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CITY OF MONTREAL

Report of the Department of Health
OF
MONTREAL
1925

By DOCTOR S. BOUCHER, D.P.H.,
Director of the Department.



MONTREAL
THE PERRAULT PRINTING CO., 73 ST. JAMES STREET
1926



Presented by

October

1926.

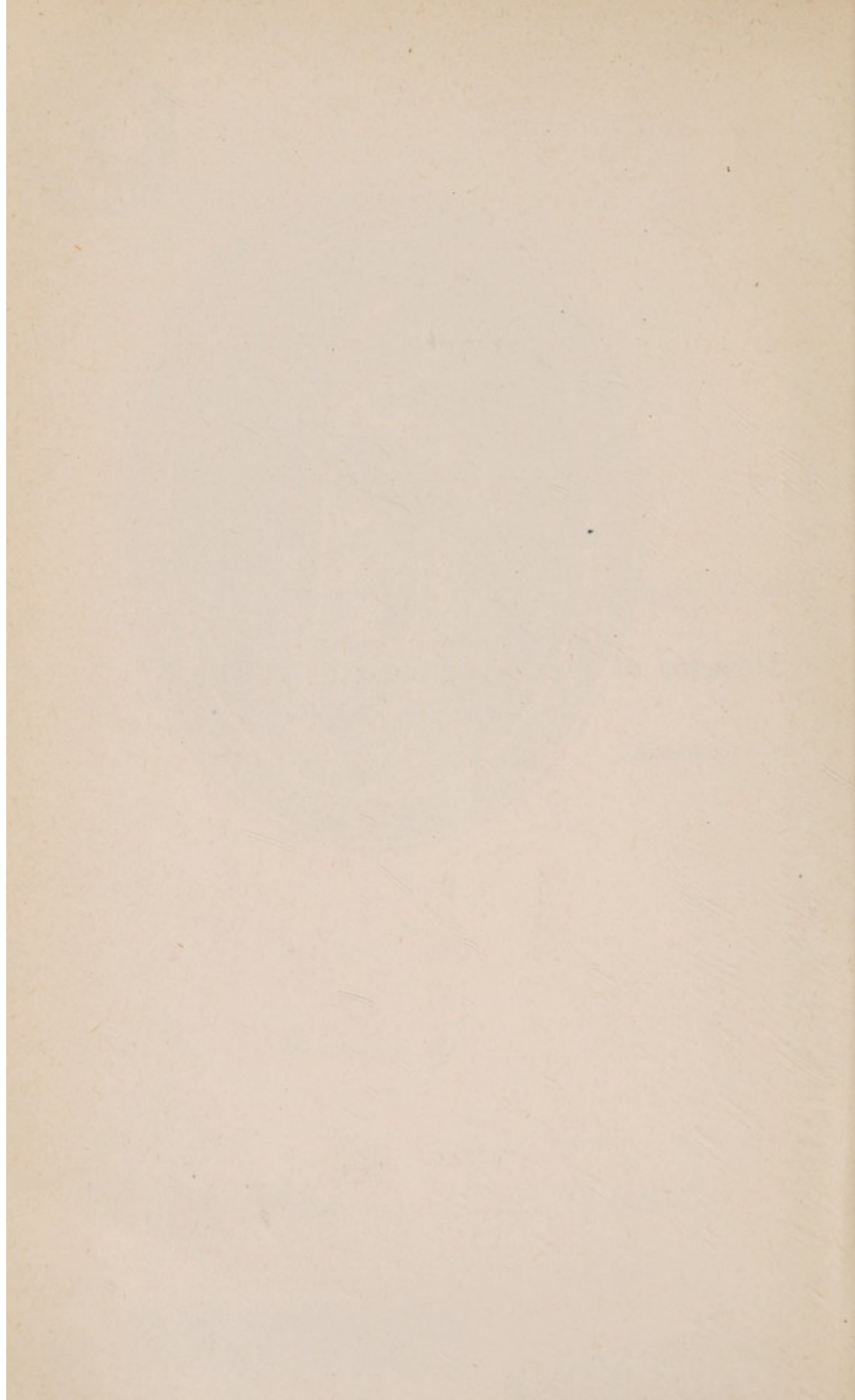


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CITY OF MONTREAL

MAYOR:

H. W. Mr. CHARLES DUQUETTE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Alderman J. A. A. BRODEUR, President; Aldermen J. H. BEDARD, A. A. DESROCHES, THOS. O'CONNELL, R. JARRY, Members.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H., **Director.**
T. A. REEB, **Secretary.**

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STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

Dr. S. BOUCHER, director.
 Mr. T. A. REEB, secretary.
 Mr. LEO DELONGCHAMPS, senior clerk.
 Mr. GEORGES ROCHON, senior account clerk.
 Miss H. SAINT-CYR, senior stenographer clerk.
 1 messenger clerk.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. J. E. LABERGE, superintendent.
 1 senior typist clerk.
 2 junior typist clerks.
 2 epidemiologists.
 8 nurses (one acting as temporary superintendent of the Smallpox Hospital).
 3 disinfectors.
 1 janitor, smallpox hospital.
 1 cook, smallpox hospital.

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Dr. EUG. GAGNON, superintendent.
 1 senior typist clerk.
 2 junior clerks.
 Dr. J. A. DAUTH, chief inspector of Medical inspection of schools.
 10 medical inspectors of schools (full time)
 6 medical inspectors of schools (part time) *
 1 dental inspector of schools.
 1 head nurse.
 34 visiting school nurses. **
 1 nurse in charge of the inspection of Boarding Houses for children.
 2 visiting school nurses, temporary.

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

Mr. J. E. DUROCHER, superintendent.
 Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C. E., Sanitary engineer and Assistant Superintendent.
 1 plan examiner.

* 1 vacant position.

** 5 vacant positions.

- 1 chief inspector.
- 2 senior clerks.
- 2 typist clerks juniors.
- 12 plumbing inspectors.
- 26 sanitary inspectors.
- 1 sanitary inspector for Boarding Houses for Children, Private Maternities, etc.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

- Dr. A. J. G. HOOD, superintendent.
- 2 senior typist clerks.
- 3 food inspectors (Veterinarians).
- 10 food inspectors.
- 11 milk and dairy inspectors.

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

- Mr. A. CHEVALIER, superintendent.
- Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, assistant-superintendent.
- 3 senior clerks.
- 2 senior stenographer clerks.
- 1 typist clerk junior.
- 5 social investigators.
- Mr. A. VALIQUETTE, supervisor of the Meurling Refuge.
- 1 senior clerk.
- 2 furnacemen.
- 1 head laundryman.
- 1 head cook.
- 4 watchmen.

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL.

- Dr. E. P. CHAGNON, superintendent.
- Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, medical visitor.
- 1 junior stenographer clerk.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

- 1 bacteriologist, superintendent. *
- Mr. E. GIGUERE, chemist.
- 2 laboratory assistants.
- 1 typist clerk junior.
- 1 laboratory helper. *

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

- Dr. M. O'B. WARD, superintendent.
- 1 senior clerk
- 1 junior clerk.

* Vacant position.



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ANNUAL REPORT

1925

To the Chairman and
Members of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Health for the year 1925.

Expenses.

The total expenses for the Department of Health in 1925 were \$1,253,121.90 distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$272,981.90
Municipal Assistance.....	840,763.94
Pensions and Annuities (Pensioners) .	119,226.06
Allocations to Universities.....	20,000.00
Official Time (McGill University)...	150.00

It should be noted that payment of allocations to Universities, of Pensions and Annuities to pensioned employees, and payment for the official time should depend from another Department than from the Department of Health.

The City's population for 1925 having been figured at 669,800, the expenditure of the section of Hygiene is distributed at the rate of \$0.407 per capita of population, the rate for the Municipal Assistance being \$1.2552.

The following list shows in detail the distribution of expenses during the year.

Hygiene.

GENERAL EXPENSES FOR ADMINISTRATION:

Library: Books and reviews.....	\$ 123.50
Lectures to the public, to officials, and Campaign against tubercu-	

losis and infantile mortality through various means.....	175.00	
Auto service (Director's office) ..	50.00	
		\$ 348.50

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Salaries	12,120.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	150.00	
Supplies	100.00	
Casual	145.00	
		\$12,515.00

SANITATION:

Salaries	66,856.54	
Employees' transportation allocation	4,151.00	
Supplies: for plumbing tests, etc..	326.28	
Supplies: plumbers' examinations		
Fees: Plumbers' examiners.....	400.00	
Casual	97.00	
Furniture	268.75	
Uniforms	2,207.78	
		74,307.35

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Salaries	24,822.38	
Employees' transportation allocation	2,013.00	
Disinfectants	225.00	
Supplies	145.00	

Casual	159.00	
VACCINE	1,600.00	
Maintenance of smallpox hospital.	1,947.97	
Transportation of smallpox patients	196.78	
Houses quarantined.....	77.90	
Uniforms	223.64	
		31,410.67

CHILD HYGIENE:

Salaries	74,578.22	
Employees' transportation allocation	348.00	
Municipal Baby clinics and maternal clinics.....	6,947.32	
Baby camps	462.96	
Supplies	1,442.81	
Casual	99.00	
Uniforms	563.77	
		84,442.08

FOOD INSPECTION:

Salaries	41,667.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,730.00	
Special inspections.....	136.26	
Supplies	344.99	
Auto service (superintendent)....	324.46	
Travelling expenses of Milk inspectors in the country.....	5,806.01	
Samples of food.....	5.00	
Casual	99.40	
		52,113.12

MEDICAL CONTROL:

Salaries	6,070.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	300.00	
Supplies, casual, interpreter.....	61.66	
		6,431.66

STATISTICS:

Salaries	4,740.00	
Supplies	99.12	
Casual	49.12	
		4,888.24

LABORATORIES:

Salaries	5,608.77	
Material, apparatus, instruments..	134.05	
Supplies	439.24	
Milk analysis.....	239.40	
Laundry	6.71	
Casual	97.11	
		6,525.28

Total.....\$272,981.90

Municipal Assistance.

SALARIES	17,302.71	
Employees' transportation allocation	777.00	
		18,079.71

ADMINISTRATION:

Supplies	148.81	
Casual	99.47	
		248.28

ASSISTANCE:

Burial of poor and unknown persons	1,614.25	
Repatriation of strangers.....	375.15	
		1,989.40

SUBSIDIES:

Charity institutions.....	65,300.00	
Baby clinics (Independent).....	8,500.00	
		73,800.00

CONTRACTS, STATUTORY, OBLIGATIONS AND OTHERS:

Maintenance of Insane.....	222,570.60	
Destitute children in Industrial school	76,346.61	
Juvenile Court.....	6,500.00	
Maintenance of children in Reformatory schools.....	22,839.04	
Hospitalization of incurables.....	26,732.25	
Hospitalization of tuberculous....	22,812.50	
Hospitalization of indigents (Quebec Public Charities Act):		
Paid to institutions.....	61,567.46	
Transportation	846.03	
*Account from Government.....	283,398.91	
		723,613.40

MEURLING REFUGE (Night Refuge):

Salaries	11,678.50	
Food	5,711.98	
Maintenance	3,330.68	
Lingerie	2,311.99	
		23,033.15
Total.....		\$840,763.94

* This item is subject to revision, the account from the Government having been transmitted too late to allow checking before publication of this report.

Demographic Movement.

THE POPULATION.

The City's population for 1925 is evaluated at 669,800 by Dr. M. O'B. Ward, superintendent of the division of Statistics of the Department of Health.

The rates of births, marriages and deaths are therefore based on this figure.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births was in 1925: 21,976; in 1924 it had been 21,500, showing therefore an increase of 476; compared with the year 1923 it shows an increase of 1,449.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants based on the valuation of the population at 669,800 by the Superintendent of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Health is 32.81; it is 3.74 less than the average of the five preceding years, 1915 to 1919: 0.51 than the average of 1920 to 1924 and 2.12 than the average of the ten preceding years.

Table I is a comparison of the number and the rate of births for the year 1925 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of 5 and of 10 years.

TABLE I — BIRTHS.

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).			
Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1915	516,000	20,692	40.10
1916	528,980	19,759	37.35
1917	537,970	19,664	36.55
1918	579,910	20,373	35.13
1919	593,440	19,959	33.63
Average	551,260	20,089	36.55

Period 1920-1924 (5 years).

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1920	607,470	21,180	34.86
1921	618,506	21,136	34.17
1922	630,800	20,720	32.84
1923	642,650	20,527	31.94
1924	655,800	21,500	32.78
Average	631,045	21,012	33.32

Period 1915-1924 (10 years).

Average	591,152	20,550	34.93
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Year 1925.

Year 1925	669,800	21,976	32.81
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MARRIAGE RATE.

The number of marriages in 1925 amounts to 6,102; this figure shows an increase of 44 over the year 1924.

The proportion per 1,000 inhabitants is therefore 9.11, this is 0.55 less than the average for the ten preceding years, and 0.13 below the average for the year 1924.

Table II compares the rates and the number of marriages in 1925 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II — MARRIAGES.

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).			
Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1915	516,000	4,586	8.88
1916	528,980	5,193	9.81
1917	537,970	5,306	9.86
1918	579,910	4,757	8.20
1919	593,440	6,449	10.86
Average	551,260	5,258	9.52
Period 1920-1924 (5 years).			
1920	607,470	7,142	11.75
1921	618,506	5,984	9.67
1922	630,800	5,589	8.86
1923	642,650	6,103	9.49
1924	655,800	6,058	9.24
Average	631,045	6,175	9.80
Period 1915-1924 (10 years).			
Average	591,152	5,716	9.66
Year 1925.			
Year 1925	669,800	6,102	9.11

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1925 was 9,549 having been 9,752 in 1924; this is a decrease of 203.

The proportion compared to the population is 14.26 per thousand and in 1924 was 14.87 per thousand or a decrease of 0.61 per thousand.

The death rate is 3.96 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding years.

A statement of the death rate since 1915 is given in Table III.

TABLE III — DEATHS.

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).			
Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1915	516,000	10,053	19.48
1916	528,980	10,193	19.26
1917	537,970	10,494	19.50
1918	579,910	14,090	24.30
1919	593,440	10,617	17.89
Average	551,260	11,089	20.08
Period 1920-1924 (5 years).			
1920	607,470	12,012	19.77
1921	618,506	9,740	15.74
1922	630,800	9,945	15.76
1923	642,650	10,074	15.67
1924	655,800	9,752	14.87
Average	631,045	10,304	16.36
Period 1915-1924 (10 years).			
Average	591,152	10,696	18.22
Year 1925.			
Year 1925	669,800	9,549	14.26

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

The natural increase of the population is represented by the surplus of births over deaths.

In 1925 the excess of births over deaths was 12,427; showing an increase of 679 over the year 1924; the average of the surplus of births over deaths for the last ten years was 9,854, showing consequently an increase of 2,573 over the average of the last ten years (see Table IV).

In spite of the high infantile mortality rate, the natural increase of the population is very high, owing to the many births which continue to be very numerous principally amongst the French Canadian population; and to the contrary of what happens elsewhere, there is a tendency to an increase instead of a decrease. Its rate for the year 1925 is 18.55 per 1000 of the population.

TABLE IV.

Natural increase of the population.

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1915-1919	100,447	55,447	45,000
1920-1924	105,063	51,523	53,540
Average (10 years)	20,551	10,697	9,854
Year 1925	21,976	9,549	12,427

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

2,690 deaths were registered in 1925, of children under one year, against 3,151 in 1924; there is consequently a decrease of 461.

The proportion per thousand births is less, being 122.41 as against 146.5 in 1924, consequently there is a decrease of 24.09 per thousand. The infantile mortality death rate for 1925 is the lowest observed in Montreal since the organization of the bureau of Statistics.

However, it is still considerably too high above the rates of other large American and European cities; we hope the putting into force of the new milk by-law, on the 1st of May next, will help to reduce it.

The very large birth rate in Montreal makes this problem a more difficult one than elsewhere, but the regular decrease we note in table VIII proves that we shall ultimately succeed, while taking a longer time.

By consulting Table V the variations of infantile mortality during the last ten years will be observed.

TABLE V.

Deaths from 0 to 1 year per 1,000 births. (Still-born not included).

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).

Years	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Proportion per 1000 births
1915	20.692	3.779	182.6
1916	19.759	3.672	185.8
1917	19.664	3.488	177.3
1918	20.373	3.902	191.5
1919	19.959	3.543	177.5
Average	20.089	3.676	182.9

Period 1920-1924 (5 years).

Years	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Proportion per 1000 births
1920	21.180	4.072	192.2
1921	21.136	3.289	155.6
1922	20.720	3.304	159.4
1923	20.527	3.057	148.9
1924	21.500	3.151	146.5
Average	21.012	3.374	160.5

Period 1915-1924 (10 years).

Average	20.550	3.525	171.7
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Year 1925.

Year 1925	21.976	2.690	122.41
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INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

Table VI is a statement of infantile mortality through diarrhoea during the last five years, of children from 0 to 1 year.

TABLE VI.**Deaths from Diarrhoea, from 0 to 1 year.**

Period 1920-1924 (5 years).

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
1920	4.072	1.787	43.8
1921	3.289	1.361	41.3
1922	3.304	1.380	41.8
1923	3.057	1.158	37.9
1924	3.151	1.086	34.5
Average	3.374	1.354	39.8

Year 1925.

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
Year 1925	2.690	1.014	37.7

In table VII will be found the mortality through diarrhoea, of children from 0 to 2 years.

TABLE VII.

Deaths from Diarrhoea from 0 to 2 years.

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).			
Years	Total of deaths 0 to 2 years	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 2 years	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
1915	4.481	1.833	40.9
1916	4.259	1.894	44.5
1917	4.206	1.626	38.7
1918	4.770	1.702	35.7
1919	4.142	1.485	35.8
Average	4.371	1.708	39.1
Period 1920-1924 (5 years).			
1920	4.735	1.918	40.5
1921	3.711	1.432	38.6
1922	3.831	1.482	38.7
1923	3.682	1.249	33.9
1924	3.615	1.172	32.4
Average	3.915	1.450	36.8
Period 1915-1924 (10 years).			
Average	4.143	1.579	37.9
Year 1925.			
Year 1925	3.202	1.098	34.3

The death rate due to diarrhoeal diseases in 1925 is 37.7 amongst children from 0 to 1 year and 34.3 amongst children from 0 to 2 years; these diseases therefore still remain the principal cause of deaths amongst infants.

Pasteurization of milk which will become more general during the year 1926 through the application of the new by-law, will contribute to the decrease in the mortality they entail.

Table VIII shows the average of deaths by periods of ten years since 1906 to 1924 and the mortality for the year 1925.

TABLE VIII.

Deaths from 0 to 1 year per 1,000 births, and by periods of ten years.

	Deaths
1906-1915... ..	230.4
1907-1916... ..	221.2
1908-1917... ..	214.2
1909-1918... ..	208.3
1910-1919... ..	201.1
1911-1920... ..	196.9
1912-1921... ..	188.2
1913-1922... ..	183.4
1914-1923... ..	176.7
1915-1924... ..	171.7
1925... ..	122.4

Table IX shows the proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of deaths, and the percentage per periods of deaths under 1 year compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

TABLE IX.

Percentage of deaths from 0 to 1 year, compared with the total of deaths.

Year	Total of deaths	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Percentage
1922	9,945	3,304	33.22
1923	10,074	3,057	30.34
1924	9,752	3,151	32.31
1925	9,549	2,690	28.17

Percentage by periods, of deaths under 1 year compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

Age	1922	1923	1924	1925
1 day.....	6.8	6.41	7.13	4.46
2 days to 1 week..	7.4	8.76	8.28	12.04
2 weeks to 1 month	14.9	16.12	17.55	14.27
2 months.....	16.6	17.60	16.31	16.39
3 to 5 months....	25.4	23.84	27.42	21.82
6 to 8 months....	14.3	13.83	12.88	16.24
9 to 11 months....	14.6	13.41	12.06	14.76

The proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of deaths was 28.17; it is a decrease of 4.14 from the year 1924.

As to the proportion of deaths by periods of ages, it proves once more that the greatest number of children die from the second month, and that they were born fit to live.

Table No. X shows the percentage of deaths from certain causes, compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

TABLE X.

Percentage of deaths from certain causes, compared with the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

Causes of deaths	1922	1923	1924	1925
Pneumonia	3.5	3.59	2.95	3.53
Broncho-pneumonia	7.8	8.47	8.18	8.33
Diseases of the stomach	1.1	1.17	4.22	4.31
Diarrhoea and enteritis	41.7	37.89	34.46	37.69
Malformation	3.1	2.97	2.95	3.31
Premature birth	6.2	5.92	6.31	6.58
Congenital debility	19.76	20.87	23.96	27.25
Meningitis (simple)	2.3	2.00	1.58	2.34
Syphilis	1.3	2.78	3.36	1.00
Contagious diseases	4.0	5.82	5.83	3.79
Others	9.2	8.50	6.15	1.89

The constant increase from 1922 to 1925, of the proportion of deaths through congenital debility shows the necessity for putting more life in the work of the maternity clinics; unfortunately, in spite of our invitations mothers do not call at the clinics in great enough numbers, clinics stay little frequented, and mothers show general indifference.

General congenital debility cannot be explained actually by the economic conditions, because they are most satisfactory; we will have therefore to start an active campaign to prove to the mothers the importance there is for the lives of their children, in consulting their family physicians or in attending a maternity clinic.

As regards the large number of deaths caused by diarrhoea and enteritis, we trust the new milk by-law put in force on the 1st of May, will strongly help in reducing it amongst artificially fed children.

MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Table No. XI shows the number of cases reported and of deaths from certain contagious diseases for the years 1921 to 1925.

TABLE XI.

Cases reported and deaths from certain contagious diseases.

Diseases	Cases Deaths		Cases Deaths		Cases Deaths		Cases Deaths		Cases Deaths	
	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
Diphtheria	1269	158	1285	153	1195	160	753	102	788	100
Scarlet fever	2152	60	2113	98	2035	71	3057	97	2371	58
Measles	1497	34	2445	36	1995	55	1328	40	3438	59
Whooping-cough . .	405	77	390	75	599	142	538	87	620	93
Erysipelas	127	23	101	25	130	18	103	12	164	21
Chicken-pox	635	0	483	0	669	1	818	6	896	1
Small-pox	37	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	187	62	271	63	165	47	150	51	140	52

The predominating disease in 1925 was measles, the mortality it caused rising to 1.74% of the cases; the number of cases of scarlet fever was less than in 1924, but somewhat higher than in 1921, 1922 and 1923, the proportion of deaths being 2.44%; no appreciable variation was observed in diphtheria, neither in the number of cases nor in the number of deaths.

There was no smallpox.

Typhoid fever caused 52 deaths, representing 7.76 deaths per 100,000 of population; this figure is actually too high, but as we frequently discover in our investigations

that typhoid was transmitted through milk coming from the country, we hope the application of the new milk by-law whose effect will be to spread pasteurization of that food more generally, will decrease that rate considerably.

TABLE XII.

Other principal causes of mortality, from 1920 to 1925.

Diseases	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cancer	459	462	489	539	546	605
Bright's disease.....	566	542	571	618	655	676
Organic diseases of the heart	857	747	768	687	696	482
Broncho-pneumonia ..	705	543	538	580	485	719
Pneumonia	735	567	521	542	407	583

Table XIII indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, caused through the diseases mentioned in the preceding table, from 1920 to 1925.

TABLE XIII.

Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants caused through certain diseases 1920-1925.

Diseases	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cancer	75.56	74.69	77.52	83.87	83.26	90.32
Bright's disease	93.17	87.63	90.52	96.16	99.88	100.92
Organic diseases of the heart	141.08	120.77	121.75	106.90	106.13	102.74
Broncho-pneumonia ..	116.05	87.79	85.29	90.25	73.95	68.88
Pneumonia	120.99	91.67	82.59	84.34	62.06	83.31

Deaths through cancer and Bright's disease increase constantly, for cancer since 1920 and for Bright's disease since 1921; deaths from organic diseases of the heart have decreased.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths by tuberculosis in all its forms during 1925 was 936; in 1924 it was 978, showing consequently a decrease of 42.

Table No. XIV indicates the number of deaths since ten years, pulmonary form and other forms separately, the general total and also the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants; it is divided in two parts and shows the average of deaths in five years periods, the average for ten years and also the number of deaths for the year 1925.

TABLE XIV — Deaths from tuberculosis.

Period 1915-1919 (5 years).

Year	Population	Pulmonary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 inhabitants
1915..	516,000	829	233	1,062	205.8
1916..	528,980	863	174	1,037	196.0
1917..	537,970	879	210	1,089	202.4
1918..	579,910	1,021	212	1,233	212.6
1919..	593,440	927	211	1,138	191.8
Average	551,260	904	208	1,112	201.7

Period 1920-1924 (5 years).

1920..	607,470	912	192	1,104	181.7
1921..	618,506	741	179	920	148.7
1922..	630,800	761	179	940	149.0
1923..	642,650	813	167	980	152.5
1924..	655,800	807	171	978	149.0
Average	631,045	807	177	984	156.2

Period 1915-1924 (10 years).

Average	591,152	855	192	1,048	178.9
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Year 1925.

1925..	669,800	805	131	936	139.7
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ORGANIZATION OF THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL

The organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign has made great progress during 1925, an examination of that question is interesting and useful as regards its improvements.

It is now composed of four clinics, two sanatoria, one hospital for patients to be placed under observation or who require special treatment, one hospital to be opened soon, probably during the month of January 1926 and one hospital for advanced cases; it also includes an open window school, a summer camp at Ste-Agathe for the children of this school, two camps open during summer holidays within the City limits, vacation camps in the country for children in poor health, and an Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League.

The total number of beds available in the various institutions after the opening of the Sacred Heart Hospital will be 606; the number of anti-tuberculosis clinics is 4.

Clinics.—The four clinics are well equipped, have a personnel specially trained and perform very well the duties they have assumed as regards prevention.

The campaign against tuberculosis by means of clinics has been centered in the two Institutes: "Institut Bruchési" and "Royal Edward Institute" according to an agreement concluded between the various institutions of the City, the "Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League" and the civic Department of Health.

Each of the institutes operates two clinics, and with a view of securing really practical results through this agreement, the following was agreed upon by all parties.

AGREEMENT FOR THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN BY MEANS OF CLINICS.

The entire work in connection with the anti-tuberculosis campaign by means of the clinics, in the City, including the survey of their cases in homes and of contacts, shall be carried out by the two Institutes: Institut Bruchési and Royal Edward Institute.

They both shall have the co-operation of the Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League, and of the municipal Department of Health.

To conclude this agreement the various organizations agree to lend their support in the following manner:

Hospitals, clinics, etc., send all their diagnosed cases of pulmonary and non-surgical cases to the Institut Bruchési and to the Royal Edward Institute.

All welfare associations send to the Institutes all the cases of tuberculosis they find amongst indigents.

Private practitioners are invited to send to the Institutes all cases of tuberculosis they find amongst the poor.

As regards the co-operation of the Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, an agreement shall be established between said Association and the Institutes.

CLINICS.

The two institutes agree to receive all persons sent by hospitals, clinics, physicians, visiting nurses, the social workers of the various welfare associations, etc.

1° For diagnosis and treatment of indigent patients who may be treated at home and attend the clinics.

2° For classification of patients in three categories:

- (a) Patients who can be treated at home.
- (b) Patients who are to be sent to a sanatorium.
- (c) Patients who are to be sent to a hospital.

3° For taking the necessary steps to have patients admitted in institutions: Sanatorium or Hospital.

The institutes will besides, through their nurses:

1° Survey homes:

- (a) Where there is a case of tuberculosis.
- (b) Where there is a known case of contact of tuberculosis.

This survey to be carried out by a competent nurse who shall make at least one visit monthly to the home where there is a case of tuberculosis, and at least once every two months in case of contacts only. .

2° Educate the patient and the family at home, search for tuberculosis cases and persons who have been or who are exposed to infection.

3° Hold special clinics:

- (a) For systematic medical examination of contacts.
- (b) For medical examination of children.

(c) For examination during the evenings, of people who work during the day (evening clinics).

VISITS BY THE NURSES.

Families having a tuberculosis case under the care of the Institute shall be exclusively visited by the Nurses of that Institute.

Upon a case being sent to an Institute, the nurse of the hospital, of the clinic or of any other organization shall stop visiting it.

When a case shall have been sent to an Institute, said Institute shall notify the hospital, the clinic, etc., that the family shall be visited by its own nurses.

Upon a family being visited by the Nurse of an Institute, report thereof shall be made to the Municipal Department of Health which will abstain from sending its nurses there.

NURSE ATTENDING A CASE.

If a case treated at home needs the care of a nurse, it shall be referred to an organization doing such service: Victorian Order of Nurses or other.

ASSISTANCE AND TEMPORARY RELIEF TO FAMILIES IN NEED.

1° When a family needs temporary assistance, a notice thereof shall be given to a Welfare Association; the necessary informations shall be furnished at the same time.

2° When one of the members of the family shall have to be placed in a charitable institution: home, orphanage, etc., the necessary proceedings shall be taken.

For this purpose each of the Institutes is requested to secure the services of a person well informed on the organization of Public Charity.

This person shall take all proceedings in connection with the Welfare Associations and the Charitable institutions, in order to liberate the nurse from this duty and to leave her entirely to her work.

This person could at the same time look after the admittance of tuberculous patients in the Sanatorium or in the Hospital, report cases to the Department of Health, etc.

3° When sanitary conditions of a dwelling shall be found defective, the fact shall be reported to the Department of Health.

4° Besides there shall be reported to the Department of Health, anything relating to nuisances, food, contagious diseases, Child Hygiene: school inspection, baby clinics, etc.

5° All cases of tuberculosis shall be reported to the Department of Health (Division of Contagious Diseases).

REMARKS.

It is well understood that the charitable institution which assists an indigent family where there is a tuberculous patient, may send its visitor to obtain the informations it may need.

Ste-Agathe Sanatorium.

The Ste-Agathe Sanatorium was opened by the Laurentian Sanatorium Association in September 1925, this association received a subsidy from the Provincial Government, as a help; besides, the Sanatorium was placed under the Quebec Public Charities Act, which involves the joint payment by the Government and by the City, of two thirds of the cost of hospitalization of indigent patients.

Situated in the Laurentian mountains, a distance of sixty five miles from Montreal, the Ste-Agathe Sanatorium offers the best advantages to the patients, through its locality, its equipment and its efficient staff.

It contains two hundred beds, and if needed it could house two hundred and twenty-five patients; one hundred and sixty beds are reserved for indigents, the remainder being private and semi-private rooms.

Mount Sinai Sanatorium.

Mount Sinai Sanatorium is situated at Ste-Agathe; it contains forty beds specially for patients of the Hebraic faith and it is placed under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

It is part of the "Federation of Jewish Philanthropies."

Hospital of the Sacred Heart.

This institution is situated at Cartierville, within the City limits, and located in a secluded place, on grounds higher than the surroundings; it is the property of the Communauté des Soeurs de Charité de la Providence.

The buildings are finished and the equipment is in a sufficiently advanced stage to let us hope it shall be opened as mentioned above, during the course of the month of January 1926.

Built with all the required care to give tuberculous patients the comfort, the quietness and the best treatments necessitated by their illness, this hospital is part of a block of buildings, half of which will be set aside for patients suffering from chronic diseases, and the other half for tuberculous patients.

The actual building will allow to house 300 patients of each category, six hundred all told, but it has been

planned in anticipation of an enlargement which will provide accommodation for one thousand patients.

Of the three hundred beds allotted tuberculous patients, the City of Montreal has leased two hundred for a period of twenty years, to hospitalize its indigent patients; the remainder shall be occupied partly by patients placed under the Quebec Public Charities Act and partly by private or semi-private patients.

Bruchési Institute Hospital.

This hospital is an annex of the Bruchési Institute and is used for patients of the clinic, when they need to be placed under observation, or when requiring a treatment which can only be given in an institution.

This institution is also the property of the Communauté des Soeurs de Charité de la Providence, and it works under the Quebec Public Charities Act; it has a capacity of twenty beds, always occupied, and its usefulness is conducive to its early enlargement.

Grace Dart Home.

This institution is intended for advanced cases of tuberculosis; it contains thirty six beds and on many occasions it renders services which deserve mention.

Open Window School.

The open window school for tuberculous children is an annex of the Royal Edward Institute; it includes, actually, a class for 25 pupils and a veranda equipped with beds for open-air rest; it is open during the school-year, and children spend there the whole day; during summer vacations they are transferred to a camp at Ste-Agathe.

About the end of January 1926, this school will be replaced by a fireproof brick building specially constructed for this purpose, and which shall have a capacity of 50 pupils.

Cloak-rooms and wash-rooms are in the basement; the

two class rooms are on the ground floor, and on the first floor are two rest-rooms built to take 25 children each.

Teaching is done during the forenoon, the afternoon being used for rest in the beds supplied by the school.

Children receive a light breakfast in the morning, a substantial meal at mid-day, and bread, butter, milk or cocoa at 4 o'clock before leaving for home.

Summer Camp at Ste-Agathe.

The Ste-Agathe summer camp includes a bungalow and extensive grounds of 20 acres area; situated on a mountain, it is well placed and well suited to its purpose and it can accomodate 40 children; this camp allows to continue under exceptionally favourable conditions for the children admitted in the open window school, the treatment given there, the afternoon rest being one of the rigid parts thereof.

No school lectures are carried on, but manual and domestic work are taught.

Summer Camp in the City Limits.

Two camps are open in the limits of the City, during the summer; one, by the Bruchési Institute for tuberculous children, the other by the Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League for debilitated children; they spend there the whole day and follow a program suited to the cares they require, under the direction of an experienced staff.

Summer Camps.

Several philanthropic associations have organized summer camps in the country, for the benefit of debilitated children; having been in existence for several years, they have become valuable help which induces us to look forward to their development.

The Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

The "Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League"

whose formation we mentioned in the 1924 annual report, conducted an intensive educational campaign amongst the population, through publication of literature in the newspapers, through the distribution of tracts, etc., and by means of conferences; it also lent its co-operation to various organizations for the visit of tuberculous patients at home, by its visiting nurses, and it made a survey of all cases of death through tuberculosis .

All these different parts of the anti-tuberculosis organism work in close co-operation with each other and with the municipal Department of Health which is closely bound to most of them and in perfect harmony with the others.

I reported in 1914 to the City's administrators in the annual report of 1914 what I considered as necessary in connection with the organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Montreal, because at that period it was to be almost completely created.

A few alterations are actually necessary to what was then recommended, particularly as regards the number of available beds in the various kinds of institutions taking care of patients, and regarding the number of clinics for tuberculous, but I am under the impression that as a whole, the above mentioned report could still be considered as up-to-date. This is why I refer you to it and use its main features to expose what, in my opinion, should be done now.

Several means of campaign which were proposed have been put into practise, those already existing, such as the clinics, have greatly extended; they are now to be developed sufficiently to answer the needs of the City's population, while we must strive to obtain a more complete organization by adding as soon as possible those still missing.

However, we must avoid to allow certain parts of the organism we desire to improve, too much prevalence over

the other ones, as they depend on each other in a certain measure, must develop simultaneously to attain their maximum efficiency.

Should it not be possible to create at once a complete organization, it would be preferable to establish the principal services, such as: the clinic, the sanatorium and the hospital.

This will be soon realized by the early opening of the Hospital of the Sacred-Heart.

As soon as it shall have been opened, and the number of hospitalized patients shall have demonstrated the necessity of a greater number of beds, the acquired experience shall be the basis for the suggestion of the creation of another hospital or of another sanatorium, and perhaps of a Preventorium; but I wish to express the opinion that it would be necessary to increase the number of the clinics at the same time.

It is generally admitted that the basis in the organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign is the clinic for tuberculosis, as it is the part in the organism which serves to the classification of patients in view of their treatment in a sanatorium or in a hospital; but the clinic serves at the same time for the tracing of cases, for directing the tuberculous patient, for his education and for that of his family.

It must not be forgotten that a great many tuberculous persons cannot or do not wish to be sent to a hospital and in spite of our desire to receive them and to take them away from their surroundings where they run the risk of spreading contagion, we are compelled to leave them there, and that all we can possibly do, is to keep them under observation and to reduce as much as possible the danger run by their surroundings, by using the clinic nurses' work.

To attain this aim, the clinic must be developed at the same time as the sanatorium and the hospital, in opening

offices in places of easy access to the whole population.

I believe that the actual number of clinics for tuberculous cases is not sufficient for the need of the City's population, and that it would be opportune to increase it as soon as possible, as well as the number of beds specially reserved for tuberculous cases; perhaps it would be better to start with the clinics, as it is they who will supply more definite data regarding the number of beds necessary for hospitalization.

However, as a whole, we may presume that when the total number of beds under preparation will be ready for use, we shall have to think of increasing their still inadequate number immediately, but the experience we shall have acquired will show which of the two will be the most useful: hospital or sanatorium.

AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR.

Montreal's population is provided with many welfare and charitable associations which are all organized -by private initiative, lay and religious communities.

The Quebec Government and the City of Montreal contribute quite frequently to the expenditure of welfare associations in granting them light subsidies. As regards assistance through hospitalization in homes, orphanages, etc.

~~These~~ The institutions are placed under the "Quebec Public Charities Act" upon their own request, and they receive then two-thirds of the daily cost of maintenance as established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the Province, the Government and the Municipality where the indigent had his place of residence paying each one half.

The funds of the Welfare Associations come, for the greatest part, from individual donations and subscriptions

which each year represent a considerable amount; these associations are numerous and look after cases of many different descriptions some of which, however, are not yet sufficiently developed and would need to be spread in all the labouring quarters of the City.

Among these organizations, children's nurseries should receive special mention; there are three now in existence. the nursery of the Soeurs Franciscaines de Marie, No. 1941 St. Dominique street, where children of both sexes and from 2 to 6 years are admitted; its capacity is 70 children; the Montreal Day Nursery at 50 Belmont Park is under the management of Mrs. Cecil Gordon, where children of both sexes are admitted up to the age of 12 years, its capacity being 100 children; and the St. Ann's Day Nursery at 7 Eleanor street, under the direction of the Sisters of the Providence, for children of both sexes, from 3 to 7 years, its capacity being 11 children.

Nurseries located in different wards of the City would render indispensable services to the population and to the public authorities, by receiving the children daily during the working hours of the widowed or abandoned mother; the young children could spend the whole day there and those going to school could be kept in the nurseries before and after school hours, thus relieving the working mother from worry concerning her children when she is at work.

This would do away with a separation which is so frequently a prejudice to the family spirit which should be carefully fostered, as it is the essential base of a well organized society.

Frequently enough a mother could keep her children with her and earn their living if she had the aid of such an organization to watch over them during the time she is away; and the reunion of the evening would give the mother the occasion of leaving the necessary impression to her

children while it would develop her own best maternal feelings.

Many mothers in poor circumstances only separate from their children when placed in an orphanage, with a deep sorrow and because hardship compels them to it.

On the other hand, public authorities would realize an economy while giving a better service to the population, because the expenditures caused by placing a child in a school of industry or the payment made to orphanages by virtue of the "Quebec Public Charities Act" are higher than the assistance which would be granted to a Nursery.

Orphanages and schools of industry are filled to capacity and it is often necessary to defer the admittance of a child until there is a vacancy.

The founding of Children's Nurseries is necessary, and it seems to me that this question is worthy of the attention of religious communities and philanthropic associations which could undertake the development of a work which has remained too little known, in spite of its importance being well demonstrated by the marked services of the three nurseries operating since a few years.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-DIPHTHERIC SERUM AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

On the 18th of December 1925, The City's Executive Committee decided to authorize the Director of the Department of Health to apply a credit of \$800.00 for immunization against diphtheria and for free distribution of anti-diphtheric serum; this serum shall be delivered upon the attending physician's prescription, who shall certify that the family of the patient for whom it is prescribed is unable to pay for it.

We understand that the amount of \$800.00 will not permit us to undertake immediately the immunization, and that we shall have to limit ourselves to a system of free distribution of serum, to indigent cases; this decision of the City Administrators constitutes however a notable progress, in allowing those who are not in a position to pay for the purchase of serum, to benefit of a treatment which, when applied in time, invariably saves the patient's life.

Children taken to hospital, fairly frequently cannot be saved, as they have been brought there too late, the progress of intoxication having been too rapid; if the physician attending the patient at home could, in serious cases, give an injection of serum immediately, patients would certainly be often saved, who would otherwise die.

As to immunization, the Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League will establish in January 1926 at each of its demonstration centres, a station where children will be immunized against diphtheria; the League's centres of demonstration are situated, one in the eastern part of the City, the other in the western part and it will thus be easy for the population to avail itself thereof; children between the ages of 12 months to 6 years inclusively, will be immunized.

This action on the part of the League will complete the organization and the working of a system of prevention which has already been adopted in a large number of Cities, and which gave the best results; it will no doubt take in time a greater extension, once the population will have become familiarized with it and will have realized its good effects.

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Ste-Justine Hospital.

Ste-Justine hospital is an institution for children who are admitted up to the age of 12 years. It has exterior and

interior medical, surgical and varied specialized services, it possesses laboratories and all the accessories contributing to make it a modern institution.

This hospital was founded in December 1907 to answer the pressing need of an institution specially adapted for the treatment of children's diseases, and in spite of the shortage of pecuniary resources of the beginning, the founders and the board of management succeeded in making it a big and well equipped institution which responds well to its destination; its existence rests now upon very solid basis.

Its affiliation with the Université de Montréal is a guarantee of the value of the medical service given there at the same time increasing the services rendered to the public in being used for teaching.

The first building of the actual institution was opened to admit patients, in June 1914, it had a capacity of 68 beds; in 1922 a first additional wing increased its capacity to 160 beds, among which 32 are paying ones, and 128 reserved for indigents admitted under the Quebec Public Charities Act; another wing was begun during 1925, which will carry the hospital's capacity to 326 beds. This latter part of the building will be opened during the year 1926.

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

On page 44 of the annual report for 1924 the early opening was mentioned, of the new orphanage and of the Crèche de la Communauté des Soeurs Grises, in their new building at Notre-Dame de Liesse, near the town of St-Laurent; this institution was opened in January 1925; it takes the place of the Guy street establishment, for orphans and foundlings.

Information concerning welfare institutions of the Grey

Nuns, located at Notre-Dame de Liesse, were given in the annual report for 1924, to which we refer the reader.

The premises formerly occupied by the orphanage and the crèche in the Guy street establishment, have been altered in order to enlarge the space previously used to house aged people; the home contains now 225 beds for old people of both sexes: 95 beds for men and 130 beds for women, 50 of which are paying beds mostly reserved for women, the remainder are allotted to indigents admitted under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

HOSPITAL OF THE SACRED HEART.

(Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur).

This hospital, founded by the Communauté des Soeurs de Charité de la Providence shall be open during January 1926; as already mentioned, it comprises two sections, one of which will be for patients suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, and the other one for tuberculous patients; each of the sections will contain three hundred beds.

The reader is kindly referred to page 33 of this report, for information concerning this institution in general, and more particularly regarding that part of the hospital which is reserved for tuberculous patients.

The section of this institution which is allotted to hospitalization of chronic or incurable patients will replace the former Hospital for Incurables, which was destroyed by fire in 1923, in Notre-Dame de Grâce ward.

The City of Montreal has rented 85 beds in this part of the institution, the contract having been passed for a period of five years, to start from the 1st of January 1926.

This means that in both parts of this hospital: tuberculosis section and chronic diseases section, the City of

Montreal has rented in all 285 beds for its indigent patients.

The other beds are for other indigents and may be occupied by patients admitted under the Quebec public charities Act.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF FOUNDLINGS.

The moving of the establishment of the "Crèche des Soeurs Grises" out of the City, to the municipality of Notre-Dame de Liesse makes even more difficult than before the preparation of a perfectly accurate statistic of births and deaths of illegitimate children in the City of Montreal.

The "crèche" takes in foundlings from the City and from all the other surrounding municipalities, and on many occasions it is impossible to secure any information concerning the locality from which they come; when this institution was in the City, most of the births of children admitted and all deaths occurring there were included in the City's statistics.

It is obvious that a large number of foundlings received at Notre-Dame de Liesse are born within the city of Montreal and were taken to the foundlings institution during the first few days after birth; but a few new-born babies whose origins are unknown, are also counted among them, thus making it impossible to form an approximative idea of the number of births and deaths of nurslings foundlings who should have been included in the City's statistics.

On the other hand, these children dying after a more or less extended period in the institution and in consequence outside of the City limits, it would not be fair, it seems, to include in the statistics of the City, that of the foundlings institution, and we decided to suppress it for births as well as for deaths.

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS.

The progress realized during 1925 in the campaign started for the disappearance of dark rooms in dwellings and for the closing up of basements has been very satisfactory.

In spite of a fairly strong opposition on the part of a few proprietors and even of a certain number of tenants, against the application of the by-laws, a general sentiment of very encouraging good will was met; on the other hand, whenever there were good objections against the work of modification being started at once, interested parties obtained a reasonable delay easily.

By continuing this good spirit of collaboration between the interested parties and the Department of Health, it will become possible in a few years, to have most of the dark rooms disappear from the dwellings and to discontinue the rental of basements as living quarters.

During 1925 the number of dark rooms having received proper daylight by one way or another is 850, the habitation of lodgings in basements has been forbidden in 90 cases, besides, 45 dwellings have been closed up owing to unsanitary conditions.

Delays for the execution of the necessary work were granted in 515 cases of rooms without windows and in 62 cases of cellars or basements; improvements in these various dwellings will have to be made within a relatively short time.

Preparation of the dwelling score card or sanitary record has been continued during the year and 19,488 cards were added to the records, so that at the end of the year 1925 there are 99,288 completed cards on file, on a total of about 135,000 dwellings.

The supervision of new buildings prevents on many occasions grave errors against the rules of hygiene relating to dwellings, but we can only regret the absence of ordinances which would allow to exert a more efficient control.

Unsanitary lodgings have a marked influence on the health of their occupants; hygienists and all who are interested in social matters are unanimous in proclaiming the necessity of living in sufficiently roomy dwellings, built in such a manner as to admit plenty of light and proper ventilation.

In cities, however, with a view of economizing ground, there is a tendency to make dwellings smaller, to crowd them onto each other, and to shrink them in such a small space that light and ventilation become altogether insufficient.

One cannot remain indifferent when facing a question of such importance for the health and the welfare of the population, and it would be opportune to intervene for stopping the continuation of such a bad practise.

Reasons of economy and the fashion induce builders and the population alike, to prefer the kind of apartment houses in spite of the many inconveniences they offer.

Besides, since a certain number of years, the building of workingmen's dwellings, in the City and in its suburbs has given rise to a real abuse particularly in the width of the space allotted to a dwelling.

Thus, flats are erected on lots of only $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width; they necessarily lack light and air because a certain number of rooms are built in a row, allowing only two rooms to face outwards: the front and the rear rooms; the remaining rooms admit light and air indirectly only, through the other ones.

Such buildings are usually erected on 25 feet lots upon which 3 to 6 tenements are built according to the number of floors.

Two story houses contain from 3 to 4 tenements, while three story houses contain from 5 to 6 tenements, depending whether there are one or two tenements on the ground floor.

A 25 feet lot divided in two, allows only $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet width for the tenements, including the exterior walls which are generally mitoyen, and the interior partitions; one must also note that middle flats (1st floor) above the ground floor contain the steps leading to the upper tenement; moreover, the width of the inner rooms is usually narrowed to make space for a passage which leads from the front to the rear rooms.

These dwellings, and frequently apartment houses, are unhealthy lacking in air and light; they force families who inhabit them to live in crowded quarters, even when there are only a few members, and they make the control of contagious diseases difficult, not to say impossible.

The construction of such narrow tenements is dangerous for the people living therein and for public health in general, being the cause of a too dense population in a certain part of the City's area, and it becomes necessary to take measures at once for the prevention of the extension of an already existing evil.

As this kind of building is practised as well in the City as outside of it, a municipal By-law would not be sufficient and a provincial ordinance would become necessary, prohibiting the construction of this class of dwellings in municipalities and which could be applied as well within as without the City limits.

NEW BY-LAWS.

Two By-laws were adopted during the year: By-Law No. 891 concerning milk, and By-law No. 896 concerning the meat trade; the adoption of these By-laws will permit a more complete control on these products, because previous ordinances were quite insufficient.

Opposition to the adoption of new regulations is always fairly strong; the milk By-Law, however, received a sufficient majority from those interested in the milk trade and from the population, because the necessity of its prescriptions was generally recognized; as regards the By-law concerning the meat trade, its adoption was almost unanimously demanded; the unanimous vote of the members of the Executive Committee of the City and of the City Council which voted for their adoption without objection, deserve also special mention.

Milk By-law: This By-law was adopted on the 8th of June 1925; it contains thirteen chapters, the list of which was published in the annual report for 1924; its most important prescriptions bear on the tuberculation of milch cow herds and on pasteurization of milk; they are contained in Art. 7, which reads as follows:

“Art. 7.—From and after the 1st of May 1926, milk sold
“by any dealer in the City must come from cows which
“have undergone the tuberculin test within a period of less
“than (12) twelve months, in accordance with article 155
“of the present By-law, and are perfectly healthy, and,
“with the exception

“(a) of special milk which conforms to the provisions
“of article 89 of the present By-law, and

“(b) of milk which has been sterilized in accordance
“with article 90 of said By-law, milk sold by any dealer in

"the City shall be pasteurized in accordance with the provisions of the present By-law."

A delay has been granted to producers until the 1st of May 1926 in order to give them time to have their herds undergo the tuberculin test, and to dealers to acquire pasteurization plants.

The coming into force of this By-law will have a considerable effect on the Public Health, particularly as regards nurslings whose mortality has remained high, in spite of the intense work done in the municipal and also in the independent clinics to lower it.

It is according to facts to state that compulsory pasteurization of the whole milk supply of a large city is the only way to give the consumer sufficient security as regards the sanitary point of view, on account of the impossibility to control it efficiently at its place of origin, and at the people who handle it, but considering the circumstances under which we were, the progress which will be realized by the putting into force of this By-law can be considered as very satisfactory.

In view of its enforcement on the 1st of May next, a very large number of producers already started to have their herds tuberculined, and most of the dealers in the City have taken the necessary measures to provide themselves with pasteurization plants; this points out to an efficient co-operation of each of them and to the general and spontaneous observance of the by-law's clauses.

During the visits of inspection we made last summer in the various regions of production, we realized with pleasure that a large number of farmers considered the im-

proved health condition of their herds regarding tuberculosis, as being of the highest importance not only for public health, but even in their own interests; in several districts herds have been entirely tuberculined and are free from the disease, and the practise of tuberculin test is rapidly growing in the other districts.

By-law concerning the meat trade.—This By-law, adopted by the Executive Committee on the 13th of August 1925 and by the City Council on the 10th of November 1925 will come into force at the beginning of the year 1926, as soon as the necessary organization will have been completed; it prescribes that all meat sold in the City shall, before being sold, have been inspected and bear a stamp or another mark showing that it has undergone a municipal, provincial or federal inspection accepted by the Department of Health.

A certain quantity of meat escaped inspection, previously, because of the possibility of selling it without having been stamped; the City's supply comes from:

- 1° Abattoirs situated inside or outside the limits of the City. They are approved by the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government and inspection is carried out by qualified inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture;
- 2° A private abattoir situated within the City limits and subjected to municipal inspection; this abattoir is well kept and the inspection made by the municipal inspectors offers guarantees quite sufficient;
- 3° Abattoirs situated in outside municipalities from distances varying to about 100 miles, there are approximately 125 who ship to the City; as there are no inspectors in these abattoirs, no inspection whatever is made, either before or immediately after

slaughtering. Before the adoption of the by-law, our municipal inspectors could reach meat coming into the city by way of rail, but it was impossible to reach the meat coming in by the many roads, through automobile trucks or other vehicles; 4° Rural districts in the vicinity of the City; the by-law allows the sale of meat in the common hall of a public market belonging to the City, by any one whose recognized occupation is that of farmer, and who sells exclusively animals reared on his farm, after having slaughtered them.

Division of Contagious Diseases

Division of Contagious Diseases

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health.

Dear Sir:

I beg to transmit the report of the Contagious Diseases
Division for the year 1925.

The Superintendent of the Division,

J.-E. LABERGE.

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS.
Table I. — Fluctuation of patients and death rate.

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1925.	Admitted	Total number of patients	Percentage of cases	Results			In hospital December 31st, 1925.	Total
					Cured	Dead	Percentage of deaths		
Diphtheria	41	610	651	24.14%	524	74	11.3%	53	651
Scarlatina	190	1541	1731	63.22%	1538	40	2.3%	153	1731
Measles	13	141	154	5.59%	144	8	5.2%	2	154
Erysipelas	0	132	132	4.82%	115	11	8.3%	6	132
Chicken pox	1	32	33	1.20%	28	2	6.6%	3	33
Mumps	—	17	17	0.62%	14	—	—	3	17
Whooping cough	—	16	16	0.58%	11	1	6.2%	4	16
Infantile Paralysis	—	3	3	0.10%	2	1	33.3%	—	3
Typhoid	—	1	1	0.04%	1	—	—	—	1
Total	245	2,493	2,738	—	2,377	137	5%	224	2,738

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS.

Table 2. — Duration of sojourn of patients.

Patients hospitalized.....	2,738
No. of days of hospitalization.....	74,843
Mean sojourn for each patient.....	26
Maximum hospitalization (1).....	283
Minimum hospitalization.....	54
Mean hospitalization.....	141

Death and Death Rate.

Deaths during the first 48 hours.....	56
Real mortality (2).....	81
Total of deaths.....	137
Percentage of deaths.....	5%
Percentage of real mortality.....	2.9%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths (3).....	41%

Miscellaneous.

Ambulance calls.....	1,777
Microscopical examination.....	4,722
Urine analysis.....	20,260

(1) Maximum hospitalization indicates the greatest number of patients treated any one day; minimum hospitalization the smallest; mean hospitalization the average number of patients received each day of the year.

(2) By real mortality, we understand all deaths, less those which occurred in the first 48 hours following their admission in the hospital.

(3) The proportion of deaths in the 48 hours following the admission shows a criminal neglect, either on the part of the parents or on the part of the doctors. They wait too long before giving the proper treatment to the children. If these children had received a proper treatment at the beginning of their illness they would probably all have been cured. Even in doubtful cases, the conscientious physician should administer this treatment immediately and not wait until diagnosis be confirmed.

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS.

Table 3. — Intubations and results.

Ages	Intubations	Cured	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
To 1 year.....	3	1	2	66%
1 to 2 years.....	18	10	8	44%
2 to 3 years.....	10	4	6	60%
3 to 4 years.....	16	12	4	25%
4 to 5 years.....	11	9	2	18%
5 to 6 years.....	6	4	2	33%
6 to 7 years.....	5	2	3	60%
7 to 8 years.....	7	6	1	14%
8 to 9 years.....	—	—	—	—
9 to 10 years.....	2	1	1	50%
12 to 13 years.....	1	—	1	—
Total.....	79	49	30	40%

Table 4. — Nationality and Religion of patients admitted during the year.

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians..	934	34%	R. Catholics	1349	49%
English-Canadians..	1105	44%	Protestants	1012	38%
Jews	355	12%	Jews	358	12%
Other nationalities..	344	12%	Other religions....	19	0.7%
	2738	.....		2738	.....

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARDS, 1925.

Diseases	Ahuna:ct-Bordeaux	Delorimier	Hochelaga	LaFontaine	Laurier	Mercier	N.-D. de Grâces	Papineau	St. Andrew	St. Ann	St. Denis	St. Gabriel	St. George	St. Henry	St. James	St. Jean Baptiste	St. Joseph	St. Lawrence	St. Louis	St. Mary	Total
Population	28,000	23,400	48,800	28,200	56,400	59,000	27,100	45,600	24,900	22,400	47,700	46,000	20,000	35,500	23,500	40,700	32,700	27,200	34,700	30,100	788
Diphtheria	47	33	70	11	47	66	36	45	34	29	56	48	13	44	16	42	56	14	40	41	788
Scarlet fever	122	109	235	54	294	269	188	45	101	64	98	135	54	98	11	164	64	87	135	44	2371
Typhoid	15	10	14	4	13	6	8	6	5	2	12	4	1	2	6	7	1	5	6	13	140
Measles	259	80	481	37	425	298	409	71	70	105	202	145	33	156	26	233	46	129	174	59	3438
German measles	7	3	11	7	10	37	16	3	2	7	5	23	6	4	1	2	1	1	3	6	145
Whooping-cough	69	13	105	28	81	120	158	10	20	1	71	29	6	4	8	42	13	41	47	38	896
Chicken-pox	53	35	101	8	53	93	51	19	2	19	37	23	3	13	8	27	15	13	20	27	620
Tuberculosis pulmonary	52	45	168	50	56	86	30	64	16	20	91	47	14	54	64	28	40	30	49	57	1061
Tuberculosis other forms	59	26	138	26	82	71	22	47	9	25	77	69	20	52	42	41	40	49	55	45	995
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	20
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	11	1	12	6	11	5	6	6	17	2	6	6	6	4	9	9	5	9	29	4	164
Poliomyelitis	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
Ophthalmia neo-natorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	695	358	1338	231	1076	1051	928	316	276	274	656	534	150	427	184	596	282	378	560	337	10,647

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS, 1925.

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	96	65	87	70	67	55	47	37	39	68	64	93	788
Scarlet fever	264	297	372	348	238	158	78	42	95	137	185	157	2371
Typhoid	20	5	14	24	5	5	10	18	15	10	9	5	140
Measles	435	366	616	933	609	229	60	16	14	38	81	41	3438
German measles	11	15	24	34	27	15	4	1	...	4	4	6	145
Chicken-pox	93	59	34	20	42	26	16	6	20	83	237	260	896
Whooping-cough	86	62	43	81	52	27	41	33	54	33	57	51	620
Tuberculosis pulmonary	61	64	75	59	71	50	195	88	139	102	90	67	1061
Tuberculosis other forms	31	31	37	24	39	145	99	153	167	84	91	94	995
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	20
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	9	19	21	22	17	15	8	8	2	11	15	17	164
Polio-myelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	9
Ophthalmia neo-natorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	68	20	37	108	61	22	9	3	5	9	28	46	416
Scabies	1	...	...	...	...	6	9	3	1	6	...	13	39
Influenza	10	65	28	16	13	2	...	2	2	13	27	20	198
Total	1189	1071	1392	1740	1244	757	579	410	557	600	889	872	11300

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY AGES, 1925.

Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 to 30 years	31 to 40 years	41 to 50 years	51 to 60 years	61 to 70 years	71 to 80 years	81 to 90 years	91 to 100 years	Total
Diphtheria	29	405	209	78	46	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	788
Scarlet fever	45	895	846	447	94	38	4	1	1	..	..	..	2371
Typhoid	..	10	19	47	24	24	12	3	1	..	..	..	140
Measles	134	1658	1431	180	25	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	3438
German measles	5	40	69	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Chicken-pox	33	348	446	58	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	896
Whooping-cough	116	338	153	7	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	620
Tuberculosis pulmonary	4	30	57	205	278	214	151	66	46	9	1	..	1061
Tuberculosis other forms	23	60	101	234	272	135	96	43	20	9	2	..	995
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	6	5	6	18	21	31	34	28	4	6	5	..	164
Poliomyelitis	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Ophthalmia neo-natorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	404	3799	3341	1307	774	470	304	143	73	24	8	..	10647

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY
NATIONALITIES, 1925.

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Total
Diphtheria	438	237	76	37	788
Scarlet fever.....	815	1115	380	61	2371
Typhoid fever.....	83	36	8	13	140
Measles	1126	1621	582	109	3438
German measles.....	50	76	15	4	145
Chicken-pox	322	425	121	28	896
Whooping cough.....	373	199	23	25	620
Pulmonary tuberculosis	851	148	12	50	1061
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	561	279	29	126	995
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	13	5	1	1	20
Small-pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	64	66	21	13	164
Poliomyelitis	5	4	.....	.....	9
Ophthalmia neo-nato- rum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4701	4211	1268	467	10647

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases	Control Visits			
	Diagnosis	Supervision of quarantined houses	Disinfections	Placards
Diphtheria	52	555	626	200
Scarlet fever	190	3784	1928	897
Typhoid	8	134	40	.....
Measles	890	2180	91	2294
German measles	73	90	.....	93
Chicken-pox	669	791	8	.....
Whooping-cough	109	602	2	.....
Tuberculosis	8	945	740	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	8	1
Scabies	34	24	.....	.....
Influenza	7	14	7	.....
Small-pox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	8	44	42	.....
Skin diseases	44	.....	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis	3	3	.....	.....
Ophthalmia (neo-natorum) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	437	467	1	.....
Infection cases	897	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,430	9,634	3,493	3,485

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 3,039 persons and issued 3,112 vaccination certificates.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD
HYGIENE FOR THE YEAR 1922

1922

During the year 1922 the Division of Child Hygiene continued its work in the field of child hygiene, and in the field of public health in general. The Division has been successful in its efforts to bring about a better understanding of the importance of child hygiene, and in its efforts to bring about a better understanding of the importance of public health in general. The Division has been successful in its efforts to bring about a better understanding of the importance of child hygiene, and in its efforts to bring about a better understanding of the importance of public health in general.

Division of Child Hygiene

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Dr. S. Boucher, D.P.H.,
Director, Department of Health.

Sir:—

I have the honor to submit the report of the Division
of Child Hygiene for the year 1925.

The Superintendent of the
Division of Child Hygiene,

EUG. GAGNON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Staff.

During the year 1925, one of the two vacancies existing in the staff of medical inspectors working on part time, has been filled. There are actually eleven physicians, including the chief medical inspector, working at full time, and six working part of the time only.

As regards the nursing staff, the appointment in September of seven new nurses has filled all vacancies, and we have started the school year with a full staff.

As a whole, the number of the employees of the Division is not sufficient to answer all demands. Many complaints were made during the year, particularly by the protestant schools who would like to see their schools visited more frequently.

Moreover, each of the nurses of this Division has charge of a district, and this leaves no one at our disposal for temporarily replacing employees having resigned or on sick list. Thus certain districts have been totally deprived of the services of a nurse during the year for more or less protracted periods, and it would be advisable to take measures for the avoidance of any discontinuity in the work of inspection.

I had the honour of submitting to you last year a project of organization which would provide for an adequate staff to fill these wants, and which would prevent criticisms, and I am taking the liberty of reminding it to your usual good attention.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

My report for the year 1923 gave the general outline of procedure followed in the work of inspection, and as the

same system has been continued, it is useless to dwell on this subject this year.

The Chief-medical-inspector.

The principal duties of the chief-medical-inspector consist in observing the methods used by the inspectors in their work, in standardizing these methods as far as can be done, having due consideration to the exigencies of the various spheres in which inspection is made. With this in view, he visits school each one in turn; notes the work done there, hears suggestions made by the principals, and reports same to the Superintendent.

He has charge also of investigating complaints which may be made, he assists the superintendent in the preparation and in the modification of the schedule of visits to schools for the whole staff.

Upon new inspecting physicians beginning their duties, he posts them on the routine work, in accordance with the principles established by the office, and he devotes all the necessary time to obtain quick and efficient work.

Besides this, the Chief inspector takes up the Division Superintendent's work in case of absence, he replaces also, in the Division of Medical Control, the physician visiting employees on the sick list, during his annual holidays or in case of illness.

In 1925 the chief medical inspector paid 436 visits to schools and 80 to baby clinics. He remained in the superintendent's office on different occasions, a total of 74 days, and replaced the visiting physician of the Division of Medical Control during 15 days.

The Head-nurse, excepting the administrative duties and the replacing in other divisions, fulfils the same duties as the Chief medical inspector, limiting herself to the nurses' work.

In accordance with our organization, the head nurse is supposed to control the work of 34 nurses. It is far too large a number if we consider that the most progressive and the most efficient organizations of nurses comprise one supervisor for 10 to 15 visiting nurses.

The head-nurse has paid 576 visits to the schools during the year, and 252 visits to the clinics.

Duties of the inspecting staff.

For the purpose of School Inspection, the City is actually divided into 15 districts. One physician is detailed to take up the responsibility of the work in each district, and he is helped by two or three nurses with whom he works alternately at days and hours set down by the office.

The number of children entrusted to each inspecting physician varies between 8 to 11,000 for full time physicians and between 6 to 6,500 for part-time inspectors.

The result of the work of inspecting physicians in the schools is given in the 5 following tables:

TABLE I — GENERALITIES.

Number of schools inspected.....	255
Number of physician's visits to the Schools....	5,566
Number of pupils registered.....	122,060
Number of pupils examined (complete examination)	65,057
Number of pupils examined (special examination)	25,643
Proportion of pupils registered, examined.....	53.3%
Number of pupils found not vaccinated.....	495
Number of notices to School Commissioners relating to the sanitary conditions of premises	17
Number of notices to parents.....	72,092

Statistics of defects are classified under three different sections.

The first one comprises the number and the proportion of children considered as healthy and those who show from 1 to 5 and over 5 different defects, dental defects excluded. (Table II).

The second one includes the same informations as regards the condition of the teeth. (Table III).

Finally the third one indicates the number and the nature of the defects classified according to the principal organs or organic systems. (Table IV).

These three sections enable us to know not only the number of defective children, or the number of defects discovered during examinations, but also the proportion of those more seriously affected, according to the number of ailments discovered.

The three following tables show the detail of these three different sections:

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Year 1924-1925.

TABLE II.

**Proportion of normal and defective pupils,
dental decay excluded.**

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Children considered normal.....	35,371	543.68
“ having one defect.....	21,976	337.82
“ “ 2 defects.....	6,420	98.69
“ “ 3 defects.....	1,172	18.01
“ “ 4 defects.....	115	1.75
“ “ 5 defects.....	3	0.05
“ “ 6 defects.....	.....	.....
Total.....	65,057	1000.00

TABLE III.

Dental Decay.

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Children without dental defects.....	30,399	467.26
“ having 1 tooth decayed.....	7,830	120.35
“ “ 2 teeth decayed.....	9,489	145.86
“ “ 3 teeth decayed.....	5,840	89.77
“ “ 4 teeth decayed.....	4,926	75.72
“ “ 5 teeth decayed.....	2,411	37.06
“ “ more than 5 decayed teeth	4,162	63.98
Total.....	65,057	1000.00

TABLE IV.

Number and nature of defects.

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Number of children having diseases of the:		
Skin	2,631	40.44
Teeth	34,658	532.73
Lymphatic system, nose and throat..	14,002	215.23
Eyes	6,567	100.94
Ears	1,217	18.71
Nutrition	10,798	165.98
Lungs	1,004	15.43
Heart	1,683	25.87
Nervous system.....	508	7.81
Skeleton and articulations.....	397	6.10

RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION.

When compared with 1924, it will be seen that the number of children who show defects other than dental decay, has increased by 3%.

On the other hand, dental decay has decreased by 1%.

The proportion of defects having received treatment reached 57.76%. In certain diseases, this proportion reaches even 88%, as may be ascertained by consulting Table V.

TABLE V.

Proportion of children treated for various defects.

Skin	88.97%
Teeth	48.02%
Lymphatic system.....	55.06%
Eyes	60.37%
Ears	69.42%
General state.....	48.84%
Lungs	81.87%
Heart	28.01%
Nervous system.....	67.62%
Skeleton and articulations.....	53.09%

From reports filed in by the inspecting physicians, in cases of ailments of the throat and eyesight defects, we have been able to secure during the year 2,508 operations for the throat, and 2,576 children were given spectacles. That number of children were equipped to derive more profit from their stay at school, and their general state of health was improved.

The simple details concerning these two groups of defects give the public an idea of the great services rendered to school children by the inspection.

Full-time medical inspectors, besides their regular school work, attend the several baby clinics between 3 and 5 o'clock. These offices are at the same time vaccination posts at the disposal of the public throughout the year. During the summer vacation special hours are set aside in the forenoon for vaccination, so as not to interfere with the work of the clinics, which is more active during that season.

The number of vaccinations performed by the inspecting physicians in 1925 amounted to 10,562. Verifications amounted to 6,695.

VISITING NURSES.

Visiting nurses continue to fill a very important part in the schools. Being twice as many as the physicians, they have a lesser number of schools to visit, they can visit them more often and become more familiarized with the pupils.

When working singly, they first look after suspect cases, dress light skin or scalp diseases, and emergency treatment of wounds, ascertain that contagious disease cases have not returned to school without having filled the required formalities, they file the cards and prepare the work for the next inspection of the physician.

This work finished, they rapidly inspect the pupils in the class rooms, for pediculosis and uncleanness, particularly the younger ones who are more subject to be neglected in this respect, and they send home those who may be a source of contagion to their schoolmates. The nurses pay also particular attention to the children who showed defects at a previous examination, to verify if they have received treatment and if necessary they visit the parents in order to obtain a treatment.

Table VI shows that 470,806 pupils were examined by the visiting nurses, during the course of the year; this represents an average of about 4 examinations per pupil, or an average of one visit to the classes every $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

It is desirable that classes should be visited more frequently, as these visits have a marked influence on the appearance of the pupils. Every time they enter a class, visiting nurses insist on the importance of cleanliness, on the care of teeth and of nutrition. They inquire whether

there are children who do not breakfast, and if any, they are requested to report to the office where a more detailed investigation is made for each case, and the nurse insists upon the necessity of a substantial and well distributed diet through the course of the day, and if necessary, she will visit the parents at home to give them advice on this matter.

Nurses have but little time at their disposal for visits to the homes. The greater part of their time is taken up with their work at the schools, and they only have the last remaining hours of the afternoon for outside work. We consider that visits to the parents are very important in order to secure the treatment of defects. The number of the staff should be increased for the realization of this, as it would permit to reduce the number of schools each nurse has to visit, thus giving her more time for outside work.

It would also be a marked improvement if the visiting nurse could pay a visit to the home of all absentees, when their absence has lasted over 4 or 5 days. This is one of the best means to detect contagious diseases and to prevent their propagation in the schools, as it must be remembered that in a great many cases there is no attending physician, cases are not reported and no control exists. The brothers and sisters of the patients continue to go to school, and diseases spread. Unfortunately, the nurse having to look after 3 to 4,000 pupils whose average absence is over 10%, finds it impossible to control all these cases, as she has, moreover, to pay many calls in order to insist upon the urgency of treatment of certain serious defects, and she often must accompany children to hospitals or clinics when their parents are unable to do so.

The following table is a summary of the work done by the visiting nurses:

TABLE VI.

School work of Visiting Nurses.

Number of visits to schools.....	12,544
“ of visits to homes.....	9,877
“ of examination of children.....	470,806
“ of treatments of all kind.....	35,677
“ of children sent home from school.....	4,560
“ of children re-admitted.....	7,929

DENTAL HYGIENE

Dr. Lemieux, dentist, has continued his services in the schools. His work consists mainly in the teaching of prophylactic dental care. In a series of lectures graded according to the children's age, he teaches the necessity of dental hygiene and of the care of the mouth, why, when and how to use the tooth brush. He mostly insists upon the importance of treating dental decay at the very beginning, and upon the dangers of keeping decayed teeth in the mouth.

During the year he has visited 221 schools, and has lectured to the pupils, dividing them into groups of the same age, often lecturing several times in the same school.

As Dr. Lemieux holds, at the same time, a seat in the provincial legislature, he obtained leave without pay for the two months of the parliamentary session, during which a substitute has visited 29 schools.

The percentage of dental decay still remains high, as over 53% of the children examined had one or more decayed teeth, and it is hopeless to expect to reduce this percentage very considerably as long as the number of free dental clinics is not sufficient to accommodate the city's population.

Six institutions actually maintain dental services, they are the Montreal General Hospital, the dental hospital of the University of Montreal, the St. Luke Hospital, the Ste. Justine hospital, the Western hospital, and the Herzl Dispensary.

A large number of children, however, are treated by private dentists, and we notice each year a slight improvement in the condition of scholar's teeth.

INFANTS' HYGIENE.

Next to medical inspection of schools, Infants' Hygiene constitutes the most important part of the work of the Division of Child Hygiene. Fourteen baby clinics have been maintained during the entire year, and five more during July and August, in all, nineteen clinics were at the disposal of the public two, three and even five days a week, according to the number of children registered.

The number of babies who have been brought to the Health Centres, either to receive advice from the attending physician or for being weighted and receive only advice from the nurse, marked a considerable increase over the previous year; but the number of visits to the homes is slightly inferior. A comparison between both years is shown as follows:

Year	Consultations	Weighing	Visits to the homes
1924.....	24,733	5,974	17,811
1925.....	26,619	5,587	16,465
	+1,886	-387	-1,346

Service in clinics was maintained by 12 nurses who did this work jointly with their service in the schools, receiving the assistance of 5 assistant-nurses, 4 of which are employed at full time while they divide their time between 8 clinics. The fifth one has but one clinic and works only part of the day.

The duties of the assistant nurses consist in making calls at the mothers' homes to urge them to frequent the clinics, and during office hours they keep the registers and

weigh the babies, thus leaving more time to the graduate nurses for giving advice and attending to the mothers' education.

All the nurses of the Division were detailed to the babies' service between the 15th. of June and the 1st. of September. Five of them took charge of the five temporary offices opened in the Districts having none. Four others took up service in the baby camps in the parks, five were appointed to replace those leaving on their holidays, and the sixteen remaining were divided in the various clinics, doubling the staff almost everywhere, and intensifying the work during the most dangerous months to the nurslings.

School commissions have this year as in the past, kindly placed rooms at our disposal in several schools; these are given over to the use of five temporary offices, during the holidays, and we are pleased to take this opportunity to thank them for their courteous assistance.

The clergy of the different parishes where we have worked have also shown great interest in these organizations. On several occasions they have favourably mentioned our work to their parishioners, and they are entitled to our gratitude.

We also continued to receive reports from 27 independent consultations (15 french and 12 english). The office staff has prepared a monthly statement of these reports, and we give in Table VII a summary of their operations.

TABLE VII.
General Report of the Baby Clinics for the year 1925.

Name of Clinics	Entrées		Deaths		Weighing	Consultations		Visits		
	New	(1)	Number	%		Nurse	Physician	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
Ste-Cunégonde.	370	359.7	1	0.3	1418	8267	22.9	1659	586	2245
St-Stanislas.	370	478.5	11	2.3	302	8209	17.1	1605	312	1917
St-Vincent de Paul.	260	328.3	11	3.3	555	6346	19.3	1860	263	2123
Immaculée-Conception.	388	476.5	9	1.9	2954	4626	9.7	1199	555	1754
Ste-Catherine.	425	458.3	17	4.7	3215	3448	9.6	2302	346	2646
Ste-Brigide.	248	355.0	15	4.2	691	4404	12.4	644	558	1202
St-Eusèbe.	236	374.8	10	2.7	513	3703	9.8	1251	449	1700
Hochelaga.	373	320.7	32	9.9	4654	3047	9.5	209	1386	1595
St-Joseph.	117	190.0	6	3.2	646	3169	16.7	912	211	1123
Emard.	250	371.9	9	2.4	1341	2912	7.8	755	400	1155
Enfant-Jésus.	209	211.9	6	2.8	218	3420	16.1	121	224	345
St-Pierre.	101	134.6	6	4.5	403	2128	15.8	1304	305	1609
St-Jean-Baptiste.	169	171.7	4	2.3	.....	3087	17.9	200	189	389
St-François d'Assise.	76	116.2	2	1.7	35	2500	21.5	141	854	995
Sacré-Coeur.	236	268.0	12	4.5	4126	2260	8.4	294	124	418
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc.	233	150.0	2	1.3	1453	1355	9.0	361	631	992
Total 1925.	4061	4666.1	153	3.28	22524	62881	13.5	14817	7393	22210
Mean.	253.8	2916.3	9.6	3.28	1407.8	3930.0	13.5	926.0	462.0	1388.1
Iverley Sett.	263	216.9	1	0.5	261	2342	10.8	1897	802	2699
Mount Royal.	293	306.4	1	0.3	237	2915	9.5	1384	478	1862
Amherst Park.	359	212.7	1	0.5	474	1931	9.1	1624	1014	2638
Point St. Charles.	147	214.0	.....	.....	311	1932	9.0	2492	333	2825
St. Ann's.	118	134.9	3	2.2	156	1264	9.3	1874	262	2136
Maisonnette, No 2.	187	219.8	1	0.5	577	1742	7.9	1342	171	1513
Maisonnette, No 1.	156	203.7	.....	.....	248	1470	7.2	1402	193	1595
St-Paul.	166	176.0	.....	.....	515	1083	6.1	1466	372	1838
Notre-Dame de Grâces	162	148.2	.....	.....	536	1106	7.5	1249	257	1506
Rosemount.	166	127.4	3	2.4	261	1199	9.4	1006	345	1351
M. Found. BHC.	222	306.0	1	0.3	66	1182	3.9	1175	104	1279

Univers. Sett.	176	227.8	6	2.6	234	1068	4.7	854	446	1300
M. Maternity.	300	168.8	1	0.6	2	1207	7.1	693	256	949
P. Extension.	127	84.7			41	1004	11.8	448	166	614
M. Gen. Hospital.	47	186.0			89	384	2.0	353	83	436
Ahuntsic.	75	42.6			24	394	9.2	290	365	155
Côte-des-Neiges.	44	29.1			41	154	5.3	112	24	136
M. D. Nursery.	23	40.2			36	89	2.2	140	27	167
Total 1925.	3031	3045.2	18	0.59	4109	22466	7.4	19801	5698	24999
Mean.	168.4	1691.8	1.0	0.59	228.3	1248.1	7.4	1100.0	316.6	1388.8
St-Gabriel.	284	396.6	3	0.7	436	4603	11.6	589	775	1364
St-Henri.	266	370.5	17	4.6	870	2392	6.5	1260	614	1874
St-Edouard.	358	578.4			708	2694	4.6	696	773	1469
Villeral.	265	392.3			813	2681	6.8	454	941	1395
St-Arsène.	202	179.9	14	7.8	149	1882	10.5	582	592	1174
Baril.	205	267.8	10	3.7	263	1788	6.7	732	454	1186
St-Zotique.	171	210.7	12	5.7	658	1634	7.7	877	425	1302
Ste-Hélène.	106	137.0	3	2.2	55	1825	13.3	549	379	928
Maisonnette.	216	211.9	2	0.9	711	1477	6.9	474	560	1034
Rosemount.	190	106.5	1	0.9	4	1261	1.2	675	224	899
DeLorimier.	127	174.2	5	2.9	309	943	5.3	643	348	991
St-Jacques.	126	138.3	10	7.2	249	1224	8.8	575	90	665
St-Denis.	83	66.0	3	4.5	50	928	14.0	240	411	651
Tétreaultville.	60	134.7	2	1.5	107	353	2.6	131	112	243
St-J. de la C.	72	65.0				278	4.3	102	161	263
Ste-Cécile.	75	55.0				205	3.7	107	226	333
St-Jean Berchmans.	102	88.5			86	299	3.4	65	120	185
Côte St-Paul.	24	23.0			19	76	3.3	147	187	334
Parc Terminal.	66	59.5			100	76	1.3	71	104	175
Total 1925.	2998	3655.8	82	2.24	5587	26619	7.28	8969	7496	16465
Mean.	157.8	1924.1	4.3	2.24	294.0	1401.0	7.28	472.0	394.5	866.6
Grand total.	10090	11367.1	253	2.22	32220	111966	9.85	43587	20587	63674
Mean.	190.4	214.47	4.8	2.22	607.9	2112.6	9.85	822.4	388.4	1201.4

(1) Figures in this column indicate the average number of children brought each month of the year before the clinic.

(2) In operation for two months only.

Table VIII gives a comparative statement of the work of the clinics during the last four years. It will be noticed that the number of organizations since 1922 has risen from 45 to 53, that the number of the consultations increased by 26.7% and the number of visits to the homes by 56.7%. This is a great progress for a period of 4 years, and also proof that this work is daily more appreciated by the public.

Apparently the number of babies registered has decreased, but this, I believe, is to be attributed to the adoption of a new method of counting them rather than to a real decrease, as the number obtained last year was about the same as those of the previous years except 1924.

TABLE VIII.

**Comparative statement of the work of the baby clinics,
1922-1925.**

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of committees..	45	46	47	53
Babies registered.....	12,107	11,995	15,980	11,367
Number of deaths.....	260	176	237	253
Proportion of deaths....	2.1 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	2.22 %
Number of consultations.	113,790	109,697	129,924	144,186
Average per infant.....	9.4	9.1	8.3	9.85
Visits to homes.....	40,634	50,903	62,026	63,674
Municipal subsidies.....	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00

BABY CAMPS IN PARKS.

Two Baby Camps were maintained in the Parks during 1925. These Baby Camps are organized for the purpose of enabling mothers who can spare the time, to take their children to the parks to give them the benefit of pure and vivifying air of the open spaces, and to let them enjoy the privilege of remaining there for a few hours, without inconveniences to their children. The Camps are provided with

hammocks, refrigerators and a stove. Children will find there all the necessary comfort, as their food can be prepared and preserved on the premises.

Graduate nurses are on duty at these places, and demonstrate on the many cares of infant hygiene. A physician is also detailed there, to give consultations to all children not under treatment of a family physician or of one of the baby clinics.

These Baby Camps are located at the following points: Lafontaine Park and St. Helen Island.

TABLE IX.
Operations of the Baby camps.

	Lafontaine Park	St. Helen Island	Total
Duration	2 months	2 months	4 months
Number of registrations.....	329	321	650
Number of consultations.....	622	476	1098
Number of visits at home.....	.....	.....	.....

LITTLE MOTHERS' LEAGUE.

Early in 1925 the school inspection staff has been requested to discuss with the Principals of the schools for girls the opportunity of establishing a group of the League for Little Mothers. Mostly everywhere this request has been refused on the ground that all the time of the pupils is taken by the regular work of the programme of the school, and it would be impossible to impose to them any additional work.

However, we have succeeded in the formation of seven groups with a total registration of 412 pupils, giving as an average nearly 60 pupils per group, which is very satisfactory. According to reports, all the members of these groups have taken a deep interest in the lectures and demonstra-

tions given to them by the medical inspector and the school nurse, and as we consider these lessons a most important step to educate the girls in the care of the babies, we only regret that it has been impossible to reach a greater number.

CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOUSES.

The control of Children's Boarding Houses has involved considerable work. An active supervision has been exercised over 141 boarding-houses, 19 of which were cancelled from our lists during the year. There were at the beginning of the year 64 boarding-houses. Seventy-nine (79) new applications were made, 75 of which were approved, 3 refused and 1 was under consideration at the end of the year. Sixteen license renewals were asked for, following moving; at the end of December there were still 122 boarding-houses in our lists, and we still keep under observation those who discontinued in case they should try to evade the regulations.

Children placed in these boarding-houses are divided in two classes; the legitimate and the illegitimate.

There were at the beginning of the year, 215 legitimate children in boarding houses, 320 were admitted during the year, 241 were released, and 10 died. There were therefore 284 children remaining in boarding houses at the end of December.

At the beginning of the year there were 78 illegitimate children, 117 were admitted during the course of the year, 78 were released and 10 died, leaving a balance of 107 at the end of December.

Four actions in Recorder's Court were taken against persons who kept children in board, without having obtained a license, and judgement was rendered in our favour.

Supervision of children's boarding houses is carried out by one nurse, whose whole time is given to this work. The

inspection consists of one monthly visit. In cases of complaints or should the nurse observe any negligence, her visits are made at shorter intervals. When inspecting, the nurse ascertains the general run of the house, the state in which the children are, and when they are nurslings, she notes how their food is prepared and kept.

During the summer months, all places where babies are kept are visited as far as possible, once every week.

Illegitimate children are sometimes abandoned in boarding houses, and the nurse endeavours to place them in view of future adoption in conformity with the Adoption Act.

With this in view, she makes investigations regarding moral and financial conditions of families who would like to adopt a child; such investigations are made at the ministers of the churches, employers, and among neighbours, and we recommend to trust children only to families offering moral and economic guarantees which give us hope that the children will receive a proper education, and that their future will be assured.

All complaints made to the office are carefully investigated. If the reason of the complaint is of a serious nature, and in any case when it might legitimate an action in Court, the nurse is accompanied by an Inspector of the Division of Sanitation.

This inspector examines thoroughly the sanitary condition of houses of new applicants, and licenses are only granted when his report is favourable.

The co-operation of the newspapers, "La Presse" and "The Star" who refuse to print advertisements of any persons desiring to take children in board, if their names do not appear on a list which we send them monthly, has been a well appreciated help.

This reduces the number of people breaking the regulations, the number of investigations and of actions is therefore also diminished considerably, with the result that we have more time for regular inspection.

The following table is a summary of the work done by the nurse and the sanitation inspector for Children's Boarding-Houses:

TABLE X.

Control of Children's Boarding Houses.

	Nurse	Sanitation Inspector	Total
Visits to boarding houses.....	1,414	122	1,536
“ to institutions.....	13	...	13
“ for investigations.....	86	9	95
Total.....	1,513	131	1,644

Private Maternities.

The control of Private Maternities is more difficult to exercise. There is no municipal by-law which can be taken as a basis in our work, and according to the provincial regulations, persons keeping private maternities are under no other obligation than that of registering with the municipal health authorities, and of making a yearly report. The control of these maternities is extremely difficult to exercise, proof against delinquents, in most cases, cannot be established.

The number of maternities under control at the end of the year is 17, an increase of 4 over the preceding year, and the inspectors made 133 visits.

There were in these houses 1,093 legitimate births and 142 illegitimate, with 31 deaths.

Maternal Clinics.

Maternal clinics aim to control causes which may influence the normal development of the unborn child, and to protect the mother against the many troubles which may arise during pregnancy.

Each year a great number of children die within the few days following their birth, owing to pre-natal troubles.

A large number of premature births might have been brought to their normal term, had adequate care been given to the mother, and better hygiene observed.

With this end in view, we opened five years ago five maternal clinics which are in connection with the baby clinics in various parts of the City, and we invite the mothers to frequent them.

Unfortunately, we find much difficulty in making them understand the great importance of this supervision, and results are not as good as we would wish.

The number of registrations in 1925 was only 49 and the number of consultations was 301.

In ending this report it is only justice to mention the loyalty and devotion of the staff of this Division.

Chief inspectors Dr. J. A. Dauth and Miss Larue have visited more than once all the schools of the City, and everywhere they received from the teaching staff praise about the system of school inspection, the personnel inspecting them, and the results obtained.

Our organization is also favourably appreciated by outsiders. We have answered many inquiries for general information and our printed forms are taken as models by other similar organizations in the Province.

We have carried on the training of the visiting nurses who take up the service of Public Hygiene, and all those who follow the lectures at McGill University were given the opportunity to become familiar with school inspection work, by training with the school-visiting nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

The superintendent of the
Division of Child Hygiene,

EUG. GAGNON.

Division of Sanitation

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Doctor S. Boucher, M.D., D.H.P.,
 Director, Department of Health.

Dear Sir:—

We have the honour to submit the annual report of the Division of Sanitation for 1925, in which the totals of the year are only given. The statistics by months or weeks being available in the reports that are being submitted to you weekly.

The regular work of the Division of Sanitation is divided into four parts:—

- I—Examination of plans and specifications of new constructions and buildings which are intended to be modified.
- II—Sanitary records of dwellings.
- III—Sanitary inspection and investigation of nuisances.
- IV—Inspection of plumbing and drainage.

I

Examinations of plans and applications for permits.

(a) New buildings.....	4,012
(b) Modified buildings.....	1,678
(c) Plumbing and drainage (Permits granted).....	2,939

II

Sanitary records of dwellings.

The following statistics give a summary of this work during 1925:—

Number of dwellings visited in 1925.....	19,488
Number of dwellings visited since 1921.....	99,288
Notices served —Suppression of dark rooms.....	1,192
“ “ Vacating of inhabited cellars.....	90
“ “ Vacating of other unsanitary dwellings....	53

Execution —Dark rooms suppressed.....	850
“ Delays granted.....	515
“ Cellars vacated.....	58
“ Basements (improved of).....	32
“ Other unsanitary dwellings vacated.....	45

III

(a) Sanitary Inspections.

(a) Complaints:—

Total number.....	10,366
Founded	7,428
Not founded.....	2,938

The measures ordered and executed after investigation are the following:—

Plumbing and drainage.....	2,067
Constitutional insalubrity.....	510
Acquired insalubrity (dwellings).....	1,738
Acquired insalubrity (yards and out-houses).....	3,113
Total number of complaints founded.....	7,428
Water leakage.....	3,007

(b) Regular Inspections.

The following table gives the total number of inspections in each class of buildings and the defects found therein.

	Inspections (1)	Plumbing and drainage (2)	Light and ventilation (3)	Cellars inhabited	Other defects	Unclean
Dwellings	37,179	4,645	1,914	334	340	497
Boarding houses.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boarding houses for children (4)	125	63	.....	.....	.....	1
Public buildings, stores and other establish- ments	2,193	100	.....	.....	13	42
Educational establish- ments (5)	565	42	4	.....	.....	16
Industrial establishments	1,429	117	.....	.....	128	155
Theatres, moving pictu- re houses, etc.....	328	47	.....	.....	.....	112

(1) These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1925, exclusive of second visits. 19,488 records of dwellings have been filed, revised and indexed. This work serves as basis for the establishment of the sanitary record of housing.

(2) In many places defects were found after a smoke or oil test which was necessary in 122 cases; 111 smoke and 11 oil of mint tests.

(3) Rooms not lighted directly from the exterior.

(4) The supervision of this work is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Child Hygiene. The inspections before granting permits only are made by the Division.

(5) A general inspection of all schools is made at the end of the School year in order to permit the execution of the ordered repairs during the holidays. The inspection of schools, during the year is made by the Division of School Hygiene, and when necessary the help of this Division is called.

(c) Inspections of lanes, yards, cellars and out buildings.

This work can be summarized as follows:—

	Number of inspections
Lanes	4,398
Yards	31,157
Vacant lots.....	7,455
Sheds	45,803
Cellars or basements.....	10,075
Drains	45,920
Manure boxes (nuisances).....	389
Stables	2,344

(d) Privy Vaults and Cesspools.

There are at present in the City of Montreal, 1,039 privy vaults and cesspools, nearly all of which are located in the yards which have been annexed to the City of Montreal in the last few years.

The construction of public sewers only would cause these vaults and cesspools to be removed.

IV**Drainage and Plumbing.**

(New or modified buildings).

	Number of inspections
1.—Drains	2,511
2.—Piping (before installation of fixtures).....	4,344
3.—Piping (after installation of fixtures).....	2,189
4.—Smoke tests.....	563
5.—Oil of mint tests.....	2,474
6.—Water tests.....	3,771
7.—Works completed and tested.....	2,745
8.—Calls for inspection.....	4,362

V

Bureau of Plumbing Examiners.

(a) Number of sittings.....	18
(b) Total number of plumbers examined.....	83
(c) New licenses granted to masters-plumbers..	17
(d) New licenses granted to journeyman-plumbers	54
(e) Licenses renewed to master-plumbers.....	545
(f) Licenses renewed to journeyman-plumbers...	394

VI

Notices.

Official notices served.....	5,489
Second notices.....	1,391
Notices given by inspectors.....	16,551

Proceedings.

Actions brought in court.....	112
Convictions	90
Judgment pending.....	8
Discontinued cases.....	14

VII

Supervision (number of visits).....	950
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J. E. DUROCHER,

Superintendent.

AIME COUSINEAU, C.E.,

Sanitary Engineer.

Division of Food Inspection

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Dr. S. Boucher,
Director Department of Health,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the work performed by the employees in the four Sections of the Food Inspection Division, during the year 1925.

The inspectors of this Division have made a total of 82,042 inspections during the year.

The main object of the Food Inspection Division being the improvement in quality and methods of handling and preparing of all kinds of foods, so as to insure to the consumers a clean, wholesome and adequate food supply.

The adoption of By-laws 891 and 896 by the City Council on June 8th and November 10th 1925, will be a great help towards the improvement in the preparation and sale of milk, cream, meat and meat food products. These by-laws also require that all dressed carcasses shall be inspected and stamped before being offered for sale in the City of Montreal. As these two By-laws will mean a great amount of extra work, it will necessitate the appointment of several new inspectors.

Most of our efforts are directed to the large distribution centers such as cold storages, meat packing plants, sausage manufacturers, biscuit and candy factories, markets, railway stations, large city milk plants, large bakeries, milk producers and Country milk receiving stations, etc. The retail stores of all kinds, who sell direct to the consumer, are inspected as often as possible and special attention is given to the sanitary equipment and methods of preparing, storing and handling food in these places. Once a year, at least all places which require a permit for license to do business, have to make a general cleaning and paint or whitewash their premises before we will issue their permit for a license.

Any complaints regarding the quality of food products are promptly investigated and followed up, and if necessary, legal proceedings are instituted.

We find that each year the amount of food products which we are obliged to condemn is becoming less and less, as generally speaking both the wholesalers and retailers are anxious to sell a clean, wholesome and attractive product.

Our country dairy inspection report shows that there has been a decided improvement in sanitary conditions and tuberculosis eradication amongst the herds supplying milk to this City. Sediment discs of the milk taken during the Fall and Winter show much improvement in the cleanliness of the milk shipped to Montreal.

As we are greatly handicapped by not having a large enough staff to control the work in the different sections of this Division, I strongly recommend the appointment of seven (7) additional Veterinary Inspectors to be distributed as follows:

Two Milk and Dairy Farm Inspectors.

One City Milk Inspector.

Four Meat and Special Insp. Inspectors.

I am recommending the appointment of these additional Inspectors, as our work continues to increase with the increase in population and the extension of the City boundaries, and as no additional inspectors have been appointed for several years in this Division.

Trusting that you may be able to obtain the appointment of these 7 very necessary Inspectors,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours very turly,

A. J. G. HOOD,

Supt. of the Division of Food Inspection.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Private Abattoirs.

N. B.—The Inspection at the Public Abattoirs, is performed by the Federal Government.

INSPECTIONS:					CONFISCATIONS:				
Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs		Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Portions (lbs)
864	1,371	5,998	1,022		7	5	2	.....	(1025) = 8232
Railway Stations. (C.N.R. and C.P.R.)									
80	17,115	1,393	4,458		3	502	2	4	(—) = ...
Other Meats.									
Deer	Baskets of meat	Barrels of meat	Deer		Baskets of meat	Barrels of meat			
866	106	358	.....		4	.....			.....

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

	Number of Establishments	Number of Inspections
Private abattoir.....	1	571
Public markets.....	8	1573
Butcher stalls.....	935	19,921
Fish stalls.....	75	1,885
Restaurants and dining-rooms.....	1,730	9,198
Cold storages.....	8	263
Commission stores.....	38	3,469
Fruits and vegetables.....	200	1,867
Poultry stores.....	82	740
Railway stations and boats.....	14	4,704
Delicatessen stores.....	68	379
Manufacturers of non-alcoholic beverages and syrups.....	42	198
Sundry manufacturers.....	78	1,214
Ice merchants.....	23	278
Bakeries.....	146	1,869
Pastry shops and confectioneries.....	125	1,343
Bread depots.....	16	265
Bread waggons.....	873	443
Inspections, re: weight of bread.....	.....	407
Special inspections—groceries.....	886	6,993
Sundry inspections.....	.....	1,597
Total.....	5,348	59,177

Actions entered.....	52
(x) Convictions.....	51
Complaints.....	133
Sundry samples collected.....	23
Written notices.....	384
(x) Sentences suspended and cases dismissed.....	1

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

**Markets, butcher stalls, sausages manufacturers
and commission stores.**

Carcases inspected (cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, deer)	53,818
Carcases confiscated (cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, deer)	234

Foods Condemned.

Beef	41,374
Veal	39,255
Mutton	2,217
Pork	12,616
Poultry	7,435
Fish	249,080
Horse-meat .....	.....
Venison	30
Sundry meats.....	20,432
Fruits	5,005
Vegetables	77,355
Candies and preserves.....	18,644
Sundry merchandise.....	29,694
Total.....	503,137 lbs.
Ice	138 Tons

"The above mentioned foodstuffs have been confiscated
"for the following reasons: for being spoiled, heated,
"mouldy, bruised, sour, dirty, diseased, and immature
"calves."

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Recapitulation.

Total number of establishments.....	5,348
“ “ “ inspections	59,177
“ “ “ carcasses inspected.....	86,985
“ “ “ carcasses condemned.....	759
Miscellaneous foods condemned (pounds).....	511,369
Ice condemned (number of tons).....	138
Actions entered.....	52
Convictions	51
Complaints	133
Sundry samples collected.....	23
Written notices.....	384

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Dr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H., Director.

FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

Dr. A. J. G. Hood, M.V., Superintendent.

General Food Inspection Section	Meat and Special Inspection Section	City Milk Inspection Section	Milk and Dairy Farms Inspec- tion Section
2 Dist. 2 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. Bakeries 146 Pastry shops and conf.... 125 Bread depots..... 16 Bread waggons..... 873 Sundry manufacturers.... 76 Cold storages..... 2 Ice merchants..... 3 Weighing of bread. Special inspections.	7 Dist. 11 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. 1 Private abattoir..... 8 Markets 11,010 Butchers stalls..... 1,730 Rest., cafes, hotels..... 38 Cold storages..... 200 Commission stores..... 82 Frt. and veg. dealers..... 14 Poultry dealers..... 68 RR. depots and boats.... 42 Delicatessen stores..... 78 Carbonated beverages... 23 Sundry mfrs..... 886 Ice merchants..... Groceries Special Inspections. Inspectors: H. S. Masterman, J. L. Nault, O. Legault, M. Roberts, H. Provost, Dr. Alp. Sicard, M.V., A. C. Théorêt, Dr. Arm. Chagnon, M.V., Dr. J. A. Fréchette, M.V., P. St-Jean, Thos. McCall.	7 Dist. 7 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. 1 Dairies 436 Groceries 2,172 RR. depots and boats.... 12 Milk Depots..... 16 Pasteurizing plants..... 31 Cow stables..... 146 Milk cows..... 1,779 Milk waggons..... 812 Empty cans insp. Special inspections. Samples collected for chemical and bacteriological analysis. Supervision of pasteurization, cleanliness. Inspectors: Dr. R. G. Mayotte, M.V., L. J. E. Leduc, J. E. Emard, J. A. A. Séguin, A. E. Marleau, Geo. A. West, J. A. Marotte.	5 Dist. 4 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. Regular inspections..... 2,717 Special inspections. Insp. of milk cows, of dairies, of cow stables, of milk cans, of utensils. Score cards. Collection of samples. Country and City. Inspectors: J. N. T. Laberge, J. E. Bourbonnière, Dr. J. L. Gauthier, M.V., Dr. E. C. Legault, M.V.

**COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL
ANALYSIS.**

Milk	1,482
Cream	3
Ice-cream	9
Butter	1
Oysters	12
Rinsing water re: washing of dairy utensils.....	49
Total.....	1,556

EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM IN THE CITY.

Milk:

Research of acidity.....	409
" " sediments (discs).....	10,970
" " preservatives	711
Temperatures taken.....	660
Total number of gallons examined.....	96,312

Cream:

Centrifugal (Babcock) tests.....	12
Research of foreign matters.....	7

Ice-Cream:

Research of foreign fat matters.....	0
" " fat matters.....	0

Confiscations:

Milk (in gallons)	7,328
Cream (in pints)	3
Coffee (in gallons)	45

INSPECTIONS IN THE CITY.

At railway stations.....	1,022
In dairies.....	4,276
In groceries.....	5,885
In dining-rooms.....	117
In restaurants.....	1,622
In markets.....	62
In stables	790
In private houses.....	14
In various places.....	412
Special	538
Total.....	14,738

Milchcows examined.....	5,871
Empty cans examined.....	22,736
Empty cans confiscated.....	58
Can tops (lids) confiscated.....	68
Notices for poor milk.....	248
Actions taken.....	67
Number of condemnations.....	68
Actions dismissed.....	1
Actions postponed December 31st, 1924.....	2

INSPECTION IN THE COUNTRY.

1925.

Inspections:

Dairy Score cards.....	2,717
Special	5,264
At Railway stations.....	104
Total.....	8,085

Country abattoirs.....	42
------------------------	----

Examinations of milk:

Total of gallons examined.....	9,456
Temperature above 60° Fah.....	316
Temperature below 60° Fah.....	528
Cleanliness (Lacto-filtrator).....	338

Cows:

Number examined.....	44,789
Clean	40,671
Tuberculin tested.....	11,726

Stables:

Number	2,717
Clean	2,489
With concrete floor.....	1,620
With 400 cubic feet of air space per head of animal.....	2,258
With one foot of light area per head.....	2,337
Whitewashed entirely.....	2,384
Whitewashed (walls only).....	128

Dairies:

Number	2,289
Clean	1,915

Refrigeration:

With ice.....	1,947
With spring water.....	184

Miscellaneous:

Empty cans examined.....	52
Written notices.....	232
Written notices by letter from the Office.....	792
Producers interdicted.....	73

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Recapitulation.

Total number of establishments.....	5,530
“ “ “ inspections	22,865
“ “ “ cows examined.....	50,660
Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical analysis.....	7,096
Total number of various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream.....	21,311
Total number of gallons of milk examined.....	105,840
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated.....	7,328
Complaints	380
Actions taken.....	67
Convictions	68
Written notices.....	1,414

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1921 A 1925.

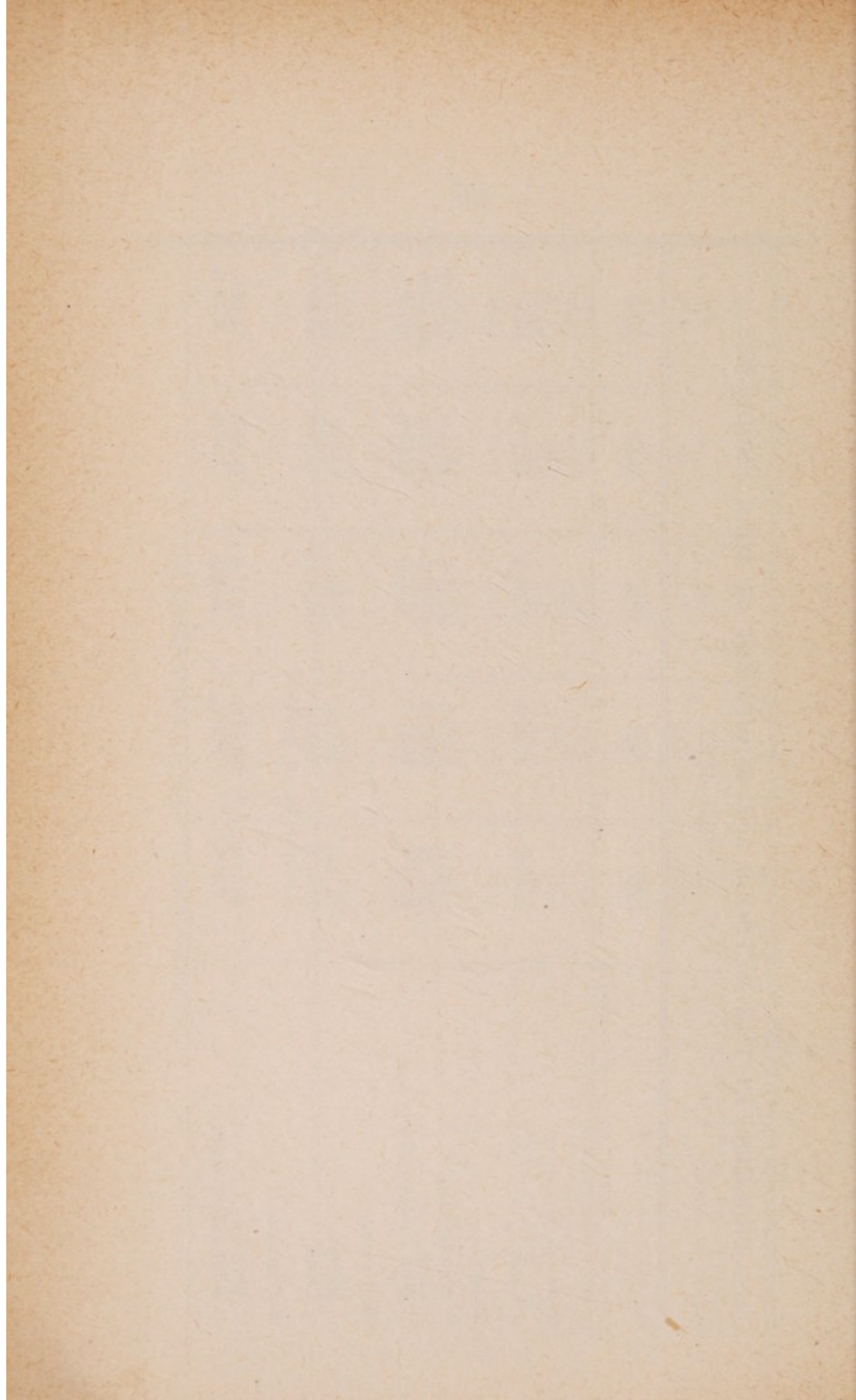
Inspection of farms.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of producers visited.....	2935	2310	2640	2567	2717
Cows examined.....	43624	33782	40663	39975	44789
Cows found clan.....	36861	29421	35728	35479	40671
Stables with cement floor.....	1401	1160	1408	1464	1620
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per cow.....	2089	1870	2340	2336	2258
Stables with one square foot of glass per head of cattle.....	1758	1548	1978	1986	2337
Whitewashed stables.....	2183	1881	2115	2187	2512
Clean stables.....	2316	2076	2272	2356	2489
Producers owning a dairy.....	2206	1875	2111	2121	2289
Producers whose dairy is cleanly maintained.....	1708	1396	1622	1684	1915
Producers having ice.....	2034	1643	1885	1753	1947
Producers cooling milk in spring water.....	208	221	174	190	184
Notices in writing.....	185	140	182	234	232
Notices (Letter from the Office).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	792
Producers interdicted.....	30	32	38	41	73

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.

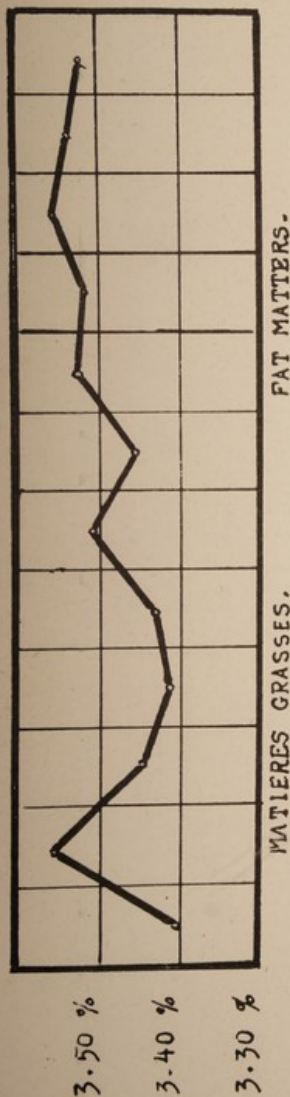
1921--1925.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cows:					
Clean	86.47%	87.09%	87.86%	88.75%	90.8%
Stables:					
Whitewashed					
Clean	74.37%	81.42%	80.11%	85.19%	92.45%
With concrete floors.....	78.9%	89.87%	86.06%	91.77%	91.60%
	47.73%	50.21%	53.03%	57.03%	59.62%
Milk rooms:					
Number	75.16%	81.16%	79.96%	82.23%	84.21%
Clean	76.97%	74.45%	76.83%	79.39%	83.66%
Refrigeration:					
With ice.....	69.3%	71.12%	71.4%	68.28%	71.66%
With spring water.....	7.08%	9.56%	6.59%	7.40%	6.73%

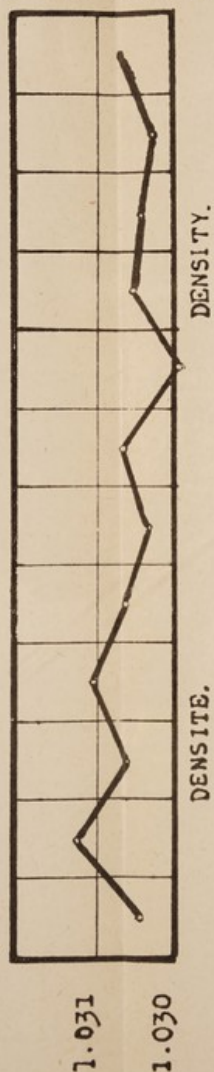


1925

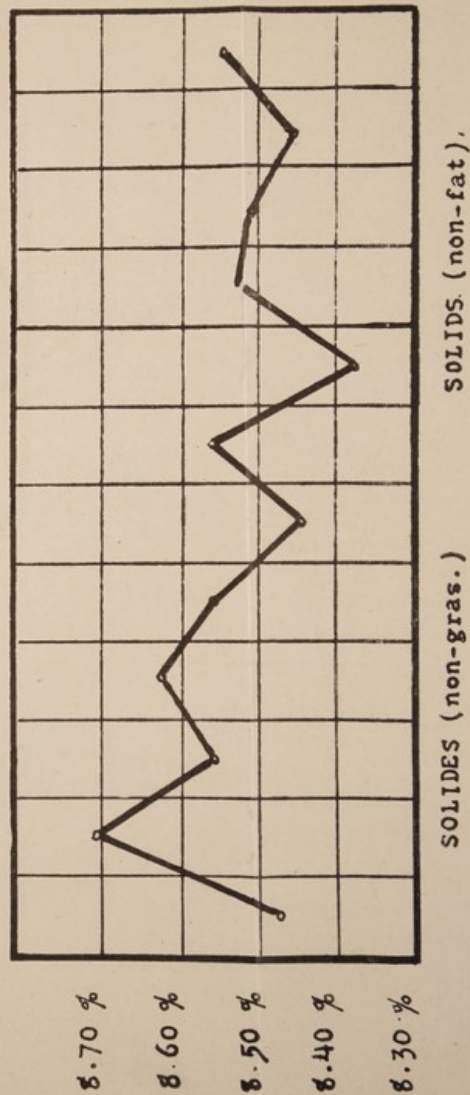
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Jan. Fév. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

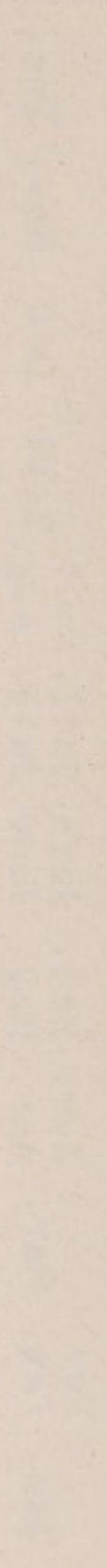
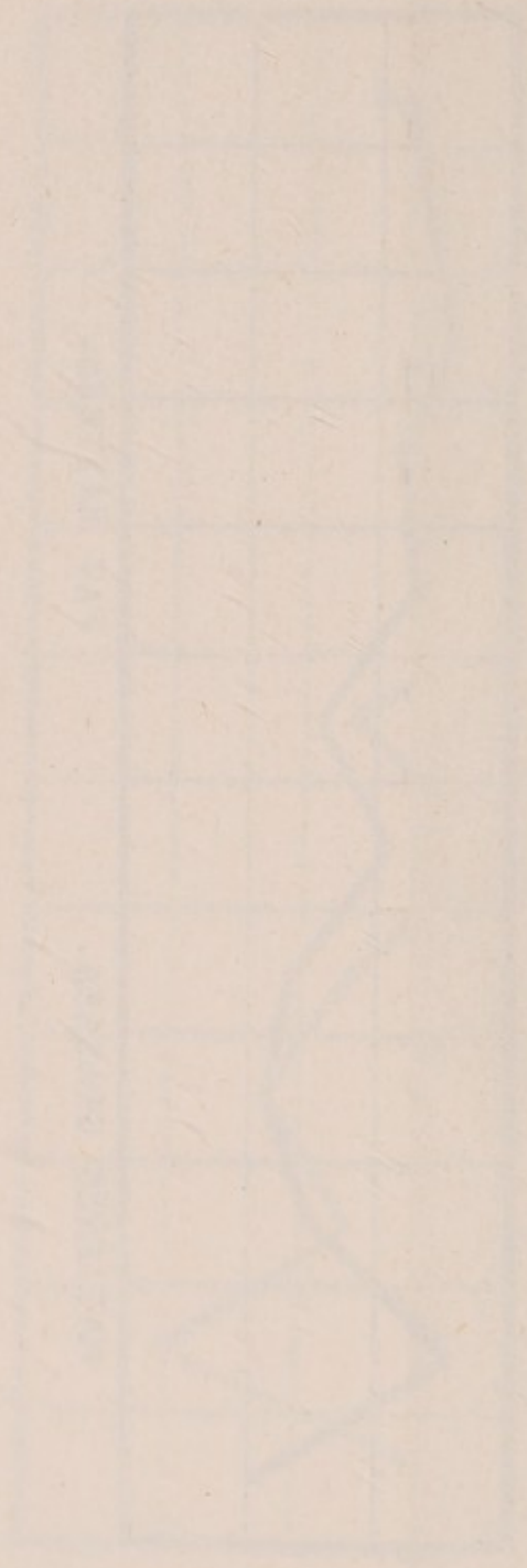
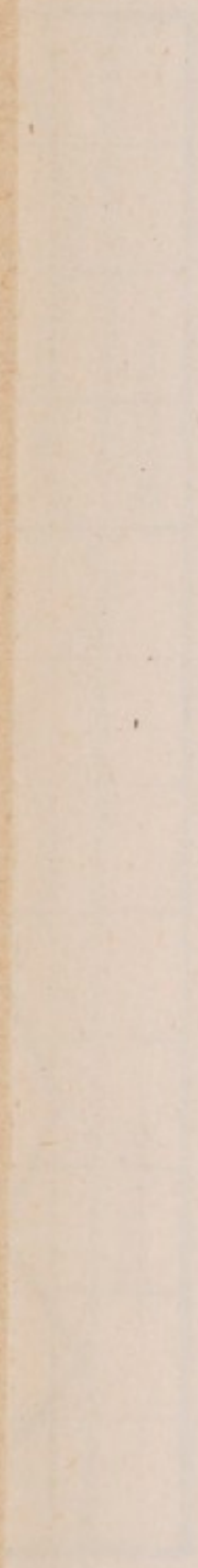


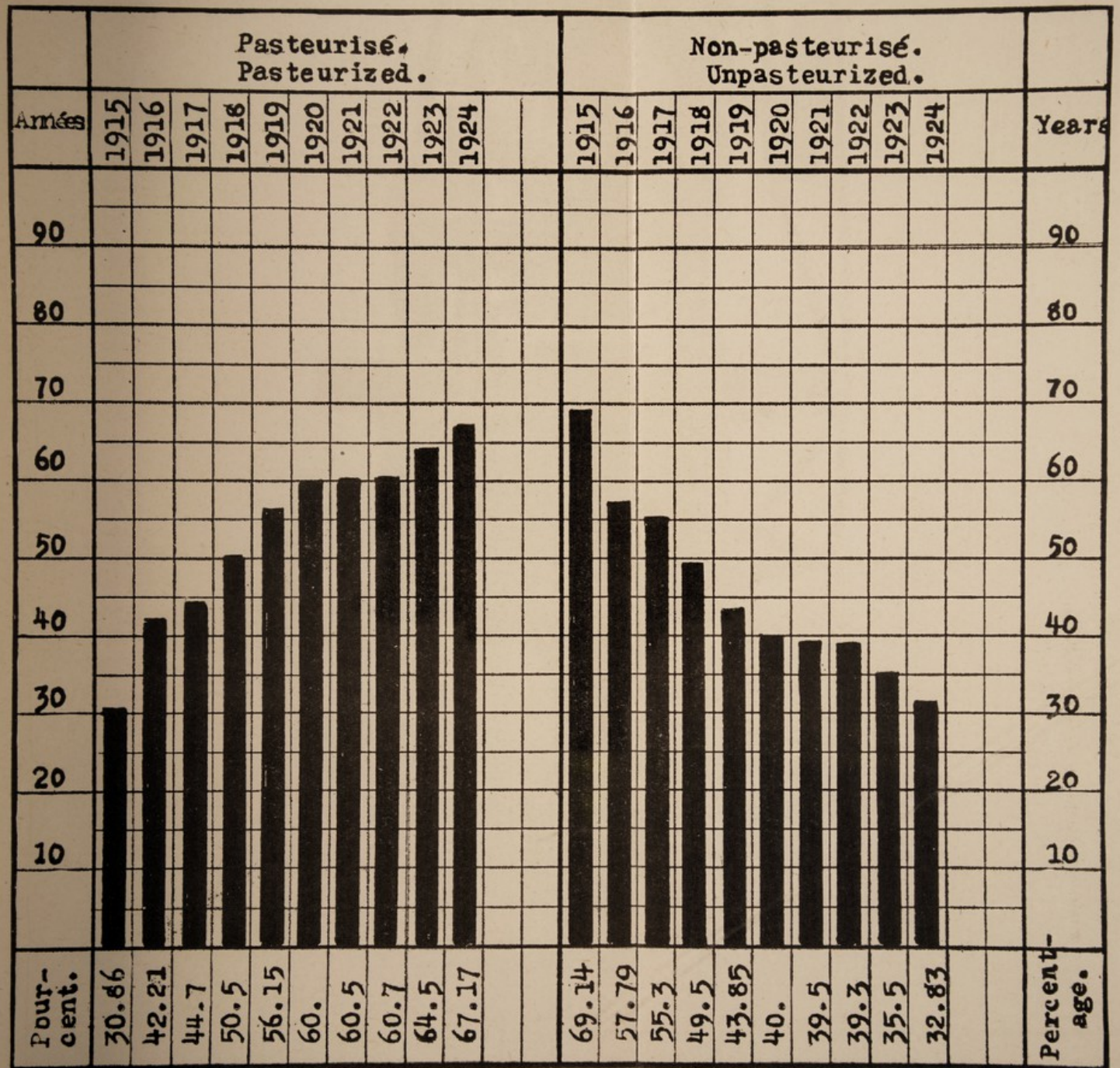
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AVERAGE PER MONTH.

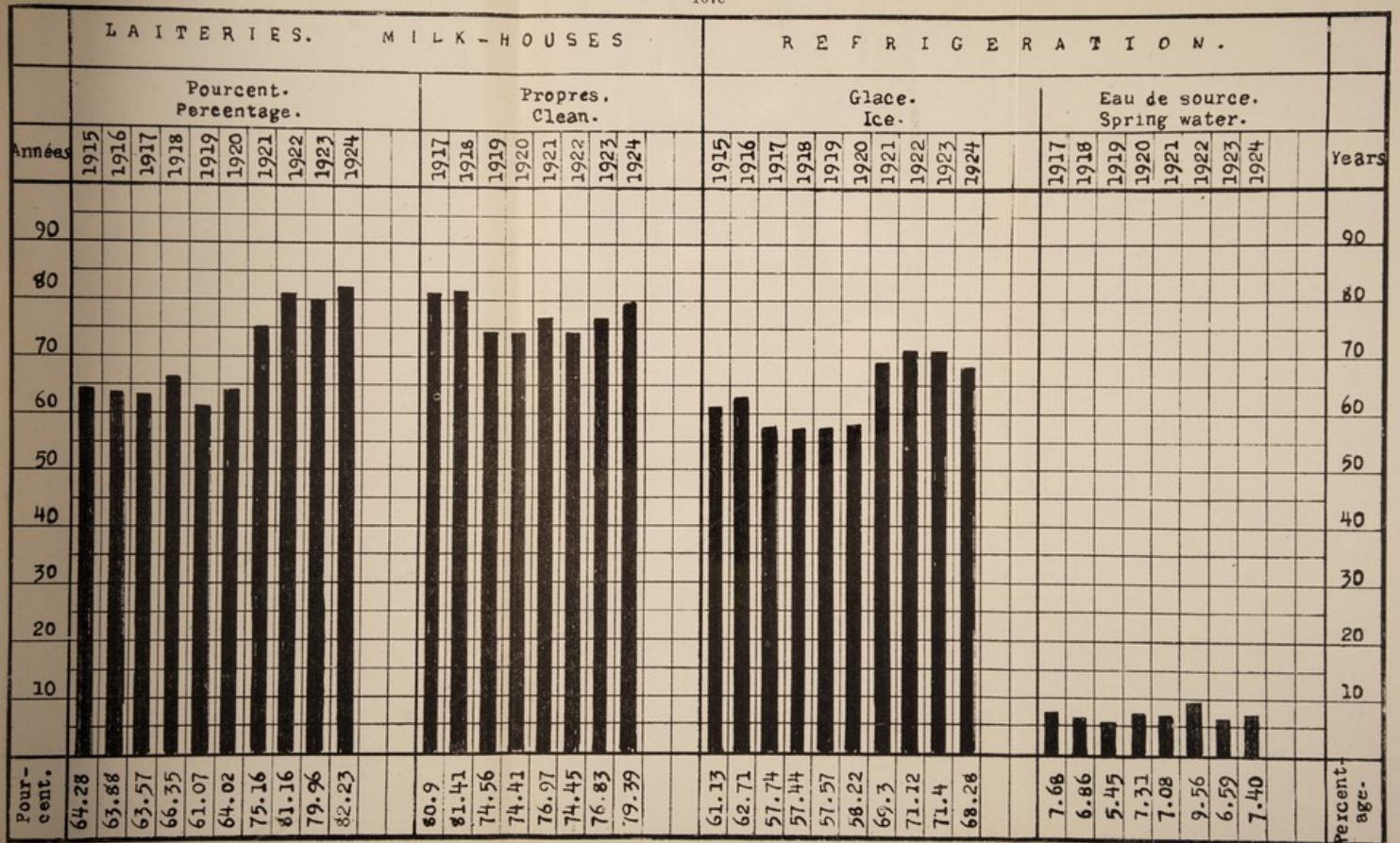


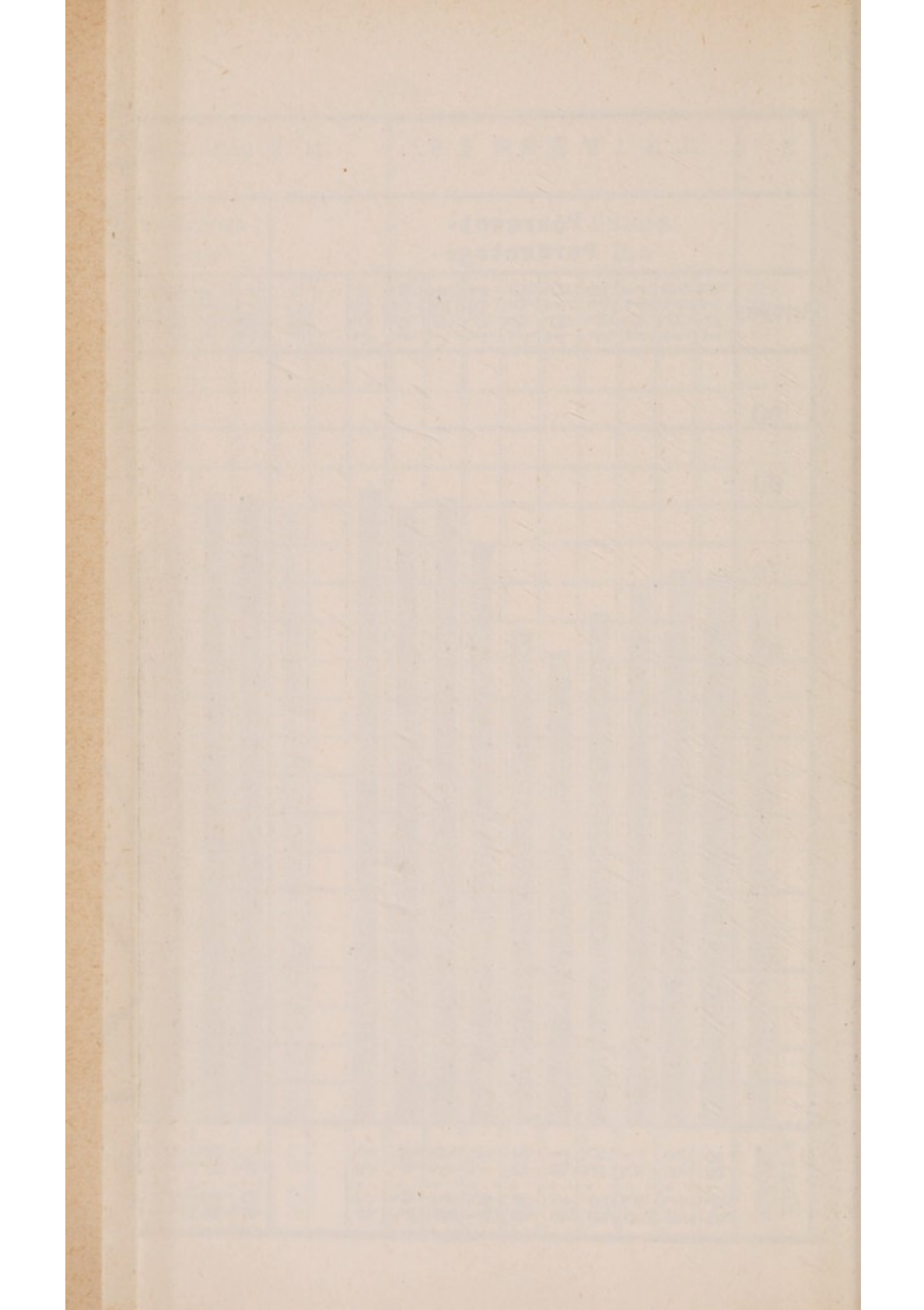
MOYENNE MENSUELLE

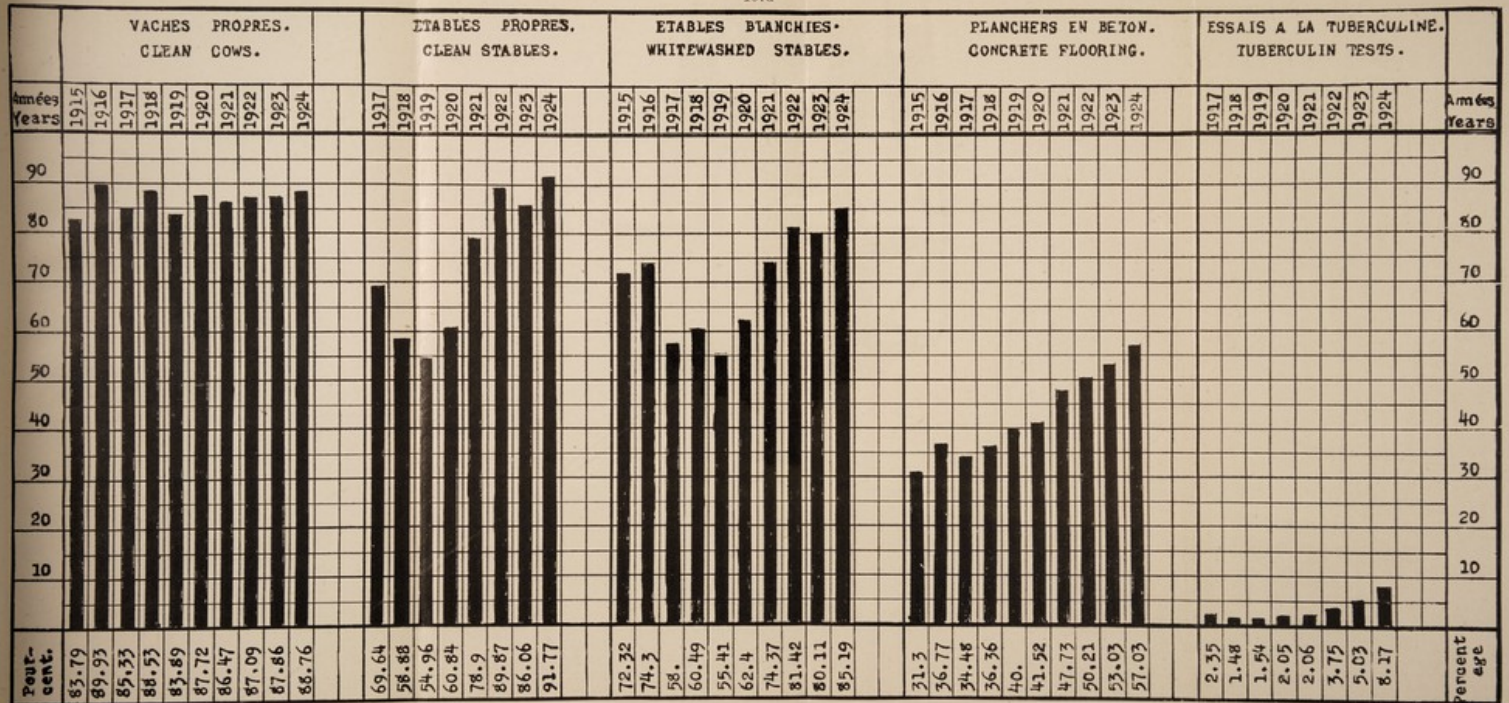


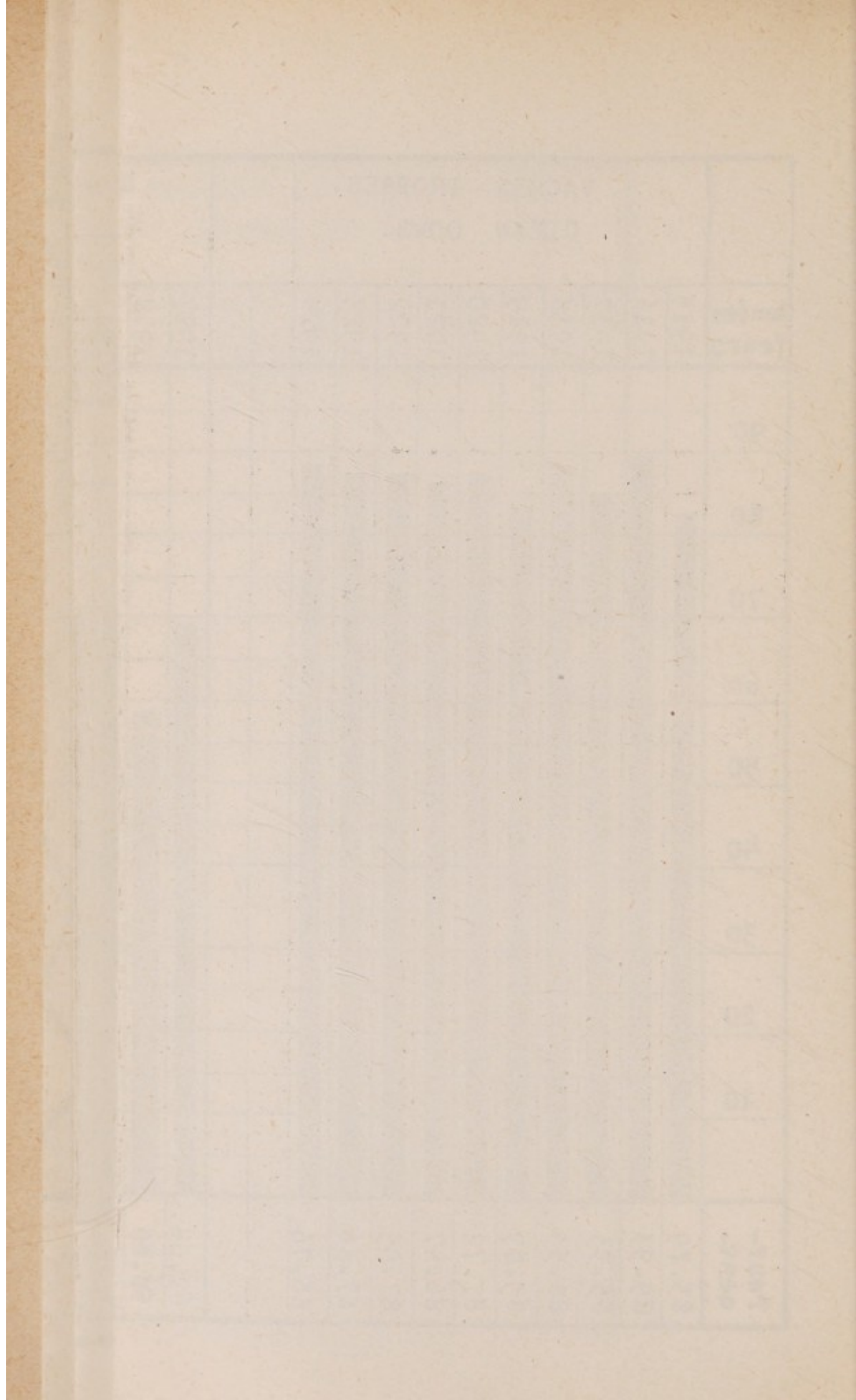












Division of Municipal Assistance

STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

ALBERT CHEVALIER.	Superintendent.
C.-J. GAUTHIER.	Assistant Superintendent and Secretary.
G. LAPROTTE.	Clerk.
J.-A. DONATO.	"
J. DEGUISE.	"
Mme D. BISSON.	"
Mme C. SAURIOL.	"
E. DAIGNAULT.	Accountant.
J.-A. BEAUDOIN.	Investigator.
A. BRABANT.	"
J. BIRON.	"
A. BERNIER.	"
D. LAVOIE.	"
Mlle M. CLEMENT.	Steno typist clerk.
J. ANGRIGNON.	Refuge clerk.
A. VALIQUETTE.	Supervisor.
A. HENUSET.	Fireman.
J. BRUNET.	"
G. FILION.	Laundryman.
J. BURON.	Cook.
S. BOILY.	Guardian.
J.-O. DUQUETTE.	"
N. LATRAVERSE.	"
J.-R. ROBITAILLE.	"

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION
OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Dr. S. Boucher,
Director of the Department of Health.

Sir:—

I beg to transmit the twenty-first Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance, for the year 1925.

Our Division has concerned itself during the year with 16,897 cases (in 1924: 14,174), which necessitated 16,624 investigations (in 1924: 14,749) and the hospitalization of 11,919 persons (in 1924: 10,986), at the expense of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1925 has supplied 91,348 sleeping accommodation to 3,331 individuals (in 1924: 3,249) and given 191,761 meals (in 1924: 199,747) to said individuals.

On the 31st. of December 1925, there remained 273 inquiries in abeyance (723 in 1924), 35 of which for neglected children, 12 for current cases of insanity, 1 for a young delinquent, 7 for incurables, 6 for tuberculous, 1 for interment, 4 for vendors of smallware, 12 for deportation and 195 for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

The City of Montreal has spent in 1925 for assistance to its ratepayers a sum of \$983,260.08, as follows:—

OPERATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE IN 1925.

ITEMS	Hospitalized at expense of City	Number of investiga- tions	Number of cases	Expenditure	Sums collected
Neglected children.....	1,033	1,819	1,854	76,346.61	417.60
Juvenile delinquents.....	892	1,263	1,264	22,839.04	172.33
Juvenile Court.....				6,500.00	
Insane.....	578	705	717	223,479.55	10,935.73
Incurable.....	62	96	103	26,732.25	3.29
Tuberculous.....	126	190	196	22,812.50	
Assistance to the poor.....		1,051	1,051		
Beggars and street vendors.....		196	200		
Burial of poor persons.....		156	157	1,614.25	38.41
Deportation of immigrants.....		51	63		
Repatriation of strangers.....		82	82	375.15	75.00
Pensions and Annuities.....		47	47	118,589.90	
Tag-days.....		40	40		
Special cases.....		48	48		
Water Tax.....		20	20		
Charitable institutions having registered (By-law 626).....		165	165		
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (By-law 626).....		61	61		
Quebec Public Charity Act.....	9,228	10,634	10,829	360,812.40	335,445.37
Total.....	11,919	16,624	16,897		
In 1924.....	10,986	14,749	14,174		
Meurling Municipal Refuge.....			91,348	30,726.59	
Grants.....				85,450.00	
Administration expenditure of general office } Salaries (regular).....\$15,185.00 Salaries extra employees 226.65 Transportation.....777.00 Contingent, etc.....248.28				16,436.93	
Total money disbursed for assistance purposes.....				992,715.17	
To be added: exemption of taxes to charitable institutions (\$24,125,010 at 1.40%)				337,750.14	
Grand total.....				1,330,465.31	347,087.73
In 1924.....				1,235,403.25	333,272.94

Help of various kind.....	\$ 992,597.67
Remittance of real-estate tax to charitable ins- titutions	337,750.14
	\$1,330,347.81
Less the money collected for main- tenance tax.....	\$ 11,642.36
Less the money collected from amu- sements tax.....	335,445.37
	347,087.73
	\$983,260.08

Or: \$81,129.77 more than in 1924.

We figure that the City has realized a saving of over \$140,000 because of the control exercised by the Municipal Assistance, in 1925, on the various applications for aid.

In the following table will be found a brief statement of the operations of the Municipal Assistance for the year 1925.

PLACING OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN CHOOOLS OF INDUSTRY.

1,854 applications for placing or discharging neglected children were to be settled during 1925. These applications necessitated 1,819 investigations, 35 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December 1925. The results of the said investigations were as follows:

Accepted	1,162
Refused	329
Procedure discontinued.....	106
Applications for release (granted)	191
Special cases.....	31
Total.....	1,819

Children were placed as follows:

Children in schools of industry on the 1st of January 1925.....	1,081
--	-------

Children placed:

Commitments	696
Re-commitments	337

Total.....	1,033
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Total.....	2,114
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Discharged, etc.....	1,006
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On the 31st. December 1925.....	1,108
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Distributed as follows:

At Maison Ste-Domitille.....	567
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At Notre-Dame de Montfort.....	285
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At Huberdeau.....	256
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All these children were placed at joint expense with the Provincial Government.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$76,346.61 in 1925, or \$1,415.02 more than in 1924. (Paid by the City of Montreal for transportation and temporary commitment: \$1,345.20 and to the Provincial Government \$75,001.41).

Parents having been found able to pay for the maintenance of their children have been called to refund to the City the amount of \$417.60.

Sociological statistics, concerning the children committed to the industrial schools during the year 1925, may be of some interest. These statistics were made on 536 families.

Fatherless children 24%	}	Mother ill or destitute....	96%
		Mother a prostitute.....	4%
Motherless children 18%	}	Father ill or destitute....	73%
		Father's bad behaviour...	27%
Fatherless and motherless children			7%
Father having de- serted his family 25%	}	Mother ill or destitute....	88%
		Mother a prostitute.....	12%
Destitution and ill- ness of parents.			12%
Bad behaviour of one of the pa- rents and desti- tution of the other			8%
Bad behaviour of both parents....			1%

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

892 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following institutions' monthly statements: St-Vincent-de-Paul reform school 675, Bon-Pasteur 191, Shawbridge 15, Girls' Cottage 11.

1,263 investigations were completed during the year, with following results:—

Investigations closed.....	1,171
Parents to refund maintenance cost to the City	2
Objections to payment.....	51
Procedures discontinued.....	38
Special case.....	1
Total.....	1,263
Under investigation on December 31st 1925	1

\$172.33 were collected in 1925 from the responsible parties.

There were, on the 31st of December 1925, in the reform schools at the City's expense, 261 juvenile delinquents.

St-Vincent-de-Paul	143
Bon-Pasteur	59
Shawbridge	40
Girls' Cottage.....	19
Total.....	261

The City paid in 1925 \$6,500.00 for the maintenance of the Juvenile Court.

The City paid in 1925, for maintenance expenses, \$22,787.04 and for transportation cost \$52.00 or a total of \$22,839.04.

The number of dockets of juvenile delinquents kept in department's archives is 7,051.

INSANE.

There were, in the Asylums, at the City's expenses 2,156 patients, on the 1st. of January 1925. During the year, 578 were admitted. At St-Jean-de-Dieu 450 (7 of which came from the gaol), at Verdun 105 (1 of which came from the gaol), at Hospice Ste-Anne of Baie St-Paul 19, at Beauport 3 and at St-Ferdinand-d'Halifax, 1.

620 having either been discharged from the Asylums or having died, there remained 2,114 on the 31st. of December 1925, distributed as follows:—

At St-Jean-de-Dieu.....	1,628
At Verdun.....	373
At Beauport.....	10
At Hospice Ste-Anne (Baie St-Paul).....	91
At St-Ferdinand-d'Halifax.....	12

There was shown an increase of 25 admissions over the year 1924.

17 mental cases for which procedures of commitments in the mental hospitals were taken during 1925, were not committed, for various reasons.

Mental cases in 1925 required 705 investigations, the results of which were as follows:—

Investigations closed.....	457
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City.....	118
Special investigations for the Quebec Govern- ment	27
Objections to payment.....	50
Insane deported.....	13
Procedures discontinued.....	22
Repatriated	4
Old cases reinvestigated.....	12
Special cases.....	2

On the 31st. of December 1925, there remained 12 investigations to be made.

The City has received from the parents of patients for the latter's board in 1925 \$10,935.73.

Maintenance of inmates in hospitals has cost the City, during 1925:—

For repatriation and transportation of insane	\$ 880.95
For transportation of insane from jail to hospital.....	28.00
For maintenance of patients in hospitals	222,570.60
Total.....	\$223,479.55

45 prisoners of the Recorder's Court, declared insane, were committed to mental hospitals, in 1925.

The number of dockets of mental cases kept in the department's archives is 9,678.

INCURABLES AND TUBERCULOUS.

Applications for hospitalization of incurable patients during 1925 amounted to 103, or 5 less than last year.

These applications required 96 investigations, resulting as follows:—

Cases recommended.....	58
Cases not recommended.....	17
Procedures discontinued.....	21
Under investigation on the 31st. of December 1925.....	7

In this same year, 62 patients were hospitalized:—

At Hospital for Incurables (N. D. de G.).....	54
At Grey Nuns (25 St. Mathew).....	7
At Home for Incurables.....	1

The total of incurables at the City's expenses, on the 31st. of December 1925 was 59, placed as follows:—

At Hospital for Incurables.....	23
At Grey Nuns.....	29
At Home for Incurables.....	7

There were 14 places vacant, at the Hospital for Incurables on December 31st. 1925 (8 of the vacant beds for incurables were occupied by tuberculous cases).

The amount paid for the maintenance of incurables in 1925 was \$26,732.25:—

To Hospital for Incurables.....	\$15,968.75
To the Grey Nuns.....	8,212.50
To Home for Incurables.....	2,551.00

TUBERCULOUS.

There were 196 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during 1925, or 28 over last year's.

Said 196 applications called for 190 investigations, with following results:—

Cases recommended.....	143
Cases not recommended.....	14
Procedures discontinued.....	31
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance	1

Deported	1
Under investigation, Dec. 3 st. 1925.....	6

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 126.

58 tuberculous patients were at the Hospital for Incurables on the 31st. of December 1925 at the City's expense and 10 patients were awaiting their admittance.

The amount paid for maintenance of tuberculous in 1925 was \$22,812.50.

The sum of \$3.29 was refunded to the City by parents of incurables or tuberculous patients.

The number of dockets of incurables and tuberculous kept in the records of this Division is 5,153.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIGENTS.

In 1925, 1,051 requests for help of various kind were filed with our Division in 1924: 1,033. Most of these cases were referred to charitable institutions.

TICKETS FOR THE ST. HELEN ISLAND FERRY.

20,000 tickets were distributed among various charitable institutions for the benefit of poor children, to give them an outing in that municipal park.

MENDICANTS AND STREET VENDORS.

200 applications for street vendor's licenses were made at our office during the year, requiring 196 investigations resulting as follows:—

Applications recommended.....	135
Applications not recommended.....	43
Applications discontinued.....	18
Under investigation on the 31st. of December 1925	4

SPECIAL CASES.

48 requests for researches or informations were made through this Division in 1925; we answered every one.

The number of dockets of mendicants, street vendors and of special cases, kept in our records is 1,103.

WATER TAX.

20 requests for deferred payment of water tax were recommended; 6 were refused.

1,126 dockets of this description are kept in the Division's records.

BURIAL OF INDIGENTS.

157 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1925, which called for 156 investigations resulting as follows:—

Persons buried at City's expenses.....	148
Responsible parties having been called upon for -reimbursement of whole or part of expenses incurred.....	4
Requests refused or discontinued.....	4
Under investigations on December 31st. 1925	1

The amount collected from the responsible parties in 1925, for burial expenses, was \$38.41.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses in 1925 was \$1,614.25.

The number of burial dockets filed in the Department's archives figured, on the 31st. of December 1925, at 2,415.

DEPORTATION.

Cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 63 in 1925. After investigations, these cases were disposed of as follows:—

Immigrants deported.....	17
Proceedings discontinued.....	16
Cases refused by the department of Immigration	17
Special case.....	1
Under investigation at Ottawa, on the 31st. of December 1925.....	12
Number of dockets kept in the Archives of the Department.....	1719

REPATRIATION.

82 requests for repatriation came before this office in 1925. The amount spent by the City for this end was \$375.15. The 82 requests were disposed of as follows:—

- 69 persons were repatriated at City's expenses.
- 7 requests were refused.
- 5 requests were discontinued, after investigations.
- 1 person was repatriated at her family's expenses.
- Number of investigations made: 82.
- Repatriation reimbursed to the City in 1925: \$75.00.
- Number of repatriation dockets in the archives: 1,534.

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

During the year 1925, 47 cases of pensions or annuities for the City Employees were dealt with.

- 30 employees have been granted pensions.
- 13 pensioners died.
- 4 pensions expired.

On the 31st. of December 1925, 207 persons were drawing a pension or an annuity from the City.

Expenditure for -this purpose was \$118,589.90 or \$4,585.83 less than in 1924.

REGISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF CHARITY AND OF PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO SOLICIT GIFTS OR ALMS ON BEHALF OF SAID INSTITUTIONS.

Complying with Municipal By-law No. 626, 165 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts and alms have registered in 1925 (in 1924: 157), and 61 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1924: 48).

“TAG-DAYS”

40 applications for permission to hold “tag-days” in compliance with above mentioned by-law were made to the City, in 1925.

We made the following recommendations to the Mayor with regard to these 40 requests:—

29 favourable.

9 unfavourable.

2 requests were withdrawn.

30 permits were granted by the Mayor. Two associations (the Financial Federation and the Young Hebrew Malbish Arumin Association) did not hold their tag-days for special reasons. The 28 other associations held their tag-days with the following results:—

No	Date—1925	Associations	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus	% of expenses
1	March 17th.	St. Patrick's Orphanage.....	14,452.89	1,645.79	12,807.10	.103
2	April 4th.	School for Crippled Children.....	8,430.94	483.53	7,947.41	.057
3	April 9th.	Violet Day.....	12,142.29	715.46	11,426.83	.058
4	April 18th.	Chinese Hospital.....	1,132.19	132.09	1,000.10	.116
5	April 24th.	Assistance maternelle.....	4,612.00	58.29	4,553.71	.012
6	May 2nd.	Union nationale française.....	1,892.94	298.95	1,593.99	.157
7	May 6th.	Big Sisters Association.....	4,339.61	450.04	3,889.57	.103
8	May 9th.	Catholic Social Service Guild.....	3,473.92	884.43	2,589.49	.254
9	May 12th.	Hôpital Ste-Justine.....	11,160.00	244.07	10,915.93	.021
10	May 16th.	Ass. du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse.....	4,093.45	1,343.62	2,749.83	.328
11	May 19th.	Institut Bruchési.....	8,594.52	322.13	8,272.39	.037
12	May 23rd.	Orphelinat italien St-Joseph.....	4,461.11	452.65	4,008.46	.101
13	May 30th.	Alverna Catholic Association.....	2,052.92	592.60	1,460.32	.288
14	June 6th.	Hervey Institute.....	2,026.85	85.25	1,941.60	.042
15	June 13th.	Association catholique féminine.....	1,322.18	241.07	1,081.11	.182
16	June 20th.	Hospice St-Antoine.....	1,546.58	156.36	1,390.22	.101
17	June 24th.	Fédération nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.....	4,321.48	723.49	3,597.99	.167
18	June 27th.	Salvation Army.....	3,027.39	213.65	2,813.74	.070
19	Aug. 20th.	Montefiore Hebrew Orphans' Home.....	4,209.86	410.07	3,799.79	.097
20	Aug. 29th.	Hôp. St-Joseph-des-Convalescents.....	2,610.75	610.70	2,000.05	.233
21	Sept. 12th.	Children's Memorial Hospital.....	3,649.47	661.33	2,988.14	.181
22	Sept. 19th.	Montreal Children's Hospital.....	1,027.00	50.00	977.00	.048
23	Sept. 23rd.	Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association.....	1,547.89	237.55	1,310.34	.153
24	Sept. 26th.	Montreal Convalescent Home.....	5,002.93	697.93	4,305.00	.139
25	Oct. 3rd.	A. A. A. Nationale (x).....	2,877.65	711.61	2,166.04	.247
26	Oct. 17th.	Salve Regina Prot. for Boys.....	2,604.94	.....	2,604.94	.....
27	Oct. 24th.	Foyer du Sacré-Coeur.....	3,104.22	1,080.23	2,023.99	.347
28	Nov. 11th.	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.....	13,174.66	5,835.81	7,338.85	.442
		Total.....	132,892.63	19,338.70	113,553.93	.14½%

(x) Not recommended by us.

QUEBEC PUBLIC CHARITIES ACT.

The revenue from the "Amusement Tax" applied to the working of the Quebec Public Charities Act is shown as follows during the year 1925:—

Amount received from 1st. of January	
to 31st. of December 1925.....	\$672,192.02
Less reimbursement on tickets sales...	1,301.28
Net revenue.....	\$670,890.74
Provincial Government's share.....	\$335,445.37
City of Montreal's share.....	335,445.37
The City's expenditure for the applica-	
tion of said Act amounted to.....	15,000.00
(Salaries of inspectors, transportation,	
admissions, printing, etc.)	

The above expenses were at the City's charge, exclusively.

The City disposed as follows of its share in the revenue:

Transportation of patients.....	\$ 846.03
To maternities, infants' homes.....	61,567.46
To the Provincial Government, for main-	
tenance of patients in hospitals,	
homes, orphanages, asylums, etc. (x)	283,398.91
Expenditure for the collection of the tax	15,000.00
Grand total.....	\$360,812.40

The number of requests for hospitalization forwarded to our department by the Institutions during the year was as follows:—

Requests for hospitalization.....	9,894
Requests for reconsideration.....	266
Transfers to other institutions.....	336

(x)—The verification of this account is not completed at time of issue of this report.

Under investigation on January the 1st, 1925	333
Total.....	10,829
Investigations made during the year.....	10,634
Under investigations on December the 31st. ———	
1925	195

The results of our investigations were as follows:—
accepted, 9,228; refused, 1,406.

The number of dockets of patients hospitalized under the Quebec Public Charities' Act kept in the archives is 38,558.

SUBSIDIES.

Subsidies and grants awarded by the City of Montreal in 1925 amounted to \$85,450.00, distributed as follows:—

Hospital Ambulance Service:

Notre-Dame Hospital.....	\$1,500.00
Montreal General Hospital.....	1,500.00
Hôtel-Dieu	500.00
Western Hospital.....	500.00

Education and Assistance:

Royal Life Saving Society.....	300.00
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Patronages and Working Girl's Homes:

St. Anthony's Guild.....	500.00
St-Vincent de Paul Patronage.....	500.00
Maison d'Oeuvres Jean-le-Prévost.....	200.00
Montreal Boys' Home.....	200.00
Salve Regina Boys' Home.....	500.00

Fraternal Societies:

Conseil Fédéré du Travail.....	200.00
Union Mutuelle des Employés Civiques.....	100.00

Montreal Sailors' Institute.....	200.00
Catholic Sailors' Club.....	200.00
Syndicat catholique et national des Fonction- naires municipaux.....	100.00

Children's Welfare:

Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association	900.00
Colonie de Vacances des Grèves.....	900.00
Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse....	900.00

Educational:

Victorian Order of Nurses.....	850.00
University Settlement.....	300.00
Fédération nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.....	400.00
Ecoles ménagères de Montréal.....	2,000.00
Conseil des Arts et Manufactures.....	3,000.00
Child Welfare Association.....	1,000.00

Protection of Animals:

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	2,500.00
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General Clinics:

Montreal Dispensary.....	500.00
Herzl Dispensary and Hospital.....	500.00

Dental Clinics:

Montreal General Hospital.....	1,000.00
Hôpital dentaire Laval.....	2,200.00

Diet Clinics:

Montreal Diet Dispensary.....	200.00
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Clinic (Eyes, ears, nose, teeth):

Hôpital St-Luc.....	2,000.00
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Anti-Tuberculosis Clinics:

Institut Bruchési.....	7,500.00
Royal Edward Institute.....	7,500.00

Homes, Orphanages and Asylums:

Public Assistance.....	6,000.00
St. Arsène Orphanage.....	1,000.00
Asile de la Providence (for the aged).....	300.00
Asile des Vieillards des Petites Soeurs des Pauvres	500.00
Hospice Auclair.....	200.00
Hospice St-Joseph.....	200.00
Bon-Pasteur (penitents).....	500.00
Sheltering Home (temporary shelter for women)	250.00

Homes' Relief:

Protestant Relief Committee.....	300.00
Baron de Hirsch Institute.....	700.00
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	700.00
Hospice St. Antoine (range).....	200.00

Assistance (women and children):

Assistance maternelle.....	3,000.00
St. Ann's Day Nursery.....	100.00

General Relief:

Salvation Army.....	500.00
Family Welfare Association.....	1,500.00
Société catholique de Protection et de Rensei- gnements	1,500.00

Education and Assistance:

Institut des Aveugles "Nazareth".....	600.00
Montreal Association for the Blind.....	100.00
Institution des Sourdes-Muettes.....	250.00

Night Refuges, Shelters:

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge...	1,500.00
Union Nationale Française.....	450.00
Old Brewery Mission.....	700.00

Societies for the Protection of Women and Children:

Society for the Protection of Women and	
---	--

Children	800.00
Montreal Humane Society.....	200.00
Special grants:	
Numismatic Society.....	2,000.00
Agricultural Association of the County of Hochelaga	100.00
McGill University (for the time).....	150.00
Université de Montréal.....	10,000.00
McGill University.....	10,000.00
	\$85,450.00

The value of the real estate owned by charitable institutions and exempt from taxes in 1925 was \$24,125,010.00 (Catholic \$15,520,300.00, Protestant \$8,423,560.00 and Jews \$181,150.00). The real estate tax at 1.40% amounts to \$337,750.14.

MEURLING MUNICIPAL REFUGE.

Summary of expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during 1925:—

Salaries	\$13,005.69
“ (physician)	532.61
Heating	2,308.91
Lighting	872.44
Gas stove.....	61.68
Motive power (elevator).....	190.33
“ “ (laundry plant).....	147.05
Food	5,711.98
Maintenance	3,391.58
Linen, etc.....	2,311.89
Repairs to building.....	2,192.43
Total.....	\$30,726.59

(In 1924: \$24,848.57).

Or an increase of \$5,878.02 over the expenditure of 1924.

There were 91,564 entries for sleeping accomodation in the Refuge, in 1925, 216 of which were refused for good cause, leaving thus 91,348 beds supplied as against 95,359 in 1924. These beds were given to 3,331 individuals, or an average of 27 times each (in 1924: 3,249 individuals, average 29 times).

8,105 refugees have been given work or positions.

The average age of men sheltered in 1925 was 44 years (in 1924: 45 years).

Men sheltered in the Refuge represented 32 different nationalities.

The number of refugees found sick after examination by our physicians was 17,477 and the number of diseases: 42.

191,761 meals were given in 1925 (199,747 in 1924) and the cost of each of these meals was .0367 cents.

247,584 pieces were washed in the Refuge's laundry. Of this number, 854 pieces belonged to various departments of the City Hall, 2,353 to the Refugees and 244,377 to the Refuge.

Expenses incurred for the laundry in 1925 figured as follows:—

Machinery upkeep.....	\$ 746.97
Acid, soap, etc.....	398.54
Mangle cover.....	92.77
Power	147.05
Laundryman's wages.....	1,260.00

Laundry done outside (machineries being out of order)	497.60
	\$3,142.93

(In 1924: \$2,141.18).

Or: \$0.0126 per piece (in 1924: \$0.00864).

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHEVALIER,

Superintendent of the Division of Municipal Assistance.

Division of Medical Control

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL.

Doctor S. Boucher,

Director, Health Department,

City Hall.

Sir:—

I beg to transmit the report of the work done by the Division of Medical Control in 1925, which is as follows:

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Sick referred for examination.....	713
Applicants for positions referred for examination.	28
Applicants for superannuation.....	26

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Referred for examination before being sent to industrial schools.....	427
Referred after coming out of industrial schools...	332 759

INCURABLES.

Referred for examination.....	239
who were disposed of as follows:	
Suffering from incurable diseases.....	65
Suffering from tuberculosis.....	142
Suffering from acute diseases for hospital treatment	4
Suffering from acute diseases for sanatorium treatment	1
Suffering from chronic diseases for treatment in homes	5
Gone to hospital before examination.....	3
Dead before examination.....	11
Application withdrawn.....	6
Patient not at home.....	1
Rapatricated	1 239

VENDORS OF SMALLWARE.

Referred for examination.....	17
who were classified as follows:	
Suffering from senility.....	7
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1
Suffering from hernia.....	1
Suffering from hemiplegia.....	2
Suffering from myocarditis.....	1
Suffering from sclerous bronchitis.....	2
Amputation	1
Old fracture.....	1
Suffering from blindness.....	1

INSANE.

Referred for examination.....	443
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RECORDER'S COURT.

Referred for examination.....	135
who were disposed of as follows:	
Found insane and committed to hospitals.....	48
Found responsible.....	57
Recommitted to hospital.....	1
Committed to the charge of their families.....	5
Given over to military police.....	1
Discharged and committed as private patients....	4
Discharged and committed as voluntary patients	2
Repatriated or deported.....	6
Deceased before filing of report.....	2
Discharged before filing of report.....	9

EXPERT RESEARCHES.

Reports for various departments.....	326
Accidents	77
Labor accidents.....	192
State of health.....	12

Pensions	26
Fees' appraisal.....	3
Hospital charges' appraisal.....	1
Surgical attendance.....	1
Repatriation	1
Applications for sick leave.....	10
Holidays	1
Medical attendance.....	1
Deportation	1

Superintendent of Division of Medical Control,

E. P. CHAGNON.

Division of Laboratories

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

Doctor S. Boucher, D. P. H.,
Director of the Department of Health,
Refuge Meurling.

Dear Sir,

We beg to submit the report of the Municipal Laboratories for the year 1925.

Yours truly,

EUDORE GIGUERE,

Chemist of the Municipal Laboratories.

ANALYSIS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Division of Food Inspection.

	Year 1925	
Butter	6	
Candies	1	
Chocolates	1	
Preserves	6	
Water	3	
Oysters	3	
Lobsters	5	
Milk summary test (inspectors) density lactodensimeter "Quevennes", fat "Babcock"	5,799	
Milk complete analysis, density, fat, solid fat, solid not fat, water, etc.....	290	
Milk research of preservatives.....	863	
Milk and cream specials, density lactodensimeter "Quevennes" fat "Babcock"....	1,348	
Milk bacteriological analysis (see page 2) ..	3,106	
Honey	1	
Orange juice.....	1	
Maple syrup.....	1	
Meat	4	
Wine	1	11,439

Clinical Analysis (Exterior).

Mother's milk.....	12	
Urinary sediment.....	3	
Scotch whiskey.....	1	
Urines	11,246	11,262

Police Department.

Picric acid.....	2	
Jams	8	
Narcotics drugs.....	243	253

Total.....		22,954
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BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.
NATURAL MILK.

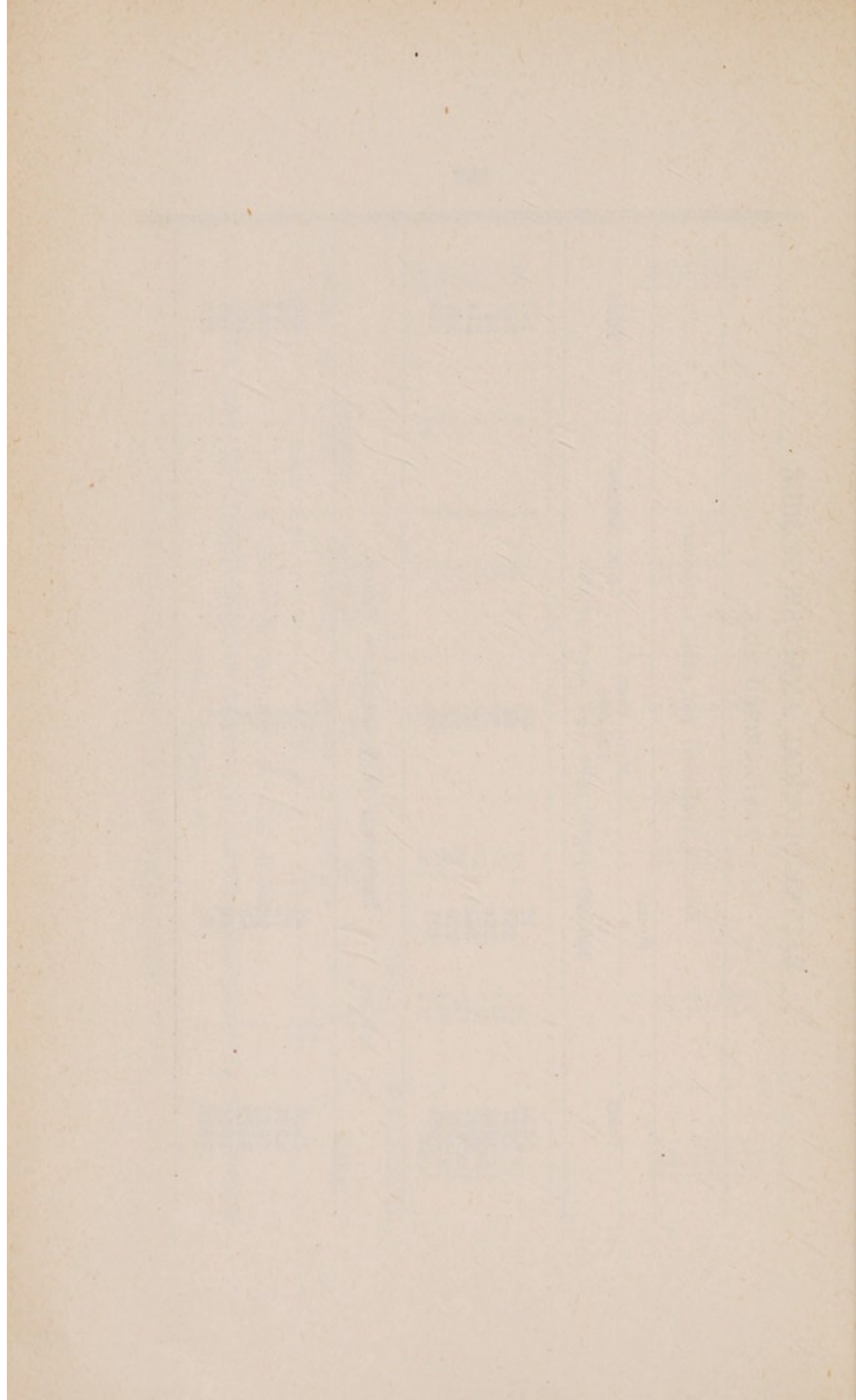
Bacteria (colonies) per cubic centimeter						
Years	From 0 to 100,000	From 100,000 to 500,000	From 500,000 to 1,000,000	More than 1,000,000	Not Counted	Total
1920	237	127	28	79	15	486
1921	619	180	100	179	7	1,083
1922	529	136	58	107	47	877
1923	503	120	42	40	3	708
1924	434	78	23	38	1	574
1925	531	96	40	29	2	698

Percentage from the above figures.						
1920	49	26	6	16	3	100
1921	57	17	9	17	.....	100
1922	60	16	7	12	5	100
1923	71	17	6	6	.....	100
1924	75	14	4	7	.....	100
1925	76	14	6	4	.....	100

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.
PASTEURIZED MILK.

Bacteria (colonies) per cubic centimeter				
Years	From 0 to 100,000	More than 100,000	Not counted	Total
1920	72	40	5	117
1921	298	99	1	358
1922	264	71	12	347
1923	304	52	2	358
1924	229	39	1	269
1925	431	57	1	489

Percentage from the above figures.				
1920	62	34	4	100
1921	75	25	.....	100
1922	76	21	3	100
1923	85	15	.....	100
1924	86	14	.....	100
1925	88	12	.....	100



Division of Statistics

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor of submitting to you the report on
Vital Statistics for the year 1925.

M. O'B. WARD, M.D.,
Superintendent.

POPULATION.

French Canadian.....	415,276
British Canadian.....	154,524
Jews	48,000
Other nationalities.....	52,000
Total.....	669,800

BIRTHS. (x)

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000
	M.	F.		
French Canadians.....	7,760	7,705	15,465	37.24
British Canadians.....	2,338	2,057	4,395	28.44
Jews	710	321	1,031	21.48
Other nationalities.....	585	500	1,085	20.86
Total.....	11,393	10,583	21,976	32.81

DEATHS.

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000
	M.	F.		
French Canadians.....	3,445	3,403	6,848	16.48
British Canadians.....	932	924	1,856	12.01
Jews	136	147	283	5.90
Other nationalities.....	327	229	556	10.69
Unknown	2	4	6	.....
Total.....	4,842	4,707	9,549	14.25

(x) Births and marriages are computed from the Civil Status Registers deposited in the Archives Office, and deaths from the certificates deposited in the Department of Health.

MARRIAGES.

French Canadians.....	3,397
British Canadians.....	2,101
Jews	388
Other nationalities.....	216
Total.....	6,102

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

(By place of registration).

	Births		Total	Marriages
	M.	F.		
Catholic churches:				
French Canadians.....	7,930	7,607	15,537	3,428
Others	1,083	1,008	2,091	646
Total.....	9,013	8,165	17,628	4,074
Protestant churches:				
Anglicans	669	629	1,298	637
Presbyterians	360	340	700	414
Methodists	196	203	399	413
Baptists	30	28	58	43
Congregationalists	45	52	97	57
Others	10	7	17	12
Total.....	1,310	1,259	2,569	1,576
Other denominations:				
Orthodox churches.....	77	100	177	64
Synagogues	710	321	1,031	388
Births registered at the City Hall.....	283	288	571	....
Grand total.....	11,393	10,583	21,976	6,102

Deaths by civil status.

Married	2,847
Single	1,296
Widowers	544
Widows	924
Children under 15 years.....	3,938
Total.....	9,549

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Births still-born excluded	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1000
French Canadians..	15,465	6,848	8,617	20.75
British Canadians..	4,395	1,856	2,539	16.43
Jews	1,031	283	748	15.58
Other nationalities..	1,085	556	529	10.17
Unknown .....	.....	6	....	....
Total.....	21,976	9,549	12,427	18.55

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Deaths	Proportion per 1000 births
French Canadians.....	2,240	144.84
British Canadians.....	251	57.11
Jews	28	27.15
Other nationalities.....	166	153.00
Unknown	5	.....
Total.....	2,690	122.43

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 1,171 illegitimate births reported to the Bureau of Statistics or entered in the various church registers during the year 1925. Of these 548 were boys and 623 girls. The mothers came from:

Montréal City.....	393
The Province of Quebec.....	194
The Province of Ontario.....	49
New Brunswick.....	7
The Province of Nova Scotia.....	1
The Province of Manitoba.....	1
U. S. A.....	39
Parts unknown.....	487
	1,171

Ages of unmarried mothers.

Ages		Ages	
14 years.....	6	26 years.....	15
15 "	13	27 "	15
16 "	40	28 "	12
17 "	60	29 "	10
18 "	93	30 "	15
19 "	99	31 "	6
20 "	72	32 "	3
21 "	67	33 "	4
22 "	53	34 "	2
23 "	38	35 "	3
24 "	30	39 "	3
25 "	21	42 "	2
		43 "	2
		Ages not specified...	487
		Total.....	1,171

Mean ages of mothers: 21.00.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

From 1872 to 1925 inclusively.

Years	Population	Deaths	Proportion per 1000	Births	Proportion per 1000	Marriages	Proportion per 1000
Average from:							
1872 to 1883.....	134,505	4,131	30.71	6,057	45.29	1,327	9.88
1884 to 1888.....	180,951	5,589	30.88	7,653	42.29	1,826	10.09
1889 to 1893.....	219,802	5,527	25.14	9,292	42.27	2,143	9.75
1894 to 1898.....	244,794	6,010	24.55	9,796	40.05	2,033	8.30
1899 to 1903.....	272,603	6,873	25.21	9,925	36.41	2,483	9.11
1904 to 1908.....	339,158	7,782	22.94	12,481	36.80	3,503	10.33
1909 to 1913.....	459,281	9,937	21.63	17,705	38.59	4,930	10.73
1914 to 1918.....	533,501	11,103	20.81	20,373	38.18	5,128	9.61
1919	593,440	10,617	17.89	19,959	33.63	6,449	10.86
1920	607,470	12,012	19.77	21,180	34.84	7,142	11.75
1921	618,506	9,740	15.74	21,136	34.17	5,984	9.67
1922	630,800	9,945	15.76	20,720	32.84	5,589	8.86
1923	642,650	10,074	15.67	20,527	31.94	6,108	9.49
1924	655,800	9,752	14.87	21,976	32.81	6,058	9.23
1925	699,800	9,549	14.25	21,500	32.78	6,102	9.01

AGES	LEGITIMATES					ILLEGITIMATES						SEX		Grand total	Percentage of total deaths	
	French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	Total	French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	Total	Male			Female
Premature children (viable)	123	20	3	17	...	163	14	...	...	...	...	14	106	77	177	1.85
From 0 to 1 month...	425	66	9	32	...	532	111	11	...	1	1	124	403	253	656	6.86
From 1 mth. to 6 mths.	759	75	9	67	...	910	258	19	...	3	4	284	657	537	1194	12.50
From 6 mths. to 1 year	507	56	7	46	...	616	43	4	...	...	...	47	351	312	663	6.94
Total under 1 year...	1814	217	28	162	...	2221	426	34	...	4	5	469	1517	1173	2690	28.17
From 1 year to 2 years	395	46	8	39	...	488	21	...	...	2	1	24	246	266	512	5.36
From 2 yrs. to 3 years	127	19	6	10	...	162	1	...	...	...	...	1	85	78	163	1.71
From 3 yrs. to 4 years	70	11	3	8	...	92	2	...	...	...	...	2	56	38	94	0.98
From 4 yrs. to 5 years	54	9	4	7	...	74	...	1	...	...	...	1	41	34	75	0.78
Total under 5 years..	2460	302	49	226	...	3037	450	35	...	6	6	497	1945	1589	3534	37.0
From 5 yrs. to 9 yrs.	170	29	13	21	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	106	233	2.44
From 10 yrs. to 14 yrs.	117	36	5	13	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	91	171	1.79
From 15 yrs. to 19 yrs.	149	34	11	10	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	112	204	2.14
From 20 yrs. to 29 yrs.	460	90	15	34	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	363	599	6.27
From 30 yrs. to 39 yrs.	426	123	26	51	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	346	626	6.55
From 40 yrs. to 49 yrs.	433	191	26	50	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	345	700	7.33
From 50 yrs. to 59 yrs.	481	257	45	51	...	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	375	834	8.73
From 60 yrs. to 69 yrs.	640	293	44	45	...	1022	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	477	1022	10.70
From 70 yrs. to 79 yrs.	694	283	35	36	...	1048	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	560	1048	10.97
From 80 yrs. to 89 yrs.	327	156	13	12	...	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	288	508	5.30
From 90 yrs. to 99 yrs.	39	27	1	1	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	54	68	0.71
From 100 yrs. and over	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Total over 5 years..	3938	1519	234	324	...	6015	...	...	...	...	...	...	2897	3118	6015	63.00
Grand total.....	6398	1821	283	550	...	9052	450	35	...	6	6	497	4842	4707	9549	...

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS.

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100
French-Canadians:														
Under 5 years.....	240	40.88	241	41.82	254	39.87	232	40.84	248	40.66	212	41.65	237	43.17
Over 5 years.....	347	59.12	334	58.18	383	60.13	336	59.16	362	59.34	297	58.35	312	56.83
British-Canadians:														
Under 5 years.....	29	15.93	24	14.12	31	20.66	35	19.77	26	17.10	19	13.77	30	21.43
Over 5 years.....	153	84.07	146	85.88	119	79.34	142	80.23	126	82.90	119	86.23	110	78.57
Jews:														
Under 5 years.....	4	16.00	8	21.62	4	17.39	3	25.00	5	20.83	6	20.69	6	22.22
Over 5 years.....	21	84.00	29	78.38	19	82.61	9	75.00	19	79.17	23	79.32	21	77.78
Other nationalities:														
Under 5 years.....	19	35.81	28	43.75	21	40.40	16	30.77	18	40.00	13	41.93	21	43.75
Over 5 years.....	34	64.19	36	56.25	31	59.60	36	69.23	27	60.00	18	58.07	27	56.25
Unknown:														
Under 5 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:														
Under 5 years.....	293	34.55	301	35.57	310	35.96	286	35.35	297	35.74	252	35.53	294	38.48
Over 5 years.....	555	65.45	545	64.43	552	64.04	523	64.65	534	64.26	457	64.47	470	61.52
	848		846		862		809		831		709		764	

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS. — Continued.

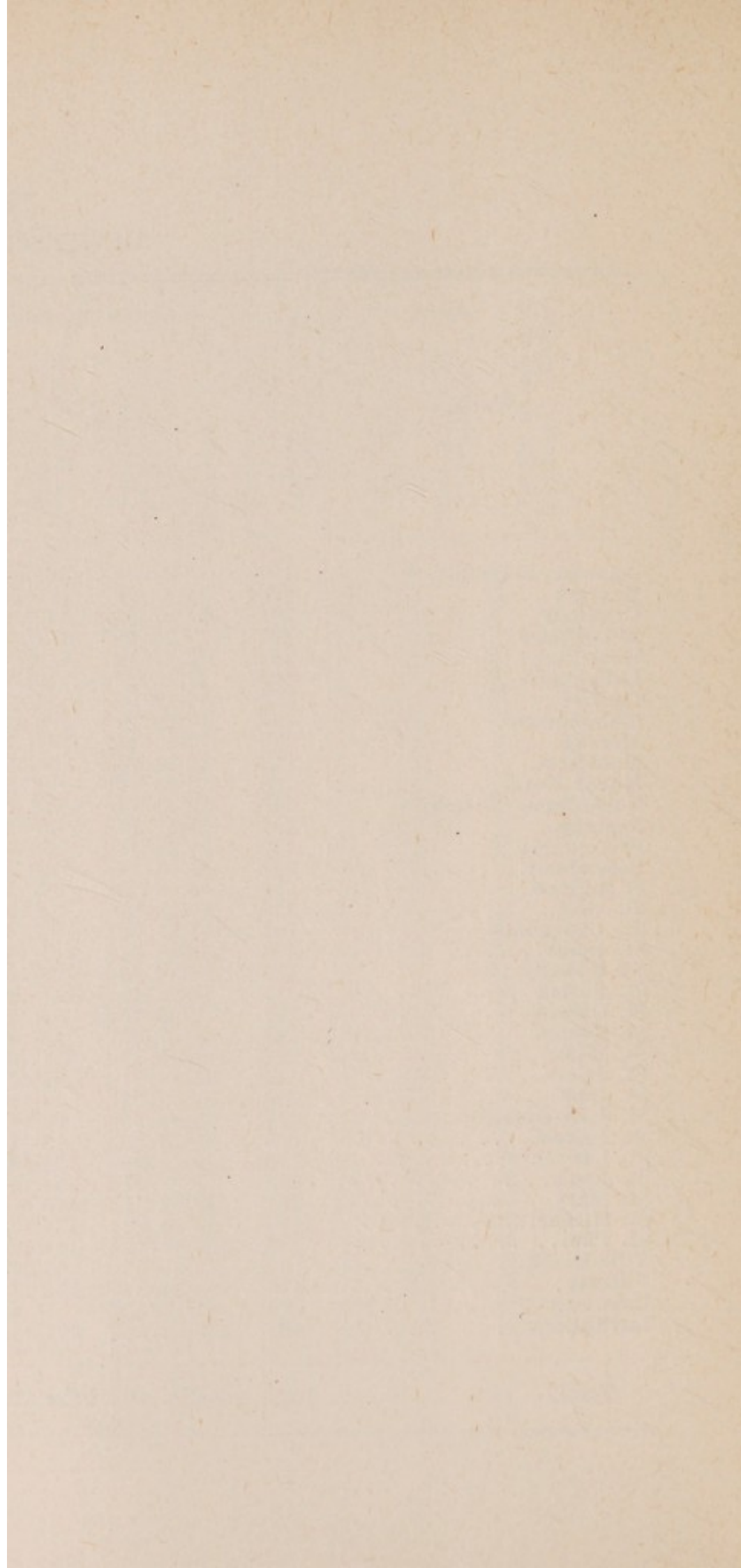
	August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100	Deaths	Proportion per 100
French-Canadians:												
Under 5 years.....	380	53.97	278	51.01	239	43.40	203	37.71	146	30.73	2910	42.49
Over 5 years.....	324	46.03	265	48.99	314	56.60	335	62.29	329	69.27	3938	57.51
British-Canadians:												
Under 5 years.....	44	30.14	33	22.30	25	19.23	20	11.43	21	14.18	337	18.15
Over 5 years.....	102	69.86	115	77.70	105	80.77	155	88.57	127	85.82	1519	81.85
Jews:												
Under 5 years.....	5	23.81	3	16.66	2	10.52	0	.....	3	11.11	49	17.31
Over 5 years.....	16	76.19	15	83.34	17	89.48	21	100.00	24	88.89	234	82.69
Other nationalities:												
Under 5 years.....	30	62.50	24	58.54	17	44.74	15	34.90	10	24.40	232	41.72
Over 5 years.....	18	37.50	17	41.46	21	55.27	28	65.10	31	75.60	324	58.28
Unknown:												
Under 5 years.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Over 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:												
Under 5 years.....	461	50.00	339	45.14	283	38.24	238	30.63	180	26.05	3534	37.00
Over 5 years.....	460	50.00	412	54.86	457	61.76	539	69.37	511	73.95	6015	63.00
	921		751		740		777		691		9549	

DEATHS BY AGES AND SEASONS.

	Spring			Total Spring	Summer			Total Summer	Autumn			Total Autumn	Winter			Grand total	
	March	April	May		June	July	August		September	October	November		December	January	February		Total Winter
From 0 to 1 month.....	83	68	63	214	68	79	69	216	59	69	62	190	65	79	69	213	833
From 1 month to 6 months	71	83	102	256	66	125	183	374	172	117	67	356	44	85	79	208	1194
From 6 months to 1 year...	52	44	49	145	50	45	140	235	69	38	38	145	28	53	57	138	663
From 1 year to 2 years....	67	58	55	180	40	22	42	104	28	38	45	111	17	45	55	117	512
From 2 years to 3 years....	14	16	18	48	15	8	9	32	7	4	17	28	17	13	25	55	163
From 3 years to 4 years....	14	10	3	27	6	6	12	24	3	7	6	16	6	11	10	27	94
From 4 years to 5 years....	9	7	7	23	7	9	6	22	1	10	3	14	3	7	6	16	75
Under 5 years.....	310	286	297	893	252	294	461	1007	339	283	238	860	180	293	301	774	3534
Over 5 years.....	552	523	534	1609	457	470	460	1387	412	457	539	1408	511	555	545	1611	6015
Total	862	809	831	2502	709	764	921	2394	751	740	777	2268	691	848	846	2385	9549

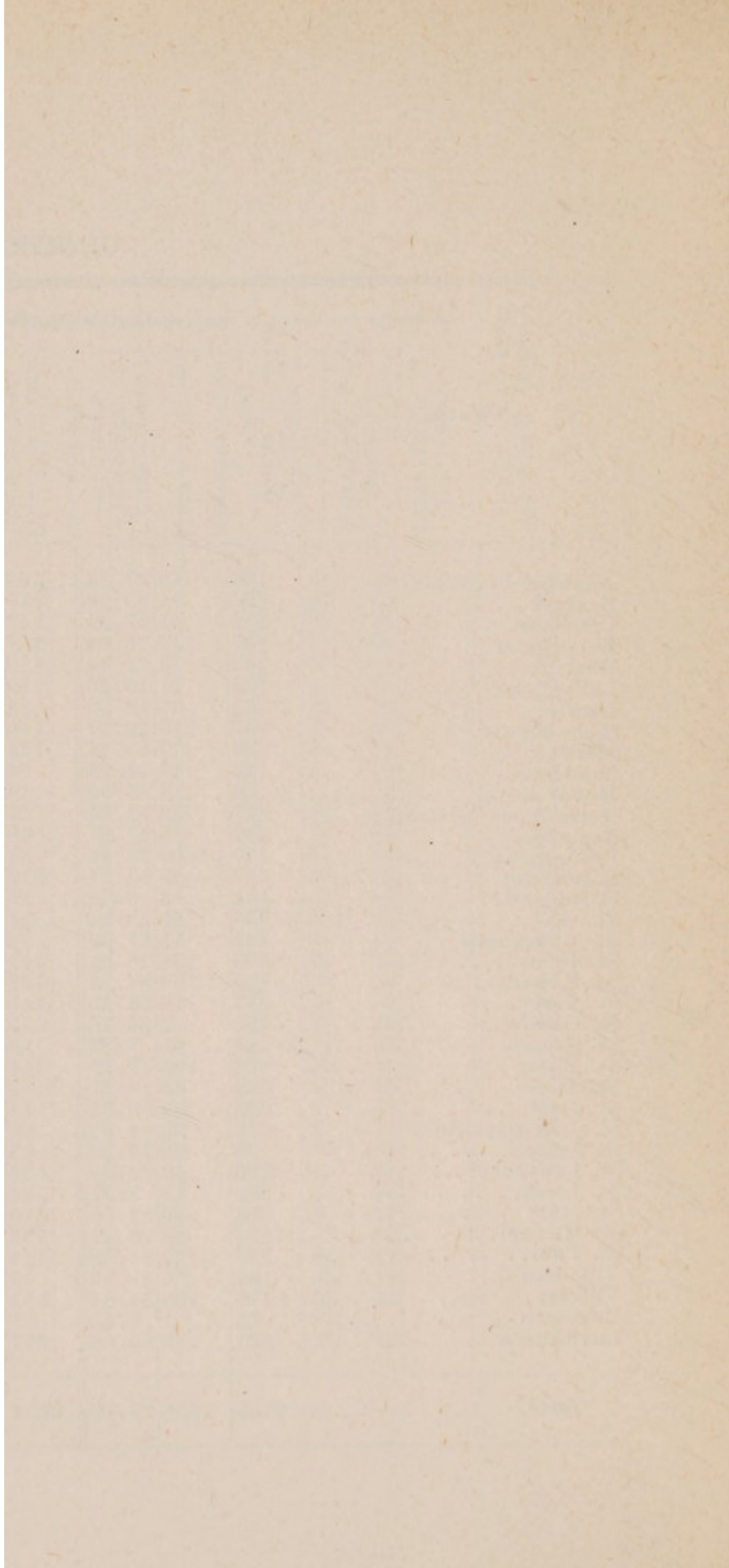
DEATHS BY WARDS AND CIVIL STATUS.

Wards.	Male	Female	Married	Single	Widowers	Widows	Unknown	Total	Deaths of prematurely born children legitimate and illegitimate		Total	Deaths of illegitimate children		Total	Grand Total Sex		Total
									M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Ahuntsic- Bordeaux	97	69	56	90	7	13	....	166	4	1	5	1	1	2	102	71	173
Bourget.	134	121	64	152	19	20	....	255	1	4	5	....	....	....	135	125	260
Crémazie.	92	74	45	95	13	12	1	166	4	1	5	....	1	1	96	76	172
DeLorimier.	195	195	131	205	18	35	1	390	7	10	17	....	....	....	202	205	407
Hochelaga.	136	124	74	158	12	16	....	260	5	2	7	....	2	2	141	128	269
LaFontaine.	56	68	45	54	6	19	....	124	1	....	1	....	....	....	57	68	125
Laurier.	107	108	88	82	25	30	....	215	3	3	6	....	....	....	110	111	221
Maisonneuve.	166	218	120	228	10	25	1	384	2	1	3	....	....	....	168	219	387
Mercier.	109	102	59	124	10	18	....	211	6	....	6	....	....	....	115	102	217
Montcalm.	58	58	29	68	9	10	....	116	2	....	2	....	....	....	60	58	118
Mount Royal.	31	19	15	26	4	5	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	19	50
N.-D. de Grâce.	116	120	103	82	15	36	....	236	1	....	1	....	....	....	117	120	237
Papineau.	144	133	107	139	12	19	....	277	3	2	5	....	2	2	147	137	284
Préfontaine.	84	86	45	110	3	11	1	170	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	86	170
Rosemount.	134	121	67	157	12	19	....	255	3	4	7	....	....	....	137	125	262
St. Andrew.	87	93	75	52	19	34	....	180	1	....	1	....	....	....	88	93	181
St. Ann.	121	113	76	117	14	27	....	234	1	3	4	1	....	1	123	116	239
St. Cunégonde.	94	114	67	105	12	24	....	208	2	2	4	....	....	....	96	116	212
St. Denis.	166	202	121	185	11	51	....	368	6	4	10	....	....	....	172	206	378
St. Edward.	155	147	99	153	18	32	....	302	8	4	12	....	1	1	163	152	315
St. Eusèbe.	129	102	64	140	16	11	....	231	2	1	3	....	1	1	131	104	235
St. Gabriel.	127	134	86	125	24	26	....	261	5	2	7	1	....	1	133	136	269
St. George.	79	67	56	57	6	25	2	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	67	146
St. Henry.	249	264	167	281	18	47	....	513	6	4	10	1	2	3	256	270	526
St. James.	168	168	113	160	22	41	....	336	3	....	3	2	3	5	173	171	344
St. John.	135	145	87	152	16	25	....	280	1	3	4	1	1	2	137	149	286
St. Jean-Baptiste.	198	172	144	156	22	48	....	370	6	2	8	....	....	....	204	174	378
St. Joseph.	99	96	66	100	11	18	....	195	1	1	2	1	....	1	101	97	198
St. Lawrence.	118	92	70	100	16	22	2	210	1	2	3	2	1	3	121	95	216
St. Louis.	93	108	84	68	11	38	....	201	1	....	1	....	....	....	94	108	202
St. Mary.	140	133	73	153	21	24	2	273	4	2	6	2	....	2	146	135	281
St. Michael.	87	85	77	73	7	15	....	172	1	....	1	1	....	1	89	85	174
St. Paul.	149	129	92	160	10	16	....	278	2	4	6	1	....	1	152	133	285
Ville-Marie.	86	51	44	66	16	11	....	137	2	2	4	1	....	1	89	53	142
Villeray.	158	144	88	178	16	20	....	302	4	4	8	....	....	....	162	148	310
Unknown.	13	4	6	7	1	2	1	17	....	....	....	....	1	1	13	5	18
Institutions.	170	230	44	199	72	84	1	400	7	3	10	241	210	451	416	445	861
Total.	4478	4411	2847	4562	544	924	12	8889	106	71	177	257	225	482	4842	4707	9549



DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	Deaths from all causes	Infantile Mortality				Deaths from certain contagious diseases							Deaths at all ages, Diarrhoeal Diseases.
		From 0 to 1 year	Percentage of all Deaths	From 0 to 5 years	Percentage of all Deaths	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.	173	48	27.74	64	34.00	2	....	2	2	4	18	4	13
Bourget.	260	91	35.00	115	44.23	2	1	....	1	2	23	2	47
Crémazie.	172	41	23.83	47	27.32	1	1	1	1	1	18	3	12
DeLorimier.	407	114	28.00	157	38.57	3	....	2	3	5	34	2	50
Hochelaga.	269	73	27.14	112	41.63	3	4	3	3	7	25	5	40
LaFontaine.	125	21	16.80	29	23.20	1	....	1	3	1	17	3	8
Laurier.	221	42	19.00	53	23.98	1	1	1	....	3	17	3	11
Maisonneuve.	387	116	29.97	169	43.67	1	5	4	10	8	40	9	44
Mercier.	217	77	35.48	102	47.00	1	4	5	4	4	16	5	43
Montcalm.	118	41	34.74	54	45.76	....	2	1	2	1	10	....	25
Mount Royal.	50	13	26.00	18	36.00	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	6
Notre-Dame de Grâce.	237	29	12.23	39	16.46	1	1	....	1	2	11	7	19
Papineau.	284	77	27.11	95	33.45	1	1	....	1	5	29	6	37
Préfontaine.	170	50	29.41	84	49.41	2	2	1	8	1	14	1	24
Rosemount.	262	89	33.97	120	45.84	3	....	1	5	6	15	3	34
St. Andrew.	181	16	8.84	17	9.17	1	....	....	....	....	10	1	4
St. Ann.	239	57	23.84	84	35.14	....	4	3	2	4	23	1	22
St. Cunégonde.	212	58	27.36	77	36.32	....	2	....	3	3	19	2	30
St. Denis.	378	101	28.31	141	37.30	3	1	2	4	5	39	6	42
St. Edward.	315	100	31.74	129	40.95	3	2	....	2	1	20	10	42
St. Eusèbe.	235	78	33.19	115	48.93	1	....	3	5	1	13	2	47
St. Gabriel.	269	72	26.76	95	35.31	2	....	2	5	3	16	5	36
St. George.	146	11	7.53	14	9.59	....	1	2	....	....	14	3	2
St. Henry.	526	145	27.57	211	40.11	2	9	9	4	6	41	4	85
St. James.	344	63	18.31	93	27.03	4	1	2	2	2	46	2	35
St. John.	286	86	30.07	123	43.00	....	....	1	2	1	25	3	36
St. Jean-Baptiste.	378	70	18.52	99	26.19	1	....	4	2	7	20	4	27
St. Joseph.	198	50	25.25	67	33.83	1	....	....	3	4	19	3	23
St. Lawrence.	216	43	19.90	58	26.85	1	1	....	1	1	23	3	13
St. Louis.	202	18	8.91	26	12.87	....	1	....	1	1	19	6	9
St. Mary.	281	83	29.53	116	41.28	3	1	2	7	3	32	4	42
St. Michael.	174	23	13.22	34	19.54	1	1	2	2	....	19	3	5
St. Paul.	285	100	35.08	124	43.51	1	5	2	3	4	27	3	39
Ville-Marie.	142	36	25.35	39	27.47	1	....	....	....	1	15	1	17
Villeray.	310	108	34.84	135	43.67	3	....	2	1	2	28	6	48
Unknown.	18	1	5.55	1	5.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Institutions.	861	448	52.03	477	55.40	1	8	....	....	1	48	5	151
Total.	9549	2690	28.17	3534	37.00	52	59	58	93	100	805	131	1172



DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid Fever.....	4	3	6	10	1	1	6	4	4	7	3	3	52
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	16	5	8	8	11	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	59
Scarlet Fever.....	8	9	7	9	8	3	5	..	..	4	3	..	58
Diphtheria	16	16	13	11	9	4	3	..	..	13	5	7	100
Whooping cough.....	6	16	10	9	8	4	5	8	11	6	7	3	93
Meningitis C. S.....	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	16
Erysipelas	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	..	1	3	..	3	21
Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Varicella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	67	75	83	65	78	62	76	67	54	70	55	53	805
Tuberculosis other forms.....	11	16	17	11	7	11	10	9	11	9	11	8	131
Enteritis	52	39	56	55	73	73	140	320	200	96	40	28	1172
Influenza	12	35	24	17	14	1	..	1	2	4	18	19	147
Total.....	195	220	228	197	215	171	251	410	287	214	143	130	2661

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ALL ITS FORMS,
BY NATIONALITIES.

	SEX		Total
	M	F	
French Canadians.....	273	402	675
English	42	23	65
Irish	33	35	68
Scotch	15	18	33
Italians	10	17	27
Jews	16	9	25
Chinese	9	.....	9
Greeks	3	2	5
French	1	3	4
Belgians	2	2	4
Roumanians	2	1	3
Russians	2	1	3
Lithuanians	3	.....	3
Syrians	1	1	2
Negroes	1	1	2
Austrians	1	.....	1
Ukranians .....	.....	1	1
Poles	1	.....	1
Norwegians	1	.....	1
Dutch .....	.....	1	1
Unknown	3	.....	3
Total.....	418	518	936

Deaths by groups.

	Per 1000 of their population
French Canadians.....	675 or 1.62
British Canadians.....	166 " 1.07
Jews	25 " 0.52
Other nationalities	70 " 1.34
Total.....	936 " 1.39

MEAN OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES
By periods of 5 years and by 100,000 of population.

	1876 to 1880	Per 100,000 of the population	1881 to 1885	Per 100,000 of the population	1886 to 1890	Per 100,000 of the population	1891 to 1895	Per 100,000 of the population	1896 to 1900	Per 100,000 of the population	1901 to 1905	Per 100,000 of the population	1906 to 1910	Per 100,000 of the population	1911 to 1915	Per 100,000 of the population	1916 to 1920	Per 100,000 of the population	1921 to 1925	Per 100,000 of the population
Small-pox . . .	510	376.10	634	413.05	15	7.48	...	...	5	1.96	3	1.04	...	...	1	0.20	1	0.18	...	...
Measles . . .	30	22.12	42	27.36	59	29.48	40	17.44	47	18.40	68	23.70	85	21.81	66	13.36	63	11.42	45	6.4
Scarlatina . . .	35	25.81	38	24.75	15	7.48	155	67.58	62	24.27	70	24.40	67	17.19	90	18.24	69	12.51	78	12.3
Diphtheria . . .	173	127.58	214	139.42	304	151.91	114	49.70	182	71.26	89	31.02	114	29.25	157	31.83	174	31.54	134	20.8
Typhoid F. . .	81	59.73	95	61.89	82	40.97	50	21.80	68	26.62	91	31.72	156	40.03	108	21.89	89	16.13	55	8.5
Diarrhoea . . .	492	362.83	523	340.73	699	349.28	806	351.41	663	359.61	1070	372.99	1822	467.59	2249	455.95	1844	334.32	1382	214.7
Cancer . . .	46	33.27	58	40.75	84	42.42	106	46.21	163	63.48	181	63.09	247	63.39	341	69.13	422	76.51	532	82.6
Phthisis . . .	117	307.52	134	282.74	513	256.34	547	238.49	689	266.27	516	214.73	683	175.28	969	176.17	929	168.43	785	122.0
Other forms of tuberculosis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	56.98	186	47.73	183	37.10	194	35.17	165	25.6
Bright's disease . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	42.73	232	59.54	402	81.50	509	92.18	612	95.1

DEATHS OF STRANGERS

	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other Nationalities		Unknown		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	17	12	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20	47
February	16	13	9	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	26	22	48
March	11	11	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18	34
April	13	13	7	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	22	43
May	15	12	12	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	16	45
June	16	10	16	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	36	15	51
July	12	9	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	22	11	33
August	14	7	11	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	27	12	39
September	12	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	10	25
October	30	10	12	10	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	45	22	67
November	14	11	7	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	23	15	38
December	12	12	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	35
Total.....	182	127	103	66	1	3	18	4	1	.....	305	200	505

Number of permits issued for the removal out of the City, of the bodies
of persons dying in the City.

Men	544
Women	531
Total.....	1075

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR. — Continued.

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months.	6 mon. to 1 year.	1 year to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total und. 5 yrs.	5 yrs. to 9 yrs.	10 yrs. to 14 yrs.	15 yrs. to 19 yrs.	20 yrs. to 29 yrs.	30 yrs. to 39 yrs.	40 yrs. to 49 yrs.	50 yrs. to 59 yrs.	60 yrs. to 69 yrs.	70 yrs. to 79 yrs.	80 yrs. to 89 yrs.	90 yrs. to 99 yrs.	100 yrs. and over
		Male	Female																			
18.—Leprosy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.—Erysipelas	21	15	6	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.—Polomyelitis	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.—Lethargic encephalitis	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis	16	9	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	10	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.—Chicken-pox	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a.—German measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b.—Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.—Glanders, farcy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.—Malignant pustule, charbon (antrax)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.—Rabies	5	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.—Tetanus	805	353	452	6	11	12	1	4	3	37	8	17	81	240	164	136	65	45	11	1	0	0
28.—Mycosis	57	31	26	4	6	8	6	3	3	30	9	6	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.—Tuberculosis of the lungs	34	14	20	1	1	4	0	0	1	7	4	0	3	8	4	3	1	4	0	0	0	0
30.—Tuberculosis of the meninges	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
31.—Intestinal tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.—Tuberculosis of the spine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.—Tuberculosis of the joints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.—Tuberculosis of other organs	23	11	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	7	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
35.—Generalized tuberculosis	14	7	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.—Syphilis	49	29	20	22	5	6	0	1	0	34	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	5	0	0	0	0

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR. — Continued.

	SEX		Total	AGE												Total und. 5 yrs.	AGE												100 yrs. and over
	Male	Female		0 to 6 months.	6 mon. to 1 year.	1 year to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	5 yrs. to 9 yrs.	10 yrs. to 14 yrs.	15 yrs. to 19 yrs.	20 yrs. to 29 yrs.	30 yrs. to 39 yrs.	40 yrs. to 49 yrs.		50 yrs. to 59 yrs.	60 yrs. to 69 yrs.	70 yrs. to 79 yrs.	80 yrs. to 89 yrs.	90 yrs. to 99 yrs.								
a.—Chronic bronchitis	51	27	24	..	..	123	25	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	12	20	7	..	..							
96.—Broncho-pneumonia	437	227	210	11	12	12	..	15	8	372	7	3	2	3	5	8	3	12	9	11	2	..							
a.—Capillary bronchitis	45	25	20	11	12	12	..	1	..	36	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..							
97.—Pneumonia	343	178	165	45	30	41	9	3	7	135	10	8	2	19	20	26	41	31	34	17	..	..							
a.—Lobar	140	70	70	11	9	3	2	2	2	29	2	3	3	8	14	15	18	21	22	5	..	..							
98.—Pleurisy	39	23	16	1	2	4	4	1	1	13	5	..	1	3	..	6	2	4	4	1	..	..							
99.—Congestion of the lungs	96	42	54	11	7	3	1	3	..	25	..	..	3	2	5	8	9	16	16	11	1	..							
100.—Gangrene of the lungs	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..							
101.—Asthma	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..							
102.—Emphysema	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..							
103.—Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	6	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..							
Total	1228	631	597	185	181	195	44	27	18	650	27	16	11	42	48	69	84	106	114	58	3	..							
VI—Diseases of the digestive System.																													
104.—Diseases of the mouth and annæa	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..							
105.—Diseases of the pharynx and of the tonsils	8	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							
106.—Diseases of the oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
107.—Ulcer of the stomach	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..							
a.—Ulcer of the duodenum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..							

108.—Other diseases of the stomach	209	114	95	95	20	14	2	...	1	132	3	2	1	1	4	10	12	14	18	11	1	...
109.—Diarrhoea (under 2 years) enteritis	1098	605	493	738	276	84	...	...	...	1098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110.—Diarrhoea (over 2 years) enteritis	74	35	39	...	...	...	12	10	1	23	5	...	1	3	7	5	5	4	15	6	...	...
111.—Intestinal parasites	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112.—Appendicitis and typhlitis	76	46	30	...	1	2	1	...	2	6	15	15	6	15	8	5	2	2	1	1	...	...
113.—Hernia	23	14	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	3	5	2	...	...
a.—Intestinal obstructions	33	13	20	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	6	8	...	1	...
114.—Other diseases of the intestines	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
115.—Ac. yellow atrophy of the liver	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
116.—Hydatid tumor of the liver	60	38	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	19	19	14	11	1	...	...
117.—Cirrhosis of the liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
a.—Alcoholic cirrhosis	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	3	3	...	...
118.—Biliary calculi	32	15	17	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	5	9	5	...	...
119.—Other diseases of the liver	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...
120.—Diseases of the pancreas	43	22	21	2	...	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	3	6	5	8	5	3	1	...	...	...
121.—Simple peritonitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
122.—Other diseases of the digestive system	1712	932	780	843	301	103	16	12	6	1281	30	22	16	33	38	60	63	62	74	32	2	...
Total	1712	932	780	843	301	103	16	12	6	1281	30	22	16	33	38	60	63	62	74	32	2	...
VII.—Diseases (non venereal) of the genito-urinary system.																						
123.—Acute nephritis	56	31	25	2	2	4	2	1	1	12	6	4	7	7	6	4	4	3	1	2	...	...
124.—Chronic nephritis	676	327	349	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	22	49	83	107	178	146	72	10	...
125.—Chyluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126.—Other diseases of the kidneys	10	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
127.—Urinary calculi	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
128.—Diseases of the bladder	8	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
129.—Diseases of the urethra, abscess	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
130.—Diseases of the prostate	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	13	5	1	...

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR. — Continued.

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months.	6 mon. to 1 year.	1 year to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total und. 5 yrs.	5 yrs. to 9 yrs.	10 yrs. to 14 yrs.	15 yrs. to 19 yrs.	20 yrs. to 29 yrs.	30 yrs. to 39 yrs.	40 yrs. to 49 yrs.	50 yrs. to 59 yrs.	60 yrs. to 69 yrs.	70 yrs. to 79 yrs.	80 yrs. to 89 yrs.	90 yrs. to 99 yrs.	100 yrs and over
		Male	Female																			
XIII—Old Age.																						
159.—Senility	241	85	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	78	116	33	1
XIV—External Causes.																						
160.—Suicide, poison	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
161.—Suicide by corrosive substances	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
162.—Suicide by poisonous gas.	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
163.—Suicide by hanging or strangulation	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
164.—Suicide by drowning	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
165.—Suicide by firearms	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
166.—Suicide by cutting instruments	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
167.—Suicide by jumping from high places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168.—Suicide by crushing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169.—Other suicides	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170.—Poisoning by food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171.—Other acute acid. poisonings	9	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
172.—Conflagration	14	5	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
173.—Burns and scalds	19	8	11	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
174.—Accidental mechanical suffocation	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Abstract for the year 1925

Observations made at McGill Observatory Montreal, Can. Lat. 45° 30' 17" N. Long. 75° 35' W. Height above sea level 187'

MONTH	Thermometer			Barometer			Mean relative humidity †	Wind		Per cent possible Sunshine	Precipitation					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range		Resultant direction	Mean Velocity M. P. H.		Inches rain	No. of days on which rain or sleet fell	Inches of snow	Inches of rain and melted snow	No. of days on which snow fell	No. of days rain and snow fell
January	37.0	-15.8	15.81	30.91	29.46	.393	76.4	.....	.....	28.7	0.00	0	41.2	4.08	22	0
February	43.6	-2.0	15.14	30.55	29.06	.322	79.0	S.82:100.	14.49	25.9	2.19	7	12.2	3.62	10	3
March	54.8	-5.3	18.20	30.54	29.36	.318	77.7	S.82:400.	15.16	38.7	1.25	9	16.9	3.39	7	0
April	78.8	20.4	17.29	30.58	29.48	.263	61.1	N.27:200.	13.46	53.5	1.80	7	7.6	2.55	4	1
May	76.9	32.3	16.76	30.27	29.52	.190	69.9	.....	.....	32.9	4.08	18	.....	4.08	.....	18
June	93.6	47.4	18.41	30.27	29.42	.180	78.1	S.75:050.	12.50	44.8	3.22	18	.....	3.22	.....	18
July	85.1	51.2	16.67	30.14	29.48	.156	80.5	S.78:150.	10.59	41.6	4.30	15	.....	4.30	.....	15
August	88.4	45.6	18.37	30.35	29.65	.134	77.7	S.67:450.	11.47	57.2	1.02	7	.....	1.02	.....	7
September	85.1	35.7	15.65	30.52	29.37	.240	80.2	.....	.....	46.0	5.08	15	.....	5.08	.....	15
October	58.6	22.1	11.90	30.54	28.91	.293	80.0	.....	.....	39.3	3.48	12	3.2	4.00	5	4
November	55.0	0.1	11.42	30.68	28.94	.301	82.8	.....	.....	34.8	2.44	12	10.1	3.49	2	1
December	44.8	-12.9	12.16	30.38	29.07	.240	88.3	Wind apparatus out of order.	.....	22.1	1.51	6	25.2	3.79	15	1
Sums for 1925	66.8	18.2	15.23	30.49	29.31	.253	77.6	.....	.....	38.79	30.37	126	116.4	42.62	65	10
Means for 1925	66.8	18.2	15.23	30.49	29.31	.253	77.6	.....	.....	38.79	30.37	126	116.4	42.62	65	10
Means for 51 years	66.8	18.2	15.23	30.49	29.31	.253	77.6	.....	.....	38.79	30.37	126	116.4	42.62	65	10
Ending Dec. 31st. 1925	66.27	18.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.11	.....	.....	44.51	28.94	.....	116.3	40.91	.....	.....

Barometer readings reduced to sea level and 32° F. "—" indicates that the temperature has been lower than the average for 50 years. † Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer and wind vane are exposed at the summit of Mount Royal, 54 feet above the ground and 807 feet above sea level.

The greatest heat was 93.6° (fah) above zero, on June 6th., the greatest cold was 15.8° below zero on January 29th. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 109.4 degrees. The greatest temperature range in one day was 40° on January 22nd. The least range was 4.5 on July 26th. The warmest day was June 6th. when the mean temperature was 80.1 above zero. The coldest day was January 28th. when the mean temperature was 15.8 below zero.

The minimum relative humidity observed was 30 on April 18th. Hail on 5 days. Fog on 7 days. Thunderstorms on 21 days. Auroras observed on 2 nights. First trace of snow on October 9th. First appreciable snowfall on October 9th. First sleighing on November 27th. First zero weather on November 29th. Navigation season approximate dates April 10th. to December 10th. The greatest velocity in one hour was 47 on February 26th. The greatest rainfall in one day was 2.39 inches on July 16th. Heaviest snow-fall on November 27th. when 10 inches fell in 15 hours. Note:— Yearly means are average of Monthly means.

