Trustees in February, a display of lunch equipment provided a means of contacting individual delegates. A booklet, "Better School Lunches" was prepared and has been used extensively in the promotion of lunch work,

Articles have been prepared for the School Trustee Magazine, the Home and School Bulletin, and the Canadian Home Journal. Two radio programmes dealing with school lunch work were given over the C.B.C. in November. One local broadcast was given earlier in the year.

At the request of the Department of Education, field trips have been made to a large number of practice teaching schools in the province, with the purpose of assisting in the establishing of lunch programmes in those schools. The co-operation of the Department of Education has greatly facilitated our work.

As a means of directing more attention to the subject of nutrition in schools, special competitions for school children were arranged in co-operation with Exhibition Boards, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. These competitions took the form of poster and essay work. In the fall this Division co-operated with the Department of National Health and Welfare in sponsoring a Place Mat Contest for pupils in Grades IV, V, and VI, as a means of promoting knowledge of Canada's Food Rules.

In an attempt to have nutrition information available to the general public, a reading list of books on foods and nutrition has been prepared for the Public Information Library, and a similar list sent to all the circulating libraries in the province.

Co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare has resulted in a visit to one of their institutions where recommendations were made as to changes in the food service there. Assistance to the Social Aid Branch of the same Department has been begun in supplying food schedules.

In May a food display at the Restaurant Association Convention opened the way for co-operation with this group of workers.

In July and August a large display, "Meal Planning for Health", was exhibited at Class A and B fairs in the province. In this way many hundreds of people were contacted and informed of our service. Further displays on

the use of Saskatchewan grown fruits and vegetables were shown at Horticultural Exhibitions, in Saskatoon and Regina, and also at the Provincial Fruit Show.

Two out-of-province visits were made during the year. The first to Ottawa in June to attend a Nutrition Conference arranged by the Department of National Health and Welfare for nutritionists, dietitians, teachers, and welfare workers throughout the Dominion. Saskatchewan was asked to tell of nutrition work from a provincial angle. The Canadian Council on Nutrition meetings were also attended and visits made to interesting centres where work in food service and education was being carried out. The second meeting was also held in Ottawa, in December, at which time a Dominion-Provincial Nutrition Committee was formed as a part of the Canadian Council on Nutrition.

During the year numerous small groups and organizations called upon this Division for assistance with programmes. Among these were: Local Council of Women; the University Women's Club; the Catholic Women's League; and the Home and School Clūb. Lectures were also given at Teachers' Institute in Prince Albert, arranged for teachers from the northern areas.

Those gatherings of a provincial nature at which the Division took part included the Provincial Fruit Show, Women's Programmes of Farm Week, Convention of Home and School Clubs, Convention of Superintendents of the Department of Education, the Trustees of the Consolidated School, and the Public Health Nurses.

The staff of Nutrition Division for the past year has included a nutritionist, one stenographer, and a Home Economics student during three months of the summer. A permanent office was secured in late November.

Respectfully submitted.

JEAN ODDIE, Provincial Nutritionist.

Industrial Hygiene Division

REGINA, January 18th, 1946.

Dr. C.F.W. Hames, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Sask.

SID.

The following report covers the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene for the calendar year 1945.

Owing to delays in securing space it was impossible to begin the work of setting up the Division of Industrial Hygiene on the date planned (October 1st).

By the end of the year the establishment of a reference file of Industrial Hygiene literature was in progress and an announcement had appeared in the press indicating the establishment of the division and the type of work to be carried on by it. Contacts had been made with various Government departments (Labour, Natural Resources and Workmen's Compensation Board) and an agreement reached with the Compensation Board for routine information regarding the investigation of claims for compensation in respect of occupational disease. One such case was investigated in December.

An air survey of a motor coach garage was conducted at the request of the City of Regina Department of Health. The survey detected substantial intermittent exposures to carbon monoxide, and will be completed by an investigation of blood samples before final recommendations are made.

Although a substantial amount of the equipment which had been ordered for the Division was still undelivered at the end of the year, it is expected that the laboratory will be in a position to undertake most of the ordinary types of work that it may be called upon to perform in the near future.

Respectfully submitted
G. W. Rogers,
Acting Director,
Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Physical Fitness Division

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PHYSICAL FITNESS DIVISION

CALENDAR YEAR 1945.

I beg to submit the following report of the work of this division for the year 1945:

The annual report, October 16th, 1944 to April 30th, 1945, covered all the basic philosophy of the Saskatchewan Physical Fitness Division of the Department of Public Health, so that it will not be necessary to review the basic philosophy but rather give factual information on what has been done by our staff in 1945.

Staff—The staff as at December 31st, 1944, consisted of an Administrative Director, a Physical Fitness Director, a Promotional Director, two secretaries, one Research Writer and one member of the field staff.

The present staff is made up as follows:

- 1 Administrative Director.
- 1 Physical Fitness Director.
- 1 Supervisor of Group Work.
- 6 Field Representatives.
- 1 Drama and Research Writer
- 1 Field Worker
- 2 Secretaries.
- 1 Filing Clerk.
- 2 Clerk-typists.
- 2 Clerks.

From the expansion of the staff, some indication will be given as to the growth of the work of S.R.M. and it is advisable to indicate in some way the disposition of some of the staff.

Mr. John Farthing, a Field Representative, has been loaned to the Department of Education as Physical Education Supervisor at the Provincial Normal School, Saskatoon.

Mr. Crawford S. Glew, a Field Representative, is attending McGill University at Montreal, qualifying or taking qualifying work towards a degree in physical education. He will return to work with this division towards the end of April and spend the summer months instructing with other members of the staff at the University course at Saskatoon.

- Mr. E. W. Stinson, a Field Representative, has been posted to Estevan for one year for special work with the Estevan Larger School Unit of Administration and he will blueprint for this division what may be accomplished by a field representative working in a Larger School Unit.
- Mr. C. M. Bedford is doing a full-time Field Representative's work and is located at Prince Albert. Mr. Bedford's work will be to cover the area tributary to Prince Albert and he is blazing the trail. From his experience, we shall be able to estimate the amount of community work and the area that can be covered successfully by a Field Representative.

Miss Marion Bird specializes in teen-age work and crafts and is rendering valuable assistance at various points requiring her services. She conducted the school for community leaders at North Battleford.

- Mr. G. L. A. Daverne, recently discharged from the R.C.A.F. and a new Field Representative, is at present working at the Central Office and being prepared for work in the field.
- Mrs. R. Hamilton specializes in community recreational games and entertainment. She conducted the Swift Current Church and Community Leadership School successfully and is at present making a survey of the results obtained from that school.
- Mrs. M. E. Burgess has done considerable work on the magazine published by this division, but specializes in drama and research. She has already been to Star

City, Gravelbourg and Rosthern, and held short term drama courses. She is in great demand for her ability in the field of drama. Points she has visited have been enthusiastic about the classes she has conducted.

Miss Margaret Nicholson, Supervisor of Group Work, has made a number of valuable surveys in various parts of the Province for this division. She has been mainly responsible for training new members of the staff in community organization and is able to visit various members of the staff in the field and assist them in dealing with their problems. She has contributed a booklet with Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick entitled "Guide to formation of Recreation Councils", which is filling a great want in many communities.

Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick is the Physical Fitness Director. He has been in great demand all over the Province and has been able to visit all field staff and assist them with their training problems. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the Director of the Physical Education S-11 course at the Summer School at Saskatoon last summer, and to him must go the credit for one of the most successful courses held at Summer School at the University of Saskatchewan. He has kept very busily engaged in giving professional guidance on all matters dealing with program in the athletic field.

He has worked in collaboration with the Department of Education in drawing up a new syllabus. He has also been in great demand as a speaker for various professional groups in the province and is responsible for the program of this division.

Mr. G. C. Darby is the Administrative Director. He has also been in demand as a speaker at various points in the province. Service clubs, business groups and organizations as well as churches have requested speeches dealing with the work of the Saskatchewan Recreation Movement.

As administrator, the organization of the office and staff comes under his preview and as divisional director, he is responsible to the Deputy Minister for the general administration of the Physical Fitness Program.

Office—The Central Office of S.R.M. at December 31st, 1944, consisted of rooms 12 and 19, Canada Life Building. These two widely separated offices have been exchanged for room 51, Government Insurance Building, and although accommodation is still very cramped when any members of the field staff are working in the city, under ordinary conditions, accommodation is sufficient.

We have a hope of getting one extra room which would look after the mailing department and any field representatives in town, and that is room 50 presently occupied by the Canada Colonization Company.

Accomplishments—Many requests have been received from communities wanting assistance with organizational problems. Some of these have been answered by letter and others through actual visits by various staff members. No attempt has been, nor ever will be, made to draw up one program and expect all communities to follow it. Community recreation is community business. There are also a large number of towns and villages whose recreational activities come to our attention, often in a round about way. How much their interest has been inspired by this Division it is difficult to say. Once an avalanche begins it is hard to know which stone started it.

Leadership Schools—The big leadership school of the year was held at the University of Saskatchewan Summer School during July and August, 1945. This division sponsored some 200 scholarships of \$25.00 each to teachers who were specially recommended by their superintendents as having outstanding interest in physical education, music, art, drama, or arts and crafts. 136 teachers and other leaders enrolled in the S-11 Physical Education class alone, one of the largest classes ever to register. If an increase in the federal budget is presented, this work could be considerably increased during 1946.

It is a matter of great interest and pleasure to this division to know that an S-12 advanced Physical Education course has been authorized by the University of Saskatchewan for the coming summer for the first time. Qualification in the S-11 course is a pre-requisite for the S-12. It is confidently expected that Dr. Kirkpatrick will require a large staff of capable instructors to assist him in these courses but this is something which will be arranged through the University of Saskatchewan.

Church and Community Leadership Schools—Purely as an experiment which has turned out well, two leadership schools were tried, the one at Swift Current and the other at North Battleford. The general object was to arrange for local in-

structors, where possible, to work under the supervision of a member of this office staff, and instruction was given in such subjects as physical education, clay modelling, leather craft, music, drama, recreational dancing, woodworking, dress designing, personality clothing, etc. At Swift Current 148 people took the course, and at North Battleford the enrolment was much larger and 226 people completed the course.

There has been a great and insistent demand for assistance in the realm of drama and Mary Ellen Burgess has been in great demand as an adjudicator for local plays and festivals. Her services have also been required to conduct training classes in drama. The schools already conducted at Star City, Gravelbourg and Rosthern were very successful in every way and our staff is not large enough to honour the many requests that have been made for assistance in this particular field.

Publications—This division has issued some magazines entitled "Saskatchewan Recreation", which, in addition to information given, have also recorded accomplishments of various communities and what is being done by other kindred organizations and others interested in physical fitness and recreation.

In addition to the magazine, this division prepared a most useful booklet entitled "Guide to Formation of Recreation Councils" by J. B. Kirkpatrick, Ed.D., and Margaret Nicholson, Supervisor of Group Work. Also contained in the same book is Constitution and Bylaw material prepared by Margaret Nicholson and Max Bedford, Field Representative, SRM.

The latest booklet issued by this division is entitled "Home Construction of Playground and School Apparatus", which was also prepared by C. M. Bedford, Field Representative.

There is an enormous demand for all publications issued by this division.

During the coming year, if an increase in budget and staff becomes available, it will be possible to step up the tempo of our work considerably and there can be no doubt that even then the demand will be greater on our services than we shall be able to supply.

Finances—The Provincial Budget for this past year amounted to \$55,000.00. The amount due from the Dominion for Physical Fitness amounted to \$17,500.00, which comes up for revision in the spring of 1946. Our calculations and expenditures have been controlled by the Provincial amount of \$55,000.00 and have been kept well within the figure given.

As a result of the last National Council of Physical Fitness, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, under whose division the Physical Fitness grant is handled, has suggested that some change will be made and asked the National Council for suggestions. The National Council submitted a recommendation that the amount of the Physical Fitness budget for the coming year be doubled, that \$10,000.00, basic grant, be given to all provinces participating, that a separate agreement on the dollar for dollar basis be made with each province in accordance with the province's desire to sponsor the program.

Dr. G. Davidson, the Deputy Minister, expressed his personal approval of this suggestion which he hoped would be carried out when the budget was presented. A conservative estimate would make \$40,000.00 available to the Province from the Dominion treasury for Physical Fitness. This is not regarded as by any means the ultimate, but is still only a step towards organization of the program.

The Minister, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, as well as the Deputy Minister, attended one function and there can be little doubt that the whole program dealing with Physical Fitness would have received far greater assistance had it not been for the two largest provinces, Ontario and Quebec, having refrained from entering into an agreement with the Dominion Government dealing with the National Physical Fitness Act.

To avoid any confusion, let it be stated that the action of Ontario and Quebec in no way indicates that these two provinces are not interested in Physical Fitness. Actually, they are spending far more than any of the other provinces on Physical Fitness, but the fact remains that for some reason or other, they have abstained from joining the Dominion-Provincial agreement on Physical Fitness.

The action of these two large provinces has meant that proportionately a large amount of the money voted to Physical Fitness has not been used due to their abstaining from participation. To some extent, this has weakened the claim of other provinces who are far more aggressive and willing to do something about this matter.

In conclusion, Physical Fitness, known in Saskatchewan as Saskatchewan Recreation, has only got nicely started. There is a tremendous field for its activities. A large amount has already been accomplished. The foundation has been laid on a sure and sound basis. The growth of the Movement is steady and sure. When staff and funds are available, it can do a big work for the general welfare of the people of Saskatchewan.

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. Darby, Administrative Director.

Division of Hospital Administration

REGINA, August 27, 1946.

Dr. C. F. W. Hames, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan.

I beg to submit herewith the report on government-aided hospitals for the calendar year 1945 as compiled from the returns made by the various hospitals.

Included in this report are the following tables giving information on the various hospitals:

Table No. 1-Hospital Accommodation-Hospital Staff-Training Schools.

Table No. 2-Patients treated-Hospital days-Averages-Deaths in Hospital.

Table No. 3-Hospital Surgery and Anaesthesia.

Table No. 4-Maternity Statistics and Special Diseases.

Table No. 5-Outpatients-Clinical Services-Hospital infections and Deaths.

Table No. 6-Operating costs per Patient per day.

Table No. 7-Statement of Revenue and Expenditure-Net Profit or Net Loss.

Table No. 8-Detailed Statement of Revenue.

Table No. 9-Detailed Statement of Expenditure.

Table No. 10-Comparative Statement of the Totals of Various Items covering a ten-year period.

Table No. 11-Comparative Financial Statement covering a ten-year period.

CHANGES DURING YEAR

The Nipawin Union Hospital was increased from 17 to 40 beds.

The Regina General Hospital was increased from 331 to 518 beds.

The Wilkie Union Hospital was increased from 14 to 28 beds.

The Yorkton General Hospital was increased from 58 to 85 beds.

The Elrose Community Hospital closed temporarily from July 31, 1945.

The Maple Creek General Hospital was, on December 10, 1945, destroyed by fire, and since that time they have been using the Hospital formerly used by the Military Authorities.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

There were in operation at the end of the year, 3 sanatoria, 8 Red Cross Outposts and 78 general hospitals.

These may be classified according to ownership as follows:

24 Union Hospital Districts

21 Community

18 R.C. Sisters 11 Municipal

2 Doctors

2 United Church

BED COMPLEMENT

The actual number of beds available in General and Red Cross Hospitals was as follows:

3,817 adult beds 353 cribs 739 bassinets.						
HOSPITAL STAFF						
Administration— Executive		1945 33 189	1944 61 152	1943 49 136	1942 52 126	44
Salaried doctors: Full time Part time Internes Technicians Nursing Staff—		- 4 5 19 95	5 6 21 104	3 7 17 89	6 7 14 79	6 22
Graduates Students Graduate Dietitians Orderlies and Ward Helpers All other employees		644 945 13 437 987	597 865 14 267 953	565 727 12 248 902	562 693 12 215 907	624 13 174
Total Staff		3,371	3,045	2,755	2,673	2,581
The following comparative fig hospital staff and the percentage						
Total bed complement		1945 4,170 3,371 .80	1944 3,877 3,045 .77	1943 3,848 2,755 .71	1942 3,778 2,673 .70	3,686
	PATIEN	rrs				
The following is a comparisor years:			cared fo	r durin	g the p	ast five
Adults and Children Newborn			1944 96,465 13,308	1943 87,033 12,760	1942 81,520 11,164	1941 77,983 10,575
Total	-	119,605	109,773	99,793	92,684	88,558
Patients treated in 1945 show	ed an inc	rease of	:			
9 % over 10 % over 15½% over 19 % over 21 % over	1943 1942 1941					
PATIENT DAYS FOR GENER.	AL HOSPI	TALS AN	D RED C	cross C	UTPOST	S
Adults and Children	1945 1,045,632 135,767	1944 954,530 126,924	882,3	36 82	1942 27,922 10,629	1941 810,323 101,018
Total Days	1,181,399	1,081,454	4 1,005,0	18 93	88,551	911,331
Average Length of Stay:						
Adults and Children Newborn Average bed occupancy	9.9 days 9.5 days 83.5%	9.9 day 9.5 day 82.3%	s 9.5 da			9.5 days 9.6 days 69%
Average Cared for in Hospitals Daily:						
Adults and ChildrenNewborn	2,865 372	2,615 347		17 36	2,268 303	2,220 277

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, INTERNES AND GRADUATE NURSES

During the year 260 nurses graduated from the 10 nurses' training schools, compared with 270 in 1944 and 245 in 1943.

	Student Nurses	Nurses Graduating	Internes on Staff	Graduates on Staff
Humboldt, St. Elizabeth's	34	8	_	12
Moose Jaw, General	88	23	1	17
Moose Jaw, Providence	48	7	-	11
Prince Albert, Holy Family	53	16	_	21
Prince Albert, Victoria	38	11	_	8
Regina, General	190	60	5	36
Regina, Grey Nuns'	184	34	11	55
Saskatoon, City	185	39	1	45
Saskatoon, St. Paul's	152	29	1	47
Yorkton, General	45	33	-	19
Totals	1,017	260	19	271

MATERNITY CASES AND BIRTHS

There were 14,072 confinements (including caesarean operations) in hospitals last year compared with 13,058 cases in 1944 or an increase of 1,014.

Maternity cases comprised 13.3% of the total adult admissions with 13.5% in 1944.

There were 13,957 living births in hospitals of which 7,213 were male and 6,744 female babies.

The total number of living births in the province in 1945 was 18,070 of which 13,957 or 77% were born in Government-Aided Hospitals.

In the year 1932, 27% of all births were in approved hospitals. This has increased each year until in the year 1945, 77% of all births were in approved hospitals.

There were 26 maternal deaths reported in hospitals compared with 23 last year for a death rate of 1.9 per thousand living births.

There were 264 newborn deaths in hospitals which represents a death rate of 18.9 per thousand living births compared with 23.5 for 1944.

There were also 275 stillbirths in hospitals.

The following shows a comparison of the Living Births, Maternal Deaths and Newborn Deaths:

Living Births born in hospitals	1945 13,957	1944 12,983	1943 12,296	1942 11,170	1941 10,325
Living Births not born in approved hospitals	4,113	5,014	6,211	7,019	8,272
Total Births in Province	18,070	17,997	18,507	18,189	18,597
Maternal Deaths:					
In HospitalsOther than in approved Hospitals	26 20	23 19	15 33	26 36	24 34
Total for Province	46	42	48	62	58

Number	of	Maternal	and	Newborn
Deat	hs an	id Stillbirth	s per	thousand
living	7 bir	ths:		

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
In hospitals	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.3
Other than in approved hospitals	4.9	3.8	5.5	5.1	4.2
Newborn Deaths in hospitals	264	282	286	237	273
Number of newborn deaths in hospital per thousand living births	18.9	23.5	23.2	21.2	26.4
Stillbirths in hospitals	275	253	251	243	237
Number of stillbirths per thousand Liv- ing Births in hospitals	19.3	19.1	20.0	21.3	22.4

HOSPITAL SURGERY AND ANAESTHESIA

There were 43,843 surgical operations performed in hospitals last year compared with 40,595 in 1944.

The following are comparative figures Abdominal:	for the 1945	past four 1944	years: 1943	1942
Appendectomy Gall Bladder Gall Bladder and Appendectomy Hernia Other abdominal Gastro-Enterostomy	6,640 629 278 1,420 1,405 76	6,392 546 268 1,277 1,378 73	5,471 449 201 1,196 1,419	5,394 448 245 1,020 1,454
Hysterectomy Tubes and Ovaries Curettages Other Gynecological	552 659 1,700 1,512	510 695 1,455 1,525	400 566 1,331, 1,312	344 610 1,241 1,161
General: Tonsillectomy Thyroidectomy Amputations Other major operations Other minor operations	11,685 525 381 1,971 14,410	11,155 485 352 1,492 12,992	9,046 418 310 1,402 11,443	8,112 313 342 1,147 10,816
Totals	43,843	40,595	34,964	32,647

The following comparison for the past six years will indicate the decrease of the number of deaths within ten days after surgical operations:

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Total Operations	43,843	40,595	34,964	32,647	31,864	30,811
Total Deaths within ten days after operation	228	198	239	246	261	286
Percentage of deaths within ten days after operations of the total operations	.52%	.48%	.68%	.75%	.81%	.92%

There has been a steady increase in the number of blood transfusions given in the past five years, the figures being—3,474 in 1945; 2,672 in 1944; 2,429 in 1943; 2,070 in 1942 and 1,729 in 1941.

There were also 569 operative fractures and 2,523 fractures treated by means of manual reduction.

The anaesthetics administered in operative cases during the year were 42,304 classified as follows:

General	25,649
Spinal	5,740
Local	10,915

There were 2 deaths resulting from Anaesthetics.

SPECIAL DISEASES

The following is a list of	the special diseases	under study sh	lowing comparative
number of cases treated in l	nospitals for the pas	t four years:	

	1945	1944	1943	1942
Cardiac and Arteries	3,231	2,929	2,414	1.869
Communicable Diseases	1,061	1,655	2,291	1.611
Cancer	1,487	1,413	1.548	1.400
Arthritis	917	834	736	740
Goitre	989	756	686	446
Rheumatism	665	800	651	720
Nephritis	656	673	518	634
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	266	217	210	242
Other forms of Tuberculosis	107	124	145	114
Gonorrhoea	1.133	213	94	81
Syphilis	229	85	74	78
Typhoid Fever	32	31	32	33
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The total admissions other than newborn to approved hospitals in the Province were 105,318.

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Admissions to hospitals in cities are as fol	lows:					
Regina						
Saskatoon	14,522	or	13.7%	of	total	admission
Moose Jaw	5,718	or	5.4%	of	total	admission
Prince Albert	6,335	or	6.0%	of	total	admission
Yorkton	4,005	or	3.8%	of	total	admission
Weyburn						
Swift Current	1,845	or	1.7%	of	total	admission
North Battleford	3,144	or	2.9%	of	total	admission
The total admissions in City Hospitals					54,629	or 51.8%
The total admissions in Hospitals other than o						

17 hospitals with a total of 303 beds were under 60% occupancy

19 hospitals with a total of 1,063 beds were between 61% to 80% occupancy 16 hospitals with a total of 567 beds were between 81% to 90% occupancy 11 hospitals with a total of 741 beds were between 91% to 100% occupancy 7 hospitals with a total of 410 beds were between 101% to 110% occupancy 202 beds were between 111% to 120% occupancy
10 beds had 126% occupancy
45 beds had 128% occupancy
10 beds had 132% occupancy 5 hospitals with a total of

1 hospital with a total of 1 hospital with a total of 1 hospital with a total of

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The total revenue from all hospitals for the year amounted to \$4,898,805.00 while the total expenditure was \$4,790,239.18.

The following is a comparative statement of expenditures for the past two vears:

Expenditure:	1945	1944
Salaries and wages	\$2,185,402.18	\$1,843,440.54
Supplies	1,791,814.06	1,558,655.04
Purchased services	260,025.18	224,637.12
Insurance	23,049.73	22,271.14
Depreciation on Buildings and Equipment	219,848.17	212,663.10
Repairs to Buildings and Equipment	127,306.77	250,299.03
Interest and exchange	108,507.82	120,076.25
Miscellaneous	74,285.27	50,821.61
Total	\$4,790,239.18	\$4,282,863.83

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE GROUP EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

	1945	1944	1943	1942
Salaries and Wages	45.6	43.	42.6	40.6
Supplies	37.5	36.4	37.6	37.9
Purchased services	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.1
Insurance	.4	.5	.5	.6
Depreciation	4.6	5.	5.6	5.8
Repairs	2.7	5.8	3.1	4.2
Interest and exchange	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.3
Miscellaneous	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COST PER PATIENT PER DAY

The average gross cost per patient per day was \$4.10 compared with \$4.01 for the previous year.

The average net cost, that is, the actual cost of patient care excluding depreciation, repairs and replacement and interest charges amounted to \$3.71 compared with \$3.47 for the previous year. This figure is merely an index to show the average rise in costs as 32 hospitals showed a higher cost than \$3.71 while 46 hospitals had a patient day cost below this figure.

PROVINCIAL GRANT

The following shows a comparison between the hospital grants paid for the past three years:

General hospitals Red Cross hospitals Tuberculosis sanatoria	1945 \$547,171.50 10,820.50 279,976.00 1944 \$499,382.50 10,791.50 287,167.00		1943 \$482,633.50 9,989.00 272,965.00
	\$837,968.00	\$797,341.00	\$765,587.50

During the year 1945, the following 18 Nursing Homes were approved for a grant of thirty cents (30c) per day:

Antler Community Hospital
Borden Municipal Hospital
Craik Community Hospital
Cut Knife Municipal Hospital
Dinsmore Community Hospital
Eastend Jubilee Hospital
Gladmar Maternity Hospital
LaFleche Community Hospital
Limerick Memorial Hospital

Lucky Lake Community Hospital Maidstone District Hospital Outlook Community Hospital Saltcoats Nursing Home Southey Nursing Home Spiritwood Community Hospital Turtleford Municipal Hospital Viceroy Community Hospital Wynyard Community Hospital

During the year 1945, 11 Union Hospital Districts were established by Order-in-Council and voted upon favourably.

Imperial Union Hospital District
Wawota Memorial Union Hospital
District
Grenfell Union Hospital District
Canora Union Hospital District
Watrous Union Hospital District
Wynyard Union Hospital District

Foam Lake Union Hospital District Spiritwood Union Hospital District Eastend Union Hospital District Wolseley Memorial Union Hospital District Maple Creek Union Hospital District

Nine Union Hospital Districts were established by Order-in-Council but were waiting to be voted upon.

Coronach Union Memorial Hospital District Leader Union Hospital District Watson Union Hospital District Meadow Lake Union Hospital District Bienfait-Coalfields Union Hospital District Maryfield Memorial Union Hospital District Hafford Union Hospital District Prelate Union Hospital District Leoville Union Hospital District

Many other areas were contemplating the forming of Union Hospital Districts.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Gibson,
Director of Hospital Administration.

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		DEFARIMENT OF TOBLIC HEALTH
ling.	Graduated During Year	
Training Schools	Approved Training Schools	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
lical	No. Attending Physicians	000000-0000
Medical Staff	Organized Medical Staff	\$2222222222222222222222222222222222222
	TOTAL STAFF	01107.0202114.0207.0002167.04218.88244117.07.0028
	Other Employees	444404004500450=440=1000054054000=00404
	Orderlies and Ward Helpers	
	Graduate Sneititaid	
	Student Nurses	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Hospital Staff	Graduate Nurses	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
lospita	Technicians	
П П	Internes	
	Salaried Doctors, Part Time	
	Salaried Doctors, Full Time	
	Clerical	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Executive	e
4	Bassinets	000 .004800400404448500 .0000040000800040
plement	Total Beds and Cribs	193123232222222222222222222222222222222
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B	Adult Beds	12350232225252525252525252525252525252525
	Hospitals	Arcola, Brock Union Assinibola, Union Belgarre, Union Bengough, Municipal Biggar, Union Britch Hills, Medical Assoc. Birch Hills, General Broadview, St. Michael's Cabri, Union Carrot River, Mitchell Memorial Central Bute, Enfeld Victorian Carrot River, Mitchell Assoc Entral Bute, Enfeld Victorian Carrot River, Mitchell Assoc Estevan, Union Dodshand, Hospital Assoc Estevan, Vanion Edam, Lady Minto Elrose, Community Estervan, St. Joseph's Estevan, St. Joseph's Estevan, St. Joseph's Estevan, St. Joseph's Estevan, St. Joseph's Ille a la Crosse, St. Joseph's Indian Head, Union Kamsack, King Edward Kerrobert, Union Kamsack, King Edward Kerrobert, Union Kamsack, King Edward Kerrobert, Union Kamsack, Union Lashburn, District Leader, Town

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Lestock, St. Joseph's Lloydminster, Municipal Macklin, St. Joseph's Madela Creek, General Medor, Lady Minto Melori, Lady Minto Melori, Lady Minto Moose Jaw, General Moose Jaw, General Moose Jaw, General Moose Jaw, General Nipawin, Union Noth Battleford, Notre Dame Noth Battleford, Notre Dame Noth Battleford, Notre Call Perceville, Community Prince Albert, Holy Family Prince Albert, Victoria Regina, General Regina, General Regina, General Resina, General Resina, General Rose Valley, Union Rose Valley Saskatoon, St. Paul's Saskatoon, St. Paul's Saskatoon, General Tisdale, St. Therese Unity, Union Watenous, Manifolu Waterous, Manifolu	

Table II.—Patients Treated, Hospital, Days, Hospital, Averages, Deaths in Hospital, 1945. H.

		DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Deaths g year	Female	0000 :Nunnatu-nunu- :-400 :4-004000 :40000
Total D during	Male	804-10088048854846 :53001-511-88051498684
	Percentag bed occupancy	2202345245255545454555555555555555555555
3	Average No. adult patients daily	0110rvrrr1184xxxvoo1111780-17178058540570000 x11740 8860671744601886 -88641886748
ii K	Average days' sta —Newbor	8 00 00 8 8 1 8 1 1 0 0 8 0 1 1 8 0 8 0
λ	Average days' sta —Adults	01.01 - 48.100.004.01.01.00 00.01.00 00.00
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Hospital Days	New- born	\$80 1,179 1,179 1,179 1,179 1,179 1,179 1,18
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H. TABLE IV.-MATERNITY STATISTICS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

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*Caesarian Operations are included in Maternity Cases.

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H. Table VI.—Operating Cost Per Patient Per Day, 1945.

Hospitals	Days Hospital	Total Expenditure	Gross Cost Per Patient 1945	Operating Expenses	Net Cost Per Patient Day 1945	% of Bed Occupancy 1945	Net Cost Per Patient Day 1944	% of Bed Occupancy 1944
Arcola	4.413	\$17 043 21	64.07	616.360.76		200		
Assiniboia	4,799	23,204.08	4.83	19,534,53	4.07	74	3 54	83
Bandarres	4,622	18,752.87	4.06	17,011.80		107		103
Sienfait	2,284	11,605.37	3.53	10,582.93		19		46
Siggar	7.404	40.057.08	5.41	70,784.79		20		63
Birch Hills	3,291	14,094.61	4.28	12,663.37		200		40
Sroadview	5,646	20,736.50	3.67	17,386.41		75		75
anora	18,579	20,872,29	4.56	17,739.70		84		1111
arrot River.	2.402	6.004.43	0.00	5 063 46		103		97
central Butte	1,529	7,440.82	4.86	7,392.15		37		200
Davidson	5,908	23,213.42	3.93	18,964.62		16		77
Dodsland	2,008	10,243.91	6.23	14,192.41		40		. 74,
atonia	2.631	13.765.08	20.5	12,276.00	4.11	23		25
Edam	4,724	16,754.58	25.50	15 931 01		#5		39
Sirose	1,025	3,245.99	3.16	2,670.42		70		36
Sternazy	5,084	18,523,77	3.64	15,120.53		67		54
Eston	25,343	79,951.83	3.42	70,835.06		128		66
oam Lake	2 030	11 067 01	4.78	30,109.30		61		20
rontier	528	3,127.29	5 02	3 127 20		03:		89
ravelbourg	11,534	66,783.25	5.79	52.254.30		199		15
Jacksont	5,567	24,717.22	4.44	20,050.16		84		7.0
Humboldt	2,038	13,199.79	3.44	12,916.85		79		8.5
le a la Crosse.	4 140	14 006 62	4.59	78,253,32		114		16
ndian Head	8.877	35 200 06	3.40	13,933.87		46		38
Kamsack	7.013	25,026.37	3.57	22,620.00		68:		83
Kelvington	5,593	22,177,11	3.06	20.040.40		112		95
Kerrobert	6,176	26,608.34	4.31	23.354.68		701		110
Kincaid	2,857	13,466.63	4.71	12,991.09		100		13
Nindersiey	9,488	37,491.09	3.95	36,438,69		35		600
amonan	3,490	12,279.06	3.53	10,714.23		77		200
ashburn	770'4	16,016.19	3.98	15,642.22		81		20
-eader .	4.232	15 449 63	3.75	22,208.56	3.34	102		95
estock	5,923	14.904.93	2 51	14,019,13		16		78
loydminster	19,109	61,588.67	3.23	57.084.17		170		83
MACKIE	10,544	31,951.77	3.03	27,990.15		107	2.38	921

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H. Table VII.-Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1945.

Hospital	Provincial Government Grant	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Profit	Net Loss
Arcola	\$ 2,207.00	\$ 20,142.81	\$ 17,943.21	\$ 2,199.60	60
Assimbola	2,407.50	19,330.08	23,204.08	0.000	3,873,40
Bengough	1.642.00	10.800.00	11 605.37	CE-00-1-7	805.37
Bienfait	1,166.50	9,686,35	11.440.39		1.754.04
Biggar	3,701.00	33,256,37	40.057.08		6.800.71
Birch Hills	1,645.50	14,803.91	14,094.61	709.30	
Broadview	2,179.00	20,551.92	20,736.50		184,58
Cabri	1,973.00	16,244.49	20,872.29		4,627.80
Canora	9,327.00	67,011.32	61,948.70	5,062.62	
Carrot River	1,136.00	5,339,85	6,094.43		754.58
Central Butte	780.00	6,601.41	7,440.82		839.41
Cudworth	2,952.00	28,552.15	23,213.42	5,338.73	
Davidson	1,302.00	12,617.25	16,243,91		3,626.66
Dodsland	1,493.00	10,538.43	12,578.01		2,039,58
Eatonia	1,341,50	12,707.94	13,765.98		1.058.04
Edam	2,362.00	15,858.64	16.754.58		805.04
Elrose.	826.50	3.061.50	3 245 00		184 40
Esterhazy	2.833.50	20,697.99	18 503 77	9 174 99	ALTOT -
Estevan	11,665.00	92 558 16	70.051.83	12 606 33	
Eston	4.142.00	32.247.83	33 148 30	12,000,00	000 40
Foam Lake	1.543.00	11.843.54	11 067 01		102.47
Frontier	341.50	2,818,60	2 107 00		308 60
Gravelbourg	5 737 00	54.038.10	66.782.35		300000
Gull Lake	2.783.50	23.800.00	24.717.33		12,745.13
	1 968 00	17 785 23	13 100 70	A COE 42	900-13
Humboldt	11 080 00	110.013.14	101 813 58	4,000,45	
Ile a la Crosse	1.504.00	12.858.75	14 006 63	0,170,00	. 227.07
Indian Head	4.438.50	33,420,34	35 200 06		10.1021
Kamsack	3.254.00	25,220.24	25 026 37	200 87	1,110.112
	2.789.00	20.608.01	22 177 11	102707	01.093
Kerrobert	3.082.00	23,270,23	26 608 34		3 3 3 6 11
	1.473.50	11 296 77	13.466.63		0,000,11
Kindersley	4.744.00	39.403.89	37,401,00	1 012 80	2,109,80
Kinistino	1.675.50	12.077.28	12,270,06	00:7121	201.100
Lambman	2.007.00	16.250.08	16,016,19	922.80	61.107
Lashburn	3,330,00	22,126.03	24.052.20	600007	2 825 36
Leader	2.116.00	15,000,64	15,442,83	556.84	06.63044
Lestock	2,567.00	17.545.78	14.904.93	2,640.85	
Lloydminster	8,314.00	59,406.45	61.588.67	20:010:0	0 180 00
Macklin	5,223.50	49,395.70	31.951.77	17.443.03	27.70117
Maple Creek	3,058,00	23,114.90	26.104.83		2 080 03
					nesenata

2,094.57 13,345.44 244.04 2,413.53 1,583.99 3,105.40 43,405.07 2,306.54 1,484.60 4,314.16 759.22	
286.24 4,328.33 312.66 11,600.56 11,600.56 11,600.56 1,324.33 2,250.30 8,431.51 1,324.33 2,260.40 3,069.83 1,283.13 146.17 24,774.40 1,914.92 1,914.92	
19,947.06 66,145.92 54,395.36 14,820.53 183,768.54 103,625.53 15,946.38 47,657.22 11,051.52 13,619.39 12,889.79 13,710.16 16,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.82 104,511.83 104,511.83 104,511.83 104,511.84 104,511.84 104,511.84 104,511.85 104,811.85	\$4,790,239.18
20,233.30 70,474.25 54,708.02 12,725.96 170,423.10 123,946.31 25,136.14 25,136.14 10,207.30 14,214.12 110,207.30 14,214.12 110,207.30 16,981.65 100,100.23 9,667.46 698,986.97 89,986.97 89,110.66 49,322.43 17,019.67 17,019.67 17,019.67 17,414.18 35,627.09 6,322.95 67,468.27 15,407.25 15,407.25 15,407.25 15,407.25 15,407.25 15,407.25	\$4,898,805.00
3,368,00 8,261,50 6,228,00 13,882,00 13,882,00 13,474,50 13,474,50 13,474,00 12,333,00 12,333,00 12,333,00 12,333,00 13,74,00 13,	\$837,968.00
Meadow Lake Melfort Melfort Milden Milden Moose Jaw, Providence Moose Jaw, Providence Moosomin North Battleford Oxbow Paradise Hill Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Victoria Regina, General Regina, General Regina, General Rose Valley Rose Valley Saskatoon, City Saskatoon, St. Paul's Saskatoon Saskatoon Saskatoon Saskatoon Saneaton Saneaton Saneaton Weyburn Whitewood Walten Walten Walten Watrous Wartous	Totals

H. Table VIII.-Detailed Statement of Revenue, 1945.

Total	\$ 20,142.81 19,306.88 19,306.89 10,800.00 9,686.35 14,803.91 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,281.32 10,013.14 12,107.24 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,785.22 17,000.80 17,785.22 11,290.64 17,290.64 17,590.64	23,114.90
Other	\$ 1,844.11 110.35 189.35 12.40 2.40 30.25 1.07.24 919.39 1.07.24 919.39 1.07.24 919.39 1.07.24 1.07.24 1.09.287 1.092.87	237.50
Municipal Grants	\$ 2,567.76 4,500.00 1,620.00 1,030.00 3,400.00 3,400.00 3,400.00 1,052.00 1,700.00 525.00 1,587.62	1,000.00
Provincial Grants and Payments	\$ 2,207.00	3,368.00
Net Earnings From Patients	\$ 16,091.70 14,245.70 14,245.70 14,245.70 15,560 17,125.66 17,125.66 17,125.65 17,125.65 17,125.65 17,125.65 17,125.65 17,125.65 17,125.83 17,125.	16,627.80
Less: Rebates, Courtesy, Bad Debts and Doubtful	\$ 49.55 1,364.45 1,364.45 1,913.38 678.14 678.14 678.14 678.14 115.00 115.00 115.00 1,258.02 2,705.00 2,705.00 1,371.07 1,371.07 1,355.83 Dr. 356.44 306.85 5,000.00 725.55 5,750.22 5,750.20 1,355.83 5,750.25 5,	2,143.05
Special Services	\$ 4,501.95 1,709.12 4,103.85 4,672.45 6,284.28 6,284.28 6,53.00 7,197.85 3,94.50 1,627.10 2,288.41 4,649.82 1,443.7 4,649.82 1,443.7 4,649.82 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 2,038.00 1,627.10 1,627	4,495.70
Day Rate Services	\$ 11,589,75 12,588,50 17,767,05 17,767,05 17,1881,50 17,1881,50 17,1881,50 17,176,41 1	14,275.15
HOSPITALS	Arcola Assiniboia Balcarres Balcarres Balcarres Bargar Bigrat Bigrat Broadview Cabri Canora Carcot River Central Butte Central Central Butte Frontier Frontie	Meadow Lake

70,474,25 54,708,02 170,423,10 170,423,10 170,423,10 170,423,10 110,207,30 110,207,30 114,214,12 15,786,56 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,65 100,1981,13 17,019,67 17,019,67 18,468,27 18,468,27 18,403,10 18,403,10 18,403,10 18,403,10 18,403,10 18,403,10 18,764,17	\$4,898,805.00	100
1,642.76 3,884.68 317.80 20,432.00 1,434.19 2,041.92 5,655.03 3,357.60 3,357.60 3,357.60 3,357.60 1,323.77 1,470.24 1,000 1,869.26 10,133.34 10,133.34 1,100 2,263.35 10,133.34 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 1,100 2,263.35 2	\$296,349.67	6.1
1,001,00 10,079,38 2,000,00 2,716,93 176,64 1,175,65 14,587,94 14,587,94 14,587,94 14,587,94	\$67,561.08	1.3
8,261,50 6,228,00 13,583,00 13,580,00 13,580,00 13,580,00 1,244,50 1,244,50 1,244,50 1,244,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 2,383,00 1,914,00 6,330,00 6,330,00 6,330,00 6,300,00 1,253,50 4,097,50 1,253,50	\$547,171.50	11.2
60,569,99 44,595,34 10,515,16 14,621,110 89,931,110 9,008,48 90,007,70 9,286,62 13,014,24 13,483,53 14,090,51 12,7782,38 14,090,51 12,782,38 14,782,38 12,782,38 12,782,38 12,782,38 13,517,782,38 13,517,782,38 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,82 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 13,517,72 11,047,00 16,139,69 16,139,69	\$3,987,722.75	81.4
Dr. 286.69 1,529.23 20,136.24 6,667.83 444.70 2,484.60 2,484.60 1,872.03 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 475.73 43,925.04 43,925.04 43,925.04 43,925.04 14,260.47 56,154.25 325.95 14,260.47 56,154.25 325.95 14,260.47 56,154.25 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95 325.95	\$350,188.54	
17,686,99 15,914,52 1,900,16 38,167,84 6,110,90 9,158,53 2,342,33 36,419,13 1,972,51 1,972,51 1,972,51 1,972,51 1,972,51 1,972,51 2,351,20 2,351,20 2,351,20 2,351,20 1,360,18 13,602,18 14,500 16,139,69 16,139,69 16,139,69	\$1,277,484.17	
42,596,31 30,210,05 8,606,00 128,589,50 96,599,50 96,599,74 13,930,75 13,930,73 13,966,92 75,136,50 13,136,692 7,003,37 7,003,37 30,585,72 33,016,25 10,999,52 11,937,74 228,200,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,937,74 23,485,50 11,637,034	\$3,060,427.12	
Melfort Melvelle Milden Milden Moose Jaw, General Moose Jaw, General Moosomin Nipawin Nokomis North Battleford Oxbow Paradise Hill Ponteix Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Victoria Prince Albert, Litake Prince Albert, Litake Regina, General Regina, General Rosetown Rose Valley Rosetown Whitewood Wilkle Vorkton	Totals	Percentage of Total Earnings

*-Dr. Less restored accounts previously written off.

H. Table IX.—Detailed Statement of Expenditure, 1945.

10 047 06	66.145.92	54.395.36	14,820.53	183,768.54	103,625.53	15,946.38	47,657.22	11,051,52	105.375.79	12,889.79	13,619.39	21,410.74	13,710.16	166,911.82	104,513.76	11,251.45	690,555.29	521,760.20	52,427.83	15,736.54	9,164.89	528,562.96	352,257.33	14,399.81	37,933.63	6,322.75	78,069.89	67,435.08	27,551.36	65,494.55	16,891.85	45,754,26	15,934,44	24 351 26	182.062.21	100000000	\$4,790,239.18	100.00
36.19	265.85	479.29		588.74	1,949.84	23.10	190.25	30.58	3.506.10		5.00	1,679.59		2,663.93	1,023.55	534.15	9,204.26	3,769.86	97.58	412.70	328.04	7,567.57	4,363.80	Manage .	1,244.55	17.33	118.40	210.78	1,857.35	8,344.51	406.18	306.36	14.60		600.54	10000	\$74,285.27	1.5
370.76	1.250.37	3.157.75	11.73	The state of the s	3,066.39	8.60	1.029.43	1.58	211.36	1.25		340.34	34.15	14.69	40.81	7.17	***************************************	4,465.79	342.01	65.10	- Constant	53,790.56	9,970.15	Activities .	66.51	annual an	5.96	2,128.00	49.05	1,434.15	90.9		63,12	10.12	84.96	-	\$108,507.82	2.3
724.38	1.430.18	1.291.94	1,164.08	7,951.30	3,180.03	964.34	1,019.79	1,179.04	3.298.79		295.83	1,709.99	143.86		8,460.38	Content	3,840.21	7,327.29	1,381.00	116.91	***************************************	9,013.61	8,974.53	307.06	1,202.90	97.40	The same of	956.63	2,005.32	1,597.29	727.29	2,017.94	513.20	318.84	8.276.44		\$127,306.77	2.7
496.00	3.073.07	6.084.14	1,412.25		5.804.50	891.05	5,552.83		6.784.33	632.50	1,100.00	1,992.04	700.00	21,678.25	***************************************	416.72	10,984.82	33,055.36	- mount	1,156.06	***************************************	12,191.00	27,997.27	46.00	1,328.01	THE STREET	3,038.39	- Anneador	***************************************	4,359.58	768.52	***************************************	655.80	1.132.25	8,572,97		\$219,848.17	4.6
166.43	340.19	320.18	81.85	866.26	202.60	92.97	190.24	43.40	630.01	53.57	86.00	79.33	40.00	493.02	868.69	50.00	Townson	2,838.41	430.15	88.87	17.60	1,337,65	2,019.57	65.46	196.21	annual .	352.83	371.63	310.10	395.02	47.80	478.54	86.30	329.06	1,615.00		\$23,049.73	4.
1,199.87	3 522.81	2.677.73	1,229.18	8.016.82	4.989.86	749.00	2,630,48	845.79	7.532.66	1,168.14	441.76	1,080.43	1,024.08	10,245.54	8,804.59	493.89	28,033.86	22,593.54	2,769.32	1,140.17	92'009	37,964.29	14,430.71	582.40	1,110.24	211.26	8,000.71	3,424.73	1,776.18	2,791.04	1,331.95	2,137.20	1,437.40	1.223.72	10,200,21		\$260,025.18	5.4
10,815.20	26 421 74	17.724.76	4.676.34	96.419.23	43,869.57	4.752.43	17.855.21	3.711.88	35,387,17	4.851.10	6,218,03	5,890.28	4.982.07	58,173.00	41,585.56	3,897.58	271,684.60	180,863.97	20,336.37	5,208.73	3,344.74	190,955.21	127,523.13	5,571.35	16,168.41	2,181.75	29,719.52	29,969.31	10,464.83	22,071.13	6,151.98	15,082.32	5,852.27	9.868.58	79,860,66		\$1,791,814.06	37.5
12,296.00	30,111,71	22 650 57	6,245,10	69.026.19	40,562,74	8,464.89	19,188.99	5 230 25	48.025.37	6.183.23	5,472.77	8,638.74	6.786.00	69,182,75	43,730,18	5,851.94	366,807.54	266,845.98	27,071.40	7,548.00	4,873.75	215,743,07	156,978.17	7,798.41	16,616.80	3,815.01	56,834.08	30,374.00	11,088.56	24,501.83	7,452.07	25,731.90	7,311.75	11,459,69	72,851.43		\$2,185,402.18	45.6
Maple Creek	Meadow Lake	Malella	Milden	Moose Isw General	Moose law. Providence	Moosomin	Ninawin	Nokomis	North Battleford	Oxbow	Paradise Hill	Ponteix	Preeceville	Prince Albert, Holy Family	Prince Albert, Victoria.	Rabbit Lake	Regina, General	Regina, Grey Nuns'	Rosetown	Rose Valley	Rosthern	Saskatoon, City	Saskatoon, St. Paul's	Scott	Shaunavon	Smeaton	Swift Current	Lisdale	Unity	Wadena	Watrous	Weyburn	Whitewood	Wilkie	Corkton		TOTALS	Percentage of total expenditures

SUPPLIES-Include Housekeeping, Linen, Laundry, i Medcal, Dietary, Printing, Stationery, Fuel and Heating.

FOOTNOTE:

PURCHASED SERVICES-include Water, Ice, Light, Power, Gas, Telephone, Telegraph, Freight, Express, Auditing, Legal and Collection Fees.

H. Table X.—Comparative Statement of Totals of Various Items Covering a Ten Year Period.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Population	931,000	939,000	949,000	941,000	930,000	896.000	906,000	842,000	846.000	845,000
No. of Hospitals excluding Sanitoria	80	85	87	68	89	06	16	87	98	86
Total Bed Complement, including cribs	3,389	3,527	3,577	3,539	3,589	3,686	3,778	3,848	3,877	4,170
population.	4.4	4.5	46	4.5	4 7	0.5	4 1	4.5	4.5	4 0
No. of Patients Treated exclusive of	No.								2.5	
Newborn and Sanatoria.	64,001	68,712	70,655	70,169	75,842	77,983	81,520	87,033	96.465	105,318
No. of Newborn	6,978	7,958	8,251	8,987	10,166	10,575	11.164	12.296	13,308	14.287
Percentage of Population Admitted	8.9	7.3	7.5	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.9	10.3	11.4	12.5
Total Hospital Days, including newborn	842,104	160'606	923,852	690,698	893,263	911,341	938,551	1,005,018	1.081.454	1.181.399
Average Stay in Hospital-Adults	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.11	9.6	9.5	10.1	00.7	6.6	6.6
Average Stay in Hospital-Newborn	***************************************	***************************************		6.6	1.6	9.6	6.6	9.8	9.6	9.5
No. of Surgical Patients	30,562	32,019	45,530	26,850	30,811	31,864	32,647	34,964	40,595	43,843
rerentage of Surgical Fatients of										
total Admissions	38.9	38.0	52.3	38.2	40.6	40.0	40.0	40.1	42.0	41.6
No. of Maternity Patients Admitted	7,141	7,999	8,437	8,879	10,139	10,449	11,274	12,612	13,058	13,933
renentage of Maternity Fatients of										
total admissions.	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.6	13,4	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.5	16.5
Average Bed Occupancy	74.9	76.4	6.92	58.5	65.0	0.69	0.89	75.0	82.3	83.5
Average Cared for in Hospital Daily:										
Adults and Children	3,080	3,245	3,317	2,381	2,177	2,220	2,268	2,417	2,615	2,865
INCW DOLLS.	*****				271	277	202	226	247	273

H. Table XI.—Comparative Financial Statement Covering a Ten Year Period.

1945	\$ 557,992.00 4,898,805.00 4,790,239.18 2,185,402.18 4,334,576.42 3,710
1944	\$ 510.174.00 4,282,863.87 4,282,863.83 1,883,440.54 3,699,825.45 4.01
1943	\$ 492,622.50 3,730,408.24 3,702,517.29 1,581,305.60 3,238,489.14 3,238,489.14
1942	\$ 458.825.00 3,419,555.82 3,408,717.38 1,384,908.88 2,921,735.96 3.17
1941	\$ 429,838.00 3,002,883.99 3,053,281.85 1,156,690.84 2,591,643.50 2,591,643.50
1940	\$ 442,747.50 2,778,451.09 2,867,897.70 1,107,296.20 2,551,405.40 2,551,405.40
1939	\$ 427,497.50 2684653.45 2,681,853.87 997.964.64 2,317,754.28
1938	\$ 455,541.00 3.091.643.69 2.476,068.18 865.380.02 2,149,294.68
1937	\$ 448,850.00 2,952,330.35 2,381,032.37 7,701,161.68 2,070,056.91 2,35
1936	\$ 414,945,00 2,806,572,40 2,228,970,51 744,219,93 1,972,044,28 2,36
	Provincial Grants less Sanatoria Revenues Gross Expenditures Salaries. Net Operating Costs. Gross Cost per Patient Net Cost per Patient

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA Operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League

for the year ended December 31, 1945

SCHEDULE 1.—BED COMPLEMENT AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Fort San	Saska- toon	Prince Albert	Total
Bed Complement Infirmary beds	290 69	175	260	725 78
Total bed complement	359	175	269	803
Movement of Patients: Patients in Sanatoria, January 1, 1945 Admissions during the year Transfers from other Sanatoria	303 385 30	207 183 46	236 235 33	746 803 109
Total under care during year	718 277 31 51	436 195 21 36	504 209 41 22	1,658 681 93 109
Patients in Sanatoria, Dec. 31, 1945	359	1.84	232	775
Average number of patients daily	322.2 117,613	198.9 72,601	245.9 89,762	767 279,976

This statement includes surplus tuberculous patients cared for in General Hospitals at the expense of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The average length of treatment for active tuberculous cases was 13.79 months.

SCHEDULE 2.—SANATORIA STAFF

	Fort San	Saska- toon	Prince Albert	Total
Administrative and clerical	16 7	5 5	4 4	25 16
Graduate nurses	21 12	21	12	54 12
Nurses' Assistants	23 2 23	1 13	1 17	82 4 53
Instructors, academic. Technicians, X-ray. Technicians, laboratory.	3 4	3 2	1 4 1	10
Technicians, laboratory All other employees	81	43	47	171
Total employees.	194	116	129	439

SCHEDULE 3.—SURGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICES

	Fort San	Saska- toon	Prince Albert	Total
Surgical operations:		455		
Major	68 482 6,108	457 347	53 62	578 891
Pneumothorax treatments	6.108	2,388	2,061	10,557
Laboratory examinations	19,925	11,813	7,559	39,297
X-ray examinations in Sanatoria	5,014	6,887	7,559 3,839	15,740
Fluorographic examinations.	71,244	16,707	52,476 555	140,427
Kahn tests	615	176	555	1,346
Wassermann tests	11	6	58	75
Autopsies performed	9	2	2	1,

SCHEDULE 4.—PREVENTIVE SERVICES

•	Fort San	Saska- toon	Prince Albert	Total
Clinics conducted within Sanatoria:				
Diagnoses	510	1,317	389	2,216
Reviews	730	1,681	663	3,074
Pneumothorax and special treatments	1,536	1,104	330	2,970
Clinics in Outside Hospitals:				,,,,
Diagnoses and reviews	2,381	27	319	2,727
Pneumothorax treatments	1,327		20	1,347
X-ray examinations	3,276	566	96	3,938
Travelling Clinics:				0,000
Persons examined	581	91	-	672
X-ray examinations	581	91	_	672
Fluorographic Surveys:				0,2
Persons examined	71,244	16,707	52,476	140,427

Schedule 5.—Summary of All Persons Seen With Active Tuberculosis in 1945

	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Total
New Cases: Admitted to Sanatoria	428 134	38 16	466 150
Total	562	54	616
Old Cases: Readmissions	113 22	31	144 23
Total	135	32	167
Total active Tuberculosis cases	697	86	783

SCHEDULE 6.—SUMMARY OF OPERATING COSTS 1945

	Total	Fort San	Saskatoon	Pr. Albert
Administration	. \$ 41,627.81	\$ 16,674.05	\$ 10,867.46	\$ 14,086.30
Interest and discounts	2,087.22	934.95	283.77	868.50
Hospital	. 293,346.07	117,294.80	87,637.14	88,414.1.
Dispensary	11,732.64	5,982.27	4,036.55	1,713.8
Laboratory	12,068.00	5,306.00	4,682.83	2,079.13
X-ray	. 16,302.87	4,809.07	6,537.77	4,956.0.
Kitchen	217,730.93	89,646.48	64,631.86	63,452.59
Stewards	7,744.08	2,700.38	3,222.50	1,821.20
Housing	29,724.25	11,594.48	7,642.73	10,487.03
Maintenance of buildings	17,207.91	7,572.65	5,676.39	3,958.87
Power house	136,763.40	58,309.10	33,572.93	44,881.37
Laundry	26,982.47	11,802.73	6,998.95	8,180.79
Grounds		2,631.96	2,248.89	4,745.02
Garage		2,475.37	523.58	1,797.81
Stable		1,381.92	_	_
Red Cross Lodge	791.50	791.50	-	-
School grants	2,467.75	1,231.75	777.00	459.00
Staff insurance (cr.)	284.79	119.61,	68.35	96.83
Replacements - under Sec				
12 Sanatoria Act		4,200.00	2,400.00	3,400.00
Patients in other hospitals	50,624.76	41,430.51	7,298.10	1,896.15
Pneumothorax in other				
hospitals	2,257.50	2,257.50	-	-
Superannuation fund	. 10,000.00	4,200.00	2,400.00	3,400.00
Workmen's Compensation	No. of Contract Contract			1
fund	2,000.00	840.00	480.00	680.00
	\$906,978.91	\$393,947.86	\$251,850.10	\$261,180.95
Less: Canteen Net	4,000,7,00,7	40.01.00	4201,000.10	4201,100.50
Profit (cr.)	2,661.26	2,661.26	_	-
	\$904,317.65	\$391,286.60	\$251,850.10	\$261,180.95
Number of patient days	279,976	117,613	72,601	89,762
Cost per patient per day for period	\$3.230	\$3.326	\$3.468	\$2,909

SCHEDULE 7.—SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR 1945

Total	Fort San	Saskatoon	Pr. Albert
Patient's fees	\$ 71,308.00 1.17,613.00	\$ 32,814.15 72,601.00	\$ 75,691.80 89,762.00
\$459,789.95	\$188,921.00	\$105,415.15	\$165,453.80

1944 Under-expenditure brought forward Municipal Levy 1945 Patients' Fees Government Grants Earned	\$ 1,018.85 419,724.41 179,813.95 279,976.00
Expenditures—1945	\$880,533.21 904,317.64
Over Expenditure—December 31, 1945	\$ 23,784.43

MEDICAL STAFFS-SASKATCHEWAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE

Fort San:

DR. T. W. HAMILTON (Medical Superintendent)
DR. JOHN ORR
DR. C. O. BANTING

DR. JOHN GROSS
DR. L. H. WETTLAUFER
DR. R. M. BOULVA
DR. C. F. BENNETT

Saskatoon:

DR. H. C. BOUGHTON (Medical Superintendent)
DR. G. H. HAMES

Dr. H. J. Anderson Dr. Thomas Ho Dr. I. C. Molony

Prince Albert:

Dr. R. W. Kirkby (Medical Superintendent)
Dr. W. A. Allen
Dr. H. B. Jenner
Dr. W. M. S. Lauder

Fort San:

Dr. R. G. Ferguson (Director of Medical Services and General Super-intendent of The Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League).

Mental Hygiene

Office of the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene

During the year 1945 we were able to establish an ambulance service for the transportation of mental patients to our institutions. Under the care of trained nurses and attendants this service was carried out, and the necessity of having mental patients travel under escort by public conveyance was avoided.

During the past year two conferences were held at which the administrative, medical, business and nursing personnel of the three institutions attended. Much good appeared to result from these conferences which were held in order to develop some uniformity in the administration of the three institutions and to clarify many of the problems existing in connection with the care of mental patients.

Dr. J. W. MacNeill retired as Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, North Battleford, on June 1st, 1945, and one month later passed away suddenly after an operative procedure.

Subsequent to the retirement of Dr. MacNeill, Dr. G. F. Nelson, former clinical director at the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, Weyburn, was appointed as Superintendent of the North Battleford Institution, effective June 1st, 1945.

On the appointment of Dr. Nelson to the Battleford Mental Hospital staff, Dr. A. R. Coulter, who had been serving in the armed forces, returned to duty and was appointed clinical director at the Weyburn Mental Hospital.

The Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives was opened in November, 1945 It is located at the former airport 4½ miles northeast of the City of Weyburn.

When Dr. R. O. Davison was appointed as Superintendent of the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives in November, 1945, the office of the Commissioner of Mental Services was moved to Weyburn in order that Dr. Davison could discharge the duties of Commissioner of Mental Services and also those of the Superintendent of the School.

Dr. E. D. Winchell, formerly of the Weyburn Mental Hospital staff, was appointed as clinical director of the new School for Mental Defectives, in January, 1946.

One of the many difficulties facing us has been the obtaining of adequately trained personnel, both medical and nursing, although every effort has been made to secure such. It is hoped that in the very near future more trained personnel will be available, which will ease the load at present being carried by our mental hospital staffs in providing adequate care for our patients.

R. O. DAVISON, M.D., Commissioner of Mental Services.

October 1st, 1946.

Psychopathic Department, Regina General Hospital

September 30th, 1946.

Dr. R. O. Davison,

Commissioner of Mental Services,
School for Mental Defectives,
Weyburn, Sask.

DEAR DR. DAVISON:

Re: Psychopathic Report-1945.

Herewith I am submitting the report on the work carried out in the Psychopathic Ward for the year ending December 31st, 1945.

The total number of patients treated was 275. Of that number there were 23 patients in Hospital on the first day of January, 1945, and the other 252 were new admissions. The total number of Hospital days was 7,916, and the average length of stay per patient was 28.7.

Of the total number of patients dealt with there were 197 who returned to their homes improved. There were 5 patients who had not improved, but were allowed to return home in the care of relatives or friends. Two patients remained over on their way to the Weyburn Mental Hospital. There were 10 patients who were admitted for observation and diagnosis only. Four patients were transferred to General Hospitals for further treatment for physical conditions after the completion of their treatment in the Psychopathic Ward. Twenty-eight patients were transferred to the Mental Hospital, as their treatment here had not improved them to a point where they were well enough to be discharged. During the year there were 9 deaths. At the end of the year there were 20 patients remaining in Hospital.

There has been no great change in treatment during the past year. We have continued to use shock treatment in its various forms, also hydrotherapy and baths, and these have continued to serve very satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. E. ROTHWELL,

Director,

Psychopathic Department.

SCHEDULE NO. 1-DISPOSITION OF PATIENTS.

Patients in Hospital, January 1, 1945	22 253
Total cases dealt with during the year	275
Discharges	
Improved 197 Unimproved 5	
Unimproved	
Transferred to General Hospitals 4 Transferred to Mental Hospitals 28	
Died in Psychopathic Ward 9 Patients in Hospital, December 31st, 1945 20	

SCHEDULE No. 2-DEATHS

No.	Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Predisposition
*2,870	54	F	Glioblastoma multiforme and Cerebral Oedema.	Psychosis with Brain Tumor.
*2,893	82	M	Hypostatic Bronchopneumonia	Senile Psychosis.
*2,896	15	F	Septic Bronchopneumonia.	Psychosis with Mental De- ficiency,
2,985	40	M	Pneumonia and Cardiac Fail- ure.	Alcoholic Psychosis.
*3,033	69	M	Coronary Thrombosis.	Without Psychosis.
*3,032	43	M	Myocardial Degeneration.	Without Psychosis.
*3,106	59	M	Hypostatic Bronchopneumonia	Psychosis with Drug Addic- tion.
3,103	56	F	Bronchopneumonia	Involution Melancholia.
*3,100	75	M	Cerebral Thrombosis and Hy- postatic Bronchopneu- monia.	Without Psychosis—Cerebral Thrombosis,

^{(*} indicates that autopsies were done)

SCHEDULE No. 3-AGES OF PATIENTS

1-14 years:	15-34 years:	35-54 years:	From 55 years on;
1-14 years.	3. 15 years 4. 16 years 0. 17 years 4. 18 years 7. 19 years 1. 20 years 10. 21 years 8. 22 years 8. 23 years 12. 24 years 11. 25 years 7. 26 years 5. 27 years 9. 28 years 9. 28 years 3. 29 years 7. 30 years 7. 31 years	5 35 years 4 36 years 5 37 years 7 38 years 1 39 years 6 40 years 0 41 years 6 42 years 3 43 years 2 44 years 1 45 years 7 46 years 2 47 years 2 48 years 5 49 years 2 50 years 2 51 years	2 55 years 2 56 years 2 57 years 2 58 years 5 59 years 5 60 years 3 61 years 1 63 years 2 64 years 2 66 years 2 67 years 3 65 years 4 69 years 1 70 years
	832 years 333 years 634 years	352 years 653 years 754 years	2 72 years 2 73 years 1 74 years 2 75 years 1 76 years 1 82 years 1 84 years
0	123	76	53

SCHEDULE NO. 4—CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISEASES:

		M	F
1	Traumatic Psychoses	3	
2.	Senile Psychoses Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	6	4
3.	Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	1	
4.	General Paresis	1	1
5.	Psychoses with Cerebral Syphilis Psychoses with Huntingdon's Chorea	1	
6.	Psychoses with Huntingdon's Chorea		
7.	Psychoses with Brain Tumor	1	1
8.	Psychoses with Brain or Nervous Disease		
9.	Alcoholic Psychoses	1	
10.	Psychoses due to Drugs or other Exogenous Toxins	1	
11.	Psychoses with Pellagra		
12.	Psychoses with other Somatic Disease		1
13.	Manic-Depressive Psychoses—		
	(a) Manic	6	10
	(b) Depressive	4	7
	(c) Other Types		
14.	Involution Melancholia	1	19
15.	Dementia Praecox and Schizophrenia	43	56
16.	Paranoia and Paranoid Conditions		
17.	Epileptic Psychoses	7.2	1
18.	Psychoneuroses and Neuroses-		
	(a) Hysteria	1	4
	(b) Psychasthenia	17	12
	(c) Neurasthenia		
	(d) Other types	3	11
19.	Psychoses with Psychopathic Personality	5 3	
20.	Psychoses with Mental Deficiency	3	2
21.	Undiagnosed Psychoses.	1	1
22.	Without Psychosis.	20	3
		119	133
		117	133
		2.	52

SCHEDULE No. 5

Month	Admissions		Re-admis- sions		Discharges		Transfers		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F
January	7	9	1	1	10	7	2	1		1
February	12	12	3	1	8	10	1			
March	13	5		2	9	8	1	1	1	1
April	13	12	2	2 2 2	10	8	2	1	100	1
May	6	13	2	2	10	13	- 10	1		
June	11	11	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	
July	11	11		1	8	8	2	2		
August	14	10		2	10	11	1	2		
September	6	10		1	9	6		1	2	
October	9	13		3	9	9		3		
November	10	11	4	3 5	10	11		2		
December	7	16		4	7	11	1	2	2	1
View I	119	133	13	24	108	110	11	17	6	3

The Mental Hospital, North Battleford

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK., July 19th, 1946.

R. O. Davison, Esq., M.D., Commissioner of Mental Services, Weyburn, Sask.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit to you the 32nd Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital at North Battleford for the years ending December 31st, 1945, and April 30th, 1946, respectively.

The number of patients on our Register on January 1st, 1945, was 1,687. Of these, 1,083 were men and 604 women. During the year, 397 patients were admitted—298 being first admissions and 99 re-admissions. Two hundred and sixty-three (263) patients were paroled. The percentage of paroles of admissions was 66.24—this being the highest percentage in the history of the Hospital. The total number of patients on our Register as at December 31st, 1945, was 1,715, this being an increase in population during the year of twenty-eight (28). Forty one per cent. of the total admissions were over 50 years of age, and 71 per cent. of those who died, were over 60 years of age.

The Agreement between the Government and the United Civil Servants of Canada, Local No. 3 was introduced on August 1st, 1945, and is working very satisfactorily. In September, the eight hour day for Ward employees was brought into effect, and was in full operation before the end of November, by which time sufficient personnel had become available.

During the latter months of the year most of the employees who had been absent on Military Service returned to duty, and their return was welcomed as it signified that the War had ended, and because of the work of the Hospital, which greatly needed this trained personnel.

During the year several changes took place in the Medical Service. Dr. J. W. MacNeill retired on Superannuation in March, after having been Superintendent from the opening of the Hospital in 1914. Dr. Leo Grier died suddenly in September, while at Weyburn on special duty. Dr. Robert Weil returned to duty on May 1st, after an absence of one year. Dr. P. E. Ayotte came on the staff on September 1st, and Dr. Helena Hellerova was appointed in October.

In August, the nucleus of a Social Service Department was formed, and is functioning efficiently. It is hoped that this Department can be enlarged in the near future.

On September 1st, a full-time Dentist was secured, and since December 1st, Dr. J. T. Cairns has been in charge and is developing the Department very satisfactorily.

During the Fall the regular annual Tuberculosis Survey was made, and no new cases were found amongst the patient population, nor the staff personnel.

The Clinical Laboratory performed a good deal of valuable work as is shown in its report.

Hospital Requirements-

The hospital continues to be over-crowded and it is hoped that this condition will be remedied as soon as possible.

An Infirmary building designed to house those who are physically acutely ill amongst the patient population and staff should be built. This building should also have wards to accommodate the tuberculous.

A Receiving Unit is also needed and these buildings would relieve to a considerable extent the present over-crowding.

A new modern Nurses' Residence is required. The present Nurses' home is inadequate and is not fireproof, and the quarters provided for Nurses in the Apartment block are unsatisfactory.

More cottages for married personnel are necessary.

The office space in the administrative part of the hospital is insufficient and more space is urgently needed.

Another dairy barn is needed to house our growing herd. This would allow us to increase the number of our milk cows and enable the farm to provide an ample supply of milk for the institution.

There is not sufficient space in our root cellars to store vegetables and another cellar should be provided.

A cannery would enable us to can a large quantity of vegetables and fruits from the gardens and orchards, much of which at the present time cannot be used to the best advantage.

During the Fall of 1945 the landscaping of the grounds around the hospital building at the irrigation farm was commenced and this will be completed as soon as possible. A road was also planned to follow along the river banks bordering the farm to serve both as a highway and as a dyke to prevent flooding of the crops when the rivers are in flood.

In conclusion I wish to extend to you, Sir, my thanks for your advice and support throughout the year.

To the hospital personnel I wish to express my gratitude for loyalty and for efficiency in their respective positions.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. Nelson,

Medical Superintendent.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY—MEN—(Toy Shop)

Boat	. 1	Pr. placques	1
Bed Table		Rocking horses	28
		Rocking chairs (childs)	6
Book Ends	. 8	Rugs	16
Cradle		Sox' stretchers	-
Cribbage boards	7	Shoe racks	5 3
China cabinet	1	Shu fly rockers	3
Commode chairs		Table lamps	6
Cigarette rollers	10	Towel racks	12
Cedar chest	1	Tea trays	4
Chair frame		Wall shelf	1
Childs' chairs		Wheel barrows	13
Corner brackets		Repairs:	
Chair and ladder (comb.)		Brushes (Tailor shop)	6
Coffee tables		Bed castors	24
Clothes racks (large)	10	Barber chair	1
Clothes racks (small)	10	Coat hanger stand	1
Doll swings		Clocks	4
Dressing table (sets)	2	Chesterfield frames	4
Desk carved	1	Chair frames	10
Doll beds		Coffee table	1
Duck wagon		Duty boards	3
End tables carved	2	Desk	1
Foot stool	1	Mirrors	2
Fire side bench	1	Medicine trays	10
Fern stands		Napkin containers	3
High chair		Piano	1
Kitchen cabinet		Picture frames	6
Kitty cars		Spools	6 2
Magazine racks		Side board	1
Medicine cabinets		Spinning wheel	1
Pr. candle holders	8	Shaping bag handles	36
BEAU	JTY PA	ARLOUR	
Shampoos	2.280	Hair cuts	457
Finger waves	1,920	Neck trims	930
Marcels	400	Manicures	27

TABLE No. 1-TOTAL ADMISSIONS-PSYCHOTICS

Month	Adm		Par	roles	Dea	ths	Elop		Depo		Tra: fer	
	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Psycholics: 1945: January February March April May June July August September October November December Non-Psycholic: April July October	17 23 24 15 16 18 22 17 15 12 15 18	16 11 11 13 14 17 17 18 19 17 12 17	5 10 9 8 11 23 16 22 8 9 7 13	4 4 11 9 13 13 16 10 11 6 14 8	2 3 4 7 3 6 2 3 7 4 7 5	1 5 3 2 5 7 2 4 3 4 7		i 1			1	
Total	215	182	144	119	53	43	6	3			1	
Grand Total	397		2	63	9	6	9				1	

Table No. 2—Admissions and Movement of Patients. Comparative Statement

No. of Patients on Regist	er Ianua	rv 1, 1945.		Male 1,083	Female 604	Total 1,687
Admissions: First Admissions	Male 162	Female 136	Total 298			
Readmissions	53	46	99	215	182	397
Total under our	care duri	ing the yea	r	1,298	786	2,084
Discharged or Removed: Paroled Died	Male 144 53	Female 199 43	Total 263 96			
Deported Eloped Transferred Total removed from	6 1	- 3 	9			
register during year -				204	165	369
Total remaining on F	Register I	December 3	1, 1945	1,094	621	1,715
Total admissions during to Total paroles during the y Percentage of Paroles of a	vear					397 263 66.24%
Male admissions during the y Male Paroles during the y Percentage of Male Parole	ear					215 144 66.97%
Female admissions during Female paroles during the Percentage of Female Par	year					182 119 65.38%
Total number of cases tre Total number of deaths d Percentage of deaths of ca	uring the	year				2,084 96 4.60%

TABLE No. 3.—MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS—30 YEAR PERIOD

							1
	1914-15	1915–16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-2
	271	250	260	200	210	206	302
Admissions	271	250	268	290	318	296	
Paroles	97	100	123	122	160	168	134
Deaths	24	44	55	58	115	85	56
Deportations	20	12	6	7	4	5	11
Elopements			2	4	4	6	11
Transfers	4	2	2	1	2	904	026
Remaining on Register	375	501	593	673	771	804	836
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-2
· · ·							
Admissions	321	188	200	234	246	257	260
Paroles	133	108	107	106	114	141	136
Deaths	50	35	38	38	43	62	58
Deportations	7	10	6	5	9	17	16
Elopments	. 8	4	4	5	1	4	
Transfers	457	1	1	9	2	1	0=
Remaining on Register	932	598	628	672	742	818	851
				11			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-3
Admissions	306	330	329	330	382	383	362
Paroles	150	177	154	175	165	183	199
Deaths	59	44	57	71	75	81	97
Deportations	25	28	29	21	22	12	8
Elopements	8	22	15	12	14	10	8
Transfers		2	68		1	75	
Remaining on Register	898	962	1,019	1,024	1,075	1,180	1,202
				7			
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-4
				-			
	1000	1000000	- Contract	-	The second second	To the latest and the	
	432	390	373	390	388	369	387
	432 223	390 239	373 230	390 233	388 249		
Paroles Deaths	200	TO TO TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF		17.71.71		369 228 86	218
Paroles Deaths	223 102 4	239 75 1	230	233	249	228	218 109
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements	223 102 4 8	239 75 1 8	230 91 6	233 88	249 76 7	228 86	218 109
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers	223 102 4 8 4	239 75 1 8 3	230 91 6 3	233 88 1	249 76 7	228 86	218 109
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers	223 102 4 8 4	239 75 1 8	230 91 6	233 88 1 9	249 76 7	228 86 2	218 109 4 13
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers	223 102 4 8 4	239 75 1 8 3	230 91 6 3	233 88 1 9 4	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109 4 13
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers	223 102 4 8 4 1,252	239 75 1 8 3	230 91 6 3	233 88 1 9 4 1,450	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	387 218 109 4 13 1,640
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers	223 102 4 8 4 1,252	239 75 1 8 3 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109 4 13
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register	223 102 4 8 4 1,252	239 75 1 8 3 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4 1,450	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register Admissions Paroles	223 102 4 8 4 1,252	239 75 1 8 3 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4 1,450	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register Admissions Paroles Deaths	223 102 4 8 4 1,252 1942-43 347 183 109	239 75 1 8 3 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4 1,450	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109 4 13
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations	223 102 4 8 4 1,252 1942-43 347 183 109 1	239 75 1 8 3 1,343 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4 1,450 1945 1945	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109
Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements	223 102 4 8 4 1,252 1942-43 347 183 109 1 2	239 75 1 8 3 1,343 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407 1944 350 217 101 3	233 88 1 9 4 1,450	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109 4 13
Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopements Transfers Remaining on Register Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations	223 102 4 8 4 1,252 1942-43 347 183 109 1	239 75 1 8 3 1,343 1,343	230 91 6 3 1,407	233 88 1 9 4 1,450 1945 1945	249 76 7	228 86 2 11	218 109 4 13

TABLE No. 4-AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Admis	ssions F	Pare M	oles F	Deat M	hs F
1- 9	16 39 33 32 30 34 25 6	8 42 47 17 23 22 14 8 1	7 30 26 29 26 19 5 2	8 30 34 20 16 9 2	2 2 8 15 18 6 2	4 4 4 8 7 12 7
Totals	215	182	144	119	53	43
Grand Totals	397		26	3	96	

TABLE No. 5-DIAGNOSES

Diagnoses	Male	Female
Psychoses with Syphilitic Meningo-encephalitis (General		
Paresis)	4	
Psychoses with other forms of Syphilis of the Central Nervous		
System—Meningo-vascular type (Cerebral syphilis)	1	4
Psychoses with other infectious diseases	1	-
Psychoses due to drugs or other exogenous poisons	1	
Fraumatic Psychoses—other types	1	
Alcoholic Psychoses:		
Pathological Intoxication	2	
Acute Hallucinosis	1	1
Paranoid type		1
Other types	1	
Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	33	21
Psychoses with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis		
Cerebral Embolism	2	2
Cerebral Thrombosis	1	
Other types to be specified		1
Psychoses with Convulsive Disorders (Epilepsy)		
Epileptic Deterioration	6	1
Epileptic Clouded States	2	
Other Epileptic types	3	4
Senile Psychoses		1
Simple Deterioration	9	
Presbyophrenic type	2	6 2 5
Depressed and Agitated Types		5
Other types	1	2
Involutional Psychoses:		
Melancholia	4	4
Paranoid	1	1
Other types to be specified		2
Psychoses due to other Metabolic dieases, etc	2 -	
With other somatic diseases to be specified	1	
Psychoses due to New Growth:		111
With Intracranial Neoplasms	-	1
With other Neoplasms to be specified	2	
Psychoses Associated with Organic changes of the Nervous		
System:		P. TO HE S
Multiple Sclerosis		1
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	1 1 1 1 1 1
Other types to be specified	2	1

TABLE No. 5-DIAGNOSES-Continued

Diagnoses	Male	Femal	
Psychoneurosis:			
Hysteria		2	
Psychasthenia	ï	4	
Neurasthenia		3	
Reactive Depression	3 3	8	
Anxiety State	2		
Manic Depressive Psychosis:	-		
Manic type	9	9	
	7	28	
Depressive type	1	1	
Mixed type	6	5	
Other types	U	3	
	8	5	
Simple type	17	26	
Hebephrenic type	19		
Catatonic type		15	
Paranoid type	5	5	
Other types	1		
Psychoses with Mental Deficiency	11	3	
Psychoses—Undiagnosed	7	2	
Without Psychoses:	-		
Epilepsy	7		
Alcoholism	1		
Mental Deficiency	9.	1	
Senility	2		
Psychopathic Personality	1	1	
Other types	3	4	
Other types	2		
With Asocial or Amoral trends	2		
Other types	1	3	
Not Psychotic	3		
Totals	215	182	
Grand Total	3	97	

TABLE No. 6—BIRTHPLACE OF ADMISSIONS—PSYCHOTICS

Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female
Canada	124	103	Russia	8	10
England	24	13	China	2	
Scotland	4	8	United States	20	21
reland		2	Syria		1
Germany	1	2 3	Iceland		1
Norway		3	Hungary	1	1
Poland	11	6	Roumania	1	
Austria	6	5	Bulgaria	1	
Czechoslovakia	1		Lithuania	1	
Sweden	4	2	Unknown	4	1
Ukraine	2	2			
Total				215	182
Grand Total				3	97

TABLE No. 7-MILITARY PATIENTS ADMITTED

No.	Nativity	Age	Social Condition	Diagnoses
1.	Canada	56	Married	Psychosis due to or associated with Infection —Syphilis of the central Nervous system—
				Meningo-encephalitic type (General Paresis).
2.	Canada	32	Single	Schizophrenia—Catatonic type
2.	England	45	Single	Psychoneurosis—Neurasthenic type.
4.	Canada	21	Single	Psychoneurosis—Reactive Depression.
5.	Canada	23	Single	Post-traumatic psychosis—other types
				Schizophrenic reaction.
6.	Canada	21	Single	Mental Deficiency without Psychosis.
6. 7. 8. 9.	Canada	25	Single	Schizophrenia—Catatonic type.
8.	Canada	20	Single	Schizophrenia—Catatonic type.
	Canada	21	Single	Epilepsy without Psychosis.
10.	Canada	56	Single	Mental Deficiency without Psychosis.
11.	Canada	23	Single	Schizophrenia—Catatonic type.
12. 13.	Canada	22 53	Single	Undiagnosed.
13.	England	33	Married	Manic Depressive Psychosis—Alternating
14.	Canada	30	Married	type. Schizophrenic—Hebephrenic type.
15.	Canada	49	Married	Psychosis due to Convulsive disorder Epilep-
10.	Camada	47	married	tic-Clouded State.
16.	England	46	Single	Schizophrenia—Paranoid type.
17.	Canada	20	Single	Schizophrenia—Hebephrenic type.
18.	Russia	24	Single	Schizophrenia—Catatonic type.
19.	Canada	20	Single	Schizophrenia,
20.	Canada	25	Single	Mental Deficiency-Low middle grade-with
-		-		Amoral and Asocial trends.
21.	Canada	22	Single	Epilepsy without Psychosis.
22.	Canada	29	Married	Schizophrenia—Hebephrenic type.

Remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1945	
Total	159
Number paroled during the year	
Removed from Register during the year	19
Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1945	140

TABLE No. 8-RACIAL ORIGIN OF ADMISSIONS-PSYCHOTICS

Race	Male	Female	Race	Male	Female
Canadian	23	21	Chinese	2	
English	42	26	Dutch	7	10
Irish	14	15	Czechoslovakian	1	2
Scotch	17	21	Swiss	1	
Norwegian	12	10	African	1	
French	10	8	Italian	1	
Indian (N.A.)		6	Danish		1
Welsh	5 5		Belgian		Î
German	13	21	Bohemian		1
Ukrainian	13	8	Syrian		Î
Russian	8	8	Unknown	12	3
Polish	13	9	Non-Psychotic:		
Swedish		5	Roumanian	1	
Hungarian	7 3	2	Indian	1	-
Austrian	2	3	German	î	
Totals				215	182
Grand Totals				3	97

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE No. 9—DEATHS-PSYCHOTICS

No.	Sex	Age	Immediate Cause of Death	Predisposition
1.	F	57	Pulmonary tuberculosis and acute hepa-	Demont's Bernary
2. 3.	M M	31 74	titis	Dementia Praecox. Schizophrenia-hebephrenic. Psychosis associated with cere-
4.	F	54	Coronary thrombosis due to generalized arteriosclerosis	bral arteriosclerosis. Dementia Praecox on a defective base.
5.	F	72	Softening of the brain due to general arteriosclerosis	Psychosis associated with cere- bral arteriosclerosis.
6. 7.	M M	62 69	Lobar Pneumonia Pneumonia	General Paresis. Senile Psychosis—Simple Det-
8.	F	63	Softening of the Brain	erioration. Psychosis associated with Cere-
9.	F	66	Softening of the brain	bral Arteriosclerosis. Psychosis associated with Cerbral Arteriosclerosis.
10.	M	84	Lobar Pneumonia	Psychosis due to Cerebral Ar- teriosclerosis.
11.	F	51	Bilateral Lobar Pneumonia	Psychosis associated with Cere- bral Haemorrhage due to Cerebral arteriosclerosis and internal Hydrocephalus.
12. 13.	M F	58 58	Softening of the brain	Traumatic Psychosis. Psychosis due to disturbance of Circulation—Cerebral
14.	M	61	Meningeal Haemorrhage	embolism. Involutional Melancholia-De- pressed Type.
15. 16.	F	62 36	Hypostatic Pneumonia Cerebral Haemorrhage into Brain	General Paresis.
17.	M	76	Hypostatic Pneumonia	Epilepsy with deterioration, Psychosis associated with Cere- bral Arteriosclerosis.
18.	M	69	Softening of the Brain	Psychosis associated with Cere- bral arteriosclerosis.
19. 20.	M	58	Softening of the Brain	Arteriosclerotic Psychosis.
21.	M	84 69	Coronary Occlusion	Senile Psychosis. Cerebral arteriosclerosis with Epilepsy, deterioration and Paranoid Reaction.
22.	M	60	Chronic Meningitis	General Paresis of the Insane.
23. 24.	M	80 74	Hypostatic Pneumonia	Senile Psychosis. Senile Psychosis, Presbyophrenic Type.
25.	F	57	Rupture of Heart	Schizophrenia, Hebrephenic Type.
26.	M	85	Pulmonary Edema and Shock following	
27.	M	58	fracture of Femur	Senile Psychosis. Psychosis with other Infectious Disease—Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.
28.	F	82	Epileptic Convulsions	Epileptic Psychosis,
29.	M M	52 78	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Dementia Praecox. Psychosis Associated with Cere bral Arteriosclerosis.
31.	M	46	Cancer of Colon	Psychosis due to trauma— Post-traumatic Mental de- terioration.
32. 33.	F	61 89	Pulmonary Congestion	Involutional Melancholia. Senile Psychosis—Simple de-
34.	F	59	Coronary Thrombosis and Myocardial	terioration. Psychosis associated with Arteriosclerosis and Throm-
35.	M	73	Bronchopneumonia	bosis.

TABLE No. 9—DEATHS—PSYCHOTICS—Continued

-				1
No.	Sex	Age	Immediate Cause of Death	Predisposition
36.	F	36	Haemorrhage and Oedema of the Brain	Schizophrenia—Hebephrenic Type.
37.	M F	64 40	Lobar Pneumonia Exhaustion	Senile Dementia, Simple Type Schizophrenia on a Defective
9.	M	76	Softening of the Brain	Base. Psychosis associated with Cere bral Arteriosclerosis.
0.	M	77	Bronchopneumonia	Senile Psychosis—Simple De terioration.
1.	F	85	Softening of the Brain	Senile Psychosis, Presbyophre
2.	F	77	Hypostatic pneumonia	Psychosis associated with Cere bral Arteriosclerosis.
3.	M	95	Hypostatic Bronchopneumonia	Senile Psychosis, Simple de terioration.
4.	F	78	Bronchopneumonia	
15.	F	42	Lobar Pneumonia	Psychosis with Epidemic En- cephalitis-Post Encephalitis, Parkinsonism.
16.	F	77	Hypostatic pneumonia	Psychosis associated with Arteriosclerosis.
17.	M	72	Tuberculous pneumonia	Psychosis associated with Cere bral Arteriosclerosis.
18.	F	89 85	Chronic Myocarditis	Senile Psychosis. Psychosis associated with Cere
0.	M	70	Gangrene of the leg	bral Arteriosclerosis. Psychosis associated with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.
1.	F	75	Pulmonary Embolism	Psychosis with Cerebral Arterio
52. 53. 54. 55.	M M M M	42 64 82 78 74	Auricular Fibrillation Acute Myocarditis Coronary thrombosis Senile deterioration Softening of the Brain	Psychoneurosis—Anxiety Type Senile Psychosis. Senile Psychosis. Senile Psychosis. Senile Psychosis, Simple Deter-
57.	M	89	Arteriosclerosis and Chronic Myocarditis	ioration. Psychosis with Cerebral Arterio
8.	M	67	Coronary Thrombosis	sclerosis. Psychosis with Cerebral Arterio
59.	M	56	Cyst of Brain (Cerebellum) with pres-	Psychosis due to New Growth
50.	F	49	sure on 4th Ventricle	—Cerebellum Cyst. Psychosis with other distur- bance of Circulation—Cerebra
51.	F M	75 69	Chronic Myocarditis and Arteriosclerosis Edema of lungs	Embolism. Senile Psychosis. Psychosis with Cerebral Art
i3.	F	74 84	Bronchopneumonia	teriosclerosis. Senile Psychosis. Psychosis associated with Cere-
55.	F	49 64	Intestinal Obstruction	bral Arteriosclerosis. Manic Depressive—Manic Type Psychoneurosis, Reactive De
57.	M	91	Bronchopneumonia	pression. Senile Psychosis, Simple De terioration.
68. 69.	M F	61 59	Bronchopneumonia	Dementia Praecox. Psychosis due to New Growth
70. 71. 72.	M M F	71 37 90	Erysipelas	Intracranial Neoplasm. Senile Psychosis. Epilepsy with Psychosis. Senile Psychosis, Simple deterioration.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE No. 9-DEATHS-PSYCHOTICS-Continued

No.	Sex	Age	Immediate Cause of Death	Predisposition
73.	M	78	Lobar Pneumonia	
74.	M	76	Chronic Myocarditis	Psychosis with Cerebral
75.	M	67	Chronic Myocarditis	Arteriosclerosis. Dementia Præcox-Hebephrenic
76.	M	67	Bronchopneumonia	Type Psychosis with Cerebral
77.	F	31	Toxæmia	Arteriosclerosis. Psychosis associated with
78.	F	55	Acute Bronchopneumonia	
79. 80.	M M	84 59	BronchopneumoniaSoftening of the Brain	Psychosis associated with Cere-
81.	M	51	Thrombosis of Logitudinal Cerebral Sinus; thrombosis of Cerebral vessels —cause unknown	bral Arteriosclerosis. Psychosis due to disturbance of Circulation—Cerebral Thrombosis.
82.	F	74	Coronary Thrombosis	Epileptic Psychosis with De-
83. 84. 85.	M F M	59 74 71	Multiple brain tumour Softening of the Brain Bronchopneumonia	Senile Psychosis. Psychosis associated with Cere-
86. 87. 88.	M F F	79 69 67	Pulmonary hæmorrhageAcute MyocarditisHypostatic Pneumonia	Dementia Præcox. Senile Psychosis—Presbyo-
89. 90.	F	34 74	Pulmonary hæmorrhageHypostatic Pneumonia	phrenic Type. Schizophrenia, Paranoid type. Psychosis with Cerebral
91.	F	73	Rupture of Aneurysm of Aorta	Arteriosclerosis. Depressed Type.
92. 93.	M M	72 59	Hypostatic Pneumonia Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Manic Depressive Psychosis, Senile Psychosis—Simple Type. Psychosis with Cerebral
94. 95.	F M	79 77	Metastosis of Hypernephroma to lungs Chronic Myocarditis with Bronchopneu- monia	Arteriosclerosis. Arteriosclerotic Psychosis. Psychosis with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.
96.	F	83	Hypostatic pneumonia	Senile Psychosis—Simple Type.

TABLE No. 10-DENTAL DEPARTMENT-1945

		-	19			
Number of Patients						592
Number of Examinat Prophylaxis						179
Extractions						902
Fillings						121
X-rays						7
Treatments						19
Dentures-new						11
Dentures repaired						92
Note:						
This report is in until October 3rd of been instituted from computed.	the year in o	question	n. A deta	iled system	of records l	has now
			M	Posterio		
	HYDROTH	ERAPY-	-MALE AN	D FEMALE		-
MALE:						
Hydrotherapy					132	patients
Prolonged baths.					167	patients
Cold Wet Packs					120	patients
Hydrotherapy tree						
	ht Cabinet					
	he					
	eedle sprays					
	ccure sprays					
FEMALE:						
74 Patients recei	ved			26	64 Prolongeo	Bath
97 Patients recei				37	6 Hydros	
67 Patients recei	ved				9 Cold Wet	Packs
	X-Ray I	DEPART	MENT—194	5		
Pi			F21	,		
Plates of Ankles			Films of	Jaw Kidney		6
Plates of Abdomen				Knee		
Barium Enema films			Films of	Leg		9
Chest films			Films of	Nose		5
Dental films		71	Films of	Pelvis		5
Elbow films		8	Films of	Ribs		14
Foot films		20	Films of	Shoulders		20
Femurs films		-	Films of	Skull		195
Gall Bladder films				Spine		
Gastro-intestinal film		50		Sacro-Illiac Urinary Bla		
ridiid fillis		20	Films of	Wrist	dder	23
Hips						
Hips	Fluorographs			2 160		
Hips	Fluorographs. Basal Metabo	olism R	ates	2,160		
Hips	Fluorographs. Basal Metabo Electrocardio	olism R	ates	23		

LABORATORY REPORT-1945

Urinalysis:	
Routine examinations	1,480
BLOOD COUNTS:	
Complete Counts White Blood counts Sedimentation rates Smears Cultures Hemoglobin (only) Grouping Bleeding and clotting time	419 20 63 6 5 3 4
BLOOD CHEMISTRY:	
Blood sugars Blood calcium Blood urea Icterus index Sulfa, levels Urobilin Van den berg	241 6 17 32 10 1
Gastric Analysis:	
Routine examinations	19
CEREBRAL SPINAL FLUIDS:	
Routine examinations	80 70
MISCELLANEOUS BACTERIOLOGY:	
Milk:	
Complete examinations Butterfat Photphatase test Cultures	273 215 195 5
Water:	
Routine examinations	55
Sputum:	
T. B. Positive	1 51 9
Smears:	
G. C. Smears Throat smears Cultures Pus—(culture and smear) Faeces (worm)	27 33 8 12 4

TREATMENTS-1945

h		Male			Female	,
	Patients	Treat- ments	Time	Patients	Treat- ments	Time
Dressings Infra Red	442 16	6,854 115		257 5	5,644 116	
Steam Inhalations Malarial	4	10		22	136	
Transfusions Short Wave	25	27	167 hrs.			183 hrs.
TreatmentQuartz	37	471	15 min. 68 hrs.	47	493	77 hrs.
Lamp Minor Surgery	25 71	407 76	17 min.	28 33	447 37	55 min.
Spinal Punctures Tryparsamide	39 17	43 53		9 3	12	5
Pneumothorax Metrazol	26	71 18		21 24	54 43	
Insulin Electro-Therapy	19	833 991		15 132	692 1,767	
Bismuth Catheterizations	10	26 39		24	144	
Irrigations Foot and Arm				1	. 3	7,674
BathsIntravenous	6	22 43		4 14	26 90	
Obstetrics Suction	1 Male ch		127 hrs.	2	1 Female	child—Dec.
Pressure Operations	7	179	5 min.	8	8	
Plaster Casts Blood Transfusions	10 8	11 16		8 2 3 9	8 2 5	
Spinal Punctures Encephlograms	39 6	43	· ·	9	12	

TAILOR SHOP

New Work:	
Coats—attendants' white	332
Coats—cooks' white	89 24
Coveralls—aprons	12
Overalls—patients' khaki	907
Suits—Chief Attendants' uniform Smocks—patients' khaki	152
Shirts—patients' dark Suits—strong—patients' Trousers—attendants' uniform	37
Trousers—attendants' uniform	22 102 pr.
Trousers—cooks' white	88 pr.
Trousers—milkers' white	14 pr.
Articles repaired: Dry Cleaned: Pressed:	4
Coats: white-Attendants, doctors', cooks'—repaired	468 123
Mackinaws—repaired, cleaned, pressed	10
Overalls—repaired. Overcoats—repaired, cleaned, pressed.	2,120
Suits—Chief Attendants' repaired, cleaned, pressed	7
Suits—Patients' dry cleaned, pressed Sheepskins repaired	29 120
Strong suits repaired.	48
Smocks repaired	280
Trousers—attendants' uniform altered and pressed	402 188
Trousers—attendants' uniform side pockets made	78
Trousers—Ward—repaired, cleaned and pressed	785 185
Vests repaired cleaned and pressed	30
Windbreakers—repaired, cleaned and pressed	31
Dry Cleaning: Repairing: Tagging:	
Dresses—patients Skirts—patients	7
Sets window curtains	2 8 1
Man's fur coat remodelled and relined	1 7
Vests repaired and relined	4
Suit coats relined and pressed	6
Tagged—Shirts (dozen)	340 103
Tagged—Socks (dozen)	71
SHOE REPAIR SHOP—1945-46	
Mens' Shoes:	
Mens' Boots (pairs) half-soled—nailed	1,003
Mens' Boots (pairs) rubber heels	316 447
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather heels	369
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather insoles	380 309
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather counters	130
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather slip soles	66 170
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather welts	11
Mens' Boots (pairs) leather tongues	2 22
Mens' Boots (pairs) tagged	350
Mens' Boots (pairs) eyelets and hooks (dozen)	11
Womens' Shoes:	
Womens' Shoes (pairs) half-soled—nailed Womens' Shoes (pairs) half-soled—sewn	151
Womens' Shoes (pairs) rubber heels	60
Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather heels	254

SHOE REPAIR SHOP-1945-46-Conttinued

Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather insole Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather patch Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather count Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather slip s Womens' Shoes (pairs) general repai Womens' Shoes (pairs) leather toe ca Womens' Shoes (pairs) eyelets and he HARNESS:	es ers oles rs		122 84 87 6 95 9
New Work:		Repair Work:	
New Buggy harness—sets	1 1 1 1 9 19 2 4 5	Breechings—sets Bridles—pairs Belly bands Back pads Collars Cart Saddle Harness sets Halters Martingales Polestraps Riding saddles Tugs Throat lashes	4 3 6 9 13 23 10 3 2
MATTRESS AN	D III	PHOLSTERY SHOPS	
	(D ()	PHOLSTERT SHOTS	
New Work:		Repair Work:	
Bath covers Bath hammocks Blinds Cushions Chairs	150 36	Bath covers	327
Curtains—pairs	107	Bed boards—sets	
Dough-bin covers Extractor covers	3	Curtains—sets	74
Fly swatters		Curtain Bracket and Rods Chairs lawn	
Firemens' Pads	33	Chairs chesterfield	3
Irrigation dams	12	Chairs rockers	
Ice caps	25 12	Chairs occasional Chesterfields	
Kneelers Laundry bags		Crutches	
Meat covers	1	Carpets	16
Mangle covers Mattress cases—duck	24 46	Couches Car seats	5
Mattress cases—canvas		Condemning bags	2
Mattress cases—ticking	186	Extractor covers	
Mattress felt	10 92	Ice bags	
Mattress strong	50	Laundry bags	30
Mattress pack	3	Mattresses—felt—remade	3122
Play pens	2	Mattresses—strong—remade Mattresses—pack—remade	0182
Pack straps	24 81	Mattress cases	740
Pillow cases		Pillows remade	1571
Rubber sheets	136	Pack strapsRugs	245
Rockers Radiator covers	1	Settees	
Strong Blankets	145	Summer house awnings	1
Spot sheets	4	Strong blankets	
Salt strainers	3	Tennis nets	
Summer house awnings	2		
Shower curtains	3		

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY-WOMEN

Aprons—adult 1	13 Luncheon sets 54	8
Aprons—child	55 Mats—place	
Aprons—baby	1 Needlepoints 3	
Baby bibs	7 Pillow cases (pr.) 119	
Baby socks (prs.)	6 Pot holders	
Baby pillow cases	8 Rugs	
	30 Runners 57	
	1 Serviettes	
Bags—clothes pin		
P. P		
Bed Jackets	2 Sheet sets 8	
Chair sets	4 Towels bath (pr.)	
Centre pieces	3 Towels—dish	
Crib covers	3 Towels—tea (single) 207	
Cushions	4 Towels—tea (prs.) 49	
Cushion covers	1 Towels—hand	
Cloths—face	7 Three piece sets	
Cloths—tea	1 Toys 4	
	12 Scarf	
Cloths—luncheon 5	55 Slippers pr 1	
Doilies	30	
SEAMSTI	RESS (SEWING ROOM)	
N W 1	n w .	
New Work:	Repair Work:	
Annana duals 40	Annone subbon	
Aprons—rubber 31		
Aprons—print		
Aprons—oilcloth		
Bags—tea —large		
Bags—medium		
Bags—small		
Bags—Bursar 50		
Caps—cooks		
Cushion covers		
Coats—dentist		
Covers dresser 43	0 0	
Dressing gowns 50	3	
Face steamers	3	
Haircloths 8	8	
Nightgowns—cotton		
Nightgowns—f'lette		
Nightshirts cotton		
Nightshirts—f'lette		
Pillow slips	Nurses Belts 84	
Press covers	Nurses Collars	
Pillow slips—officers 5	Nurses Caps	
Princess slips 106		
Shrouds 96		
Sheets—officers	Pillow slips	
Sheets		
Towels—hand		
Towels—ind		
Towels—bath		
Towels—P.R. 10		
Tray cloths		
Tablecloth—officers 1		
T.B. Masks	Table covers	
121 1140	Vests 12	
	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	

GREENHOUSES, GARDENS AND GROUNDS

1945-46

The Vegetable gardens on the grounds at the Main Building produced a satisfactory crop in 1945 as evidenced by the following totals delivered to the Kitchen:

Potatoes	64,370	lbs.	Corn	3,305	lbs.
Lettuce	9,960	lbs.	Cucumbers		
Green Onions	10,480	lbs.	Peas	1,615	lbs.
Rhubarb	5,358	lbs.	Beans	1,310	lbs.
Radish	2,595	lbs.	Brocolli	115	lbs.
Spinach	1,650	lbs.	Cauliflower	1,615	lbs.
Chard	6,400	lbs.	Celery	545	lbs.
Turnips	2,365	lbs.	Marrow	2,300	lbs.
Cabbage	9,215	lbs.	Pumpkin	1,180	lbs.
Carrots			Squash	1,800	lbs.
Beets	445	lbs.			

The greenhouses and concrete hot beds continue to give satisfactory service and a total of 7,296 potted plants have been delivered to the different wards, besides cut flowers for the offices and dining rooms.

The flower gardens at the front of the Main Building were again a great success, according to all visitors who went through them. These gardens were the source of an abundance of cut flowers for the Wards.

Approximately 20,000 annual bedding plants, besides 1000 tubers and bulbs, have been used in planting the beds in the flower gardens, and another 5000 plants have been used in flower beds scattered about the lawns.

The lawns around the main building, the cottages, the apartment block and the Nurses' Home have been watered and cut regularly and kept in good condition all through the Summer.

Golf Course and Tennis Courts:

The Golf Course and Tennis Courts have been well looked after. The Greens and fairways have been regularly mowed and the bluffs dug, and kept free from weeds.

Orchard at Main Building:

The Orchard at the Main Building produced a good crop notwithstanding the late Spring frost which damaged the blossoms on the strawberries and currant bushes, and the early Fall frost which damaged the plum crop severely. The following produce was obtained:

Strawberries	173	lbs.
Currants	1,449	lbs.
Gooseberries	76	lbs.
Plums	712	lbs.
Crab Apple	2,173	lbs.

Roads:

We have been unable to keep our roads in as good shape as we could wish, owing to the fact that we lack equipment. We are quite often unable to borrow a Grader to do this work.

The roadsides have all been dug and kept free from weeds, and a total of 2,199 young trees have been planted.

In addition to this, 6000 seedling trees have been planted in the Nursery to replace the trees transplanted to the Grounds.

Irrigation Project:

60 acres of vegetable gardens produced the following crops:

Beans green	4,050	lbs.
Beets	52,500	lbs.
Carrots	192,800	lbs.
Cauliflower	1,220	lbs.
Cabbage	83,680	bs.

Celery	2,225	lbs.			
Cucumbers		lbs.			
Lettuce	3,830				
Leeks		lbs.			
Mangels	22,100				
Onions	14,448				
Peas-green	11,840	Contraction of the Contraction o			
Parsnips	26,500				
Radish	2,540				
Rhubarb	2,405	327			
Chard	11,261				
Squash		lbs.			
Spinach		lbs.			
Tomatoes	(5.5.5)	lbs.			
Turnips	7,005				
Marrow	202,438	The state of the s			
Potatoes		Bushels	from	65	20000
I Otatoes	17,000	Dusileis	HOIII	UJ	attics.

The severe early Fall frost killed the dry beans, dry peas, cucumbers, corn, peppers, and cut our potato crop by about 2,000 bushels.

Orchard-Irrigation:

The following crops were harvested:

Strawberries	1,685	lbs.
Gooseberries	1,120	lbs.
Raspberries	1,502	lbs.
Currants	328	lbs.
Cherries	463	lbs.
Crab Apples	5,522	lbs.
Plums	1,196	lbs.

HOME FARM AND IRRIGATION PROJECT

Home Farm:

The Spring of 1945 was quite late, and was followed by a very cool Summer with only moderate rainfall. However, quite good yields of crops were obtained. A two inch snowfall and very high wind on September 22nd, flattened grain crops that were still uncut, and made harvesting operations very difficult. Extremely hard frosts on September 26th and 27th, froze a lot of potatoes that were still in the ground.

On the Home Farm only 250 acres were seeded to oats and barley. The remainder of the cultivated land was used for pasture and summer fallow. The yield obtained was:

3,200 bushels Barley. 5,100 bushels Oats.

Irrigation Farm:

On the Irrigation Farm, we experienced another very successful season. The irrigation of alfalfa started on June 5th, and continued with hardly a let up until August 28th, when crops were nearing the harvesting stage. No Fall irrigating was done owing to the lateness of the season.

The 650 acres on the flats were farmed as follows:

Alfalfa	80	acres		135	tons
Barley	30	acres	***************************************	1,100	bushels.
Oats	304	acres		15,600	bushels.
Oats and Alfalfa	15	acres		50	tons sheaves
Mixed hay	46	acres		21	tons .
Potatoes	65	acres			
Vegetables	60	acres			
Orchard	12	acres			
Pig pasture	15	acres			
Left to level	23	acres			

Livestock:

All classes of livestock made good progress during the year, and no serious outbreak of disease was experienced, although some losses occurred in the swine, due to erysipelas. Strict sanitation is being practised, and all young stock treated with erysipelas serum, and it is hoped that the disease will be kept in check by this method.

The herd of Holsteins produced very well during the year and the cows again qualified for an Honour Roll Certificate with an average production from 106 cows of 10,401 lbs., milk and 339 lbs., butter fat.

		from the farm to the Institut	
Milk	411,980 Qts.	Liver	
Beef	13,410 lbs.	Chicken	11,218 lbs.
Lamb	2,062 lbs.	Fowl	
Mutton	226 lbs.	Turkey	5,774 lbs.
Pork		Eggs	23,910 doz.

POWER PLANT-MAIN BUILDING

AND DIESEL ENGINE PLANT-IRRIGATION

The following report covers the operations of the Power Plants and Waterworks at the Main Building and the Irrigation Project for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1946. This report covers the first complete year since the new Chief Engineer took over these Plants in March 1945.

A number of changes have been made during the year—the chief of these being the installation of a continuous blow-down system in our boilers, along with a complete internal feed-water treatment. The feed water treatment previously used was a combination of the lime and soda method with some phosphate treatment. The results were not satisfactory. The complete internal treatment with the surface blow-down has been in operation for only a short time, but already, there are definite indications that the installation has been justified. Regular tests are taken of the boiler and feed waters, and the conditions necessary for the most efficient operation maintained. It is felt that substantial savings in fuel will be effected as a result of cleaner boilers: that boilers will be kept on the line much longer than was formerly the case, and that there will be a considerable reduction in the time taken to clean boilers at the end of a run.

Along with the changes noted above, we have installed cross-over tubes in each of our four boilers. This gives a nearly uniform condition in both drums of each boiler—a condition we were not able to achieve previous to this change being made.

A small change in the piping of our water supply system has made that system much more flexible, with fewer chances of service interruptions in the event of line leaks. This change, too, has allowed us to run the smaller river pump during the winter months and the early spring period when the river level is low. Operating the smaller pump reduces the draw-down in our well, and avoids most of the trouble we have had with our water supply in past years during periods of low water in the river.

Arrangements are practically completed for making our Refrigerating system automatic. The ammonia compressor is situated in the main kitchen and the engineer on shift is obliged to leave the power house whenever it is necessary to start or shut down the machine. Periodically, during the shift, he has to inspect the machine to make sure that the pressures being carried are satisfactory. With the automatic system the engineers on shift will not be required to spend so much time away from the plant.

The chlorinating equipment has been overhauled and repaired and is now operating in a very satisfactory manner. Laboratory tests of the domestic water are made weekly.

There have been no interruptions of service during the year, but to ensure a continuation of this condition, it has been found necessary to make fairly extensive repairs to some of our machinery. One of our reservoir pumps was found to be in a very bad condition and had to be overhauled and repaired. Our steam boiler feed pump was out of commission for a considerable time because an overhaul showed that a new wheel and other parts were required urgently if the pump was to continue in operation.

Our engines and generators have given excellent service during the year. This was made possible because of the regular and efficient attention they receive. Part of our electrical load was taken over by the Saskatchewan Power Commission during the year, relieving the strain on our own generating equipment.

It will be noted that the total power house expenses for 1945-46 are considerably higher than for the previous year. The reasons for this are three-fold; the

essential repair work that has had to be done as outlined above: the increase in salaries that has taken place during the year, and the fact that our monthly reports and our annual report show all items of expenditure in connection with the power plants in contrast to the reports of previous years in which a number of items of expense were omitted.

The monthly and daily average kilowatt output as shown in our monthly reports, includes only the power generated by our own equipment and does not include power bought from the Power Commission. This gives a false picture of the distribution of power and, in future, this item will include the total power distributed to the institution and other buildings.

The method of handling coal and ashes in this plant is definitely out of date. The coal is unloaded from the cars into bunkers, and from the bunkers, it is loaded into small cars and hauled to the boilers and shovelled into the hoppers. All this work is done manually. The ashes from the furnaces are pulled on to the boiler room floor where they are damped down. They are then loaded into wheelbarrows and hauled to the ash pile outside the building. The work of handling the coal and ashes is laborious and disagreeable. When hot ashes are being damped down, the boiler room is filled with a cloud of vapour and fine ash. The fine ash settles over everything, and the boiler room is thickly coated in spite of all efforts to keep equipment and steam lines clean. The ash, too, finds its way into the bearing surfaces of our shafting and coal feed controls.

Our present furnaces and stokers are not adapted for the burning of the lowest grades of fuel, such as bug dust. This necessitates the use of more expensive fuels obtainable only from the Alberta coal fields. Freight, which runs from 11½c to 18c per hundred pounds, represents the greater part of our fuel costs.

Our boilers are now over thirty years old. They have given, and are still giving good service, but they cannot be expected to operate much longer at the pressure presently being carried.

As noted above, part of our load has been taken over by the Power Commission. The extra cost of this service will not be offset completely by savings in fuel effected at this Plant. The load on our generators has been reduced, but the load on our boilers will not be reduced to the same degree. Our exhaust will have to be boosted with live steam practically all the year round to maintain heating, domestic water heater and other services.

The foregoing facts show the need for a new and up-to-date power plant for this Institution. Old equipment necessarily means constantly increasing repair bills and diminishing efficiency.

Monthly Statement of Power House Credits

Month:	Water	Heat	Power	Light	Supplies
May	1,534.91	3,069.83	2,528.10	1,896.07	892.80
June	1,539.57	3,079.13	2,535.76	1,901.81	212.40
July	1,411.98	2,823.95	2,325.61	1,744.20	1,054.70
August	1,502.22	3,004.42	2,474.22	1,855.68	715.68
*September	1,694.89	5.345.42	2,607.52	3,389.77	548.92
October	1,466.25	4,624.33	2,255.77	2,932.51	31.50
November	1,554.30	4,902.03	2,391.24	3,108.61	925.44
December	1,603.57	5,057.40	2,467.03	3,207.13	550.71
January	1,707.82	5,386,19	2,627,41	3,415.63	1,826.37
February	1,660.29	5,236.30	2,554.29	3,320.58	121.95
March	1,613.13	5,087.57	2,481.74	3,226.27	410.16
April	1,295.44	4,085.63	1,992.99	2,590.89	10,364.18
	18,584.37	51,702.20	29,241.68	32,589.15	17,654.81

^{*-}Wages adjustment.

D. C. PLANT
RECORDED MONTHLY PEAK LOAD (KILOWATTS)

Month	1945	1946	Remarks
May	253.0	220.8	
June	241.5	213.9	
July	208.1	243.8	
August	212.7	242.6	
September	247.2	234.6	
October	264.5	249.5	
November	279.4	277.1	
December	289.8	294.4	
January	310.5	273.7	A.C. hooked up to 8 and 10 Sections.
February	288.7	250.7	
March	257.6	215.0	
April	243.6	188.6	

CHLORINE CONSUMPTION—DOMESTIC W.W. AND DISPOSAL PLANT

Domestic	Water We	orks	Dispos	sal Plant	
	1945	1946		1945	1946
Month:	Lbs.	Lbs.	Month:	Lbs.	Lbs.
May	46.5	41.5	May	51	68
June	37.5	43.5	June	81	70
July	38.0	40.0	July	76	72
August	38.0	46.5	August	64	64
September	52.5	49.0	September	95	62
October	40.0	45.0	October	61	59
November	37.5	34.5	November	41	58
December	53.0	35.0	December	32.5	62
January	34.5	42.5	January	63	18
February	35.0	40.0	February	70	
March	26.0	42.25	March	50	
April	35.5	43.75	April	55	****
Total for Year	474.0	503.5	Total for Year	739.5	

COAL CONSUMPTION-TWO POWER PLANTS

Year end	ling April 30, 1945:	Year ending April 30, 1946:		
Month:	Tons of Coal	Month:	Tons of Coal	
May	952,860	May	1,184,305	
June		June	921.355	
Tuly		July	815.435	
August	973.210	August	869.280	
September		September	929.545	
October		October	1,155.070	
November	1,247.255	November	1,460,190	
December		December	1,538,100	
January	1,429,400	January	1.592.040	
February	1,202.270	February	1,412.930	
March	1,240,435	March	1,353,260	
April	1,199.610	April	933,650	
Total for Year	13,351.155	Total for Year	14,165.160	

GALLONS OF WATER PUMPED INTO W.W. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (Two Power Plants)

Year ending April	30th, 1945	Year ending April 30th, 1946		
Month:	Gallons Pumped	Month:	Gallons Pumped	
May	13,020,500	May	13,206,580	
June	13,363,300	June	14,873,420	
July	15,230,700	July	15,730,340	
August	15,456,100	August	14,572,760	
September	12,510,900	September	12,844,040	
October	13,123,000	October	11,839,900	
November	12,220,400	November	11,925,100	
December	12,161,875	December	11,915,485	
January	9,905,720	January	12,222,300	
February	10,332,300	February	10,393,045	
March	12,081,300	March	11,368,500	
April	10,371,000	April	11,705,900	
Total for Year	149,777,095	Total for Year	152,597,370	

Increase 1.22%

PURCHASED POWER FROM SASKATCHEWAN POWER COMMISSION

Year ending April 1945		Year ending April 1946			
Month:	Kilo-watt Hours	Cost in \$	Month:	Kilo-watt Hours	Cost in \$
May	28,322	849.66	May	33,675	1,030.46
June	34,344	1,030,32	June		1,123.23
July	32,167	965.01	July	35,370	1,082.32
August	33,903	1,017.09	August	35,155	1,075.74
September	35,824	1,074.72	September	34,087	1,043.06
October	32,136	964.08	October	31,610	967.27
November	33,587	1,027.76	November	29,194	893.34
December	31,972	978.34	December	30,109	921.34
January	32,397	971.91	January	35,563	1,088.23
February	33,016	990.50	February	43,888	1,342.97
March	28,808	864.24	March	40,786	1,248.05
April	34,289	1,028.67	April	46,400	1,419.84
Total for			Total for		
Year	390,765	\$11,762.30	Year	432,544	\$13,235.85

Increase 10.61% Increase 12.53%

COMBINED KILOWATT-HOUR OUTPUT: TWO POWER PLANTS

Year ending April	30th, 1945	Year ending April 30th, 1946		
Month:	Kilowatt Hours	Month:	Kilowatt Hours	
May	125,611.00	May	119,100.25	
June	120,541.35	June	109,369.85	
July	117,117.35	July	115,730.40	
August	116,529.00	August	121,369.65	
September	127,110.15	September	126,448.85	
October	131,102.10	October	142,769.40	
November	144,316.00	November	156,145.05	
December	152,522.85	December	169,986.00	
January	130,063.30	January	156,282.30	
February	135,902.70	February	138,812.70	
March	139,268.15	March	130,211.75	
April	127,692.35	April	107,841.35	
Total for Year	1,567,776.30	Total for Year	1,594,067.53	

Increase: 1.04%

Annual Operating Costs: Two Power Plants

Year Ending April 30th, 1945-

Items of Expense	Cost	
Tons of Coal 13,351.125	\$55,124.48	
Total Salaries for year	29,244,46 5,346,49	
Fuel Oil		
Lubricating Oils, Greases, etc.	1,859.62	
Total Costs for Year	\$91,575.05	
Year ending A pril 30th, 1946—		
Items of Expense:	Cost	
Bunker Coal	\$57,662.58	
Supplies (Dom. Coal, Wood Etc.,)	17,654.81	
Salaries	43,757.98	
Fuel Oil	5,969.22	
Purchase Power (Sask, Power Commission)	13,235.85	
Repairs.	7,303.05	
Engine Oils. Coal Oil and Gasoline	1,492.61	
	50.86	
Sundries	2,645.25	
Total costs for Vear	\$149 772 21	

(Education Tax included)

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION

- New counter and cupboards built in Canteen. Stand for milk cooler made from old 1" pipe.
- 3. Tailor shop moved into new quarters and table and benches remodelled.
- 4. Two tables and one buffet painted in No. 5 dining room. 5. Wicker verandah suite painted for officers' quarters.
- Shoe shop moved into old tailor shop, and more benches were built.
- Painted 3a Ward.
- 8. Blackout windows made for eye-testing room.
- 9. Painted all furniture on 5-a ward.
- 10. Staff dining room and service kitchen painted. 11. Decorated chief engineer's office in Power house.
- Painted Bursar's office.
- 13. Laid new cement floor in 6-a Lavatory. Built new cupboards in Welding shop.
- 15. Repaired and painted ice harvesting equipment.
- Repaired steps on two staff cottages. 17. Painted four lavatories in basement.
- 18. Show room for toy shop painted.19. Floor and benches in shoe repair shop painted.
- 20. Annex 2 ward painted.
- 21. All furniture on 7-a T.B. painted.
- 22. Sidewalk laid across lawn.
- 23. Storage shed for gasoline and oil built for Farm.

- 24. Tore down four granaries and built new ones.
 25. Built new tool shed at new cemetery.
 26. Tore down old silo and erected new one on a new foundation.
- 27. Painted and papered one staff cottage.28. Floor painted in Suite 33.
- Silo lined with drop siding and painted. 29.
- 30. Silo treated with preservative before building.
- 31. Two granaries and gasoline sheds painted.
- Floors varnished in a staff cottage.
- 33. New panel board installed in 7 basement to allow more light circuits as old ones were overloaded.
- 34. Concrete steps built on two staff cottages.
- 35. New blow-down pit built for power house.36. Telephone switch board thoroughly over hauled.
- 37. Part of power house roof repaired and treated with preservative. 38. Roof on Morgue painted with roofing compound.
- Decorated suite 10 in Apartment block.
- Front hall decorated on two floors.
- 41. Hall papered and floor varnished in a staff cottage.
- No. 3 Staff cottage completely decorated.
 Clothes cupboards built for 10-b Ward.
- 44. Outside wall of refrigerator repaired.
- 45. Silo at new cow barn raised, excavation dug, foundation put in and silo made 8 ft. higher.
- 46. Four lockers built for power house staff.
- 47. Lockers and benches for power house staff painted.
- 48. New cupboard in 10-b painted. 49. 8-a Verandah floor painted.
- 50. Suite 23 painted where necessary.
- 51. Twenty-four windows at disposal plant painted and re-glazed.
- 52. Installed new refrigerator in Morgue.
- 53. New sump hole dug and manhole made at new cow barn. 54. Heating coil put in two sets of frames for Greenhouse.
- 55. Refloored seven stalls in horse barn.
- Suite 12 in Apartment Block re-decorated.
 Stone wall built around ash pile.
- 58. New Sterilizer installed in Operating room.
- 59. Shack built for use when harvesting ice.
- 60. Information office moved into front hall.
- 61. Shed built over farm scales.
- No. 1 staff cottage decorated.
- 63. No. 2 staff cottage decorated.64. Five tables and four chairs painted for wards.
- 65. Nurses' Home completely re-decorated.
- 66. Garage built for staff cottage at Irrigation.
- 67. Lumber floor in hog pens renewed.68. Air chutes built for diesel engines.

- 69. Built box across alley for steam pipe to chopping shed-irrigation farm.
- 70. Painted basement in sections 8 and 10.
- 71. Re-decorated No. 14 staff cottage.
- 72. Several doors rebuilt on hog barn.

- 73. Twenty-five cement culverts made for Irrigation farm.
 74. Erected stone building for solvent tanks.
 75. Eleven clothes lockers built for kitchen staff.
- 76. New refrigerator installed in Dispensary.
- 77. Brick walls plastered in 7-a Verandah.
 78. Repaired and painted 48 tables for male dining rooms.
 79. Built ventilating shaft for plumber's shop.
- 80. Installed heating unit in chopping shed.
- 81. Converted incubator from being coal heated to electrically heated.
- 82. Staff quarters in Apartment Block decorated.83. Information office erected in front hall.
- 84. Four hog crates built for farm.
- 85. Shelving built in Dispensary store room.
 86. Cupboard built for drugs in dispensary.
 87. New concrete floor laid in 10 basement kitchen.
- 88. Suite 26 in Apartment block painted.
- 89. Repairs made to concrete brine tank.
 90. Verandah in 7-a ward painted.
 91. Five booths built for stenographers on 2nd floor.
 92. Extended porch in No. 8 staff cottage.
- 93. In addition to the above work, the various tradesmen have attended to 7,000 requisitions for minor repairs during the past year.

The Mental Hospital, Weyburn

Dr. R. O. Davison, Commissioner of Mental Services, Weyburn, Sask.

September 3rd, 1946.

Dear Dr. Davison-

I beg to submit for your consideration, the twenty-fifth annual report of the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, Weyburn.

The fiscal year commenced with a population of 1,475 male patients and 1,013 female, a total of 2,488 patients. There remained on the register April 30th, 1946, 1,485 male and 1,049 female or a total of 2,534, showing a net gain of 46 patients.

The opening of the School for Defectives at Weyburn and the supplying of staff increased our difficulties materially and continues to increase them. In addition, there has been the inception of the eight hour day for the staff, which has not by any means decreased our difficulties as staff continue to be hard to obtain. Approximately 205 male patients have been transferred during the past year to the School for Defectives but construction difficulties and shortage of staff have handicapped us in the transfer of these patients. In our laundry we are still awaiting certain alterations that should materially improve the working conditions of the patients employed there and we are still awaiting the construction of a curling rink and nurses' home. At the moment of writing, it does not appear likely that we can hope for any relief as long as the strike situation holds.

The water line to the dam, south-east of the town, will, we hope, relieve the situation here as far as scarcity of water is concerned and a start has been made on the purification plant at this end of the line.

Special efforts have been made to get the patients out of doors as much as possible whenever staff is available and this results in improvement in the health of the patients. Apparently General Hospitals throughout the dominion are suffering from staff shortage and they have not been alone in this matter. We had a slight outbreak of mumps in the institution in the latter part of the year but succeeded in checking it before it became very widespread. Aside from this, the general health of the patients has been very good.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you and the Department for the help we have received throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

A. D. Campbell, M.D. Superintendent.

Annual Report, 1945

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL ADMISSIONS—PSYCHOTICS

Month		mis- ons	Paroles		Deaths		Elope- ments		Deporta- tions		Trans- fers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1945												
May	10	9	15	5	2	3					1	
June	11	9	8	4	4	3				1.		
July	15	7	12	9	4	3 2						
August	13	9	11	9 5 3 2 8 8	1	1						
September	17	10	11	3	8.	1	1					
October	9 11	11	7	2	7	3			41 10			
November	15 10		8 2	8	4 5	3 5 2	1					
December	16	9	2	8	5	2		40				
1946				1 1						100		
January	13	15	6	2	6	4	- 11					
February	14	13	4	2 2 5	11	4						
March	11	8	6 4 7 7	5	5	4						
April	22	6	7	4	10	2			**	7	44	
,Total	166	116	98	57	67	34	2				1	
Grand total	28	32	15	5	10	1	2				1	

Table No. 2—Admissions and Movement of Patients Comparative Statement

Number on our register May 1,	1945			Male 1,475	Female 1,013	Total 2,488
Admissions:	Male	Female	Total			
First admission, psychotic	108	81	189			
First admission, defective	51	39	90			
Re-adm. psychotic	58	35	93			
Re-adm, defective	21	8	29			
By transfer psychotic						
By transfer defective	2	1	3			
Total admissions	1 0000			240	164	404
Total under our care during yea	r			1,715	1,177	2,892
Discharged or removed:	Male	Female	Total			
Paroled psychotic	98	58	156			
Paroled defective	40	22	62			
Deaths psychotic	67	34	101			
Deaths defective	22	14	36			
Elopments psychotic	2	12.7	2			
Elopements defective	7	***				
Transfers psychotic	ï		ï			
Total removed from register		**				
during year				230	128	358
Total remaining on register Apr	il 30, 194	16		1,485	1,049	2,534
Total admissions during year	(psychot	ics)			282	
Total paroled during year (ps	vchotics)				156	
Percentage of paroles of admis	ssions				55.32%	
Males admitted for year					166	
Males paroled for year					98	
Percentage of paroles of admis	ssions				59.03%	
Females admitted for year					116	
Females paroled for year					58	
Percentage of paroles of admis	ssions				54.72%	
Total cases under treatment				2,	,892	
Total deaths during year					137	
Percentage of deaths of cases					4.74%	
Defective male admissions					72	
Defective male paroles					40	
Percentage of paroles of admis	ssions				55.55%	
Defective female admissions					47	
Defective female paroles Percentage of paroles of admis					22	
					46.81%	

TABLE No. 3-MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS-25 YEAR PERIOD.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Admissions	607	341	254	270	271
Paroles	21	146	113	112	143
Deaths	11	90	60	65	67
Deportations	2	6	10	11	15
Elopments		5	7	1	1
Transfers		1	3		0 1 1
Remaining on register	573	666	729	815	862
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Admissions	275	240	385	307	395
Paroles	138	100	121	137	124
Deaths	67	68	96	70	59
Deportations	13	17	24	21	24
Elopments	3	6	4	1	1
Transfers	3	0	4	1	1
Remaining on register	916	965	1,005	1,083	1,270
			7 200		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1701-02	1702-00	1700-04	1704-00	1900-00
Admissions	285	245	332	318	303
Paroles	105	93	108	139	142
Deaths	79	77	97	103	80
- Carello			20.7	200	
Deportations		7	10	2	2
Deportations	15	7	10 8	2 9	2 5
Elopments			10 8		5
Elopments	15		1000		1,664
Elopments	15 2	6	8	9	5
Elopments	15 2	6	8	9	5
Elopments Transfers Remaining on register,	15 2 1,354 1936-37	1,416	1938-39	9 1,590 1939-40	1,664
Elopments Transfers Remaining on register,	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374	1,416 1937-38	1,526 1938-39 374	9 1,590 1939-40 396	5 1,664 1940-41 386
Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159	1,416 1937-38 372 150	1938-39 374 195	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216	1,664 1940-41 386 162
Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95	1,416 1937-38	1,526 1938-39 374	9 1,590 1939-40 396	5 1,664 1940-41 386
Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101	1938-39 374 195 93	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2	386 162 90
Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95	1,416 1937-38 372 150	1938-39 374 195 93 3	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216	1,664 1940-41 386 162
Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Transfers	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1	1938-39 1938-39 374 195 93 3 3	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7	386 162 90
Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101	1938-39 374 195 93 3	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2	386 162 90
Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Transfers	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1	1938-39 1938-39 374 195 93 3 3	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7	386 162 90
Elopments	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1	1938-39 1938-39 374 195 93 3 3	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7	386 162 90 3 2,207
Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Remaining on register	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4 1,780	1,416 1937-38 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1 1,895	1,526 1,526 1938-39 374 195 93 3 1,981	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7 2,076	386 162 90
Admissions Popportations Elopments Cransfers Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Remaining on register	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4 1,780	1,416 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1 1,895	1938-39 1938-39 374 195 93 3 1,981	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7 2,076	386 162 90 3 2,207
Admissions Elopments Remaining on register Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Remaining on register	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4 1,780	1,416 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1 1,895	1,526 1,526 1938-39 374 195 93 3 1,981 1943-44 415	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7 2,076	386 162 90 3 2,207
Admissions Deportations Elopments Transfers Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Remaining on register. Admissions Paroles Deaths	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4 1,780 1941-42 401 176	1,416 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1 1,895 1942-43 401 212	1938-39 374 195 93 3 1,981 1943-44 415 208	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7 2,076	1,664 1940-41 386 162 90 3 2,207 1945-46 404 218
Deportations Elopments Transfers Remaining on register. Admissions Paroles Deaths Deportations Elopments Transfers Remaining on register. Admissions Paroles Deaths Transfers Remaining on register. Deportations Elopments Transfers Transfers Transfers Transfers	15 2 1,354 1936-37 374 159 95 4 1,780 1941-42 401 176 85	1,416 1937-38 372 150 101 5 1 1,895 1942-43 401 212 139	1938-39 374 195 93 3, 1,981 1943-44 415 208 134	9 1,590 1939-40 396 216 89 2 1 7 2,076	1,664 1940-41 386 162 90 3 2,207 1945-46 404 218

TABLE No. 4-AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Admis M	ssions F	Par M	oles F	M De	aths F
1- 9	1					
10.10	8	4	5	5		
	33	17	22	12	4	1
20-29	29	28	24	9	2	1
30-39	13	14	8	5	6	5
40-49	22	17	18	12	8	5
50-59	32	19	18	0	21	7
50-69	19	11	2	2	21	7
70-79	7	6	1	2 3	4	7
80-89	2	0		-	1	1
90-99	4	"	***			
Unknown	4.0		"	**		
Total	166	116	98	57	67	34
Grand Total	28	2	15	5	10	1

Table No. 5—Diagnoses.

Diagnoses	Male	Female
sychoses with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	4	1
Developed with corolled SVDBIIIS	1	1
Psychoses with encephalitis	1	1
Paychoses with other infectious diseases	3	2
Developed due to drugs	1	
Fraumatic psychoses	2	
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	12	12
Spileptic psychoses	4	4
Senile psychoses	32	23
nvolutional psychoses	6	5
Psychoses with Alzheimer's disease		1
Psychoses with organic changes of the nervous system	2	2
Psychoses with organic changes of the north as		
Psychoneuroses: Anxiety state	1000	1
Compulsive neuroses		1
Hysterical	1	2
Not differentiated	5	4
Not differentiated		
Manic-depressive psychoses: Manic	4	5
Manic	2	
Depressed	1	1
Not differentiated	2	3
	18.0	100
Schizophrenia: Simple type	2	3
Catatonic	12	9
Catatonic	21	15
Hebephrenic Paranoid	12	5
Paranoid	13	5 7
Not differentiated	10	7
sychoses with mental deficiency	2	1
Judiagnosed psychoses		4
Vithout psychoses:	24	5
Mental deficiency, moron	26	16
Mental deficiency, imbecile	16	17
Mental deficiency, idiot	2	-
Epilepsy	8	7
Mental deficiency, other types	4	The same
Psychopathic personality	200	1
Not insane	2	1
Acute alcoholism	4	2
Other types	*	
	240	164

TABLE No. 6—NATIVITY OF ADMISSIONS—PSYCHOTICS

Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female
Austria	7	5	Newfoundland	1	
Canada	104	71	Norway	2	2
China Czechoslavakia	1	**	PolandRoumania	4	1
Denmark	2	-	Russia	4	2
England	14	9	Scotland	8	6
Germany	1		Ukraine	1	2
Holland		1	U.S.A	10	13
lungary		3	Yugoslavia	2	1
celand	1		Unknown	1	**
Total			1	166	116
Grand Total				2	82

TABLE No. 7-MILITARY PATIENTS ADMITTED

No.	Nativity	Age	Soc. Stat.	Sex	Mental Diagnoses
1.	Denmark	75	S	M	Senile psychosis.
2.	Canada	19	S	M	Psychopathic personality—dull normal.
3.	Canada	23	M	M	Manic-depressive psychosis.
4.	Canada	25	S	M	Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
5.	Canada	25	M	M	Psychoneurosis.
6.	Canada	52	M	M	Without psychosis, multiple sclerosis.
7.	Scotland	69	S	M	Senile psychosis.
8.	Poland	24	S	M	Psychoneurosis.
9.	England	60	W	M	Manic-depressive psychosis, manic type.
10.	Jugoslavia	22		M	Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
11.	Canada	26	S	M	Schizophrenia, simple type.
12.	Canada	19	SSS	M	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
13.	Canada	38	M	M	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
14.	Canada	27	S	M	Psychoneurosis.
15.	England	59	M	M	Psychosis with Pick's disease.
16.	Canada	21	S	M	Manic-depressive, manic with mental de- ficiency.
17.	Canada	61	S	M	Schizophrenia.
18.	Canada	22	M	M	Dementia praecox.
19.	Canada	27	S	M	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
20.	Canada	22	S	M	Psychopathic personality aggravated by trauma.
21.	Canada	36	S	M	Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
22.	Canada	39	M	M	Manic-depressive, manic type.
23.	Canada	18		M	Psychoneurosis, hysteria hyperkinetic type
24.	Canada	21	SSS	M	Schizophrenia.
25.	Canada	28	S	M	Schizophrenia,
26.	England	66	M	M	Toxic psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
27.	Scotland	56	M	M	Psychoneurosis.
28.	England	50	S	M	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
29.	Canada	23	S	M	Schizophrenia.
30.	Canada	50	M	M	Without psychosis, multiple sclerosis.
31.	U.S.A.	33	M	M	Epilepsy with episodic furor.
32.	Canada	54	M	M	Not diagnosed.
33.	Canada	21	S	M	Without psychosis, schizoid personality.
34.	Canada	22	M	M	Dementia praecox.
35.	U.S.A.	53	M	M	Manic-depressive, manic type.
36.	Poland	23	S	M	Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
37.	Canada	46	S	M	Psychosis with mental deficiency.
38.	Canada	54	M	M	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.

Remaining in Hospital on May 1, 1945	M 90 38	F 4
'Total	128	4
Number paroled during year		
Number died during year 6		
Removed from register during year	27	3
Remaining in Hospital on April 30, 1946	101	1

TABLE No. 8-RACIAL ORIGIN OF ADMISSIONS-PSYCHOTICS

Race	Male	Female	Race	Male	Female
Austrian Belgian Chinese Czecho-slovak Danish Dutch English Finnish French German Hungarian Icelandic	3 1 3 3 1 34 1 12 18 2		Indian (Red) Irish Jewish Negro Norwegian Polish Roumanian Russian Scots Swedish Ukrainian Welsh Unknown	1 17 15 4 4 3 29 2 12 2 8	16 1 4 5 1 4 15 1 15
Total	d			166	116
Grand Total				2	82

TABLE No. 9-DEATHS-PSYCHOTICS

No.	Sex	Age	Immediate cause of death	Predisposition
1	F	65	Fatty degeneration of liver	Undiagnosed psychosis.
2 3 4 5	M	57	Chronic myocarditis	Schizophrenia.
3	F	64	Uterine carcinoma	Senile psychosis.
4	M	67	Lobar pneumonia	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
	F	88	Myocarditis	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
6	M	75	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
6 7 8	M	67	Ulcerative enteritis	Senile psychosis.
8	M	83	Chronic myocarditis	Senile psychosis.
9	M	67	Chronic myocarditis	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
10	F	65	Cerebral haemorrhage	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
11	F	71	Cerebral arteriosclerosis with psycho-	
	_		sis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
12	F	90	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
13	M	75	Bronchopneumonia	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
14	M	70	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Traumatic psychosis.
15	M	79	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
16	M	58	Chronic myocarditis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
17	F	79	Senile psychosis	Psychosis with paralysis agitans.
18	F	70	Arteriosclerosis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
19	M	48	Brain tumour	Without psychosis, brain tumour.
20	F	84	Cerebral thrombosis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
21	M	65	Chronic myocarditis	Toxic psychosis.
22	M	67	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
23	M	71	Senile psychosis.	Senile psychosis.
24	M	23	Lobar pneumonia, pericardițis with effusion	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.

TABLE No. 9-DEATHS-PSYCHOTICS-Continued

0.	Sex	Age	Immediate cause of death	Predisposition
;	М	33	Schizophrenia, catatonic	Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
5	M	74	Acute catarrhal enteritis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosi
	F	38	Coronary occlusion	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
	M	59	Carcinoma of stomach	Schizophrenia.
	M	41	Peritonitis and ileus	Toxic psychosis.
	M	40	Epilepsy	Convulsive disorder, epilepsy with
	200	Toron .		deterioration.
	M	78	Senile dementia	Pre-senile dementia.
	M	66	Chronic endocarditis	Dementia praecox.
	F	47	Cerebral arteriosclerosis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosi
	M	65	Bronchopneumonia	Manic-depressive, mixed type.
	M F	69 79	Bronchopneumonia	Psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	75	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
	F	68	Senile psychosis.	Senile psychosis. Senile psychosis.
	M	76	Myocarditis and valvuiar disease	Schizophrenia.
	F	79	Senile psychosis	Pre-senile psychosis.
	F	67	Myocarditis	Senile psychosis.
	M	73	Cerebral haemorrhage	Senile psychosis.
	F	86	Senile psychosis.	Senile psychosis.
	F	45	Myocarditis.	Schizophrenia on defective base.
	M	78	Chronic myocarditis	Psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	60	Manic-depressive, manic.	Manic-depressive psychosis, manic.
	M	72	Carcinoma of urinary bladder	Senile psychosis, pre-senile type.
	F	57	Myocarditis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
	F	80	Myocarditis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosi
	M	81	Chronic myocarditis	Psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	66	Bronchopneumonia	Psychosis with encephalitis and cerel
	F	22	Epilepsy.	ral arteriosclerosis. Psychosis with epilepsy with deteriora
	М	69	Lobar pneumonia	tion. Schizophrenia, hebephrenic on a de
		200		fective base.
	M	87	Arteriosclerosis	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	66	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Schizophrenia.
	F	64	Diabetes mellitus	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosi
	M	72	Chronic myocarditis	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	79	Myocarditis	Senile psychosis, paranoid trend.
	M	33	Tuberculosis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
	F	69	Pneumonitis	Senile psychosis with cerebral arteric sclerosis.
	M	88	Coronary sclerosis	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	59	Cancer of colon	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
	M	51	General paresis of insane	General paresis of insane.
	F	53	Fatty degeneration of heart and liver	Involutional melancholia.
	F	82	Arteriosclerosis with senile psychosis.	Senile psychosis.
	M	68	Pernicious anaemia	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
	F	64	Bronchogenic carcinoma with second-	
	350	-	ary growth in cerebellum and	Toxic psychosis with uremia.
	M	94	Senile psychosis	
	M	74	Carcinoma of intestines	Senile psychosis. Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosi
	M	77	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
	F	48	Chronic nephritis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic.
	M	64	Sepsis-gangrene right and left legs	Psychosis with disseminated sclerosis.
	F	73	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis	Senile psychosis.
	M	42	Brain tumour—right sided	Psychosis with tumour right tempora
	M	21	Pulmonary tuberculosis	lobe. Schizophrenia, catatonic type.
	M	68	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
	M	78	Senile psychosis	Senile psychosis.
	M	48	Thrombosis of superior mesenteric	
			artery with gangrenous bowel	General paresis of the insane.
	F	58	Haemorrhagic infarction	Psychosis with idiopathic epilepsy.
	M	46	Progressive cerebral atrophy	Psychosis associated with organi
				changes, progressive cerebral atro-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE No. 9—DEATHS—PSYCHOTICS—Continued

No.	Sex	Age	Immediate cause of death	Predisposition
81	F	47	Bronchopneumonia	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
82	F	53	Bronchopneumonia	Schizophrenia.
83	M	72	Bronchopneumonia, bilateral	Senile psychosis.
84	M	26	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Schizophrenia, catatonic.
85	M	65	Bronchopneumonia, bilateral	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
86	F	85	Psychosis with arteriosclerosis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
87	F	75	Coronary thrombosis	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
88	M	56	Chronic myocarditis	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
89	M	62	Bronchopneumonia	Schizophrenia, paranoid type.
90	M	59	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
91	F	45	Epileptic fit with heart failure	Psychosis with epilepsy.
92	M	64	Cerebellar haemorrhage, (subarach-	
			noid)	Manic-depressive psychosis, manic.
93	M	78	Bronchopneumonia	Senile psychosis with arteriosclerosis.
94	M	67	Bronchopneumonia	Pre-senile psychosis with arteriosclero-
		1000		sis.
95	F	54	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Schizophrenia, hebephrenic type.
96	M	75	Myocarditis	Senile psychosis.
97	M	57	Myocardosis	Senile psychosis.
98	M	23	Pulmonary tuberculosis miliary	Epilepsy with deterioration.
99	M	65	Bronchopneumonia	Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis.
100	M	74	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Schizophrenia.
101	M	61	Manic-depressive psychosis, manic	
			phase	Manic-depressive, mixed type.

School Report 1945-1946

Number of days school was open-221 days.

Ages	5 2	6 1 2	7 1	8	9 3 2	10 6 2	11 6 	12 5 2	13 8 3	14 4 3	15 2 7	16 4 1	17* 2 3	Total 44 26
Enrolment May 1											Boy 4	1 3	Girls 21 5	70 Total 62 8
Total Paroled Discontinued Died											4	4 6	26 2 5 1	70 8 5 1
												6	8	14
Enrolment April	30, 1	946.									3	8	18	56

For about 10 weeks of the term only one classroom was in operation, due to illness or absence of the Assistant. During this time only about 40 of the children attended school.

Thirty-nine of the children attended school all day, ranging from Grade 1 to XI. Fifteen children ranging in age from 5 to 10 are of kindergarten level and attended mornings only. Sixteen boys from 11 to 16 years of age attended afternoons only doing mostly manual work.

Films from the Audio-Visual Branch of the Department of Education were shown once a week throughout most of the term.

The school children put on a program for the hospital in June, 1945; and also participated in the Christmas program and another one in April.

During the winter the children skated at least once a week if weather permitted, also had four sleigh rides. In the summer months outdoor activities consist of softball, hikes and gardening. Only a small garden was planted this year by the pupils due to the anticipated transfer to the Airport.

TABLE No. 12-MOVEMENT OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Month	Admis- sions		Paroled		Deaths		Elope- ments		Deport- ations		Trans- fers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1945			-							1/2		1
May	6	1	3	1	2	1	-					
June	5 2 8	3	3 5 8 8 2 3 4 3	2 3 2 3 3	1 3 2 1						11	
July	2	6	8	2	3	**		60	44			
August	8	6	8	3	2	1	**			-		
September	10	4	2	2	1	41.					***	
October	4	9	3	3		1	2	-				
November	4 8	4	4	3		1		.1			42	
December	3	1	3		3	2	***				**	
January	4 9	4 3	440	2	1	2						
February	9	3	1			1						
March	6	1	1	3 2	4 5	3	**					
April	9	6	2	2	5	2						
Total	74	48	40	23	22	14		10				
Grand Total	12	22	6	3	3	6			***		- d.	

TABLE No. 13-AGE GROUPS-MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Age Group		ssions	Paroles		Deaths	
		F	M	F	M	F
1- 9	16	17	2	2	5	. 8
10-19	26	9	14	9	3	1
20-29	20	8	16	6	8	4
30-39	4	7	1	4	2	1
40-49	3	6	4	2	1	
50-59	3 5		3			
60-69		1				
70-79						
80-89						
90-99						
Unknown						
Total	74	48	40	23	19	14
Grand Total	1	22	6	3	3	3

TABLE No. 14-MENTAL DEFECTIVES-BIRTHPLACE OF ADMISSIONS

Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female
Austria Belgium Canada England	1 66 3	41	Newfoundland	1 3	1 1 2 3
Total				74	48
Grand Total				1	22

Table No. 15-Mental Defectives-Racial Origin of New Admissions

Race	Male	Female	Race	Male	Female
Austrian	3	1	Irish		7
Belgian Chinese	1	1	Jewish Norwegian	1	1
Outch	i	4	Polish	3	i i
English	13	7	Russian	2	1
rench	4	2 5	Scots		7
erman	9	5	Swiss	1	
lungariancelandic	1		Ukrainian Welsh	4	5
ndian (Red)	2		Unknown	4	5
Total				74	48
Grand Total		***************************************		1	22

TABLE No. 16-MENTAL DEFECTIVES-DEATHS

No.	Sex	Age	Immediate cause of death	Predisposition
1	F	22	Chronic nephritis	Mental deficiency, idiot.
2	M	12	Diarrhoea and enteritis	Mental deficiency, idiot.
3	M	21	Mental deficiency, idiot	Mental deficiency, idiot.
4	M	24	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency, moron.
5	M	16	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency, imbecile, Mongolian
6	M	24	General peritonitis	Mental deficiency with epilepsy.
7	M	37	Miliary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency, imbecile, Mongolian
8	F	22	Tuberculosis of left kidney	Mental deficiency, moron.
9	M	1	Hydrocephalus, congenital	Mental deficiency, idiot.
0	M	5	Hydrocephalus, congenital	Mental deficiency with hydrocephalus
1	M	38	Enilensy	Mental deficiency, idiot.
12	F	8	Epilepsy	Mental deficiency, idiot.
13	F	6	Macrocephalic idiocy	Mental deficiency, idiot, macrocepha-
	1	0	Macrocephane Idiocy	lic.
14	F	1/8	Congenital hydrocephalus	Mental deficiency, idiot with hydro
	1	/3	Congenitar nydrocepharus	cephalus.
15	F	5	Enteritis	Without psychosis, Pelizeous Merz
	1			bacher disease.
16	M	20	Epilepsy	Mental deficiency with epilepsy.
17	M	22	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency with epilepsy.
18	M	15	Epilepsy with deterioration	Mental deficiency, epilepsy with de
	1	10	Epitepsy with deterioration	terioration.
19	F	25	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency with epilepsy.
20	M	25	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency, imbecile.
21	F	6	Post encephalitis with mental deficien-	Mental deficiency, idiot on an organi
	1		cy	base.
22	F	30	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
23	M	8	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, idiot.
24	M	23	Hydrocephalus, congenital	Mental deficiency, idiot with epilepsy
25	F	26	Indefinite possibly peritonitis follow-	Mental deficiency, imbecile.
	1	20	Indefinite, possibly peritonitis follow- ing acute gastric ulcer	mental activities, impense.
26	M	42	Angina pectoris	Mental deficiency, idiot.
27	F	1	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency.
28	M	23	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Mental deficiency, imbecile.
29	F	1	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency on an organic basi
30	F	17	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency.
31	F	5	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, idiot.
32	M	2	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, idiot with Little'
			District Control of the Control of t	disease.
33	M	7	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, idiot.
34	M	15	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, imbecile with epi
	1		process process and the second	epsy.
35	M	1	Bronchopneumonia	Mental deficiency, Mongolian.
36	M	8	Mental deficiency, idiot	Mental deficiency, idiot.
			The delication of the state of	The state of the s

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

WOODWORK SHOP

	TOTAL SHOT
New Work:	Lamp, floor
	Lamp, table
Boards, sleeve 1	Milk bottles
Boards, ironing	Racks, magazine
Baby cribs 2	Racks, tie
Bookcases 7	Sleds.
Beds 1	Speaker box
Box horse 1	Stands, ashtray
Chests, spruce 4	Stands, wash
Cabinets, kitchen	Stand, plant1
Clothes racks 46	Springboards 1
Chest drawers 9	Suitcase 1
China cabinets	
Chair supports	Tables, dropleaf
Cedar chests	Tables, dining 1
Coffee tables 4	Tables, bedside4
Cabinets, medicine 3	Wardrobe 4
Cabinets, smokers 8,	Wheelbarrows
Chests, trunk	Repair Work:
Cabinets, wall 1	Buffets
Cabinets, radio 2	Chairs, refinished 23
Cabinets, record 1	Cabinet, Sewing machine 1
Doors, storm 1	Cedar chest 1
Desks 2	Chest drawers 1
Dinette suite1	Cabinet 1
Frames, picture 73	Desk
Footstools 5	Dresser 1
Fire screens	Grandfathers Clock 1
Holders, candlestick 1	Hymn boards 3
Hangers, curtain 6	Lamp 1
Hockey sticks 83	Stools 2
Jeeps 1	Tables, repaired 12
Kitchen tables	Tables, rebuilt 4
Kiddies chairs 32	Tea wagon 1
Kiddies tables 13	Vanity benches 2
Kiddies cabinet 1	
TAI	LOR SHOP
IAI	LOK SHOP
Ward Clothes for patients—	Staff uniforms(articles) 625
(articles)	Staff uniforms(articles) 025
Private clothes for patients—	Weekly staff trousers (articles) 1,455
(articles)	, 1,200
(articles)	
SHOE R	EPAIR SHOP
Men's shoes soled and heeled	Insoles, cork (prs.)
(prs.)	Insoles, felt (prs.) 5
Men's shoes soled (prs.) 755	Soft balls repaired 8
Men's shoes heeled (prs.) 450	Soft balls repaired 8 Trusses repaired 3 Skates sharpened 73 New copper rivets (prs.) 3 New eyelets and hooks (prs.) 7 Mitts repaired (prs.) 2 Bed cuffs, new (prs.) 5 Bed cuffs, repaired (prs.) 7
Ladies' shoes soled and heeled	Skates sharpened 73
(prs.)	New copper rivets (prs.) 3
Ladies shoes soled (prs.) 106	New eyelets and hooks (prs.) 7
Ladies' shoes heeled (prs.) 410	Mitts repaired (prs.) 2
Ladies wooden heels (prs.) 7	Bed cuffs, new (prs.) 5
Stretching (prs.)	
Sewing (prs.)	Moccasins, repaired (prs.) 346
Patching, shoes (prs.)	Heel plates (prs.) 108
Patching rubbers (prs.)	Belts repaired 4
Braces repaired 86	Overshoes repaired (prs.)
Buckles and straps (prs.)	Shoes dyed (prs.)
Heel linings (prs.) 171	

OCCUPATIONAL WORK FEMALE

Aprons, Children's	3	Hot plate mats (sets)	3
Aprons	46	Holders, stocking	3
Altar cloth	1	Holders, pot	16
Buffet sets	48	Lunch sets	6
Booties (pr.)	9	Mitts, needle (pr.)	28
Baby shawls	2	Mitts, baby (pr.)	5
Baby jackets	2 3	Mitts, large (pr.)	2
Baby outfits	15	Pillowcases, baby	2
Baby dresses	- 11	Pillowcases (pr.)	116
Bed Socks (pr.)	17	Purse	1
Boy's set	1.	Rugs	11
Blind pulls	24	Runners	16
Chair sets	43	Slippers (pr.)	4
Cloths, linen tea	21	Serviettes	64
Cushions	18	Sheets	56
Centrepieces	25	Scarfs	2
Cloths, lace	7	Sweaters	25
Chesterfield sets	28	Socks (pr.)	107
Caps, baby	5	Scarfs, woolen	57
Caps, dutch	7	Sunsuits	2
Collar and Cuff set	1	Skirts, knitted	1
Doilies	189	Soakers	11
Doilie sets, glass	10	Towels, lipstick	10
Egg cosy	33	Towels, cotton tea 1	1.222
Fascinators	11	Towels, linen tea	145
Glove sets	1	Towels, hand	67
Guest towels	55	Tray cloths	11
Gloves (pr.)	3	Toys, stuffed	7
Hankies	14	Underdrawers	1
	4	S 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	

SEWING ROOM

	New	Repair
Aprons, Tea	36	
Aprons, barbers	96	
Aprons, nurses	866	320
Aprons, work	195	1,605
Binders	15	
Bags, tea	51	78
Bags, laundry	467	42
Bibs, nurses	374	176
Bloomers	1	87
Belts, nurses	256	
Blankets		966
Caps, bathing	20	
Caps, nurses	94	
Caps, cooks	38	
Collars, nurses	288	62
Cloths, table	196	358
Covers, table	163	000
Curtains	111	121
	250	21
Cuffs	250	48
Cloths, hair cutting	13	40
	180	
Diapers	185	2,229
Dresses, strong	103	654
Dresses, cotton		1,866
Drawers	1,282	2,087
Gowns, night	40	73
Gowns, dressing	40	5
Pyjamas		
Pneumonia jackets	2 122	38
Pillow cases	2,133	4,974
Princess slips	44	0.01
Overalls		964
Spreads	2 522	1,808
Sheets	3,532	14,877
Shrouds	145	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SEWING ROOM-Continued.

		New	Repair
Shirts, under			1,905
Shirts			1,359
Towels, tea		3,319	104
Towels, bath		2,620	865
Towels, O.R.		64	
Uniforms, nurses white		80	257
Uniforms, nurses blue		125	
Uniforms, striped		36	
Wrappers, glove		2	
MAT	TTRESS SHOP		
New Work:	Cushions		. 20
21000 11 01101	Covers, bath		
Aprons, ticking	Covers, estractor		
	2 Car cushions		
Bath Covers 1	4 Couch cushions		15
	60 Footstools		
	8 Firescreen		
Curtains	2 Helmet		
Drier pads	5 Hammocks, bath		125
	1 Hassocks		
	9 Kneelers		
	2 Mattress casings,	strong	
Pillows, feather 6	5 Mattress casings.		
Sheets, strong 11	7 Mattress casings.		
Sheets, rubber 80	Mattress, crib re		
Tarpaulin	4 Mattress, wool re	made	8,382
	7 Mattress, strong	remade	2,120
Repair Work:	Mattress, crib		
	5 Pillow casings		
	6 Pillows, feather		
Baby carriages	4 Pillows, Kapok		555
Bags, laundry 29	9 Pool tables recov	ered	2
Bed springs	Ture S		14
Blinds 29	Silects, Lubbel		51
Bench recovered	Sheets, strong		486
	O Sheets, restraint		10
	5 Settee		
	6 Sand bags		
	1 Tennis net		1
Couches	8		
BEAU	TY PARLOUR		
			221
Shampoos			334
Fingerwaves			63
Hair cuts	8		

FARM ACTIVITIES

The following report covers the Weyburn institutional farm for the year ended April 30, 1946:

The buildings are in fair repair. All the implements are in good working condition and in view of the fact that we have our own threshing outfit now, the harvesting of our crop is considerably improved and threshing expenses cut to the minimum.

We harvested a good average crop, but as we are now carrying an increased number of pigs, I would recommend the purchasing of another half section of land. Even with a good average crop, we haven't sufficient grain to feed the live-stock we now have.

During the winter we hauled and spread about 2,500 loads of manure on the gardens and fields. Teams from the farm hauled large amounts of ashes from the Power House as well as lumber and coal.

We have 21 head of horses consisting of 3 pure bred Percheron mares, 7 grade mares, 9 geldings, 1 two year old gelding, and 1 yearling filly. We have 621 pure bred Yorkshire hogs including 5 boars and 59 herd sows.

The following statistics indicate the proceeds of sales of live stock and products, also the amount of crop harvested:

LIVE STOCK

Hogs:		
Premium on Hogs	33.20 39.70 37.00 32.25	10.242.15
Fowl:	->	19,342.15
75 turkeys (872 lbs.) 13	03.20 60.80 2.00 \$	1,476.00
Sold to Fox Farm:		
1 entire horse\$ 1	5.00	15.00
Crops harvested 1945-46:		
7,000 bus, oats	0.00	5,920.00
Total	\$	26,753.15

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION

The following is the report of work which has been done in the Industrial Occupation Department for the year ended April 30, 1946:

- The plasterers have attended to all repairs and new work at the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives besides attending to 48 requisitions and completing the following work:
- New concrete floors were laid in 1A and 2A dining rooms also the floors of B kitchens were renewed.
- 3. Extensive repairs were made in 1B, 2B, 3B and 4B wards.
- 4. A number of ceiling panels were chiseled off and replastered, and all damage to walls patched before painting.
- 5. A new walk in refrigerator and time clock room was built and plastered.
- 6. Brick work was renewed on No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 boilers.
- 7. General repairs to outside of the building.
- 8. The tinsmith attended to 650 requisitions besides completing the following work:
- 9. Made new sterilizer for 5 A.
- 10. Covered steam pipes on 1A.
- 11. Nine galvanized iron dust collector frames made.
- 12. Covered walls and pipes on 5B.
- 13. Repaired steam table in staff dining room.
- 14. Repaired electric trucks for 1B dining room.
- 15. Set up 100 steel lockers.
- 16. Metal clad wall in butcher shop.
- 17. Shield for motor made.
- 18. Repaired gutter on S.E. Wing.
- 19. Placed refrigerator in morgue.
- 20. Changed pipes on steam cookers.
- 21. Made smoke pipe for Hi-way building.
- 22. Covered pillars on 1A dining room.
- 23. Cleaned furnaces in 11 cottages.
- 24. Made boxes and covered shelves in cupboard on 1A dining room.
- 25. Made new sink for 2B dining room.
- 26. Lined with metal two plaster boxes.
- 27. Covered front kitchen table.
- 28. Covered wall on 1A.
- 29. Angle iron frame for electric stove.
- 30. Covered garbage cookers at farm.
- 31. Six pipe coverings for plumber shop.
- 32. The plumbers have taken care of 2,144 requisitions besides finishing the following work:
- This department moved from the original quarters to a temporary wooden structure.
- 34. Complete renewal of lavatories and sinks in 6A and 8A wards.
- 35. Replaced low pressure steam return line in N.W. Wing with copper pipe.
- Made several freight and service trucks for this institution and for the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives.
- 37. Considerable work was done at the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives, when that institution was opened, including the heating, sewer and water systems which were put into operation.
- 38. Replaced steam return line from kitchens and installed new trap.
- 39. Installed heating system in new garage.
- 40. Several metal shower stalls removed and replaced with brick.
- 41. Installed new water distiller in pharmacy.
- 42. Portion of high pressure steam main replaced and re-arranged.
- 43. Set up new sink in kitchen.
- 44. Several radiator guards repaired and altered.
- 45. All fire fighting equipment kept in good order and fire drills carried out weekly.

- 46. The painters have taken care of 1000 repair requisitions, besides completing the following work:
- 47. Repainted the complete interior of annex building.
- 48. Exterior windows and screens were reglazed and painted on New Wing.
- 49. Metal domes were scraped and repainted.
- 50. Painted wards 2B and 4B, corridor and 2B dining room.
- 51. Painted 1A and 2A dining rooms.
- 52. Painted interior of No. 4 cottage.
- 53. Painted 3 new small buildings, garage and plumber's shop.
- 54. Painted tailor's shop and half of main store.
- 55. This department's painters worked three weeks in preparation for the opening of the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives.
- 56. Lettered 52 grave markers.
- 57. The carpentry department has taken care of 315 requisitions besides completing the following work:
- 58. Made 52 coffins.
- 59. Repaired 671 pieces of furniture.
- 60. Built 1 two stall garage.
- 61. Built plumber's shop.
- 62. Built building for plumber's storage.
- 63. Inspected roof of main building and repairs made where necessary.
- 64. Sharpened 63 pairs of scissors.
- 65. New refrigerator room built in the store.
- 66. Large number of locks repaired.
- 67. Lock system completely gone over and faulty locks replaced.
- 68. Large number of screens repaired.
- 69. Made several new screens.
- 70. The electricians have taken care of 2,299 repair requisitions, besides completing the following work:
- 71. All motors were dismantled, cleaned and windings varnished.
- 72. A considerable number of utility outlets were installed in various locations.
- 73. Two fractional H.P. motors, one 1 H.P. 3 phase and one 3 H.P. motors were rewound.
- 74. Conduit was installed for telephone on ward 1Ca.
- Three second-hand domestic refrigerators were completely overhauled and put in working condition.
- Two commercial refrigerating units were installed at the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives.
- 77. Conduit and wiring installed for circular saw in occupational woodworking shop.
- 78. Conduit installed at power house for electric arc welder.
- One 5 K.W. heater was made and installed with necessary wiring at chicken coop.
- 80. Conduit and wiring installed for morgue refrigerator.
- 81. Conduit and wiring installed to kitchen for new commercial range.
- 82. New plumber shops were wired.
- 83. Conduit and wiring installed at power house for ventilating fan.
- 84. New weight cables installed on one freight elevator.

GARDENS, GROUNDS AND GREENHOUSE REPORT

The year just ended was not as favourable as the one previous. There were severe frosts in the month of June which destroyed cucumbers, corn, tomatoes and other vegetables.

Owing to the shortage of water and there being no run off in the spring to fill the river, we were unable to water lawns or flower beds. Although the flower beds looked good for a little while, and were admired by the many visitors, they could not stand up to the hot dry days in July and August.

The grounds were kept clean, and roads were maintained during the summer.

The cemetery was also kept free of weeds and more markers were made to re place the wooden crosses.

Gardens were all manured during the winter, 730 loads being used for that purpose.

The following vegetables were produced on the institution premises during the year 1945-46:

Beans, Wax	1,322 lbs.
Beets	14,783 lbs.
Cabbage	16,722 lbs.
Carrots	21,694 lbs.
Cauliflower	1,654 lbs.
Celery	7,690 lbs.
Chard	10,719 lbs.
0	1,425 lbs.
Cucumbers, Field	851 lbs.
	200
Cucumbers, Frame	724 lbs.
Lettuce	2,105 lbs.
Vegetable Marrow	6,310 lbs.
Dry Onions	5,925 lbs.
Green Onions	600 lbs.
Parsnips	5,178 lbs.
Peas	4,213 lbs.
Potatoes	7,9941/2 bus.
Radish	395 lbs.
Rhubard	13,477 lbs.
Spinach	4,880 lbs.
Tomatoes, ripe	1.017 lbs.
Tomatoes, green	260 lbs.
Turnips, white.	2,605 lbs.
Turnips, Swede	43,119 lbs.
Squash	60 lbs.
Oquasii	00 105.

Value.....\$3,793.00

POWER HOUSE REPORT, 1945-46

The following report covers the power house for the year ended April 30, 1946:

During the year the power plant at this institution has given uninterrupted service.

We used nothing but lignite bug dust fuel during the year, which has worked very satisfactorily. Altogether 15,663.1 tons were consumed in the power plant at a cost of \$27,518.74. This figure shows a decrease of 1,306.4 tons over the year ending April 30, 1939 and a savings in dollars and cents of \$13,212.86 or 32.43%. The cost of bug dust fuel advanced 10c per ton on December 1, 1945. The K.W. hour output increased 43.95% over the same period and the combined water consumption increased 31.43% over the year ending April 30, 1941.

Our K.W. hour output shows an increase of 90,583 K.W. hours over the previous year. The peak load was 360 K.W. hours, this being recorded during the month of January, 1946.

We have a good reserve in our boiler capacity over the present load.

At times our generating units are overloaded. They are worked over each year to maintain their efficiency. No. 2 unit was fitted with oversize piston valves. It is now working satisfactorily. We rebuilt No. 2 air pre-heater using old 4 in. boiler tubes and it is giving excellent results.

All other machinery is in a good state of repair.

The following is statistical information in connection with this department:

Power House Cost for Fiscal Year Ended April 30,	1946
15,686.35 tons lignite bug dust\$ 27,5.	56.64
	88.22
2 tons bituminous slack	2.00
	26.48
Total oil and grease	65.58
Supplies, repairs and replacements 13,2	69.20
Sundry supplies 2	93.00
Water purchased by power house 2	71.50
\$ 77,37	2.62
POWER HOUSE CREDITS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 30.	1946
Heat \$ 40,1	57.71
	36.65
	50.14
21.25 tons lignite bug dust to staff	37.90
299.8 tons lignite cobble to staff and buildings 8	88.22
2 tons bituminous slack to staff	2.00
\$, 77,3	72.62
COAL CONSUMPTION POWER HOUSE, YEARS 1945-	46
Year ended April 30, 1945— Year Ended April 30, 1946	
Total for year 15 350 6 tone Total for year 15	665 1 tone
Total for year	.02%
K.W. Hours Output Power House, Years 1945-46	
Year ended April 30, 1945— Year ended April 30, 1946—	
Total for year	6 30%
INSTITUTIONAL WATER PURCHASED	0.0 70
Year ended April 30, 1945— Year ended April 30, 1946—	
Total for year	8,570 cu. ft.
Decrease 1946 45,540 cu. ft. —Percentage decrease 1946,	.51%
8,758,570 cu. ft. at .15c per 100 cu. ft	13,137.86
	\$ 13,257.86
During the year ended April 30, 1946, 257, 256 cu, ft, of gravel	

During the year ended April 30, 1946, 257,256 cu. ft. of gravel pit water was pumped to the laundry and power house, and 645,000 gallons to the greenhouse, lawns and barns.

School for Mental Defectives

Commissioner of Mental Services, Weyburn, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith a report on the development of the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives, located at the former airport, 4 miles northeast of the City of Weyburn, and am attaching hereto the reports of the various heads of the departments upon the work done during the period from November, 1945, to April 30th, 1946.

Arrangements were completed in the early Fall of 1945 whereby a certain proportion of the buildings at the airport were made available for the care and training of mental defectives.

In November, 1945, reconversion operations were begun and during the last week of November I moved to the airport with the office of the Commissioner of Mental Services, in order that the work of reconversion might be carried on as speedily as possible. At the same time 52 male patients were brought over from the Weyburn Mental Hospital who could assist the Public Works' staff in the reconversion and repairing sewer and water lines. At the end of the fiscal year April 30th, 1946, we had a patient population of 205 with an attendant staff of 35'.

It appears that the buildings available on this site will prove reasonably suitable for the care and training of certain types of mental defectives, but will not meet the need in caring for the lower grade patients who are unable to learn habits of personal cleanliness, inasmuch as the type of construction of the floors and walls does not lend itself to the care of this type of patient.

Yours very truly,

R. O. DAVISON, M.D., Superintendent.

SEWING ROOM

	New	Repair	Alterations
Aprons, cooks'		14	
Aprons, cooks' Bags, laundry	54	77	
Bags, tea	210		
Blankets		3	
Curtains	157		
Drawers		42	
Masks, painters'	8	1000	
Overalls		68	
Pants	200	59	
Sheets	298	24	
Shirts, top		24	
Shirts, work	187	85	
Towels, bath	210		
Undershirts	210	62	
Uniforms, nurses' white		8	36
Uniforms, cooks'		26	18
Uniforms, white coats			8
Uniforms, pants			18 8 19
Sewing Tags on Blankets	300		
Sewing Tags on Sweaters	48		

ELECTRICIAN'S REPORT

Buildings Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 and 33 when opened for use were re-connected for light and power.

All the electrical equipment in connection with the heating in these buildings was overhauled and connected for service.

In Building No. 1, when partitions were removed or altered, electrical changes were made accordingly.

A 550V service was installed and two 550V carpenter machines connected.

All street light bulbs and fire alarm bulbs were replaced.

All overhead light and power lines were tightened and sixteen leaning poles were guyed.

No. 3 Building was converted into suites and electrical changes made accordingly. To provide power for electric ranges in suites a 50 KVA transformer was mounted and installed in the vicinity of the building concerned.

Feeders were run the length of two poles and separate services run in to each suite.

2 suites were made in No. 10 Building and electrical changes were made accordingly.

Similarly, with the suite in No. 13 Building, separate services for ranges were required as in the two suites in No. 10 Building.

New batteries were installed in Pump House and the Fire Alarm Control Box.

A 16 mm, projector was installed in the Recreation Hall.

A compressor was installed in the Garage.

Thermostats and pressure stats on all heating units were checked and set for engineers.

Motor rewound for Garage Stoker.

Heating fan motors in kitchen overhauled, also bread mixer, bread cutter. Dishwasher overhauled and installed.

3 frigidaire Units overhauled and installed.

PAINTER'S REPORT

Building No. 13, which includes 8 business offices, 4 smaller offices, 2 suites, male and female sick quarters, dispensary, dressing and visiting rooms and halls were painted throughout, including walls, ceilings and woodwork. Floors cleaned and polished.

Two suites were re-decorated in Building No. 10.

Buildings Nos. 7 and 8 were re-decorated throughout.

Wax removed from floors which were re-coated with penetrim.

Each building, including dormitories, bathroom, linen locker, patients' lockers, clothing room, visitors' room, day-room and office, will house 140 patients. Redecorated 10 suites, corridors and wash room in Building No. 3.

Cleaned wax from floors and re-coated with penetrim.

Building No. 5 (Male staff quarters) partly completed.

Re-finished office furniture, painted beds, chairs and tables for all 4 large wards, and replaced 200 10 x 14 panes of glass.

Cleaned wax from floors in mess hall and re-coated with 2 coats of penetrim.

HEAT, WATER, LIGHT AND POWER REPORT

That portion of the airport buildings which was taken over for a School for Mental Defectives, was equipped with 12 steam heating boilers and 26 hot air heating units, all stoker fired.

The steam boilers had a heavy coating of scale, corrosion had taken place in the water legs which has reduced the life of these boilers.

The boilers have been cleaned and checked. The boiler water is now being conditioned to overcome its hardness and corrosive action.

Several of the hot air furnaces had been overheated, causing the dome plates and side walls to warp and burn out. These are being dismantled, repaired and rebuilt.

A home-made heat exchanger was built and installed on the steam return line of the main kitchen, which has given wonderful results and considerable saving in fuel as the hot water is now heated with what was formerly waste steam, and also increasing our pure water returns for the boiler.

During the period November to April the School was supplied with water from their two wells, which are situated approximately 1¾ miles west of the airport. This water supply is very limited. We also have a supply line direct from the City of Weyburn to the reservoir at the School. 1,021,300 gallons of water were used.

Light and Power was supplied by the Prairie Power Company during November and December. The Saskatchewan Power Commission supplied from and after January 1, 1946. During the above period \$1,908.82 was paid out for light and power.

Lignite stoker fuel was used in all heating units.

A total of 2,069.1 tons of fuel were consumed at a cost of \$5,470.42.

Kitchen ranges used Western hard coal. A total of 76.2 tons were consumed at a cost of \$672.84.

PLUMBER'S REPORT

The plumbers have taken care of 27 repair requisitions and the following work has been completed:

Complete plumbing installation of 9 new suites in Buildings 3, 10, 12.

Radiators and heating lines moved in Building No. 3.

All plumbing and heating replaced in Mess Hall.

New cooling tank installed in Mess Hall.

All hot water heaters taken out, cleaned and replaced, in Buildings Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, 5, 11.

Repaired breakage in 2-inch water main at Building No. 18.

Installed new curb cock on one-inch main at Works and Maintenance Bldg.

Thawed out 600 feet of 10-inch sewer lines.

Installed two new radiators in Hospital Building.

Installed Hot water tank in Fire Hall.

Repaired air release stations on 21/2 miles of water lines to well.

Cleaned all manholes on 3 miles of main sewer to Weyburn.

Installed grease trap in No. 4 Building.

Covered return lines in No. 11 Mess Hall.

Care and maintenance of Pump House.

Re-laid 1,950 feet of new sewer tile, replacing old concrete pipe.

The following buildings have been winterized: Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, and all heating and plumbing pipes were disconnected and drained, and required connecting and testing. Practically all connections under floor were not properly drained and consequently froze and broke. All had to be repaired.

All radiators had to be connected and tested.

Thawed out with electric thawer 3 separate water mains.

CARPENTER'S REPORT

The carpenters completed the following work:

Put in grade stakes and ledges for grading sewer serving Buildings No. 5, 6, 12, 16, 30.

Reconverted southwest wing of No. 13 Building as a ward to house 30 patients. Toilets, baths, linen, locker and visiting rooms constructed.

Assembled locks from all available sources and salvaged old locks and rebuilt them into a smoothly working Master, Grand Master and Super Grand Master Key system which now controls practically all buildings.

Reconverted buildings into stores, shops, offices, suites, etc.

Reconverted buildings into shops for carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians, firefighters, etc.

Reconverted hospital building into offices for Superintendent, Secretary, Clinical Director, Business Manager, Superintendent of Nursing, Dentist, Chief Accountant and general offices, also sewing room, all of which have special mastered locks.

Reconverted 3½ large H Blocks into wards for housing 450 patients, complete with necessary offices for staff, linen, locker, dressing and visiting rooms and lockers.

Reconverted part of No. 13 Building into 1 suite, No. 10 Building into 2 suites and No. 3 Building into 11 suites. All except two have three separate rooms with showers or baths.

Trussels were prepared for painters, plasterers.

Step-ladders were made for wards and stores, etc.

What was formerly the hospital kitchen of the airport was reconverted into a dispensary, complete with counter, shelves, cupboards, drawers.

Many of the floors in various buildings were torn up when frozen water pipes had to be repaired, and these were all re-done.

Built porchway on one suite.

General repairs made to numerous doors and locks.

All lockers for patients' wards were re-built from old air force lockers.

Numerous cupboards have been built for suites, offices, etc.

Have assembled chairs and tables from War Assets stock.

A number of doors had to be changed from one size to another, many door openings had to be closed off and many new doors and windows to put in.

Most of the quarter round moulding and door and window stops had to be made as stock was not available to buy.

Re-converted two buildings into quarters for male and female staff, complete with ward robes, showers, etc.

Repaired considerable masonite flooring.

Put in coat rods and hat shelves in all wards.

Built 3 sewer manholes with wood covers complete.

Built special dome-shaped forms in fire box of heating plant in Building No. 4 as a temporary repair to dome sheet, using plybrick.

Removed 1,700 feet of fence from in front of airport and erected it in front of hangars.

Planned and laid out location for 6 new cottages on a crescent east and south of No. 13 Building.

Built new cold air return duct in fire hall,

Set up new screen in Recreation Hall,

Constructed new cloak room in No. 11 Building. Removed partition, closed two door openings and put in two new doors, coat rail, hooks, etc.

Built small temporary smoke-house.

Repaired rack for drying fire hose.

Removed some benches in Motor Transport Building, changed a number of doors and made steps down to mechanics work room.

Repaired numerous polishing blocks.

Built new vegetable bins in No. 11 Building.

Built new set of trays for dishwashing machine.

Made new pattern for new style floor polishing block.

Built in new shelving in store room and refrigeration room in Block 11. Built new shelving in No. 23 stores building.

Cut openings through 2 walls to allow heating unit to be removed from No. 4 Building for repairs.

Reconverted one building into furniture factory, removing partitions and building machinery bases.

Constructed temporary suite in west end of No. 26 building.

Built new coal storage bin.

Commenced excavation for 6 basements for new cottages.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS REPORT

Very little work was done in connection with gardens and grounds, due to the fact that a groundsman was not appointed until early in the summer of 1946.

Roads about the airport have been cleaned up.

Trees and shrubs were planted as early as possible.

The ground on which the School is located is very alkaline and will need considerable fertilizer and a good deal of working before appreciable results are obtained in the way of garden produce, flowers, etc.

STAFF

Staff employed at the Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives as at April 30th, 1946, includes casual labourers:

Painters	
Carpenters	
Plumbers	
The same and the same	
Velders	
Engineers	
Electricians	
Seamstress	
Fire Fighters	
Fruck Drivers	
Mechanic	
Butcher	



