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CITY OF MONTREAL

Report of the Department of Health
OF
MONTREAL

1926

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



A. P. PIGEON LIMITED, PRINTERS, 105-109 ONTARIO ST. EAST
MONTREAL

1927



Presented by

Dr S Boucher, D.P.H.

March 1928



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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.
 1 Messenger.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. J. E. LABERGE, superintendent.
 1 senior typist.
 2 junior typist.
 2 epidemiologists.
 8 nurses (one acting as temporary superintendent).
 3 disinfectors.
 1 janitor, small-pox hospital.
 1 cook, " "

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Dr. EUG. GAGNON, superintendent.
 1 senior typist.
 2 junior.
 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.
 30 visiting school nurses (**)
 1 nurse in charge of the inspection of Boarding Houses for children.
 1 visiting school nurse, temporary.

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

Mr. J. E. DUROCHER, superintendent. (***)
 Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Asst. Supt.
 1 plan examiner.

* One vacant position.
 ** Nine vacant positions.
 *** On sick leave since one year.

- 1 chief inspector.
- 2 senior clerks.
- 2 typist clerks juniors.
- 12 plumbing inspectors.
- 23 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.
- 3 food inspectors (Veterinarians).
- 10 food inspectors.
- 11 milk and dairy inspectors.
- 1 restaurant inspector.

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

- Mr. A. CHEVALIER, superintendent.
- Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, assistant-superintendent.
- 3 senior clerks.
- 2 senior stenographer clerks.
- 1 typist 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.

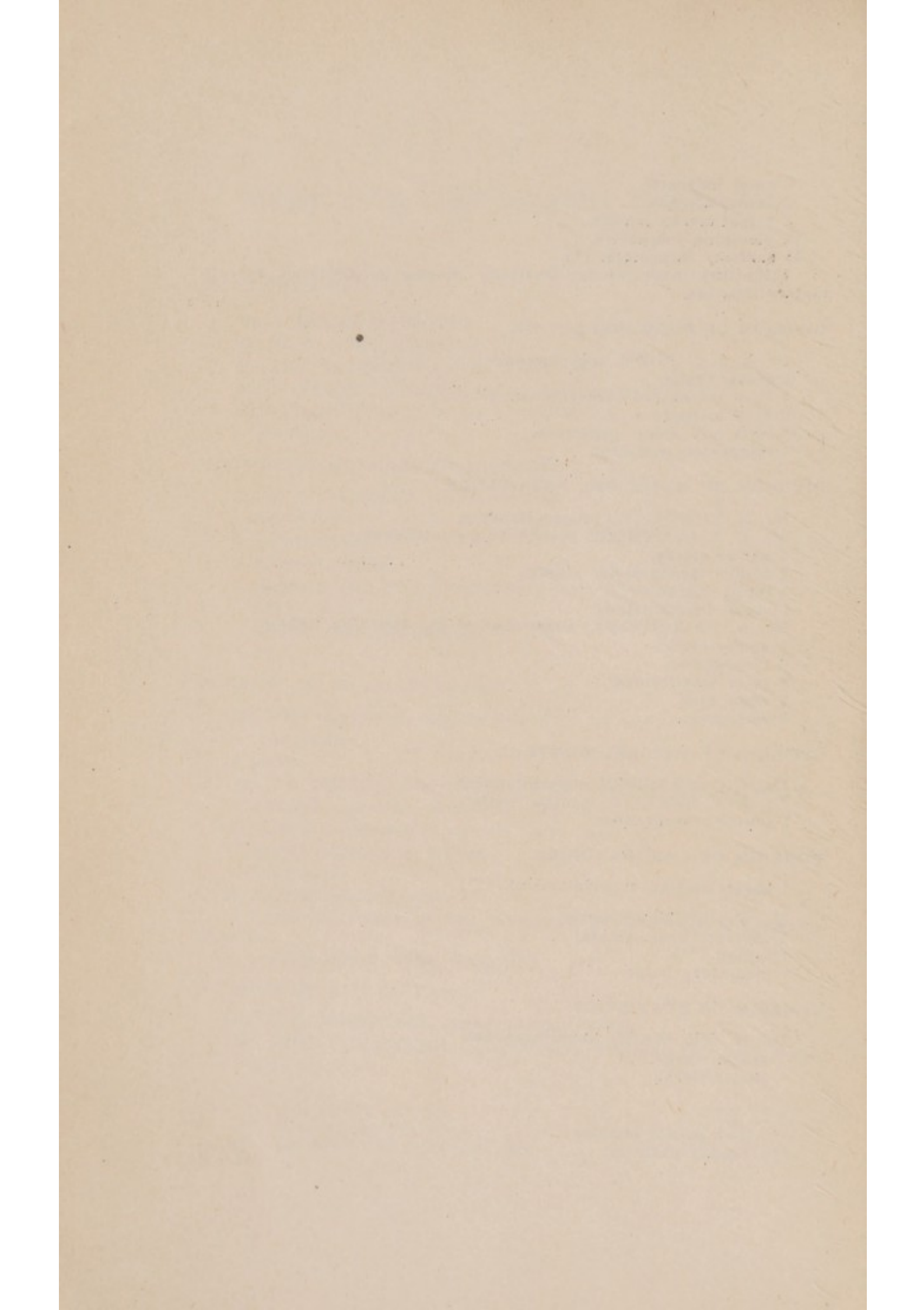
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

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

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

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

* Two vacant positions.
 ** Vacant position.



ANNUAL REPORT

1926

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 1926.

Expenses

The total expenses for the Department of Health in 1926 were \$1,370,088.97 distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$271,391.03
Municipal Assistance	977,753.43
Pensions and Annuities (Pensioners)	100,794.51
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 preferably depend from another Department than from the Department of Health.

The City's population for 1926 having been figured at 684,500, the expenditure of the section of Hygiene is distributed at the rate of \$0.396 per capita of population, the rate for the Municipal Assistance being \$1.4284.

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

Hygiene

GENERAL EXPENSES FOR ADMINISTRATION:

Library: Books and reviews ..	\$	141.73	
Lectures to the public, to officials, and Campaign against tuberculosis and infant mortality through various means		325.00	
Auto service (Director's office)		.....	
	—————	\$	466.73

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Salaries	12,120.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	150.00	
Supplies	11.95	
Casual	149.65	
		\$ 12,431.60

SANITATION:

Salaries	67,945.48	
Employees' transportation allocation	4,191.00	
Supplies: for plumbing tests, etc.	286.77	
Supplies: for plumbers' examinations	45.15	
Fees: Plumbers' examiners. . .	400.00	
Casual	100.00	
Furniture	291.75	
Uniforms	2,140.68	
		\$ 75,400.83

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Salaries	22,933.53	
Employees' transportation allocation	1,914.81	
Disinfectants	113.50	
Supplies	221.94	
Casual	150.00	
Vaccine	1,600.00	
Maintenance of small-pox Hospital	785.84	
Houses quarantined		
Uniforms	197.00	
		27,916.62

CHILD HYGIENE:

Salaries	73,677.85
----------------	-----------

Employees' transportation allocation	403.00	
Municipal Baby clinics and maternal clinics	7,114.22	
Baby camps	140.83	
Supplies	738.92	
Casual	99.49	
Uniforms	662.50	
Immunization against diphtheria	811.89	
		83,648.70

FOOD INSPECTION:

Salaries	42,854.50	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,681.05	
Special inspections	167.60	
Supplies	264.91	
Auto service (superintendent)	506.34	
Travelling expenses of Milk inspectors in the country	5,824.75	
Samples of food	9.04	
Casual	99.75	
		53,407.94

MEDICAL CONTROL:

Salaries	6,070.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	327.35	
Supplies, casual, interpreter	74.95	
		6,472.30

STATISTICS:

Salaries	4,740.00	
Supplies	97.16	
Casual	49.58	
		4,886.74

LABORATORIES:

Salaries	6,000.00	
Material, apparatus, instrument	337.55	
Supplies	158.07	
Milk analysis	156.34	
Laundry	7.92	
Casual	99.69	
		6,759.57

Total \$271,391.03

Municipal Assistance

Salaries	16,950.00	
Employees' transportation allo-		
cation	729.16	
		17,679.16

ADMINISTRATION:

Supplies	125.57	
Casual	99.52	
		225.09

ASSISTANCE:

Burial of poor and unknown		
persons	2,033.00	
Repatriation of strangers . . .	652.37	
		\$ 2,685.37

SUBSIDIES:

Charity institutions	68,500.00	
Baby clinics (Independent): . .	8,500.00	
		77,000.00

CONTRACTS, STATUTORY OB-
LIGATIONS AND OTHERS:

Maintenance of Insane	223,375.55	
Destitute children in Industrial		
school	75,795.56	
Juvenile Court	6,500.00	

Maintenance of children in Re-		
formatory schools	22,787.04	
Hospitalization of incurables . .	56,149.25	
Hospitalization of tuberculous.	83,333.33	
Hospitalization of indigents		
(Quebec Public Charities Act):		
Paid to Institutions	71,906.11	
* Account from Government..	318,931.71	
		956,368.17

MEURLING REFUGE (Night Refuge):

Salaries	12,440.11	
Food	4,338.27	
Maintenance	3,010.41	
Lingerie	1,596.47	
		21,385.26

Total \$977,753.43

* 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

POPULATION.

The City's population for 1926 is evaluated at 684,500 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 1926: 21,098; in 1925 it had been 21,976, showing therefore a decrease of 878; compared with the year 1924 it shows a decrease of 402.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants based on the valuation of the population at 684,500 is 30.82; it is 4.62 per thousand less than the average of the five preceding years, 1916 to 1920: 2.08 per thousand than the average of 1921 to 1925 and 3.27 than the average of the ten preceding years. It is the lowest birth rate ever recorded for Montreal.

Table I is a comparison of the number and the rate of births for the year 1926 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of 5 and of 10 years.

TABLE I. — BIRTHS

Period 1916-1920 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1916	528,980	19,759	37.35
1917	537,970	19,664	36.35
1918	579,910	20,373	35.13
1919	593,440	19,959	33.63
1920	607,470	21,180	34.86
Average	569,554	20,187	35.44

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

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
1925	669,800	21,976	32.81
Average	643,511	21,172	32.90

Period 1916-1925 (10 years)

Average	606,533	20,679	34.09
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Year 1926

1926	684,500	21,098	30.82
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MARRIAGE RATE.

The number of marriages in 1926 amounts to 6,133; this figure shows an increase of 31 over the year 1925.

The proportion per 1,000 inhabitants is therefore 8.95; this is 0.72 less than the average for the ten preceding years, 0.16 below the average for the year 1925.

Table II compares the rates and the number of marriages in 1926 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II. — MARRIAGES

Period 1916-1920 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
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
1920	607,470	7,142	11.75
Average	569,554	5,769	10.13

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

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
1925	669,800	6,102	9.11
Average	643,511	5,967	9.27

Period 1916-1925 (10 years)

Average	606,533	5,868	9.67
-----------------	---------	-------	------

Year 1926

1926	684,500	6,133	8.95
--------------	---------	-------	------

DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1926 was 9,660 having been 9,549 in 1925; this is an increase of 111.

The proportion compared to the population is 14.12 per thousand and in 1925 was 14.26 per thousand or a decrease of 0.14 per thousand.

The death rate is 3.43 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding years.

A statement of the death rate since 1916 is given in Table III.

TABLE III. — DEATHS

Period 1916-1920 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
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
1920	607,470	12,012	19.77
Average	569,554	11,481	20.16

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

1921	618,506	9,740	15.74
1922	630,800	8,945	15.76
1923	642,650	10,074	15.67
1924	655,800	9,752	14.87
1925	669,800	9,549	14.26
Average	643,511	9,812	15.25

Period 1916-1925 (10 years)

Average	606,533	10,646	17.55
-----------------	---------	--------	-------

Year 1926

1926	684,500	9,660	14.12
--------------	---------	-------	-------

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

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

In 1926 the excess of births over deaths was 11,438; showing a decrease of 989 over the year 1925; the average of the surplus of births over deaths for the last ten years was 10,033 showing consequently an increase of 1,405 over the average of the last ten years (see Table IV).

The natural increase of the population remains quite high, in spite of the high infant mortality rate, owing to the births which continue to be numerous, particularly amongst the French Canadian population; and to the contrary of what happens elsewhere, the tendency is to increase instead of decreasing. Its rate for the year 1926 is 16.71 per thousand of the population.

TABLE IV. — NATURAL INCREASE OF THE
POPULATION

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1916-1920	100,935	57,406	43,529
1921-1925	105,859	49,060	56,799
Average (10 years) . .	20,679	10,646	10,033
Year 1926	21,098	9,660	11,438

INFANT MORTALITY.

2,521 deaths were registered in 1926, of children under one year, against 2,690 in 1925; there is consequently a decrease of 169.

The proportion per thousand births is less, being 119.49 as against 122.41 in 1925, consequently a decrease of 2.92 per thousand. We may therefore repeat, as in the preceding years, that the infant mortality death rate for 1926 is the lowest observed in Montreal since the organization of the bureau of Statistics.

However, this decrease is so small that it cannot be considered as satisfactory, the general rate being still high; true, the decrease in infant mortality has been regular since a number of years, as may be observed in Table VIII, but much is yet to be done to reach the level we should aim at.

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 1916-1920 (5 years)

Years	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Proportion per 1,000 births
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
1920..	21,180	4,072	192.2
Average..	20,187	3,735	185.

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

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
1925..	21,976	2,690	122.41
Average..	21,172	3,098	146.3

Period 1916-1925 (10 years)

Average..	20,679	3,416	165.1
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Year 1926

1926..	21,098	2,521	119.49
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INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

Table VI is a statement of infant 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 1921-1925 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
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
1925	2,690	1,014	37.7
Average.	3,098	1,199	38.7
Year 1926			
1926	2,521	817	32.4

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea is considerably lower in 1926 than during all the preceding years taken separately, and it is 5.9% below the average for the last five years.

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

TABLE VII — DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA FROM
0 TO 2 YEARS

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 2 years	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 2 years	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
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
1920	4,735	1,918	40.5
Average.	4,422	1,725	39.0

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)			
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
1925	3,202	1,098	34.3
Average.	3,608	1,286	35.6
Period 1916-1925 (10 years)			
Average.	4,015	1,505	37.5
Year 1926			
1926	2,952	877	29.7

The death rate due to diarrhoeal diseases in 1926 figures at 32.4 amongst children from 0 to 1 year, and at 29.7 amongst children from 0 to 2 years; notwithstanding a marked decrease, these diseases still remain the principal cause of death amongst infants.

Table VIII shows the average of deaths by 10 years periods since 1906 up to 1925, and the mortality for the year 1926.

TABLEAU VIII

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

	Décès
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
1916-1925	165.1
1926	119.4

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	Per- centage
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
1926	9,660	2,521	26.10

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

Age	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
1 day	6.8	6.41	7.13	4.46	8.76
2 days to 1 week . .	7.4	8.76	8.28	12.04	11.54
2 weeks to 1 month	14.9	16.12	17.55	14.27	12.73
2 months	16.6	17.60	16.31	16.39	16.89
3 to 5 months	25.4	23.84	27.42	21.82	19.67
6 to 8 months	14.3	13.83	12.88	16.24	15.19
9 to 11 months . . .	14.6	13.41	12.06	14.76	15.19

The proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of deaths was 26.10 per cent during 1926; it is a decrease of 2.07 per cent from the year 1925.

As to the proportion of deaths by periods of ages, it proves still that the greatest number of children die from the second month on, and that they were in consequence, 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 death	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Pneumonia	3.5	3.59	2.95	3.53	3.72
Broncho-pneumonia	7.8	8.47	8.18	8.33	9.28
Diseases of the stomach	1.1	1.17	4.22	4.31	1.51
Diarrhoea and enteritis	41.7	37.89	34.46	37.69	32.40
Malformation	3.1	2.97	2.95	3.31	3.88
Premature birth	6.2	5.92	6.31	6.58	7.77
Congenital debility..	19.76	20.87	23.96	27.25	19.00
Meningitis (simple)..	2.3	2.00	1.58	2.34	2.58
Syphilis	1.3	2.78	3.36	1.00	1.31
Contagious diseases.	4.0	5.82	5.83	3.79	8.61
Others..	9.2	8.50	6.15	1.89	9.92

A marked decrease is to be noted, in the proportion of deaths from the following causes: Congenital debility, diarrhoeas, and enteritis and diseases of the stomach.

The putting in force of the new milk By-law, on the 1st of May, 1926, has certainly contributed in reducing, amongst artificially fed children, the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, enteritis and diseases of the stomach.

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 1926.

TABLE XI.

Cases reported and deaths from certain contagious diseases.

	Cases-deaths 1921		Cases-deaths 1922		Cases-deaths 1923		Cases-deaths 1924		Cases-deaths 1925		Cases-deaths 1926	
Diphtheria . .	1269	158	1285	153	1195	160	753	102	788	100	1219	139
Scarlet fever.	2152	60	2113	98	2035	71	3057	97	2371	58	2119	48
Measles . . .	1497	34	2445	36	1995	55	1328	40	3438	59	1302	27
Whooping-cough	405	77	390	75	599	142	538	87	620	93	718	129
Erysipelas . .	127	23	101	25	130	18	103	12	164	21	164	31
Chicken-pox . .	635	0	483	0	669	1	818	6	896	1	792	1
Small-pox . .	37	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	187	62	271	63	165	47	150	51	140	52	105	34

Diphtheria which had decreased since two years, has increased in 1926, the percentage of deaths compared to the number of cases reported was 11.4.

Scarlet fever has somewhat decreased, while measles shows a considerable drop; mortality from scarlet fever was 2.26%, and that from measles 2.0%.

No small-pox cases reported in 1926, this being the same as during 1925.

Table XII shows the total of deaths from 1920 to 1926 from a few diseases considered as being principal causes of mortality.

TABLE XII

A few principal causes of mortality.

Deaths from 1920 to 1926.

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic Bron- diseases cho-		Pneu- monia
			of the heart	pneu- monia	
1920	459	566	857	705	735
1921	462	542	747	543	567
1922	489	571	768	538	521
1923	539	618	687	580	542
1924	546	655	696	485	407
Average	499	590	751	570	554

Years 1925-1926

1925	605	676	719	482	583
1926	609	738	727	507	454

Table XIII shows the proportion of deaths from 1920 to 1926, from diseases mentioned in Table XII, compared to the total of deaths.

TABLE XIII.

Proportion of deaths from diseases mentioned in Table XII compared to the total of deaths.

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's diseases	Organic diseases of the heart	Bron- cho- pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
1920	12,012	3.8%	4.7%	7.1%	5.9%	6.1%
1921	9,740	4.7%	5.6%	7.7%	5.6%	5.8%
1922	9,945	4.9%	5.7%	7.7%	5.4%	5.2%
1923	10,074	5.3%	6.1%	6.8%	5.7%	5.4%
1924	9,752	5.6%	6.7%	7.1%	5.0%	4.2%
Average . .	10,304	4.8%	5.7%	7.3%	5.5%	5.4%

Years 1925-1926

1925	9,549	6.3%	7.1%	7.5%	5.0%	6.1%
1926	9,660	6.3%	7.6%	7.5%	5.2%	4.7%

This table shows a constant increase in the proportion of deaths from cancer and from Bright's disease, compared to the total of deaths, and an almost stationery condition in the proportion of deaths from organic diseases of the heart, from broncho-pneumonia and from pneumonia.

Table XIV shows the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XII, for the period 1920 to 1924, the average for the five years, and during 1925 and 1926.

TABLE XIV

Deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XII, from 1920 to 1926.

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Organic				
	Cancer	Bright's disease	diseases of the heart	Broncho-pneumonia	Pneumonia
1920	75.56	93.17	141.08	116.05	120.99
1921	74.69	87.63	120.77	87.77	91.67
1922	77.52	90.52	121.75	85.29	82.59
1923	83.87	96.16	106.90	90.25	84.34
1924	83.26	99.88	106.13	73.95	62.06
Average . .	78.98	93.47	119.33	90.67	88.33

Years 1925-1926

1925	90.32	100.92	107.34	71.96	87.04
1926	88.97	107.81	106.21	74.07	66.32

A study of the preceding table shows there is a regular increase of deaths per 100,000 population, from cancer and from Bright's disease, a decrease in the number of deaths from organic diseases of the heart, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in all its forms during 1926, was 954; in 1925 it had been 936, thus showing an increase of 18 on the whole number, but the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population remains the same as it was in 1925.

Table XV shows the number of deaths since ten years, pulmonary and other forms separately, the general total

and also the proportion per 100,000 population; it is divided in two parts and indicates the average of deaths in five years periods, the ten years average as well as the number of deaths for the year 1926.

TABLE XV

Deaths from tuberculosis.

Period 1916-1920 (5 years)

Year	Popula- tion	Pul- mon- ary	Other forms	Total	Propor- tion per 100,000 in- habitants
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
1920	607,470	912	192	1,104	181.7
Average	569,554	920	200	1,120	196.6

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

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
1925	669,800	805	131	936	139.7
Average	643,511	785	165	950	147.6

Period 1916-1926 (10 years)

Average	606,533	852	183	1,035	170.6
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Year 1926

1926	684,500	796	158	954	139.4
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VITAL STATISTICS.

The new law passed by the Quebec Government concerning statistics relating to the movement of the population, has been in operation since the 1st of January, 1926; the aim for its adoption was the joining of the Province in the co-operative convention between the various Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Its object was to standardize the data collected and to transmit them to the Federal Bureau which undertakes to compile and to make them known to the public through special publications: Bulletins and Annual Reports.

Until now, the Province of Quebec was the only Province which had not joined in the convention, its adherence generalizes and completes this convention between the provinces and the Federal Bureau of Statistics, so that published statistics shall include, in future, the whole territory of the Dominion of Canada.

The Bureau's bulletins and annual reports shall become more interesting, and shall give a more exact account of the situation of the country as a whole and of each province compared with the others.

The demographic movement displayed on comparative tables shows quite obviously, not only the progress realized, but it also shows very clearly which is the condition of inferiority that should be improved.

The completion of the organization of the Federal Bureau of Vital Statistics of Canada is a fact worth mentioning, because it constitutes a marked step in the adoption of measures upon which health departments base themselves in order to lend to their activities a more particular direction.

The Department of Health has given its fullest co-operation to the Provincial Bureau of Health in order to facilitate in this City, the application of the new law, and we consented to the suppression of the municipal form used previously for certificates of death, so as to avoid confusion which may have arisen from the use of two forms: one, a municipal, the other a provincial one.

The form used now for death certificates is the one issued by the Province, which we receive in exchange for a burial permit, or a transportation permit when burial is to take place outside of the City of Montreal; this form is then transmitted to the Provincial Bureau of Health; since the 1st of January, 1926, the law has worked without difficulties.

CHILD HYGIENE.

Child Medical Inspection.

Organization. — Medical inspection of schools is one of the most important duties of the Department of Health; it completes the system of supervision being its obligation to children since the beginning of their existence, through pre-natal clinics, until the child leaves school to fill his place in one of the various social classes.

At that stage of his life, each individual is classified as a citizen according to his qualifications; his value corresponds with his physical, his intellectual and his moral state and he becomes a liability or an asset to his country whether he has or has not grown normally, whether he has or has not been kept free from physical and moral defects.

The protection of the child of school age, the prevention of diseases, the care for his growth, the culture of his intelligence, the development of his mental faculties by impressing his mind with sane ideas and thoughts which will lead him to follow naturally the paths of righteous-

ness, are all functions pertaining to the role of the teacher and of the medical inspector.

At school, the teacher cultivates the pupils' intelligence and tries to impress upon them a moral formation which will increase their value for their own sake as well as for the community at large; success is greatly influenced by their condition of health; in fact, should his physical development take place normally and if he does not suffer from any lesion, the child offers a favourable ground to the teacher, making his work easier, being more responsive to his efforts, the progress he may achieve being of a wider scope and quicker.

The purpose of medical inspection of schools is to watch the physical development of the child, to detect the defects it may be suffering from, to take the necessary steps to correct them, and to prevent the propagation of contagious diseases.

In order to reach its best efficiency, the school medical inspection staff needs the careful co-operation of the teaching staff, which we know is wholly devoted and ready to collaborate without reserve, but at the same time we believe that to secure a fuller and a more complete assistance, it is necessary to draft conventions in which the method of co-operation shall be specified, and the functions of each organization shall be described.

We try every year to improve our organization and our methods, and with this in view, a program of agreement has been prepared; this program was submitted to the school commissions during the year, but up to the present unforeseen circumstances have prevented a careful study of it with the commissions; however, hoping this shall become possible in the near future and believing the perusal of the project to be of interest, it has been inserted below.

PROJECT OF AGREEMENT.

To establish a close co-operation between School Commissions and the Department of Health, for School Medical Inspection.

1.—Department of Health.

The Department of Health shall provide the necessary personnel, and shall supply all materials: forms, fyles, etc., used in the service.

2.—School Commission.

The School Commission shall provide a suitable room in each school, to be set aside solely for this service, and to be properly equipped with desk, chairs, weighing and measuring scales, water, towels and soap.

3.—Medical, Dental and Nursing Staffs.

- (a) Appointed and paid by the Department of Health;
- (b) The Department of Health shall determine how often the members of the staff shall visit the schools;
- (c) The Department of Health shall furnish each school principal with a copy of the time-table for the Medical, Dental and Nursing staffs visiting his school;
- (d) The Department of Health shall furnish the school Commission and each school principal with a list of the duties of the Medical, Dental and Nursing staffs;
- (e) Where the Medical Officer finds the physical condition of a teacher, janitor, or other person employed in a school, is dangerous to the health of others in the school, he shall report the matter to the Department of Health (Division of Child Hygiene) who shall in turn advise the School Commission;

- (f) The Medical, Dental and Nursing staffs shall give assistance in the organization of special classes, and in preparing the syllabuses for sub-normal pupils;
- (g) The Department of Health shall furnish to the School Commission and to each school principal, a statement showing the work done in each school, including time spent in each school by the inspecting physician and by the nurse;
- (h) The Department of Health shall furnish each year a report to the School Commissions on the result of the work of the school inspection service;
- (i) The members of the Medical, Dental and Nursing staffs shall notify the school principal, in his office, of their arrival and departure, and at all times shall, as far as possible, make their plan of work subject to the principal's approval.

4.—School staff.

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Principal of the school to afford every facility for the work of the school inspection service;
- (b) It shall be the duty of the school staff to keep in the classroom of each pupil, his "Physical Record Card", and to see that this card follows the child when he is promoted, transferred, etc. Such card to carry the results of all physical examinations, to be entered by the inspection staff;
- (c) It shall be the duty of the school staff to supply, on form provided by the Department of Health, at the beginning of each school term, a roll of their pupils; and on the same form, during the school term, the names of new pupils (Form A);
- (d) General cleanliness is a responsibility of the school staff;

- (e) The school staff shall be expected to watch for the earliest signs of communicable diseases amongst the pupils, according to the outline supplied by the Department of Health;
- (f) The school staff shall bring to the attention of inspecting staff any child who is apparently unwell, physically or mentally weak or retarded, or who is abnormal, or who is not making satisfactory progress, particularly noting any child who has difficulty in seeing or hearing (Form B);
- (g) The school staff shall refer any child with a skin lesion to the inspecting staff;
- (h) The school principal shall send home any child;
 - 1° Who, in the opinion of the inspecting staff, is a menace to others;
 - 2° Who appears to be ill;
 - 3° Who has any symptoms or evidence of communicable disease;
 - 4° Who has returned to school after absence owing to communicable disease in the family, without a certificate from the Department of Health (Division of Contagious Diseases);
 - 5° Whose clothes and footwear are damp.
- (i) The school staff shall measure and weigh pupils once a month, and record the results on the form (Form C);

- (j) The school principal shall report to the Department of Health any case of suspect communicable diseases;
- (k) The school principal shall arrange conferences of the teaching and inspection staffs to discuss matters relating to the health and well-being of the pupils;
- (l) The school principal shall also authorize the physician and the nurse to inspect the pupils in the classroom, whenever they shall consider it necessary.

DUTIES OF THE INSPECTING STAFF.

Inspecting staff.

The inspecting staff is composed of inspecting physicians, and of visiting nurses whose work is supervised by the Chief inspecting physician and a Head-nurse.

The duties of this staff are summarized as follows:

Chief inspecting physician.

He is the connecting link between the school principals, the inspecting physicians and superintendent of the Division of Child Hygiene. He is responsible for the carrying out of the Superintendent's instructions. He visits all schools, notes the quality and uniformity of the work; he controls the staff's punctuality. He directs on the premises, special inspections which may be necessitated by a threatening epidemic, and does the general supervision of the schools of the district of a physician, should the latter be absent on sick leave, and he replaces him as much as he can.

He takes good note of the remarks made by the teaching staff. He reports weekly to the Superintendent, and more often in cases of special problems.

Inspecting physician.

- (a) Controls vaccination and contagious diseases;
- (b) Examines all special cases referred to him by the masters or by the nurses;
- (c) Makes an annual complete examination of about 50% of all the pupils in his district, for the research of sickness or of physical defects they may have.

School children are thus examined completely 3 times during their school period, one on entering school, one during the 3rd year, and the last before finally leaving school. He sees that each pupil's record card is kept by the nurse.

- (d) He keeps under observation and examines as often as he deems it necessary, children who showed defects at a previous medical examination, and also those who suffered from an acute disease, to note, in the first case, the result of the treatment, and in the second case, the sequels which may impede the child's health. In addition, he examines specially all the children brought to his attention by the nurses or the masters.
- (e) He inspects the school premises and the school furniture.
- (f) He gives short lectures on hygiene to the teaching staff and to the pupils.

Head-Nurse.

She explains their duties to the new nurses; she supervises in the schools, the nurses' work.

She sees that uniform and efficient methods are applied, she controls punctuality and sees that instructions issued by the Superintendent of the Division are carried out.

She takes note of the remarks of the teaching staff. She files a report with the Superintendent whenever necessary, but not less than once a week.

Visiting nurses.

1° At the school, the nurse:

- (a) Assists the physician in his examinations.
- (b) Attends to clerical work, keeps the record cards, writes the notices, etc.
- (c) Dresses slight skin diseases.
- (d) Controls state of cleanliness of pupils (scabies, pediculosis, etc.).
- (e) Under the physician's supervision, makes certain preliminary examinations of the skin, of the sight, of hearing and of dentition, and she submits to the inspecting physician's examination all cases showing some defects.

2° At homes:

The nurse visits school children at home:

- (a) For the control of absences and the research of contagious diseases.
- (b) To give instructions in the method of carrying out a prescribed treatment.
- (c) To insist on the necessity of treatment, without delay, of any defects.

Equipment. — The school medical inspection's equipment has been increased during the year, by the purchase of an audiometer. This instrument will be used for the testing of the pupils' hearing sensitivity, it enables to measure the rate of loss of hearing; each ear is tested separately, and sixteen children can be examined together.

It frequently happens that children do not hear very well, while not realizing it themselves, without the teacher being able to detect this; in such cases their progress is retarded as they can only understand imperfectly explanations given during the class, and they fail to receive the remarks addressed to them, thus laying them open to undeserved punishment.

The teacher, aware of this, will be able to place the pupil at a place closer to his pulpit to facilitate his hearing, and will be able to allow for the pupils defective hearing when necessary. This new test will be beneficial to the master as well as to the pupil.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES.

Two schools for public health nurses have been established in Montreal, one in 1924 by the Université de Montréal, the other in 1920 by McGill University; they both teach theoretical and practical work and issue public health nurse diplomas.

Qualifications required from the pupils for admission to the courses are:

1° (a) in the French University, proof of having followed their secondary studies up to the graduate class inclusively, or of having received an equivalent education;

(b) in the English University, proof of having had three years at High School, or of having received an equivalent education.

2° in both institutions, proof of having successfully followed a complete nursing course in a school recognized as of sufficient educational standing.

When coming from another State or from another Province, where registration is in force, they must be registered and must possess the qualifications required for their registration entry as members of the Nurses' Association of the Province of Quebec.

Such conditions ensure a fair choice of pupils amongst persons best prepared to acquire the knowledge and the formation necessary for the accomplishment of duties which require a high degree of development.

In spite of the recent date of their foundations, these schools attract already a number of pupils which shows the interest taken by the nurses in the study of public health problems, and in the profession of public health nursing.

The Université de Montréal has issued 9 diplomas at the end of its first school term and McGill University has issued 37 since 1920.

Above figures, of course, only include nurses having obtained a public health nurse diploma, they do not include those who are prepared to do administrative work and to teach in hospitals and in schools for nurses.

This will soon enable the provincial and the municipal authorities, as well as the voluntary associations to recruit a competent staff, already trained and having received a formation sufficient to enable it to render the services expected from it, right from the beginning without the necessity of spending several months in its preparation for its work after receiving its appointment.

The field of activity where social hygiene nurses may practise their profession includes almost the whole pro-

vince, as up to the present their services were put to but little use; but the population recognizes now more readily the necessity of their presence in any hygiene bureau for its more effective work, and has even started to demand it from the government authorities.

IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS.

The campaign started a few years ago for the betterment of dwellings has been continued with the same program as before, during the year 1926. It consists, as regards dwellings under construction, in a strict supervision of the observance of the Provincial sanitary ordinances relating to dwelling houses in general, and concerning already existing houses, in suppressing the habitation of basements, evacuating unsanitary lodgings, and preventing occupation of dark rooms (deprived of daylight) as living quarters.

Results obtained during the year 1926 are as follows:

Dark rooms altered to admit light	1615
“ “ prohibited to live in	209
“ “ delays for complying to by-law, granted	600
Basements improved	2
“ prohibited to live in	8
“ delays for complying to by-law, granted	22
Various dwellings, habitation prohibited . .	8

In 1925, the number of dark rooms altered to admit light was 850.

The rapid increase of the City, the tolerance during a certain number of years and old methods of construction which allowed the use of basements for living quarters, and the building of dark rooms to increase the number of rooms in a dwelling, had created a fairly large number of

unsanitary homes or certain rooms of which were unsanitary, owing to lack of air and light.

We will succeed in improving most of these old dwellings, but we regret that modern methods of apartment house construction entice builders to accumulate a too large number of dwellings on too small a space, with the unavoidable consequence that they lack air and light, or again, the kind of building adopted prevents the penetration of air and light. They are encouraged in this practise because of the tendency of the population which seems to prefer a dwelling corresponding to a common life, and wishes to ignore the comfort and welfare of the real home.

Benefits to derive from the application of general sanitary measures, from education and the practice of hygiene are lessened by the fact that a certain number of dwellings are necessarily unhealthy, through insufficient light and ventilation.

PROJECT OF BY-LAW

(concerning restaurants, etc.).

Only one project of By-law was prepared during the year and brought before the administrative authorities by the Department of Health; it concerns food establishments and restaurants.

No municipal ordinance, nor provincial regulation exist at present, so that the activity of the Department of Health is limited to the supervision of general cleanliness of the establishments and to the state of alteration of foods.

However, in spite of the almost total absence of authority, certain improvements have been realized in the sanitary conditions of kitchens and of dining-rooms and in the care of utensils, due to the intensive work done to spread the necessary education amongst the proprietors

and the employees, but they were obviously limited as the observations and recommendations can only be done by way of persuasive arguments and cannot be sanctioned by any legal means.

A By-law should consequently be adopted as soon as possible, and confer to the sanitary authority sufficient powers to exert an effective control on the premises, the furniture, the staff, the equipment, the food, and generally on everything which may influence the health of the public frequenting such establishments.

In itself, the by-law is already an element of educational propaganda, and the mere perusal of its clauses shows to the interested ones, and gives them to understand the importance there is of adopting certain measures unknown by them; this project has been prepared with this object in view.

It is called "By-law concerning food establishments and restaurants"; it includes 14 articles, the titles of which are indicated as follows, with a summary of the subjects they contain.

Chapter I — Interpretative clause.

Chapter II — Permit and license.

Prescriptions contained in this chapter concern the conditions to fulfil for securing a permit from the Department of Health; this permit is necessary for obtaining a license from the City, giving the right to keep a restaurant, etc.

Chapter III — Certificate of health.

Every person, in order to work in a restaurant, etc., may show to the Department of Health a certificate of good health, which will be required by the Department of Health every six months.

Chapter IV — Kitchens.

Dimensions, lighting, ventilation, sanitary condition of kitchens.

Chapter V — Cold rooms and refrigerators.

Sanitary condition, water from melted ice, etc.

Chapter VI — Offal.

Forbiddance to accumulate them, garbage cans, their removal.

Chapter VII — Sanitation of buildings.

Sanitary condition of all the rooms, vegetable storage rooms, etc., forbiddance to admit dogs therein.

Chapter VIII — Cloak-rooms, etc.

Cloak rooms are compulsory, personal cleanliness of the staff, sanitation of w.c.'s, towels, soap, etc.

Chapter IX — Employees' clothing, linen, etc.

Cleanliness of employees' clothes, of linen, of towels and napkins, etc. Use of tobacco forbidden.

Chapter X — Dining rooms.

Cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, linen, napkins, finger-bowls.

Chapter XI — Food, beverages and ices.

Wholesomeness of foods, preservation of foods, preserved foods, preserve cans, water, ice, table remnants.

Chapter XII — Utensils and apparatus.

Sanitary condition, washing, cleaning, sinks, etc.

Chapter XIII — Contagious diseases and vaccination.

All persons working in a restaurant must be vaccinated; declaration concerning cases of contagious diseases, control through the Department of Health.

Chapter XIV — Enforcement of the By-law.

It is incumbent upon the Department of Health, its duties, its powers; responsibility of employees and of proprietors of restaurants, etc.

This By-law was adopted by the Council on the 9th of May, 1927.

THE MILK BY-LAW.

The new milk by-law, adopted by the City Council on the 20th of July, 1925, was put into operation on the 1st of May, 1926, in conformity with Art. 7, here quoted:

Article 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 with- “in a period of less than twelve (12) months, in ac- “cordance with article 155 of the present by-law, and “are perfectly healthy, and, with the exception

(a) “of special milk which conforms to the pro- “visions of article 89 of the present by-law, and

(b) “of milk which has been sterilized in ac- “cordance with article 90 of said by-law, “milk sold by any dealer in the City shall be pasteur- “ized in accordance with the provision of the present “by-law”.

The majority of producers and dealers readily accepted to comply with the exigencies of the by-law; its application, for a certain number of them, did not present any difficulties, as they already fulfilled most of the prescriptions, others, immediately after its adoption, took the necessary measures to complete their organizations and they had ample time to prepare themselves during the delay granted from the 20th of July, 1925, to the 1st of May, 1926.

Their efforts have greatly helped the Department of Health in its work, and their faithful co-operation has been of great assistance in the difficult task it had to perform.

Nevertheless, a few producers and dealers did not

attempt to show the same good dispositions, some through neglect, others through opposition, or some even through ignorance.

An active campaign of persuasion and of education was started in order to convince them or to educate them, according to cases, while granting them a reasonable tolerance to give them the time to comply with the regulations; while not complete, an impossibility, the success of this campaign has been satisfactory to us, however, because actually the number of milk producers in a position to put on the market a product which conforms with the prescriptions of the new by-law, is sufficient to amply provide the necessary supply for the City, and the number of milk dealers in the City has not appreciably decreased.

In compliance with the By-law, tuberculin tests which are accepted are those made under the authority of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and tests made under the authority of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Already a few counties neighbouring Montreal have been freed from all cases of tuberculosis and are safely kept by the Federal Government, from the introduction of reacting animals, the Government gradually increasing the number of protected zones; moreover, the Government makes the test for farmers requesting it, provided they fulfil certain requirements regarding the qualifications and the sanitary conditions; in all cases this service is free, and an indemnity is paid when herds include a sufficient number of thoroughbred animals.

The Provincial Government, also, has started a cam-

paign to improve the sanitary conditions of the herds, by free tuberculation at any farmer applying for same.

The results obtained are most encouraging, there being now three counties declared free from tuberculosis and protected against suspect animals; in several other areas, almost all the herds have been tested and this practice becomes rapidly generalized elsewhere.

It is certain that all farmers have well learned what tuberculation is, that most of them understand they have a personal interest to improve the health of their herds, and they are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity offered to protect them against tuberculosis.

Since applying the By-law up to the end of December, the practise of pasteurization has been generalized and the proportion of pasteurized milk from 65% of the total supply, rose to 95% so that the quantity of milk sold as "Special Milk" represents now only 5%.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIDIPHThERIC SERUM.

Immunization against diphtheria.

A system of free distribution of antidiphtheric serum has been started during February, 1926; authority had been given by the City's Executive Committee, in a resolution passed on the 18th of December, 1925, reading as follows:

"On recommendation from the Director of the Department of Health, it is

"RESOLVED to authorize the Director of the Department of Health to use, for immunization against diphtheria and for the free distribution of antidiphtheric serum, the \$800.00 credit voted in the Budget as "Immunization against diphtheria", said serum to be delivered

"on the prescription of a physician who shall certify at the same time that the family of the patient for whom it is intended, is unable to pay its cost; the purchase of the serum to be done as usual through approved requisition."

As the credit at our disposal was not sufficient to undertake at the same time the free distribution of the serum and the permanent immunization, the organization was limited to the most urgent needs, viz., the distribution of serum for the treatment of patients, and for the temporary immunization of contacts.

To begin with, four distributing stations were opened, three of which were located in drug stores and one in the office of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Department of Health; their number shall be increased later.

The serum is handed to anyone, upon delivery of a prescription and of a certificate signed by a licensed physician; the certificate is to witness the poverty of the patient's family, as to the quantity of serum, it is left to the physician's discretion.

The vials of serum left at the distribution centres are of two kinds: some containing 1,000 units for use in prevention, the others of 10,000 units for the treatment.

We request the physician to give the patient an injection of serum at once, when the case is serious, even if he is to be admitted in one of the two hospitals for contagious diseases, to give the patient a chance to recover, which he would not have should the treatment be delayed until after his transfer to the hospital; in this case, however, the physician is to notify the authorities of the institution and to let them know the quantity of serum used, at the same time as he files the application for the patient's admittance.

We could not expect to appreciate the effects of the new system before a few years, infectious diseases being

subject to unforeseen circumstances as regards their incidence and their virulence; we know that their frequency follows an upward and a downward course, and that the causes of their virulence are unknown.

On the other hand, the time elapsed since the free distribution of serum is too short to allow any conclusion to be drawn.

All that can be said, is that mortality through diphtheria in 1926 was 11.4% of the cases, while during the period of 1920-1925 it had been 13%.

The second part of the program comprising the permanent immunization and the research of immunity through the Schick test, will be undertaken by the Department of Health a little later; but meanwhile, some institutions have begun to practise immunization, which results in preparing public opinion, and which will make easier, the task of convincing parents of the importance of taking advantage of such efficient means at their disposal, for the protection of their children against one of the most dangerous diseases.

The "Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée" of the Université de Montréal had 708 children injected, 302 of whom received both injections, 59 neglected to present themselves for the second injection, and 45 had only had the first injection up to the 31st of December; this school proposes to start to use the Schick test during the year 1927.

At "Crèche d'Youville" (see page 60 of this report) 400 children were immunized, and a certain number of immunizations were made in the contagious diseases hospitals.

We hope to be able to start a propaganda campaign during the year 1927, in favour of immunization against diphtheria and to use our school medical inspectors to work it out.

RABIES.

Rabies appeared on the Island of Montreal at the beginning of March; it existed already since a few weeks in some western districts of the Province of Quebec, having apparently penetrated there from the Province of Ontario, as part of its territory had been infected and was under quarantine; this disease had been brought in the Province of Ontario by hunting dogs which came with hunters from the United States.

Before this, it was entirely unknown in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec.

Pathological examinations of brains of suspected dogs, made by the analysts of the Veterinary Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture, gave positive results, and confirmed the existence of the disease.

The deputy minister of Agriculture applied at once the regulations concerning rabies, and declared infected zones, in accordance with the terms of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Rev. Statutes of Canada 1906", all areas where rabies had been known to exist.

By virtue of this act he proclaimed the following orders:

"I do hereby order, that all dogs within areas declared "to be infected by rabies, be kept tied up and not allowed "to run at large unless effectively muzzled.

"All dogs found at large unmuzzled may be destroyed "forthwith, and the owner is rendered liable to prosecution "under the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act".

"In view of the fact that rabies is readily transmissible "to human beings, the attention of all provincial and municipal officers is especially directed to this order, and their "co-operation in its enforcement is earnestly requested.

"Dated at Ottawa this first day of March, one thousand "nine hundred and twenty-six."

The proclamation mentioned also the districts quarantined in the Province of Ontario and in the Province of Quebec; the City and the Island of Montreal were included in that area.

Dogs were muzzled in Montreal, and those found running at large unmuzzled were destroyed, with the effect that the City became rid of a large number of dogs running at large, having no owners, or whose owners neglected to look after them.

Up to the 31st of December, the number of dogs found suffering from rabies was 50 in the Province, including Montreal, amongst dogs which were examined in the laboratory of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and 16 amongst those examined in the laboratory of the Provincial Bureau of Health; besides this, 35 cattle, 5 horses, 18 sheep and 3 hogs bitten, died of rabies.

The public was kept aware of the situation, and advised, through publications in the newspapers, of the necessity of early treatment immediately after having been bitten; besides, upon each case being reported to the Department of Health, a physician of the Division of Contagious diseases was sent to visit the person bitten, or the parents of a child bitten, to advise them of the urgency of treatment before the appearance of the symptoms, and to inform them that the treatment is ineffective after the disease has started to evolve.

Indigents were directed towards the Royal Victoria Hospital which had established a free antirabic treatment.

The number of people, children and adults, bitten by dogs and who presented themselves to that institution, for treatment, was 333 amongst whom 154 were considered susceptible of developing rabies, and received treatment.

None of the people bitten by dogs in the City developed rabies; amongst those bitten outside of the City only one

case, that of an eight years old child, died, as it had not received the treatment.

It has been possible, in Montreal, to prevent the development of rabies in human beings, but as the infected territory in the Province continues to increase, the population will remain under threat of the disease for a long time.

In order to lessen the danger and to prevent the propagation of this disease throughout the whole territory of the Province, it would be necessary that the quarantine measures prescribed by the law be more strictly observed, not only in the City, but also in all the districts of the Province actually infected, that the destruction of all dogs running at large be strictly applied, and that dog owners be compelled to keep them effectively muzzled, and to have them immunized.

INFLUENZA.

There was an increase of Influenza during 1926, which lasted from February 27th to the 8th of May; this increase occurred about the same time, not only in America, but also in several European countries, particularly in France and in England.

To form an idea of its intensity, the number of deaths must be taken as a basis, and not only the number of cases reported, as it is one of the diseases which physicians neglect mostly to report; deaths from broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia also give a useful indication.

From the 27th of February to the 8th of May the number of deaths from Influenza was 186, whereas it was only 97 for the rest of the year; deaths from broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia together were 312 during the same time and 601 for the remainder of the year.

We may conclude from these figures, that the epidemic lasted nine weeks, as usual appearing suddenly, that it

reached at once a fairly great intensity, and that it stopped almost as suddenly as it had started.

Taking as a basis the proportion of deaths compared to the number of cases reported, in order to find the virulence of the disease during this epidemic, the conclusion would be that it was particularly virulent, as there were only 340 cases reported. But, as mentioned above, we know that most cases of influenza are not reported; however, in spite of this lack of information, deaths entered as being caused by influenza and those attributed to bronchopneumonia and pneumonia indicate already a great virulence of the disease.

THE MONTREAL ANTITUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE.

The work of educating the public in matters concerning health, undertaken in 1924 by the Antituberculosis and General Health League, has been kept up in 1926, thanks to the continuance of the subsidy granted by Lord Atholstan.

The League's executive committee is composed of members selected amongst the best qualified people to deal with social work, holding already responsible positions in high educational institutions, or being officially connected with organizations working efficiently in the interest of public welfare, and in which they have acquired experience which renders their co-operation very valuable.

Under the direction of a professional hygienist seconded by a staff specially trained in its work, the League accomplishes a commendable task, contributes efficiently to the realization of the projects of the Department of Health and helps effectively in its work.

The program which was adopted and followed by the League, since its foundation, has been pursued vigorously during the year; this program includes:

1° Health education by means of articles published weekly in the newspapers, of articles dealing on special subjects, of public lectures, of the distribution of the League's booklet colled "Health in the Home", of group instruction, of the distribution of a Book plate of Health rules to all school children.

2° Surveys and studies. In 1926 the question of housing was taken up; a committee of experts has made a study of conditions of dwellings and prepared a project containing the changes considered necessary in the present law, and recommended its adoption.

3° Health education in Summer Camps.

In two summer camps public health nurses were provided to teach hygiene to mothers.

Also, a nurse was provided for Camp David, (a preventorium) of the Bruchési Institute for children having been in contact with tuberculous people.

4° Demonstration centres, composed of a special clinic for the immunization against diphtheria, and of two demonstration areas, one amongst the French speaking population, with headquarters situated at No 655 east DeMontigny street, and the other one amongst the English speaking people with headquarters situated at No. 9 Coursol street.

5° Anti-tuberculosis work; through a study of the situation in the City, the survey of tuberculous patients and of their families, including social service work; there were about 600 families under supervision during the whole year.

BRUCHESI INSTITUTE SUMMER CAMP.

Antituberculosis Institute.

The Bruchési Institute summer camp which formerly was open within the city limits during the months of July and August. has been transferred to the country and in-

stalled at Oka, on the shores of the Lake of the Two-Mountains.

It was named Camp David in grateful recognition to the Honourable Secretary of the Province who took a very special interest in the organization of the campaign against tuberculosis and also to the Government of the Province which granted a generous subsidy for its maintenance.

The land was loaned by the Messrs. de St-Sulpice and the camp received the generous support of the Kiwanians, of the Antituberculosis and General Health League, and of a few other generous subscribers.

Its dimensions are about 12 acres; it is situated two miles from the village on the shores of Lake of the Two-Mountains which it overhangs, and next to thick woods; the site is picturesque and healthy, lending itself well to its purpose.

Poor children are chosen to be sent to the camp, from those who have been in contact with tuberculous people in their families, and particularly among the ones whose physical resistance was lowered on account of some defect, while necessary precautions are taken for eliminating those who might have presented some danger of contagion for the others.

The children were housed under tents numbering 23, of which there are 5 large marquees, one of which being used for games; they slept and ate under the tent and spent the rest of the time in the open air.

One hundred and seventeen children stayed there five weeks; the limits of age for boys were from 6 to 12 years, and for girls from 6 to 15 years.

The management of the camp was entrusted to a graduate nurse of experience, who had to assist her a few teachers and a specially trained social worker.

The medical supervision was under an interne, a

student in the last year; the remainder of the staff included a guardian, two cooks and a house-keeper.

Regulations for discipline had been prepared by the authorities of the Institute as well as a diet list of food to be served to the children at the various meals.

All the children, without exception benefitted of the advantage they had of living in the open air during a few weeks, of leading a regular life, and of following a well balanced and well ordained dietary regime; the average gain in weight of girls was 3-3/4 lbs. and of boys 3-4/5 lbs.

The organization of the campaign against tuberculosis must include measures for the protection of children, and we consider these summer camps as being very necessary and of great help; in spite of their too short stay at camp, the children regain strength during the 5 or 6 weeks they spend there, and acquire a greater resistance which allows them to make a better stand against the dangers surrounding them.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR GIRLS.

(Jeanne d'Arc Colony.)

Summer camps for weakened children going to school are universally recommended; indeed, in large cities most families are unable to spend the summer in the country and often their children are in urgent need to recuperate in the open air and in full freedom, the strength spent in school during ten long months of studies and in closed quarters.

Since a few years there existed already several summer camps for boys, who enjoyed a privilege of which the girls were almost totally deprived, as there was for them only one very small camp under the auspices of the University Settlement. Their stay in the country did them a

great deal of good, these children increasing in weight and in vigour, which was observed by means of a physical examination upon their arrival and at their departure, and by weighing them.

On several occasions pressing appeals were made through annual reports and other publications, to charitable associations and to those interested in child welfare work, to induce them to favour little girls at the same rate as boys by giving them the opportunity of a stay in the country during the holidays; but this kind of organization is more difficult and more delicate to realize when it concerns little girls, and hesitations easy to understand had delayed its execution.

This year, Abbé Adélarde Desrosiers, Principal of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, continuing the work he had started years ago, in favour of school children by the foundation of the "Colonie de Vacances des Grèves", for boys, undertook the foundation of "Colonie Jeanne d'Arc" for girls.

For its site, he selected spacious grounds at Contrecoeur, near "Colonie de Vacances des Grèves" in which he still remains deeply interested; this ground measures two acres in width facing the river St. Lawrence, and thirty acres in depth.

This new summer camp was inaugurated at the beginning of the holidays; on the 3rd of July 34 little girls were brought from Montreal, and housed in his country home, awaiting the time when the building of the house assigned to them would be finished.

That house which measures 50 feet in length by 20 feet in width, has two stories and a double exterior gallery; it was finished and ready to house its free boarders during the second fortnight of the month of July.

During the summer eighty little girls were received there, divided in two groups, the first one including 34 children, stayed for 20 days, from the 3rd to the 23rd of

July; the second one of 46 children, 34 of whom remained six weeks, and 12 remained three weeks.

The little girls' age ranged from 6 to 14 years, 3 or 4 amongst the older ones helped the staff; weighing at departure and on returning showed that all of them had increased in weight, and that the increase varied from 2 to 8 lbs.

Two school teachers volunteered to take charge of the management of the Camp, thus continuing during the holidays their work of education and their self sacrifice to the cause of the younger ones.

This camp should improve and increase as it is a necessity for the protection of little school girls whose health deserves the whole attention of the public and of the authorities; it has been made possible, thanks to the devotedness of its founder who had the aid of a slight subsidy from the City and the sympathetic feelings of a few generous givers.

There is actually an indebtedness of \$1,600.00 but the assets include 60 acres of land, covered with high woods and with its front on the river St. Lawrence, with a fine sandy beach and a large house with a capacity of lodging very suitably fifty-two children at the same time, and provided with all the accessories.

It is a typical philanthropic work, for the protection of health amongst the poor who need it most, and for little girls, which deserve our sincerest sympathy; therefore we express the hope that it shall become prosperous and that it will attract the active co-operation of souls generously inclined.

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

Institutions of assistance to the poor and to the various kinds of diseased people are many in Montreal; they are handsome, roomy, well equipped and the indigents they admit receive the best of care, but being continuously

filled up they cannot respond to all legitimate and urgent demands.

There are classes of patients who are more difficult to place than others, and I wish to mention particularly, amongst them, paralytics; these patients, frequently entirely helpless, require very special and continuous care necessitating a large staff; their presence in a home together with cripples or aged people complicates its service considerably and constitutes an additional burden, hard to bear.

In order to improve this situation and give paralytics the assistance they need, an institution should be set apart exclusively for their hospitalization; this would be at present not only one of the most charitable deeds to accomplish and one of the most urgent ones, but I consider it as of absolute necessity; most of the time, paralytics cannot receive, in families, the care they need, and their presence is a cause of general hardship and penury.

THE RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The purchase by the Quebec Government of one gramme of radium was mentioned in the annual report for 1922, as well as the choice of the Université de Montréal for its safekeeping, awaiting the establishment of a Radium Institute.

Since then, the Institute has been founded by the joint action of the University and of the Gouvernement; inaugurated on the 3rd of April, 1923, it was affiliated to the Curie foundation, of Paris, on the 23rd of May, 1923, by an official letter from the Rector of the University of Paris.

This foundation had a double purpose: 1° scientific research by means of radiations; 2° their therapeutical application.

The directorate of the Institution was entrusted to Dr. J. E. Gendreau, with the approvals of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and of the Rector of the University of Paris.

The next move was to find suitable premises to house the Institute and to place a few beds therein for patients under treatment; the City of Montreal had at its disposal the city hall of the former municipality of Maisonneuve, which had remained without any special use since the annexation of that municipality and in order to aid the new organization, the City agreed to let it use it without charge during a few years.

The official inauguration of the Institution and of the hospital took place in the month of November of the year 1926, it had been open already for a short time; the hospital contains 30 beds constantly occupied by cancer patients who receive treatment by radium and it is equipped with the most modern instruments; an outdoor clinic is attached to the hospital.

The technical council includes eight physicians, University professors, under the presidency of the Director, offering the highest guarantees from a scientific point of view.

This Institute is the only one of its kind in Canada and it is bound to render marked services to the population; knowing it deserves the confidence placed so far upon it, we hope it may grow and extend its field of activity.

CRECHE D'YOUVILLE.

This Institution receives foundlings and a certain number of children neglected by their parents; it has a capacity of 700 beds and is divided in two sections, one for infants: children under 2 years, the other one for children from 2 to 6 years. It is situated in an isolated spot, in open country where the little ones can benefit fully of pure air.

During the year very marked improvements deserving mention, have been realized in the organization and in the management of this institution. In the first place there are two facts to point out, which are essential to the efficiency

of such an undertaking; the organization of the nursing service and of the medical service.

The Grey Nuns who had just finished the erection of the building wanted to make as perfect as possible the nursing and the medical services; with this in view, they chose two sisters having received a special training and with an experience of twenty years acquired in hospitals for children, to entrust each one with the direction of a section of the institution, and at the same time they increased the medical staff by the addition of a pediatricist and of an oto-rhino-laryngologist.

Under this two-fold management important transformations were made for the purpose of giving infants and children better chances of survival and of development, in protecting them against sickness and the propagation of contagious diseases.

The main improvements realized were as follows:

Classification of healthy children according to ages.

Concerning infants, classification in separate wards, of the weaklings, of the sick ones, of heredo-syphilitics, of sub-normals.

Equipment of the large galleries surrounding the buildings, to place the nurslings daily in the open air during the summer at least.

Opening of a sickward for sick children from 2 to 6 years, in order to isolate them completely from the healthy children.

Appointment of a graduate and experienced nurse as directress of the sick-ward.

Opening of an isolation pavilion, including three halls to isolate children who may have a contagious disease.

Besides, the institution was provided with an operating room, a clinical laboratory, a Quartz lamp for mercury

vapors, used against rickets and for a great number of children for whom its effects may be beneficial.

A school for nurses was founded, which will enable them to acquire the special knowledge necessary in such an establishment.

Lastly, the immunization of children against diphtheria and scarlet fever has been undertaken and 400 vaccinations were made during the year, successfully, as none of these children contracted the disease, in spite of a few cases arising amongst the members of the staff and amongst the children which were not vaccinated.

All these improvements have already produced good results, the general mortality in the institution having decreased by 164 during the year, passing from 643 in 1925 to 479 in 1926.

The progress realized under the impulse of the efforts of the heads of this institution should encourage them to continue their work, because they convince us already of their full success in the future, and that ere long the mortality rate shall further decrease and compare with that of the best organized crèches.

HOPITAL STE-JUSTINE.

The information was given last year that this hospital for children would be enlarged by the addition of a wing which was to raise its capacity to 300 beds; the new building was completed during the year, but it is not yet fully equipped; it is ready now, however, for the admittance of 200 patients.

Besides the services already mentioned in the 1925 annual report, this hospital shall, when completed, include a school for crippled children, and a department for maternity cases with 16 beds.

The need of a new school for crippled children is urgent, because the special schools already existing in connection with the Children's Memorial and with the Shriner's Hospitals are not sufficient for such a large population as that of Montreal.

While it is better, when possible, to admit crippled children in the regular schools, it frequently happens that these children may develop better when separated, that their presence hinders the general progress, and that they are a cause of weariness for the teacher who must devote special attention to them.

On the other hand, it is utterly impossible for many crippled children to attend the regular school, and they become a public charge owing to want of education, when they belong to a family in poor circumstances; whereas they could receive, in a special school, a sufficient education, to enable them to make use of it in earning their living and in bettering their lot.

This school will render great services to the population and must be considered as extremely important in the organization of child welfare.

MONTREAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The number of beds in the Montreal Children's Hospital, which was formerly 45, has been increased to 54; the building would be large enough to contain 60 beds, but the means of the institution are not sufficient to allow this at present.

There are no private beds, but eight semi-private beds, which, however may be occupied by public patients if necessary, and forty-six public beds.

This institution admits children from birth up to the age of 14 years.

The various indoor and outdoor services are as follows: medical, surgical, eyes, nose, ears, throat, patholo-

gical laboratory and X-rays; the outdoor services (dispensaries) have given over 12,000 consultations during the year.

HOPITAL FRANÇAIS (FRENCH HOSPITAL).

(Ste-Jeanne d'Arc.)

This hospital was established in 1920 on St. Denis street, in two houses previously occupied as private residences; it has undergone a complete transformation in 1926. Founded by the initiative of a few devoted persons, and with limited means, its beginning was rather humble, but the tenaciousness of its founders has allowed to overcome the difficulties inherent to a foundation of this kind, and to hasten the progress of the new institution.

The Board of Administration acquired the property of the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on St. Urbain street, and to the buildings previously occupied by that institution, added an aisle of 104 feet by 42 with seven stories.

The new institution was opened in the month of June; it has a total capacity of 125 beds, comprising 50 public beds, 39 semi-private beds and 36 private beds.

The various services of the hospital are as follows: medical, surgical, electro-therapy, X-rays, and children's clinics indoor, with outdoor corresponding services (dispensaries), and besides, a dispensary for diseases of the eyes, nose, ears, and throat, a dispensary for gynaecology cases and a dental dispensary.

The management is under an administrative council, and the medical service is done by a Medical Bureau under the direction of a Medical Council; the institution is affiliated to the Université de Montréal and is used in connection with the education of medical students and of nurses (school for nurses); the nursing service has been entrusted to the Community of the Sisters of St-François d'Assise.

ROYAL VICTORIA MONTREAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Montreal Maternity Hospital, which formerly was situated on St. Urbain street, and whose property was purchased by the Hôpital Francais (Ste-Jeanne d'Arc), has been annexed to the Royal Victoria Hospital who built a pavilion reserved exclusively for maternity and gynaecology cases.

The ground on which the new pavilion stands is a flat land jutting beyond that upon which the Ross Memorial (another pavilion of the Hospital) is built; its site on high ground, at the foot of Mount-Royal which is almost in the centre of the City, affords a panoramic view over a large part of the City.

The dimensions of the building are 190 ft. long by 45 ft. wide and 100 ft. at its highest point; as the ground is not level, there are 7 stories at one end, 9 at the other.

The number of beds for adult patients is 212 distributed as follows: private beds 56, semi-private beds 46 and public beds 104, also 6 beds in the parturition and rest rooms.

The number of beds for babies is 100, and 80 beds for the nurses.

Besides indoor services, there is an outdoor clinic in the building, and four other outdoor clinics placed in four different localities of the City (Greater Montreal).

The management of this new pavilion is under the direction of the Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital, being an integral part thereof.

The medical staff is appointed by the Hospital authorities; medical students are admitted for clinics in obstetrics.

This institution, equipped with the most modern appliances offers high guarantees from a scientific point of view, and ensures its patients of the best treatments.

Families appear to be more and more in favour of hospitalization for cases of obstetrics, expenses as a whole being less, cares better, owing to the special organization, also the mother can enjoy the necessary rest leading to her prompt recovery, a comfort she is generally deprived of at home.

For these reasons several general hospitals have been induced to add a department for obstetrics to the other usual services.

NURSES' HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

Montreal General Hospital.

The new Nurses' Home and Training School of the Montreal General Hospital was formally opened on Monday, December 20th, 1926.

Situated on property north of the hospital and separated by Dorchester street, the new Home is the culmination of many years of careful planning on the part of the Hospital Board, Architects and Staff and has solved the difficulty both of housing the nurses and providing adequate and modern facilities for the training of the student nurses.

Owing to the location of the Home, it was necessary to connect it to the hospital with a tunnel under the street. Through this tunnel is brought the heating and power services from the main power plant of the hospital proper.

The design of the building as it now stands permits of enlargement to twice its size in the future. While it now accommodates 208 nurses, the completed plans of the hospital will necessitate a staff of 400 nurses. With this in mind, future extension was planned for. The ground floor with the reception rooms, etc., and the second or school room floor have been completed for a capacity of 400 nurses, so that, while larger than necessary for the

present, their usefulness will not be disturbed by future extensions.

The ground floor, where the reception halls, etc., are located, and the second floor where class rooms are, have been built large enough to accommodate 400 nurses, so that while they are larger than actually necessary, there will be no discontinuation of their use during the building of further extensions.

The living and reception rooms are spacious and well lighted, the East living room being for undergraduate nurses, the West for the staff nurses.

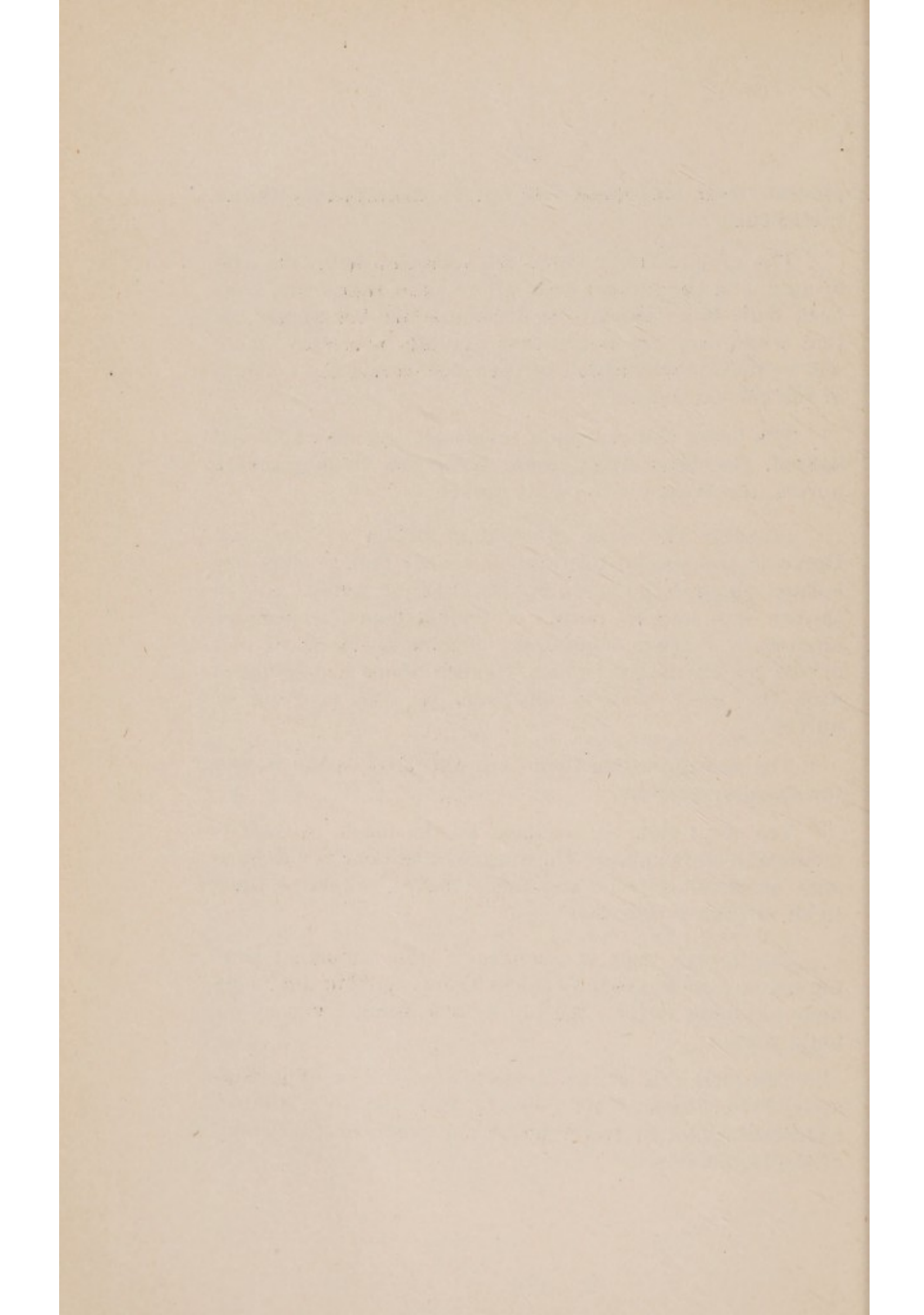
Probably the most interesting feature of this new Home is the second or training school floor. Here are located three large class rooms, two of which can be thrown into one by means of folding doors, a dietetics kitchen, a Science laboratory, demonstration ward and offices for the instructresses. These rooms are equipped with the most modern apparatus for the teaching of nurses.

The remaining six floors are allocated to the nurses for sleeping quarters.

The third floor is occupied by the heads of departments and staff nurses. Opening off this floor is a terrace with balustraded front and tiled floor, a delightful place to sit or take a "breather".

The fourth floor is occupied by the remaining staff nurses and undergraduates and the remaining floors by undergraduate nurses, the ninth floor being reserved for night nurses.

The total cost of this new building will be approximately \$700,000.00. This includes two elevators, tunnel, additional boiler in power house and complete furnishing of the Home.



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 1926.

The Superintendent of the Division,

J. E. LABERGE.

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS.

Table 1. — Fluctuation of patients and death rate.

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1926	Admitted	Total number of pa- tients.	Percentage of cases	Results			In hospital December 31st, 1926	Total
					Cured	Dead	Percentage of deaths		
Diphtheria.....	53	822	875	29.43	690	96	10.97	89	875
Scarlatina.....	153	1498	1651	55.53	1476	36	2.18	139	1651
Measles.....	2	182	184	6.18	183	1	0.54	.....	184
Erysipelas.....	6	122	128	4.30	114	11	8.59	3	128
Chicken pox.....	3	57	60	2.01	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Mumps.....	3	16	19	0.63	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Whooping cough.....	4	46	50	1.67	35	12	24.	3	50
Infantile paralysis.....	.....	1	1	0.03	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scabies.....	.....	4	4	0.13	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Broncho-pneumonia.....	.....	1	1	0.03	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	224	2749	2973	.....	2582	157	5.28%	234	2973

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS.

Table 2. — Duration of sojourn of patients.

Patients hospitalized	2,973
Number of days of hospitalization	78,671
Mean sojourn for each patient	26
Maximum hospitalization (1)	278
Minimum hospitalization	109
Mean hospitalization	139

Death and Death Rate.

Deaths during the first 48 hours	56
Real mortality (2)	101
Total of deaths	157
Percentage of deaths	5.28%
Percentage of real mortality	3.3%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths (3)	35%

Miscellaneous.

Ambulance calls	1,636
Microscopical examination	7,838
Urine analysis	17,769

(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.....	1	.....	1	.....
1 to 2 years.....	20	10	10	50%
2 to 3 years.....	5	4	1	20%
3 to 4 years.....	12	10	2	16%
4 to 5 years.....	1	.....	1	.....
5 to 6 years.....	10	9	1	10%
6 to 7 years.....	3	3	.....	.....
7 to 8 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 9 years.....	2	2	.....	.....
9 to 10 years.....	1	1	.....	.....
11 to 12 years.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	56	40	16	28%

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

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians.....	1526	51%	R. Catholics.....	1753	59%
English-Canadians.....	808	27%	Protestants.....	908	30%
Jews.....	285	9%	Jews.....	285	9%
Other nationalities.....	354	12%	Other religions.....	27	0.9%
	2973			2973	

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS, 1926.

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria.....	93	80	58	66	86	88	52	68	82	176	172	198	1219
Scarlet fever.....	217	253	277	213	168	154	121	81	105	172	172	186	2119
Typhoid.....	47	3	1	15	8	13	8	10	27	7	7	6	105
Measles.....	3	154	228	137	202	187	64	30	12	54	98	89	1302
German measles.....	3	3	12	11	29	22	2	1	2	11	7	9	112
Chicken-pox.....	170	94	99	62	60	47	29	9	9	56	95	62	792
Whooping-cough.....	59	41	72	71	46	19	20	54	49	69	73	145	718
Tuberculosis pulmonary..	90	101	70	105	76	72	30	108	81	91	83	100	1007
Tuberculosis other forms	94	82	81	94	135	90	80	64	74	63	48	39	944
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	.....	1	1	17
Small-pox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	13	21	18	22	16	15	8	4	11	11	11	14	164
Poliomyelitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ophthalmia neo-natorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps.....	69	68	112	111	44	39	1	4	6	7	39	21	521
Scabies.....	3	19	23	11	6	.....	.....	4	10	24	11	3	123
Influenza.....	11	16	183	156	23	9	6	2	3	9	18	15	451
Total.....	870	936	1237	1077	902	756	424	442	472	750	835	888	9598

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY AGES, 1926.

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.....	43	553	414	123	42	28	14	2	..	..	..	..	1219
Scarlet fever.....	30	853	740	353	116	38	5	2	..	..	..	..	2119
Typhoid.....	1	11	10	38	21	12	5	5	1	1	..	..	105
Measles.....	74	658	498	51	15	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1302
German measles.....	4	26	54	21	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Chicken pox.....	37	304	377	65	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	792
Whooping cough.....	140	363	194	17	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	718
Tuberculosis pulmonary..	8	21	37	187	275	185	148	70	55	18	2	1	1007
Tuberculosis other forms.	20	59	69	218	222	192	103	37	16	7	1	..	944
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	8	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	17
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	13	12	4	17	19	32	27	21	12	6	1	..	164
Poliomyelitis.....	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ophthalmia neo-natorum.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	374	2852	2398	1092	725	496	306	139	84	32	4	1	8503

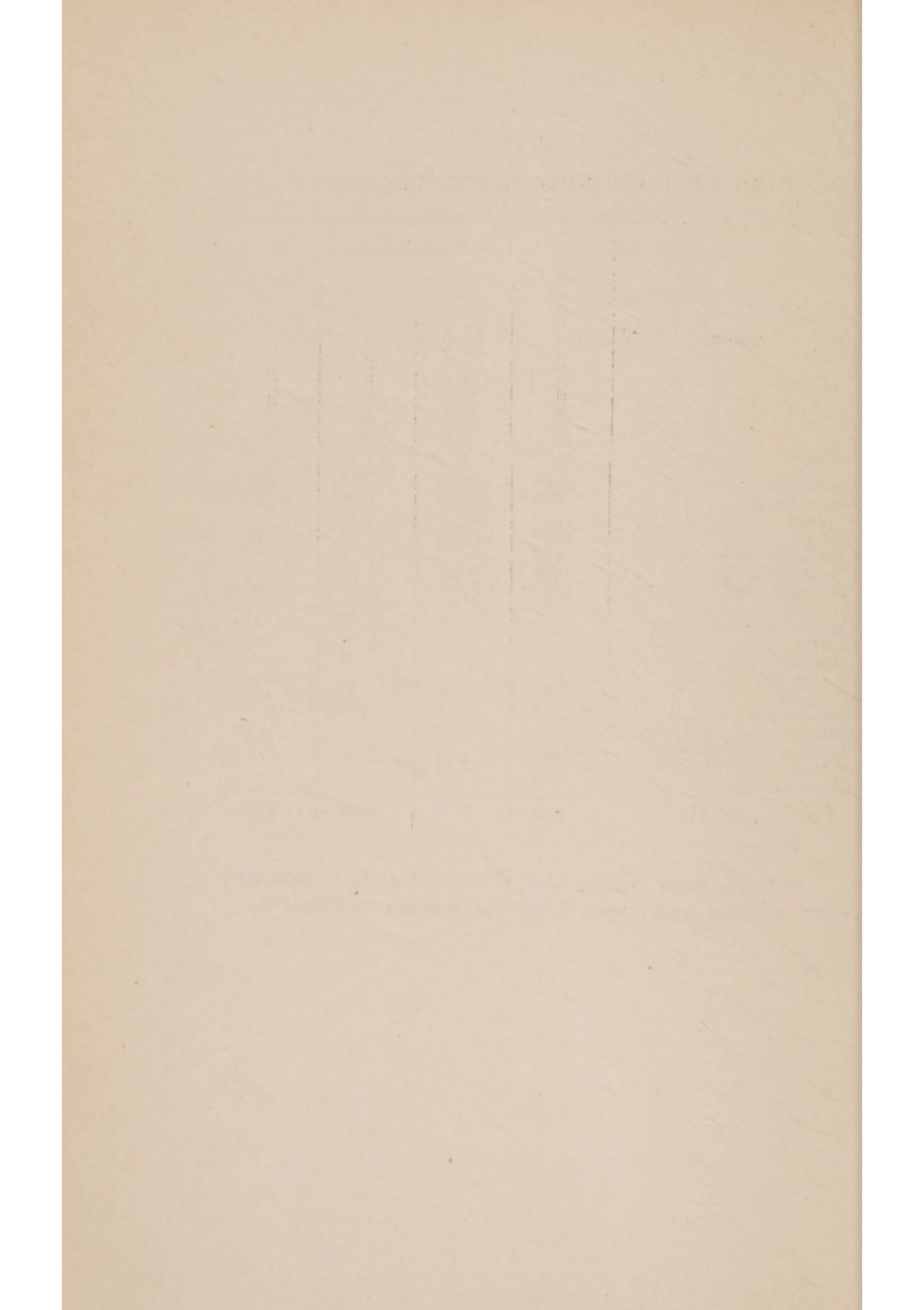
CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY
NATIONALITIES, 1926.

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Total
Diphtheria.....	828	255	56	80	1219
Scarlet fever.....	956	843	245	75	2119
Typhoid fever.....	56	38	7	4	105
Measles.....	639	529	102	32	1302
German measles.....	69	29	10	4	112
Chicken-pox.....	278	419	73	22	792
Whooping cough.....	468	199	18	33	718
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	812	129	12	54	1007
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	607	222	31	84	944
Cerebro-spinal meningitis....	12	4	1	.....	17
Small-pox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	63	67	21	13	164
Poliomyelitis.....	3	.....	.....	1	4
Ophthalmia neo-natorum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4791	2734	576	402	8503

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases	Control visits			
	Diagnosis	Supervision of quarantined houses	Disinfections	Placards
Diphtheria.....	66	1075	939	381
Scarlet fever.....	190	4142	1606	672
Typhoid.....	3	137	36	.....
Measles.....	293	1294	74	911
German measles.....	63	74	.....	69
Chicken-pox.....	693	968	14	.....
Whooping cough.....	122	577	5	.....
Tuberculosis.....	11	501	770	.....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	.....	7	10	3
Scabies.....	37	155	.....	.....
Influenza.....	5	4	4	.....
Small-pox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	13	108	59	.....
Skin diseases.....	21	1	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Ophthalmia (neo-natorum).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps.....	177	794	.....	.....
No infection.....	919	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2613	9842	3517	2036

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 3,382 persons and issued 3,985 vaccination certificates.



Division of Child Hygiene

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

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

Sir:—

I have the honour to submit the report of the Division
of Child Hygiene for the year 1926.

The Superintendent of the

Division of Child Hygiene.

EUG. GAGNON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD
HYGIENE FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Staff.

During the year 1926 there has been no appointment made for replacing employees who have resigned.

In the course of the year several employees left the service of the Division, and as our ordinary staff is already too small to do all the work committed to its care, we find it impossible to give a satisfactory service. I therefore hope that employees who have resigned will soon be replaced, and moreover that new appointments will be made in proportion to the increase of the population.

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 schools 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.

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.

Duties of 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 6 to 6,500 for part-time inspectors.

The result of the work of medical-inspectors in the schools is given in the 5 following tables:

TABLE I. — GENERALITIES.

Scholar year 1925-26.

Number of schools inspected	257
Number of physicians' visits to the schools	5,805
Number of pupils registered	124,000
Number of pupils examined (complete examination)	71,177
Number of pupils examined (special examination)	25,213
Proportion of pupils registered, examined	57.4%
Number of pupils found not vaccinated	573
Number of notices to School Commissioners relating to the sanitary conditions of premises	8
Number of notices to parents	65,524

Physical defects.

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 III.)

The second one comprises the same information with regard to the dental condition. (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 1925-1926.

TABLE II.

Proportion of normal and defective pupils
dental decay excluded.

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Children considered normal	38,141	535.86
“ having 1 defect	23,894	335.70
“ “ 2 defects	7,138	100.29
“ “ 3 defects	1,754	24.64
“ “ 4 defects	238	3.35
“ “ 5 defects	11	0.15
“ “ more than 5 defects .	1	0.01
Total	71,177	1000.00

TABLE III.

Dental Decay.

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Children without dental defects	32,555	457.38
“ having 1 tooth decayed.	8,266	116.13
“ “ 2 teeth decayed.	10,616	149.15
“ “ 3 teeth decayed.	6,987	98.16
“ “ 4 teeth decayed.	5,437	76.39
“ “ 5 teeth decayed.	2,697	37.89
“ “ more than 5 decayed teeth	4,619	64.90
Total	71,177	1000.00

TABLE IV.

Number and nature of defects.

Number of children having diseases
of the:

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
Skin	3,702	52.01
Teeth	38,622	542.62
Lymphatic system, nose and throat..	17,357	243.86
Eyes	7,818	109.84
Ears	1,549	21.76
Nutrition	10,268	144.26
Lungs	828	11.63
Heart*	1,638	23.01
Nervous system	669	9.40
Skeleton and articulations	616	8.65

The proportion of defects having received treatment reached 54.14%. In certain diseases, this proportion reaches even 87%, as may be ascertained by consulting Table V.

TABLE V.

Proportion of children treated for various defects.

Skin	87.22%
Teeth	49.92%
Lymphatic system	52.28%
Eyes	58.24%
Ears	64.99%
General state	54.93%
Lungs	82.78%
Heart	35.53%
Nervous system	77.25%
Skeleton and articulations	55.90%

Full-time medical inspectors, besides their regular school work, attend the several baby clinics between 3 and 5 o'clock. These clinics 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 1926 amounted to 10,578. Verifications amounted to 5,742.

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 462,018 examinations of the pupils have been made 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 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 to 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 ab-

sence 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	13,240
“ of visits to homes	12,364
“ of examination of children	462,018
“ of treatments of all kind	27,919
“ of children sent home from school . .	4,932
“ of children re-admitted	4,631

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 made 290 school visits, 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 42 schools.

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, to receive advice from the attending physician, marked a considerable increase over the previous year; but the number of visits to the homes is the same. A comparison between both years is shown as follows:

Year	Consul- tations	Weighing	Visits to the homes
1925	26,619	5,587	16,465
1926	27,026	3,661	16,465
	—	—	—
Difference: 1926 . . .	+ 407	—1,926	.....

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 others 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 organisations. 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 35 independent consultations (17 French and 18 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 1926.

Name of Clinics	Entries		Deaths		Weighing	Consultations		Visits		
	New	(1)	Number	%	Nurse	Physi- cian	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
Ste-Cunégonde.....	440	345.8	24	6.6	1964	11301	32.7	2113	1034	3147
St-Stanislas.....	369	537.0	19	3.5	300	8579	15.9	1574	272	1846
Ste-Catherine.....	358	301.0	18	5.9	458	3649	12.1	4039	270	4309
Imm. conception.....	333	507.6	3	0.6	649	5947	11.7	1305	456	1761
Hochelaga.....	320	415.0	13	3.1	4143	4442	10.7	653	1249	1902
St-Vincent de Paul.....	268	346.2	10	2.9	128	6884	19.8	2273	354	2627
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc.....	237	212.2	4	1.9	2008	2557	12.0	331	1174	1505
Ste-Brigide.....	237	395.2	22	5.6	155	5036	12.7	665	611	1276
Emard.....	223	374.0	6	1.6	74	4139	11.0	689	511	1200
Sacré-Coeur.....	220	329.3	9	2.7	1569	3733	11.3	606	575	1181
Enfant-Jésus.....	218	280.6	5	1.9	186	3771	13.4	185	283	468
St-Eusèbe.....	189	332.3	16	4.8	204	4018	12.1	912	179	1091
St-Alphonse d'Youville.....	121	94.2	.....	.....	99	1637	17.4	48	152	200
St-Jean-Baptiste.....	114	105.0	5	4.5	.....	3004	28.6	122	243	365
St-Joseph.....	114	202.7	4	1.9	413	3102	15.3	997	299	1296
St-François d'Assise.....	108	184.9	5	2.7	86	2058	11.1	145	955	1100
St-Pierre.....	106	130.4	8	6.1	334	1794	13.7	970	270	1240
Total.....	3975	5093.4	171	3.36	12770	75651	14.8	17627	8887	26514
Average.....	233.8	299.6	10.0	3.36	751.2	4450.0	14.8	1036.9	522.8	1559.6

TABLE VII — GENERAL REPORT OF THE BABY CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1926 (continued)

Name of Clinics	Entries		Death		Weighing	Consultations		Visits		
	New	(1)	Number	%		Physi- cian	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
Mont Royal	315	279.2	1	0.4	367	3255	11.6	1434	202	1636
Montreal Maternity.....	247	206.7	.....	.....	32	1336	6.4	816	257	1073
Montreal Found. & BHC.....	225	190.2	.....	.....	39	1229	6.4	617	182	799
Amherst-Park.....	223	230.4	2	0.9	335	1921	8.8	2159	350	2509
Maisonnette No 2.....	201	223.8	.....	.....	945	1848	8.2	1902	97	1999
N.-Dame de Grâces.....	176	183.6	.....	.....	393	1264	6.9	1481	149	1630
Montreal General Hospital.....	163	146.7	2	1.3	223	1115	7.6	1242	181	1423
General Health League.....	161	383.1	17	4.4	539	1998	5.2	1453	1308	2761
Pointe-St-Charles.....	156	185.6	1	0.5	318	2122	11.4	2695	216	2911
Rosemont.....	155	175.2	1	0.6	360	1742	9.9	1467	216	1683
St-Paul.....	147	164.9	.....	.....	372	1248	7.5	1624	252	1876
Maisonnette No 1.....	146	204.9	1	0.5	188	1550	7.5	1840	137	1977
Iverley Settlement.....	145	119.3	.....	.....	204	1694	14.2	1416	314	1730
Park Extension.....	137	115.2	.....	.....	91	1634	14.2	1002	215	1217
St-Ann's.....	100	124.4	.....	.....	258	1183	9.5	1678	197	1875
Côte-des-Neiges.....	54	52.4	.....	.....	48	391	7.4	165	31	196
Montreal Day Nursery.....	52	42.2	.....	.....	41	362	8.5	500	95	595
Ahuntsic.....	51	57.9	.....	.....	54	428	7.4	606	56	662
Total.....	2854	3085.7	25	0.81	4807	26320	8.5	24097	4455	28552
Average.....	158.6	171.4	1.4	0.81	267.0	1462.2	8.5	1338.7	247.5	1586.2

St-Edouard.....	290	479.9	.....	.....	680	2612	5.4	495	765	1260
St-Gabriel.....	274	331.2	.....	7	86	4747	14.3	1087	601	1688
St-Henri.....	215	258.3	.....	9	87	2297	8.9	949	639	1583
St-Arsène.....	211	234.7	.....	3	280	1937	8.3	512	665	1177
Villeraie.....	200	305.9	.....	.....	744	2399	7.8	298	922	1220
St-Zotique.....	188	204.7	.....	7	1	2810	13.7	802	603	1405
Baril.....	185	229.3	.....	4	282	1564	6.8	877	522	1399
Maisonneuve.....	183	197.0	.....	.....	734	723	3.7	404	425	829
Rosemont.....	178	101.3	.....	2	29	1389	13.7	576	407	983
St-Jacques.....	137	147.0	.....	3	295	1354	9.2	258	269	527
St-Denis.....	101	97.3	.....	.....	24	1045	10.7	210	430	640
St-Hélène.....	100	107.9	.....	4	31	2215	20.5	702	346	1048
DeLorimier.....	90	147.2	.....	2	145	641	4.4	532	71	603
St-Jean-Berchm. (2).....	90	79.5	.....	.....	62	276	3.5	69	129	198
St-Cécile (2).....	87	62.5	.....	.....	38	219	3.5	74	210	284
Parc-Terminal (2).....	63	53.0	.....	.....	52	148	2.8	83	106	189
Tétreaultville.....	59	126.0	.....	.....	43	258	2.0	273	371	644
Côte-des-Neiges (2).....	47	40.5	.....	.....	6	141	3.4	110	126	236
St-Jean-de-la-Croix (2).....	43	38.0	.....	.....	.....	149	3.9	42	177	219
Côte-St-Paul (2).....	39	37.5	.....	.....	42	102	2.7	250	78	325
Total.....	2780	3278.7	41	1.25	3661	27026	8.24	8603	7862	16465
Average.....	139.0	163.9	2.0	1.25	183.0	1351.3	8.24	430.2	393.1	823.2
Grand total.....	9609	11457.8	237	2.06	21238	128997	11.3	50327	21204	71531
Average.....	174.7	208.3	4.3	2.06	386.1	2345.4	11.3	915.0	385.5	1300.6

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

(2) Operating only 2 months.

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 1923 has risen from 46 to 55, that the number of the consultations increased by 17.6% and the number of visits to the homes by 40.5%. This is a great progress for a period of 4 years, and also proof that this work is daily more appreciated by the public.

TABLE VIII.

**Comparative statement of the work of the Baby Clinics.
1923-1926.**

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of Committees.....	46	47	53	55
Babies registered.....	11,995	15,980	11,367	11,457
Number of Deaths.....	176	237	253	237
Proportion of deaths.....	1.5%	1.5%	2.22%	2.06%
Number of consultations.....	109,697	129,924	144,186	128,997
Average per infant.....	9.1	8.3	12.7	11.3
Visits to homes.....	50,903	62,026	63,674	71,531
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 1926. 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 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.....	300	313	613
Number of consultations.....	285	423	708
Dressings.....	25	339	364

Children's Boarding Houses.

The control of Children's Boarding Houses has involved considerable work. An active supervision has been exercised over 162 boarding-houses, 41 of which were cancelled from our lists during the year. There were at the beginning of the year 122 boarding-houses. Forty new applications were made; 23 license renewals were asked for, following moving; at the end of December there were still 121 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 284 legitimate children in boarding-houses, 243 were admitted during the year, 231 were released, and 2 died. There were therefore 294 children remaining in boarding-houses at the end of December.

As regards the illegitimate, we started with 107 children, 119 were admitted during the year, 118 were discharged and 10 died, leaving a balance of 98 at the end of December.

One action in Recorder's Court was taken against a person who kept children in board, without having obtained a license, and judgment was rendered in our favor.

Supervision of children's boarding house 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 cooperation 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	Sanitary inspector	Total
Visits to boarding houses	1,518	118	1,636
" to institutions	3	...	3
" for investigations.	25	7	32
Total	1,546	125	1,671

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 obligations 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, and the inspectors made 140 visits.

There were in these houses 556 legitimate births and 231 illegitimate, with 24 deaths.

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 A. Dupuis 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, M.D.

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 1926, in which the totals of the year are only given. The statistics by months and 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	4,010
(b)	Modified buildings	1,552
(c)	Plumbing and drainage (Permits granted)	2,817

II

Sanitary records of dwellings

The following statistics give a summary of this work during 1926:—

Number of dwellings visited in 1926	19,965
“ “ “ “ since 1921	119,263
Notices served—Suppression of dark rooms	1,331
“ “ —Vacating of inhabited cellars	67
“ “ — “ of other unsanitary dwellings	7
Execution—Dark rooms suppressed	1,615
“ — “ “ occupation forbidden	209
“ —Delays granted	600
“ —Cellars and other dwellings vacated	16

III

(a) Sanitary inspections

(a) Complaints:—

Total number	9,997
Founded	6,972
Not founded	3,025

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

Plumbing and drainage	1,596
Constitutional insalubrity	558
Acquired insalubrity (dwellings)	1,846
“ “ (Yards and out-houses)	2,972
Total number of complaints founded	6,972
Water leakage	2,300

(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 & Drainage (2)	Light & Ventilation (3)	Inhabited Cellars	Other Defects	Unclean
Dwellings	36,447	4,151	1,334	73	939	798
Boarding houses	646					
Boarding houses for children (4)	95	9				7
Public buildings, stores and other establishments	2,092	111			4	39
Educational establishments (5)	555	60			2	12
Industrial establishments	1,078	126				144
Theatres, moving pictures houses, etc.	230	32				67

(1) These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1926, exclusive of second visits. 19,965 records of dwellings inspections 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 81 cases; 69 smoke and 12 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 this 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 Child Hygiene, and when necessary the help of this Division is called.

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

This work can be summarized as follows:

	Number of inspections
Lanes	3,939
Yards	25,592
Vacant lots	20,252
Sheds	35,723
Cellars or basements	17,152
Drains	38,422
Manure boxes (nuisances)	305
Stables	1,755

(d) Privy vaults and cesspools.

There are at present in the City of Montreal approximately 1,000 privy vaults and cesspools, nearly all of which are located in the wards 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	2,278
2. Piping (before installation of fixtures) . .	3,893
3. Piping (after installation of fixtures) . .	2,004
4. Smoke tests	385
5. Oil of mint tests	1,546
6. Water tests	3,571
7. Works completed and tested	2,637
8. Calls for inspection	3,825

V

Bureau of plumbing examiners.

(a) Number of sittings	17
(b) Total number of plumbers examined	54
(c) New licences granted to masters-plumbers..	8
(d) New licences granted to journeymen-plumbers	35
(e) Licences renewed to master-plumbers	592
(f) Licences renewed to journeymen-plumbers.	378

VI

Notices.

Official notices served	4,978
Second notices	1,208
Notices given by inspectors	15,003

Proceedings.

Actions taken (Recorder's Court)	56
Convictions	50
Judgment pending	4
Discontinued cases	2

VII

Supervision (number of visits)	676
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J. E. DUROCHER,

Superintendent.

AIME COUSINEAU, C.E.,

Sanitary Engineer.

Food Inspection Division

FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director, Department of Health,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honour 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 1926.

The Inspectors of this Division have made a total of 77,616 inspections during the year.

The staff of this Division are continually occupied in improving the establishments as well as the methods of all places where foods or beverages are manufactured, stored or offered for sale.

The enforcement of By-law 891 on the first of May, 1926, has caused us a great amount of surplus work, and the control of the milk business will not be accomplished in a satisfactory manner without the appointment of several additional Inspectors for this very important work.

By-law 896 concerning the Meat Trade, is only being partially enforced at present, as the meat inspection stations for the inspection of country dressed meat are not yet all completed, and the Inspectors recommended in last year's report for this additional work, have not yet been appointed.

This report shows that notwithstanding the very limited number of Inspectors which we have at our disposal in each Section of this Division, we are pleased to draw your attention to the improvements shown on the different charts attached.

I wish to state that the figures concerning tuberculin tested cows do not show the correct percentage at the end of the year, as these figures are based on the score cards

and a great many cattle were tuberculin tested after the score card had been made out, these cows do not appear on our records as having been tested.

A new By-law concerning Food Establishments and Restaurants was prepared during the year and is at present before the City Council for adoption and we sincerely hope that this By-law will be adopted shortly as it will help the work done by this section of the Food Inspection Division.

I repeat once more, that as we do not have the necessary staff of inspectors to properly control the work of the different Sections of this Division, I strongly recommend the appointment of 18 new Inspectors, preferably Veterinary Surgeons if possible, to be distributed as follows:

- 5 Milk and Dairy Farm Inspectors.
- 5 Milk—City Milk Inspectors.
- 3 Pasteurization Inspectors.
- 5 Meat and Special Inspection Inspectors.

I am recommending the appointment of these additional Inspectors as our work continues to increase enormously with the increase in population and the extension of the City boundaries, and even notwithstanding these facts, only one new Inspector for the inspection of Food Establishments and Restaurants has been appointed during several years.

Trusting, Sir, that you may be able to convince the Authorities of the necessity of these Inspectors for the welfare of the public of this City.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. G. HOOD,

Supt. of the Division of
Food Inspection.

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 Inspection Section
2 Dist. 2 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. Bakeries 137 Pastry shop & conf. 146 Bread depots 13 Bread waggons 929 Sundry mfrs. 73 Cold storages 2 Ice merchants 9 Weighing of bread. Special inspections.	7 Dist. 12 Inspectors. Places visited and duties. Private abattoir 1 Markets 8 Butcher stalls 1048 Rest., cafés, hotels 2148 Cold storages 8 Commission stores 51 Frt. & veg. dealers 196 Poultry dealers 75 RR. depots & boats 14 Delicatessen stores 65 Carbonated beverages 50 Sundry mfrs. 83 Ice merchants 24 Groceries 908 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. Dairies 234 Groceries 2368 RR. depots & boats 15 Milk depots 5 Pasteurizing plants 46 Cow stables 34 Milk cows 739 Milk waggons 850 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 2458 Special inspection. Insp. of milk cows. Insp. of dairies. Insp. of cow stables. Insp. of milk cans. Insp. of utensils. Score cards. Collection of samples. Country & City. Inspectors: J. N. T. Laberge, J. E. Bourbonnière, Dr J. L. Gauthier, M.V., Dr E. C. Legault, M.V.
Inspectors: P. E. Provost, L. W. Bissonnette.			

INSPECTION OF MILK IN CITY, 1926.

107

MILK		CREAM	
Collection of samples for chemical analysis		Collection of samples for chemical analysis	
On the street	4578	On the street and in stores	0
At Railway stations	47	Submitted by citizens	13
In groceries	133	Total	13
In dairies	83	Centrifugal (Babcock) and acidity	11
In various places	13	Foreign fats and preservatives	2
Submitted by citizens	418	Total	13
Total	5272		
Centrifugal (Babcock) and Lacto-densim. (Quevenne)	5272		
Fat, density, solids (non-fat)	143		

Collection of samples for bacteriological analysis.

Milk	1,361
Butter milk	4
Water Re: ice on the river	9
Rinsing water Re: washing of dairy utensils	49

Total	1,433
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EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM IN THE CITY.

Milk:

Research of acidity	68
" " sediments (discs)	9,203
" " preservatives	722
Temperatures taken	3,248
Total number of gallons examined	105,928

Cream:

Centrifugal (Babcock) tests	13
Research of foreign matters	2

Ice-cream:

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

Confiscations:

Milk (in gallons)	10,793
Cream (in pints) .. . . .	....
Coffee (in gallons) .. . . .	....

AVERAGE QUALITY OF THE MILK ACCORDING TO THE (BABCOCK) CENTRIFUGAL
APPARATUS AND THE (QUEVENNE) LACTO-DENSIMETER AT 60° F.

1926 Month	Density			Butter Fat			Number of samples
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
January.....	1.025	1.035	1.0305	2.1	5.0	3.48	585
February.....	1.027	1.0335	1.0306	2.3	5.4	3.52	578
March.....	1.019	1.034	1.0307	2.8	4.4	3.46	616
April.....	1.028	1.033	1.0304	2.7	4.1	3.33	521
May.....	1.028	1.0355	1.0311	2.7	4.1	3.38	363
June.....	1.028	1.033	1.0308	3.0	4.5	3.42	463
July.....	1.029	1.033	1.03054	2.9	4.2	3.50	277
August.....	1.027	1.033	1.03025	2.9	4.0	3.44	258
September.....	1.027	1.033	1.031	2.6	4.4	3.51	475
October.....	1.028	1.034	1.0312	2.7	4.4	3.64	492
November.....	1.028	1.0335	1.0309	2.4	4.5	3.66	272
December.....	1.029	1.035	1.0314	2.7	4.5	3.54	372
Average for the year...	1.019	1.0355	1.03076	2.1	5.4	3.49	
Total.....							5272

INSPECTIONS IN THE CITY.

At Railway stations	786
In dairies	3,530
In groceries	5,719
In dining-rooms	83
In restaurants	1,791
In markets	57
In stables	670
In private houses	41
In various places	490
Special	612

Total	13,779
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Milch cows examined	4,585
Empty cans examined	22,017
" " confiscated	90
Can tops (lids) confiscated	38
Notices for poor milk	155
Written notices (various)	287
Actions taken	52
Number of condemnations	54
Actions dismissed . . . . .	....
Actions postponed December 31st, 1925	2

INSPECTION IN THE COUNTRY.

1926.

Inspections:

Dairy Score Cards	2,458
Special	5,135
At Railway Stations	108

Total	7,701
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Country abattoirs	106
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Examination of milk:

Total of gallons examined	5,260
Temperatures above 60° Fah.	137
" below 60° Fah.	501
Cleanliness (Lacto-filtrator)	511

Cows:

Number examined	41,220
Clean	37,769
Tuberculin tested	26,374

Stables:

Number	2,458
Clean	2,233
With concrete floor	1,671
With 400 cubic feet of air space per head of animal	2,196
With one foot of light area per head	2,075
Whitewashed entirely	2,117
" (walls only)	87

Dairies:

Number	2,214
Clean	1,744

Refrigeration:

With ice	2,034
With spring water	151

Miscellaneous:

Empty cans examined	163
Written notices	326
" " by letter from the Office	666
Producers interdicted	234

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1922 TO 1926.

Inspection of farms.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of producers visited.....	2310	2640	2567	2717	2458
Cows examined.....	33782	40663	39975	44789	41220
Cows found clean.....	29431	35728	35479	40671	37769
Stables with cement floor.....	1160	1408	1464	1620	1671
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per cow	1870	2340	2336	2258	2196
Stables with one square foot of glass per					
head of cattle.....	1549	1978	1986	2337	2075
Whitewashed stables.....	1881	2115	2187	2512	2117
Clean stables.....	2076	2272	2356	2489	2233
Producers owning a dairy.....	1875	2111	2121	2289	2214
Producers whose dairy is cleanly main-					
tained.....	1396	1622	1684	1915	1744
Producers having ice.....	1643	1885	1753	1947	2024
Producers cooling milk in spring water...	221	174	190	184	151
Notices in writing.....	140	182	234	232	326
Notices (letter from Office).....				792	666
Producers interdicted.....	32	38	41	73	234

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.
1922-1926.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Cows:					
Clean.....	87.09%	87.86%	88.75%	90.8%	91.62%
Stables:					
Whitewashed.....					
Clean.....	81.42%	80.11%	85.19%	92.45%	89.66%
With concrete floors.....	89.87%	86.06%	91.77%	91.60%	90.84%
	50.21%	53.03%	57.03%	59.62%	67.98%
Milk rooms:					
Number.....					
Clean.....	81.16%	79.96%	82.23%	84.21%	90.07%
	74.45%	76.83%	79.39%	83.66%	78.75%
Refrigeration:					
With ice.....	71.12%	71.4%	68.28%	71.66%	82.34%
With spring water.....	9.56%	6.59%	7.40%	6.73%	6.14%

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Recapitulation.

Total number of establishments	5,160
Total number of inspections	21,480
Total number of cows examined	45,805
Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical analysis	5,285
Total number of various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream	20,472
Total number of gallons of milk examined	111,188
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated . .	10,825
Complaints	143
Actions taken	52
Actions postponed	2
Convictions	54
Written notices	1,434

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Private Abattoir.

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

INSPECTIONS				CONFISCATIONS			
Cattle	Calves	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
753	1931	7634	911	2	2	1	(1324)=7794

Railways Stations (C. N. R. and C. P. R.)			
61	13772	887	4807
		1	33
			(.....).....

Other Meats.			
Deer	Baskets of meat	Barrels of meat	Deer
250	124	12	2
			(.....).....
			3

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

	Number of Establish- ments	Number of Inspections
Private abattoir.....	1	619
Public markets.....	8	1581
Butcher stalls.....	972	19997
Fish stalls.....	76	1754
Restaurants and dining-rooms.....	2148	11143
Cold storages.....	10	226
Commission stores.....	51	3739
Fruits and vegetables.....	196	1832
Poultry stores.....	75	780
Railway stations and boats.....	14	619
Delicatessen stores.....	65	302
Mfrs. of non-alcoholic beverages and syrups.....	50	139
Sundry manufacturers.....	83	1179
Ice merchants.....	33	249
Bakeries.....	137	1911
Pastry shops and confectioneries.....	146	1264
Bread depots.....	18	255
Bread waggons.....	929	581
Inspections, re:weight of bread.....		163
Special inspections—groceries.....	908	5822
Sundry inspections.....		1981
Total.....	5920	56136

Actions entered	73
(x) Convictions	71
Complaints	96
Sundry samples collected	15
Written notices	997
(x) Sentences suspended and cases dismissed	2

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Markets, butcher stalls, sausage manufacturers and
Commission stores.

Carcases inspected (cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, deer)	60,992
Carcases confiscated (cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, deer)	373

Foods condemned.

Beef	19,614
Veal	26,530
Mutton	928
Pork	9,567
Poultry	3,251
Fish	29,192
Horse-meat . . . . .	.....
Venison	60
Sundry meats	10,614
Fruits	83,360
Vegetables	97,375
Candies and preserves	8,398
Sundry merchandise	5,576

Total 294,465 lbs

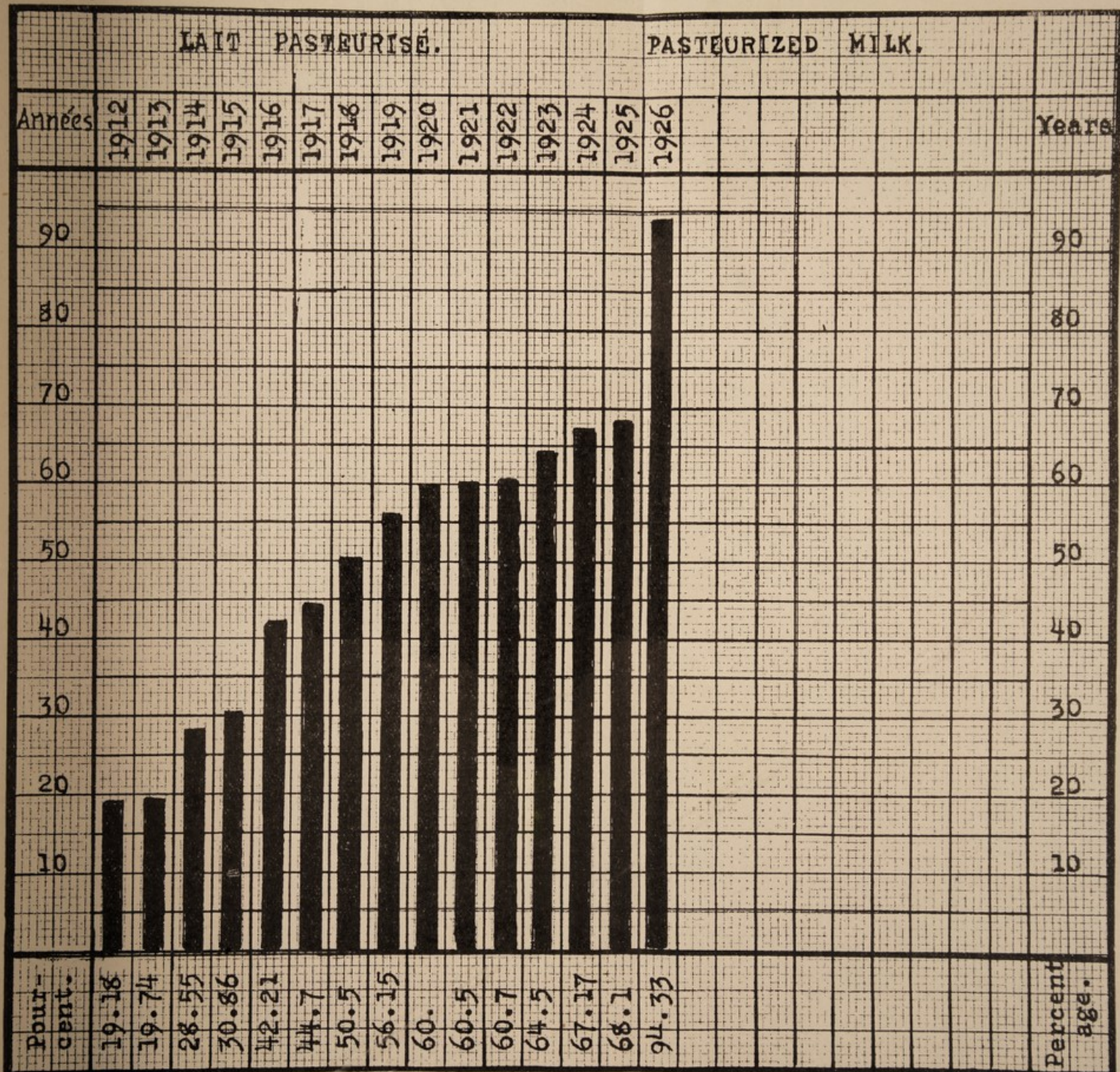
Ice 57 tons

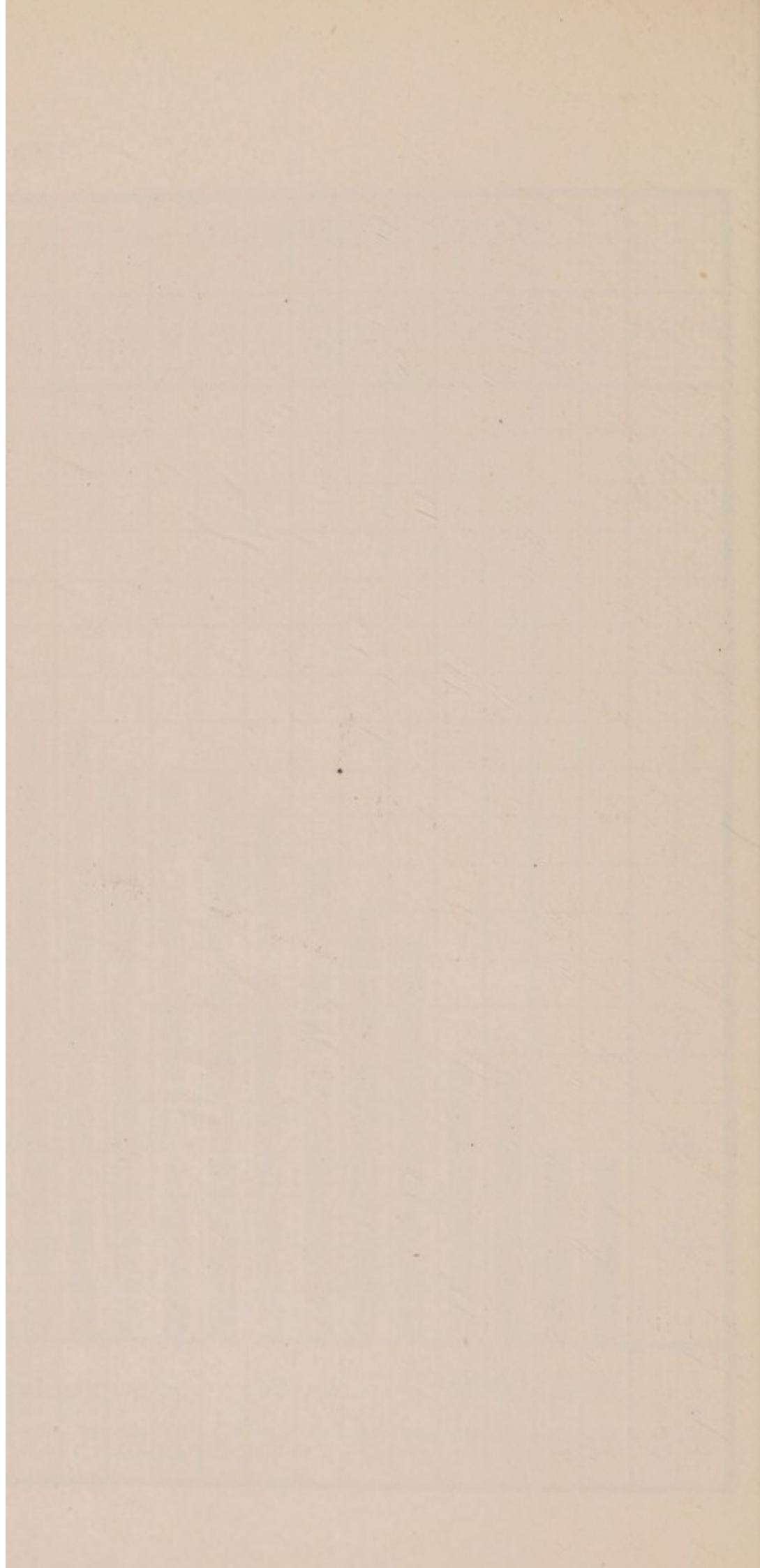
"The above mentioned foodstuffs have been confiscated for the following reasons: for being spoiled, heated, "mouldy, bruised, sour, dirty, diseased, and immature "calves."

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Recapitulation.

Total number of establishments	5,920
“ “ “ inspections	56,136
“ “ “ carcasses inspected	91,998
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	423
Miscellaneous foods condemned (pounds)	302,259
Ice condemned (number of tons)	57
Actions entered	73
Convictions	71
Complaints	96
Sundry samples collected	15
Written notices	997

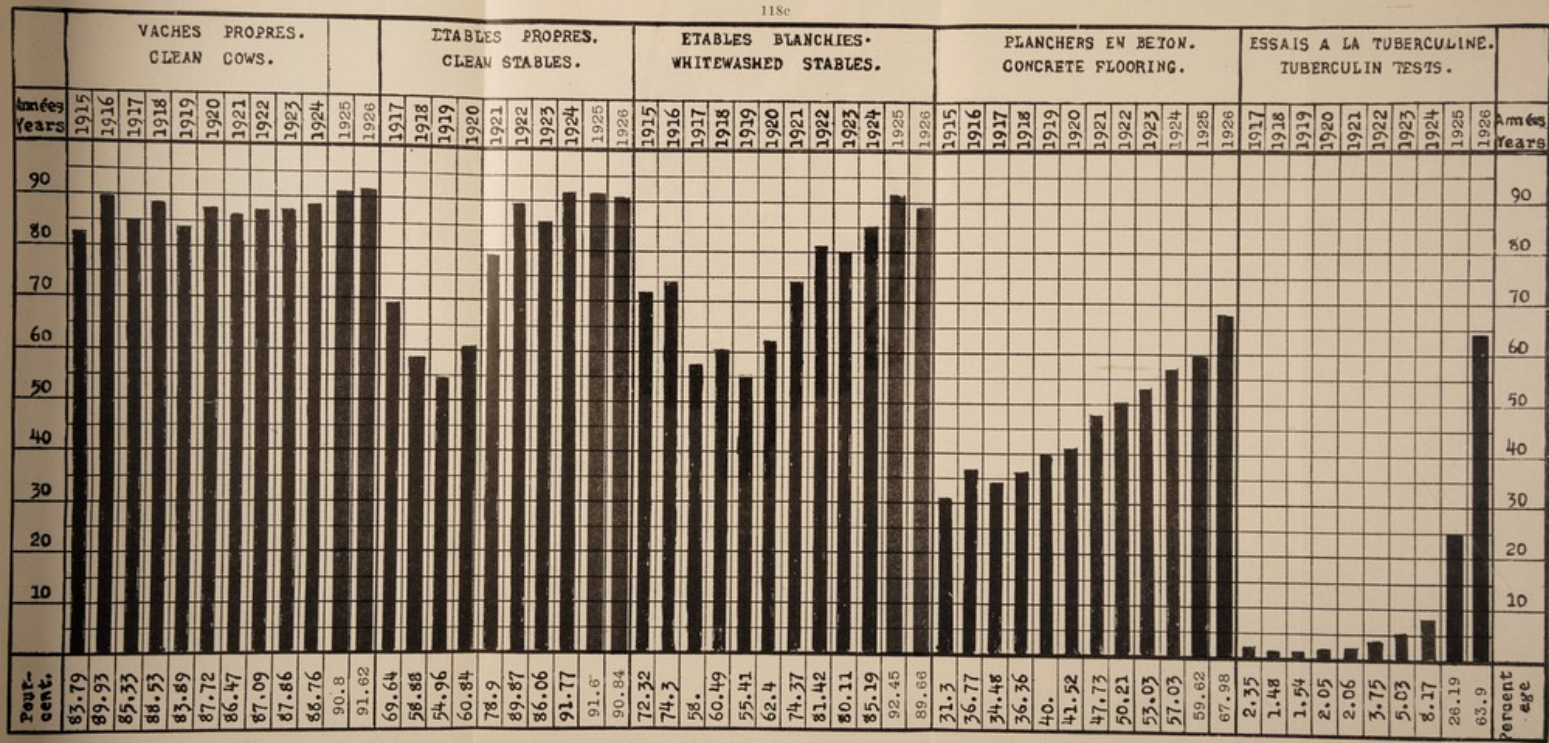




1180

		L A I T E R I E S . M I L K - H O U S E S																								R E F R I G E R A T I O N .																									
		Pourcent. Percentage.												Propres. Clean.												Glace. Ice.												Eau de source. Spring water.													
Années		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Years					
	90																																											90							
	80																																											80							
	70																																											70							
	60																																											60							
	50																																											50							
	40																																											40							
	30																																											30							
	20																																											20							
	10																																											10							
Pour- cent.		64.28	63.88	63.57	66.35	61.07	64.02	75.16	81.16	79.96	82.23	84.21	90.07	80.9	81.41	74.56	74.41	76.97	74.45	76.83	79.39	83.66	78.75	61.13	62.71	57.74	57.44	57.57	58.22	69.3	71.12	71.4	68.28	71.66	82.34	7.68	6.86	5.45	7.31	7.08	9.56	6.59	7.40	6.73	6.14	Percent- age.					

STATION									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530
531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590
591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670
671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830
831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950
951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000



JANUARY 1900									
DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1						1			
2						2			
3						3			
4						4			
5						5			
6						6			
7						7			
8						8			
9						9			
10						10			
11						11			
12						12			
13						13			
14						14			
15						15			
16						16			
17						17			
18						18			
19						19			
20						20			
21						21			
22						22			
23						23			
24						24			
25						25			
26						26			
27						27			
28						28			
29						29			
30						30			
31						31			
TOTAL						TOTAL			

Division of Municipal Assistance

STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE YEAR 1926.

ALBERT CHEVALIER	Superintendent.
C. J. GAUTHIER	Asst.-Superintendent and Secretary.
G. LAPROTTE	Clerk.
J. A. DONATO	"
J. DEGUISE	"
Mrs. C. SAURIOL	"
Miss Y. LEBLANC	" (supernumerary).
Miss M. CLEMENT	Steno typist clerk.
E. DAIGNAULT	Accountant.
J. A. BEAUDOIN	Investigator.
A. BRABANT	"
J. BIRON	"
A. BERNIER	"
D. LAVOIE	"
J. ANGRIGNON	Refuge clerk.
A. VALIQUETTE	Supervisor.
A. HENUSET	Fireman.
J. BRUNET	"
G. FILION	Laundryman.
J. BURON	Cook.
S. BOILY	Guardian.
N. LATRAVERSE	"
J.-R. ROBITAILLE	"
A. LAPIERRE	"

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL
ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health.

Sir:—

I beg to transmit the twenty-second Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance, for the year 1926.

Our Division has concerned itself during the year with 25,666 cases, which necessitated 16,060 investigations and the hospitalization of 21,644 persons at the expense of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1926 has supplied 72,403 sleeping accommodation to 2,695 individuals and given 153,911 meals to said individuals.

On the 31st of December, 1926, there remained 228 inquiries in abeyance, 14 of which for neglected children, 18 for current cases of insanity, 15 for young delinquents, 1 for an incurable, 3 for tuberculous, 6 for vendors of smallware, 17 for deportation and 154 for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

The City of Montreal has spent in 1926 for assistance

to its ratepayers a sum of \$1,108,379.57, as follows:

Help of various kind	\$1,134,580.58
Remittance of real-estate tax to charitable institutions	376,311.04
	\$1,510,891.62
Less the money collected for maintenance tax	\$12,673.69
Less the money collected from amusements tax	389,838.36
	402,512.05
	\$1,108,379.57

Or: \$125,001.99 more than in 1925.

In the following table will be found a brief statement of the operations of the Municipal Assistance for the year 1926.

	at expense of City	investigations	cases		collected
Neglected children.....	525	1,183	1,197	76,354.83	409.44
Juvenile delinquents.....	727	720	727	25,396.33	151.22
Juvenile Court.....				6,500.00	
Insane.....	604	734	606	232,883.02	10,739.07
Incurables.....	215	394	395	56,149.25	1,258.23
Tuberculous.....	435	507	510	83,333.33	
Assistance to the poor.....		924	924		
Beggars and street vendors.....		220	226		
Burials of poor persons.....		194	194	2,033.00	104.73
Deportations of immigrants.....		62	62		
Repatriation of strangers.....		148	148	652.37	11.00
Pensions and annuities.....		28	28	100,794.51	
Tag-days.....		47	47		
Special cases.....		53	53		
Water Tax.....		14	14		
Charitable institutions having registered (by-law 626).....		176	176		
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (by-law 626).....	19,138	96	96		
Quebec Public Charity Act.....	21,644	10,560	20,263	406,837.84	389,838.36
		16,060	25,666		
Total.....	11,919	16,624	16,897		
In 1925.....					
Meurling Municipal Refuge Free night lodging.....			72,403	34,991.85	
Grants.....				90,750.00	
Administration expenditure of general office.....					
Salaries, regulars.....			16,470.00		
“ extra employees.....			480.00		
Transportation.....			729.16		
Contingent, etc.....			225.09	17,904.25	
Total money disbursed for assistance purposes.....				1,134,580.58	
To be added: exemptions of taxes to charitable institutions.....				376,311.04	
20,000 tickets for the St. Helen's Island ferry were distributed (26,879,360 at 1.40%.....)				1,510,891.62	402,512.05
Grand total.....					
In 1925.....				1,330,465.31	347,087.73

Placing of neglected children in Schools of Industry.

1,197 applications for placing or discharging neglected children were to be settled during 1926. These applications necessitated 1,183 investigations, 14 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December, 1926. The results of the said investigations were as follows:

Accepted	588
Refused	292
Procedure discontinued	103
Applications for release (granted)	188
Special cases	12
Total	1,183

Children were placed as follows:

Children in schools of industry, on the 1st of January, 1926	1,108
Children placed	525
Total	1,633
Discharged, etc.	545
On the 31st December, 1926	1,088

Distributed as follows:—

At Maison Ste-Domitille	567
At Notre-Dame-de-Montfort	292
At Huberdeau	229

All these children were placed at joint expense with the Provincial Government.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$76,354.83 in 1926. (Paid by the City of Montreal for transportation: \$750.15, and to the Provincial Government: \$75,604.68).

Parents having been found able to pay for the maintenance of their children have been called to refund to the City the amount of \$409.44.

Juvenile delinquents.

727 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following institutions' monthly statement: St. Vincent-de-Paul reform school 505, Bon-Pasteur 187, Shawbridge 13, Girls' Cottage 22.

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

Investigations closed	691
Objections to payment	16
Procedures discontinued	12
Parents to refund maintenance cost to the City . .	1

Total	720
-----------------	-----

Under investigation on December 31st, 1926	15
--	----

\$151.22 were collected in 1926 from the responsible parties.

There were, on the 31st December, 1926, in the reform schools at the City's expense, 271 juvenile delinquents.

St. Vincent-de-Paul	146
Bon-Pasteur	70
Shawbridge	39
Girls' Cottage	16

Total	271
-----------------	-----

The City paid in 1926 \$6,500 for the maintenance of

the Juvenile Court.

The City paid in 1926 for maintenance expenses \$25,352.33 and for transportation cost \$44 or a total of \$25,396.33.

Insane.

There were in the asylums, at the City's expenses, 2,114 patients on the 1st of January, 1926. During the year, 604 were admitted: at St. Jean-de-Dieu 473 (23 of which came from the gaol), at Verdun 104 (3 of which came from the gaol), at Hospice Ste-Anne of Baie St-Paul 27.

404 having either been discharged from the Asylums or having died, there remained 2,314 on the 31st of December, 1926, distributed as follows:—

At St-Jean-de-Dieu	1,787
At Verdun	415
At Beauport	9
At Hospice Ste-Anne (Baie St-Paul)	91
At St-Ferdinand-d'Halifax	12

There was shown an increase of 26 admissions over the year 1925.

28 mental cases for which procedures of commitments in the mental hospitals were taken during 1926 were not committed, for various reasons.

Mental cases in 1926 required 734 investigations, the results, of which were as follows:—

Investigations closed	479
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City	117
Special investigations for the Quebec Government	62
Objections to payment	43
Insane deported	10
Procedures discontinued	20
Repatriated	3

On the 31st of December, 1926, there remained 18 investigations to be made.

The City has received from the parents of patients for the latter's board in 1926 \$10,739.07.

Maintenance of inmates in hospitals has cost the City, during 1926:—

For repatriation and transportation of insane	\$ 804.95
For maintenance of patients in hospitals	232,078.07
Total	\$232,883.02

50 prisoners of the Recorder's Court, declared insane, were committed to mental hospitals, in 1926.

INCURABLES AND TUBERCULOUS.

Applications for hospitalization of incurable patients during 1926 amounted to 395, or 292 more than last year.

These applications required 394 investigations, resulting as follows:—

Cases recommended	215
Cases not recommended	124
Procedures discontinued	45
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City	10
Under investigation on the 31st of December, 1926	1

In this same year, 215 patients were hospitalized:—

At Hospital for Incurables (N.D. de G.)	199
At Grey Nuns (25 St. Matthew)	15
At Home for Incurables	1

The total of incurables at the City's expenses, on the 31st of December, 1926, was 137, placed as follows:—

At Hospital for Incurables	100
At Grey Nuns	29
At Home for Incurables	8

There was one vacant place at the Grey Nuns on December 31st, 1926.

The amount paid for the maintenance of incurables in 1926 was \$56,149.25.

To Hospital for Incurables	\$45,043.75
To the Grey Nuns	8,212.50
To Home for Incurables	2,893.00

Tuberculous.

There were 510 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during 1926, or 314 over last year.

Said 510 applications called for 507 investigations, with following results:—

Cases recommended	419
Cases not recommended	31
Procedures discontinued	27
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance	30
Under investigation, December 31st, 1926	3

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 435. 181 tuberculous patients were at the Hospital for Incurables on the 31st of December, 1926, at the City's expense. There were 19 vacant places at the same date.

The amount paid for maintenance of tuberculous in 1926 was \$83,333.33.

The sum of \$1,258.23 was refunded to the City by parents of incurables or tuberculous patients.

Assistance to indigents.

In 1926, 924 requests for help of various kind were filed with our Division. 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.

226 applications for street vendor's licenses were made at our office during the year, requiring 220 investigations resulting as follows:—

Applications recommended upon payment of the \$10 license	60
Applications recommended free of charge	102
Applications not recommended	43
Applications discontinued	15
Under investigation on the 31st of December, 1926..	6

Special cases.

53 requests for researches or information were made through this Division in 1926; we answered every one.

Water tax.

14 requests for deferred payment of water tax were received; 13 were recommended and 1 refused.

Burial of indigents.

194 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1926, which called for 194 investigations resulting as follows:—

Persons buried at City's expenses	185
Responsible parties having been called upon for reimbursement of whole or part of expenses incurred	7
Requests refused or discontinued	2

The amount collected from the responsible parties in 1926, for burial expenses, was \$104.73.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses in 1926 was \$2,033.00.

Deportation.

Cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 62 in 1926. After investigation, these cases were disposed of as follows:—

Immigrants deported	23
Proceedings discontinued	20
Cases refused by the department of Immigration	2
Under investigation at Ottawa, on the 31st of December, 1926	17

Repatriation.

148 requests for repatriation came before this office in 1926. The amount spent by the City for this end was \$652.37. The 148 requests were disposed of as follows:—

130 persons were repatriated at City's expenses;

1 request was refused;

15 requests were discontinued, after investigation;

2 persons were repatriated at their family's expenses.

Repatriation reimbursed to the City in 1926: \$11.00.

Pensions and annuities.

During the year 1926, 28 cases of pensions or annuities for City employees were dealt with.

13 employees have been granted pensions;

13 pensioners died;

2 pensions expired.

On the 31st of December, 1926, 204 persons were drawing a pension or an annuity from the City.

Expenditure for this purpose in 1926 was \$100,794.51.

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, 176 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1926 (in 1925: 165) and 96 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1925: 61).

"Tag-days".

47 applications for permission to hold "tag-days" in compliance with above mentioned by-law were made to the City in 1926.

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

34 favourable;

13 unfavourable;

2 requests were withdrawn.

32 permits were granted by the Mayor. Two associations (L'Association générale des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal and La Villa St-Joseph) did not hold their tag-days for special reasons. The 30 other associations held their tag-days with the following results:—

TAG-DAYS IN 1926.

Nos.	Date	Associations	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus	% of pensesxe
1	Mar. 13	School for Crippled Children.	6,075.11	451.98	5,623.13	.074
2	Mar. 17	St. Patrick's Orphanage.	14,015.79	1,541.93	12,473.86	.110
3	Mar. 27	Big Sisters Association.	5,069.80	331.53	4,738.27	.065
4	April 1	Violet Day.	7,635.31	666.18	6,969.13	.087
5	April 10	Hôpital Chinois.	934.00	96.00	838.00	.102
6	April 17	Catholic Social Service Guild.	2,935.37	426.10	2,509.27	.145
7	April 24	Orphelinat Italien St-Joseph.	3,322.86	216.06	3,106.80	.065
8	April 28	Assistance maternelle.	3,077.06	71.14	3,005.92	.023
9	May 8	Union nationale française.	1,614.14	441.05	1,173.09	.273
10	May 15	Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse.	3,241.81	1,290.55	1,951.26	.398
11	May 22	Salvation Army.	3,524.55	251.56	3,272.99	.072
12	May 29	Association catholique féminine.	1,358.64	536.62	822.02	.394
13	June 5	Fédération nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.	2,483.01	335.31	2,147.70	.135
14	June 9	Hervey Institute.	1,588.22	121.60	1,466.62	.076
15	June 19	Alverna Catholic Association.	1,700.58	477.68	1,222.90	.280
16	June 23	Children's Memorial Hospital.	4,219.49	165.82	4,053.67	.039
17	June 29	Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association.	2,075.98	378.26	1,697.72	.182
18	July 5	Young Hebrew Malbish Arumin Association.	1,238.40	198.02	1,040.38	.159
19	Aug. 14	Vestiaire des Pauvres (Hospice St-Antoine).	1,985.06	203.40	1,781.66	.109
20	Aug. 25	Hôpital St-Joseph-des Convalescentes.	2,000.00	388.00	1,612.00	.194
21	Aug. 30	Montefiore Hebrew Orphans' Home.	4,031.21	659.50	3,371.71	.163
22	Sept. 1	A. A. A. Nationale (1).	783.22	34.70	748.52	.044
23	Sept. 18	Institution des Sourds-Muets.	4,033.00	183.88	3,849.12	.045
24	Sept. 25	Société nationale de Colonisation.	1,359.52	754.57	604.95	.555
25	Oct. 2	Montreal Convalescent Home.	3,787.02	659.82	3,127.20	.174
26	Oct. 9	Foyer du Sacré-Coeur.	2,782.16	569.19	2,212.97	.209
27	Oct. 30	Salve Regina Protectorate for Boys.	2,448.08	50.61	2,397.47	.020
28	Nov. 11	Poppy day.	11,164.26	5,709.65	5,454.61	.493
29	Nov. 19	Montreal Humane Society.	213.65	(2) 265.44	.....	124.00
30	Nov. 27	Navy League of Canada.	789.87	156.57	633.30	.190
			101,487.17	17,632.72	83,906.24	.173

(1) Not recommended by us (2) Deficit of \$51.79

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 1926:—

Amount received from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1926	\$779,676.73
Provincial Government's share	389,838.37
City of Montreal's share	389,838.36
The City's expenditure for the application of the said Act amounted to	16,000.00
(Salaries of inspectors, transportation, theatre admission, 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	\$ 567.05
To maternities, infants' homes	71,339.08
To the Provincial Government, for maintenance of patients in hospitals, homes, orphanages, asylums, etc. (x)	318,931.71
Expenditure for the collection of the tax	16,000.00

Grand total \$406,837.84

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

Requests for hospitalization in hospitals, sanatoriums, homes and orphanages	9,922
Requests for reconsideration	207
Transfers to other institutions	389
Under investigation on January the 1st, 1926	195
Total	10,714

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

Investigations made during the year	10,560
Under investigation on December the 31st, 1926 ..	154

The results of our investigations were as follows:—

Accepted	9,589
Refused	971

To these 9,589 cases accepted after investigation must be added 9,549 cases accepted without investigation, for maternities, day-nurseries, etc., making a total of 19,136 persons hospitalized and of 20,263 cases. (Refused: 971, under investigation: 154).

SUBSIDIES.

Subsidies and grants awarded by the City of Montreal in 1926 amounted to \$90,750.00, 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 Fonc- tionnaires municipaux	100.00

Children's Welfare:

Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Associa- tion	900.00
Colonie de vacances des Grèves	900.00
Colonie de vacances Jeanne-d'Arc	300.00
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
Ecole d'Hygiène sociale appliquée	5,000.00
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 Clinic:

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:

Assistance publique	6,000.00
Orphelinat St-Arsène	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 Renseignements	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:

Agricultural Association of the County of Hochelaga	100.00
McGill University (for the time)	150.00
Numismatic Society	2,000.00
Université de Montréal	10,000.00
McGill University	10,000.00

Total \$90,750.00

The value of the real estate owned by charitable institutions and exempt from taxes in 1926 was \$26,879,360.00 (Catholic \$17,356,950.00, Protestant \$9,341,260.00, and Jews \$181,150.00). The real estate tax at \$1.40% amounts to \$376,311.04.

Meurling Municipal Refuge.

Summary of expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during 1926:—

Salaries	\$12,440.11
“ (physician)	540.00
Heating	2,389.63
Lighting	697.82
Gas stove	52.79
Motive power (elevator)	186.90
“ “ (laundry plant)	177.09
Food	4,338.27
Maintenance	3,010.41
Linen, etc.	1,596.47
Repairs to building	9,562.36
Total	\$34,991.85

(In 1925: \$30,726.59.)

There were 72,575 entries for sleeping accommodation in the Refuge, in 1926, 172 of which were refused for good cause, leaving thus 72,403 beds supplied. These beds were given to 2,695 individuals, or an average of 26 times each.

8,211 refugees have been given work or positions.

The average age of men sheltered in 1926 was 47 years.

Men sheltered in the Refuge represented 32 different nationalities.

The number of refugees found sick after examination by our physician was 18,291 and the number of diseases 39.

153,911 meals were given in 1926 and the cost of each of these meals was .0367 cents.

189,035 pieces were washed in the Refuge's laundry. Of this number, 943 pieces belonged to various departments of the City Hall, 2,369 to the refugees and 185,723 to the Refuge.

Expenses incurred for the laundry in 1926 figured as follows:—

Machinery upkeep	\$ 170.45
Acid, soap, etc.	524.05
Mangle cover	26.52
Power	177.09
Laundryman's wages	1,260.00
Total	\$2,158.11

Or: \$0.0114 per piece (in 1925: \$0.0126).

Co-operation with the Police Department.

During the month of August, 1926, the Chief of Police, complying with our request, placed at the disposal of this Division detective sergeant Finel, to look after prisoners whose case is postponed by the Recorder's Court, for medical examination, as well as deportation cases, transport of mental cases or of patients to the various homes or hospitals.

This work was previously done by the members, without distinction, of the constabulary force of the different police stations, a frequent cause of mistakes and unsuccessful results.

The new method has given full satisfaction, as may be realized in considering the following report:—

Cases reported for medical examination at the Recorder's Court 56

Result:—

Committed at St-Jean-de-Dieu	16
Committed at Verdun	7
Handed over to their parents	18
Deceased at the Jail	2

Repatriated under escort:—

At Ottawa, Ont.	1
At St-Lin, Que.	1
At Toronto, Ont.	1
Cases under consideration before the Recorder	7
Escaped and reconducted to St-Jean-de-Dieu	3
Idiots committed to Baie-St-Paul	20
Girls	8
Boys	7

Brought back from Baie-St-Paul and handed
over to their parents:

Girls	2
Boys	2
Transferred from Baie-St-Paul to Verdun . .	1

Indigent persons repatriated and escorted to railway sta-
tions

17

Sick persons escorted from their domicile to the Sacred Heart Hospital, using the Police Department's cars	9
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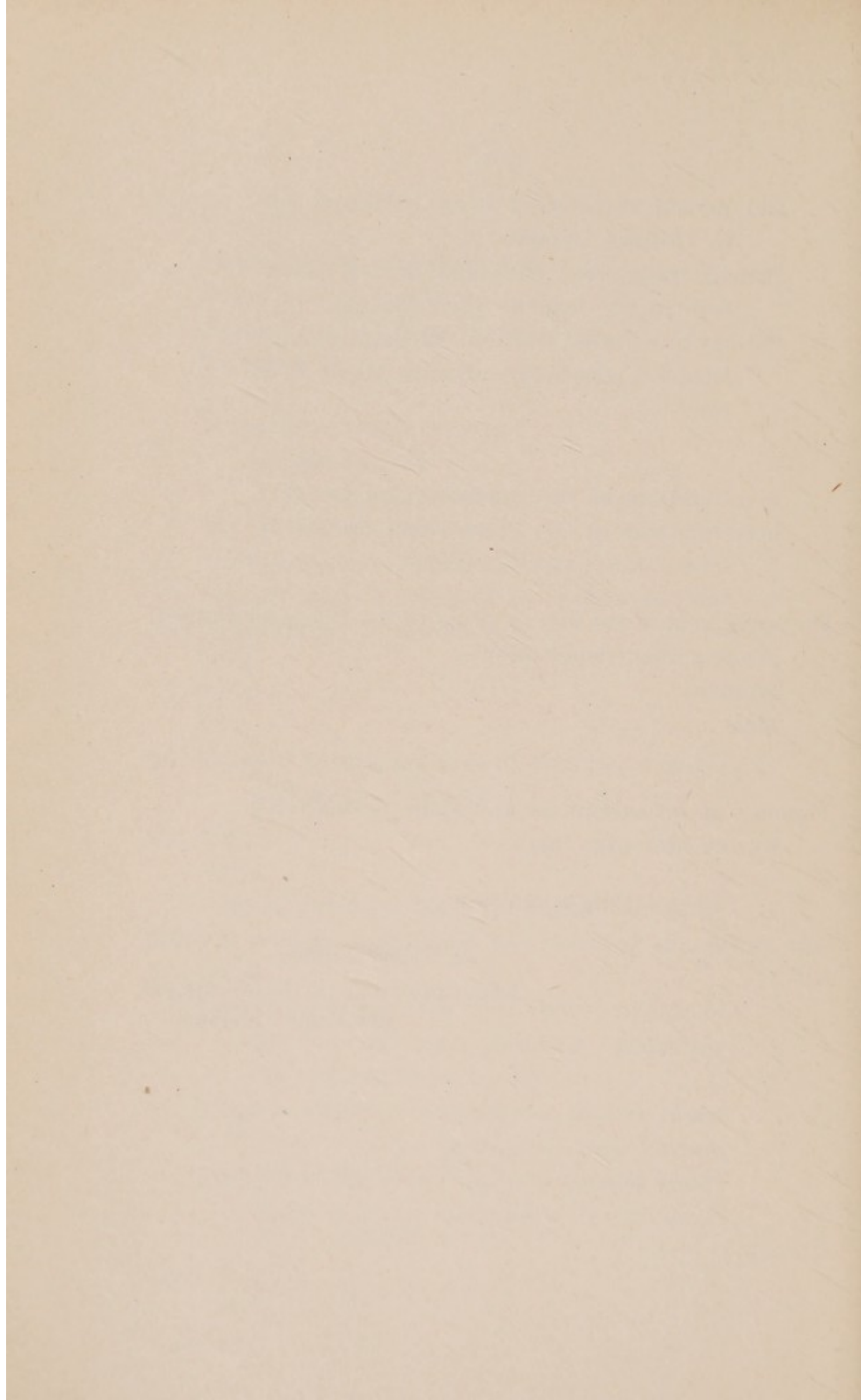
Patients transferred from the Sacred Heart Hospital to the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum	2
---	---

Patients transferred from the Sacred Heart Hospital to the Grey Nuns' Institution . .	2
--	---

Old person transferred from Bordeaux Jail to Hospice Gamelin	1
Patient transferred from the Institut Naza- reth to St. Jean de Dieu Asylum	1
Patient transferred from St. Michel-Archange Hospital (Quebec) to Sacred Heart Hos- pital	1
	— 3
Investigations at the Bordeaux Jail (men) . .	6
Investigations at the Female Jail (women) .	21
	— 27
Prisoners kept at the Jail by order of the Recorder's Court, pending their deportation:—	
Women	7
Men	5
	— 12
Number of investigations and visits necessitated by the aforesaid cases	202

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHEVALIER,
Superintendent of the Municipal
Assistance division.



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 1926, which is as follows:

Municipal Employees.

Sick referred for examination	860
Applicants for positions referred for examination . .	2
Applicants for superannuation	13

Neglected Children.

Referred for examination before being sent to industrial schools	422
Referred after coming out of industrial schools	381

— 803

Incurables.

Referred for examination	729
who were disposed of as follows:	
Suffering from incurable diseases	226
Suffering from tuberculosis	389
Suffering from acute diseases for hospital treatment	7
Suffering from acute diseases for sanatorium treatment	18
Suffering from chronic diseases for treatment in homes	38
Suffering from mental diseases for treatment in Asylums	6
Gone to hospital before examination	7
Dead before examination	21
Patient absent from home	1
Application withdrawn	10
Patients gone to the country	2
Patients not at home, moved	2
Not sick	2
	— 729

Vendors of Smallware.

Referred for examination	14
who were classified as follows:	
Suffering from hemiplegia	3
Suffering from myocarditis	1
Suffering from senility	2
Suffering from tubercular arthritis	1
Suffering from amaurosis	1
Suffering from tumor	1
Suffering from inguinal hernia	2
Suffering from amputation	2
Suffering from old fracture	1
	— 14

Insane.

Referred for examination	458
------------------------------------	-----

Recorder's Court.

Referred for examination	155
------------------------------------	-----

who were disposed of as follows:

Found insane and committed to hospitals	58
Found responsible. Placed at Court's disposal.	55
Recommitted to hospitals	2
Committed to the charge of their families	12
Repatriated or deported	13
Died before examination	5
Discharged and placed as voluntary commitment	4
Discharged and committed as private patients.	2
Discharged and placed in a Home	2
Discharged before examination	2

— 155

Medico-legal report.

Accidents	58
Labor accidents	262
State of health	11
Pensions	13
Applications for sick leave	2
Fees' appraisal	2
Hospitalization	2

— 350

E. P. CHAGNON,

Superintendent of the Division
of Medical Control.

Laboratories Division

MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES.

Doctor S. Boucher, D.P.H.,
Director of the Department of Health,
City Hall.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to submit the report of the Municipal Laboratories for the year 1926.

Yours truly,

EUDORE GIGUERE,
Chemist of the Municipal Laboratories.

ANALYSIS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Division of Food Inspection.

	Year 1926
Butter	2
Chocolates	2
Preserves	11
Lard	3
Milk, — summary test, inspectors, density, lacto-	
“ densimeter “Quevennes”, fat “Babcock”	4,663
“ complete analysis, density, fat, solid fat,	
solid not fat, water	165
“ research of preservatives	807
“ and cream specials, density, lactodensi	
meter “Quevennes”, fat “Babcock”	491
“ bacteriological analysis (see page 2) . .	2,890
Salmon pie	1
Preservative	1
Raisins	1
Tea	3
Meat	2
	9,042

Clinical Analyses.

(Exterior)

Mother milk	26
Stools	5
Urines	14,513
	14,544

Police Department.

Narcotics Drugs	152
	152
Total	23,738

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Bacteria per c.c.	Number of Analysis					
	Raw	Pasteurized	Special	Total	Coli-aérogènes 100 per c.c.	
					—	+
Raw milk:						
Below 100,000.....	246					
Over 100,000 to 500,000.....	66					
Over 500,000 to 1,000,000.....	3					
Exactly or near 1,000,000.....	5					
Over 1,000,000.....	11			331	225	106
						331
Pasteurized milk:						
Below 100,000.....		559				
Exactly or near 100,000.....		34				
Over 100,000.....		121		714	497	217
						714
Special milk (October to May) inclusive:						
Below 25,000.....			50			
Exactly or near 25,000.....			12			
Over 25,000.....			27	89	73	16
						89
June to September, inclusive:						
Below 50,000.....			68			
Exactly near 50,000.....			16			
Over 50,000.....			36	120	50	62
						112
Not counted.....	2	5	14	21		
						29
Total.....	333	719	223	1275		1275

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

Pasteurization control	88
Analysis of milk (station, store, street, etc.)	1,275
Washing contest	55
Coli-aerogenes test	1,451
Other analyses	21
Total	2,890

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

Dr. S. Boucher,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honour of submitting to you the report on
Vital Statistics for the year 1926.

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

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA.

Abstract for year 1926.

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

Month	Thermometer					*Barometer				Mean relative humidity	Wind		Per cent possible sunshine	Precipitation						
	† Mean	(a) Deviation from 52 years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	† Mean	Max	Min	Mean daily range		Resultant direction	Mean velocity M. P. H.		Inches Rain	No. of days on which rain or sleet fell	Inches snow	Inches of rain melted snow	No of days on which snow fell	No of days on which rain & snow fell.	No of days on which rain or snow fell
January.....	15.14	+ 2.33	39.0	-18.9	14.33	29.934	30.58	29.24	.374	87.4	.....	12.98	21.6	0.69	3	18.2	1.94	17	1	19
February.....	14.91	+ 0.01	36.8	-6.0	13.37	29.883	30.42	29.05	.304	80.8	.....	14.60	37.6	.....	1	31.1	3.01	14	1	14
March.....	22.15	- 3.51	43.5	0.4	12.48	29.906	30.51	29.10	.271	78.6	.....	12.97	47.9	.....	3	36.0	4.21	15	3	15
April.....	34.85	- 6.03	63.8	14.2	13.13	29.864	30.31	29.82	.285	78.3	.....	14.33	46.2	.....	7	11.6	2.89	12	4	15
May.....	52.71	- 2.09	80.5	32.2	18.18	29.845	30.40	29.41	.188	69.0	.....	11.49	36.8	.....	12	.....	1.35	.....	.....	12
June.....	60.70	- 3.74	82.0	43.0	19.67	29.921	30.21	29.47	.205	74.6	.....	12.70	43.7	.....	13	.....	4.53	.....	.....	13
July.....	68.31	- 0.83	87.2	50.7	18.55	29.912	30.30	29.39	.157	75.8	.....	8.65	.....	.....	11	.....	2.74	.....	.....	11
August.....	66.52	- 0.03	86.5	48.5	16.10	29.962	30.37	29.61	.151	74.5	.....	9.22	48.2	.....	13	.....	7.68	.....	.....	13
September.....	57.28	- 1.23	76.0	38.2	13.68	30.096	30.41	29.64	.193	77.5	.....	10.68	51.0	.....	12	.....	3.55	.....	.....	12
October.....	45.49	- 0.98	74.1	29.6	12.20	29.872	30.51	28.76	.272	76.5	.....	7.51	30.0	.....	15	0.6	4.98	3	1	17
November.....	33.74	+ 0.74	65.9	1.9	13.72	30.008	30.61	29.19	.382	75.3	.....	7.53	23.7	.....	9	15.1	4.32	12	4	17
December.....	17.18	- 2.11	39.0	-4.7	12.50	30.071	30.79	29.45	.349	76.6	.....	8.03	26.1	.....	2	35.4	2.90	19	.....	21
Sums for 1926.....															101	148.0	44.10	92	14	179
Means for 1926.....	40.75	- 1.46	64.5	19.1	14.8	29.940	30.45	29.34	.261	77.1	.....	10.89	37.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means for 52 years ending Dec. 31 1926.....	42.20	.....	66.24	18.8	.....	29.982	.....	.....	.....	74.16	.....	.....	44.36	.....	.....	116.9	40.97	.....	.....	.....

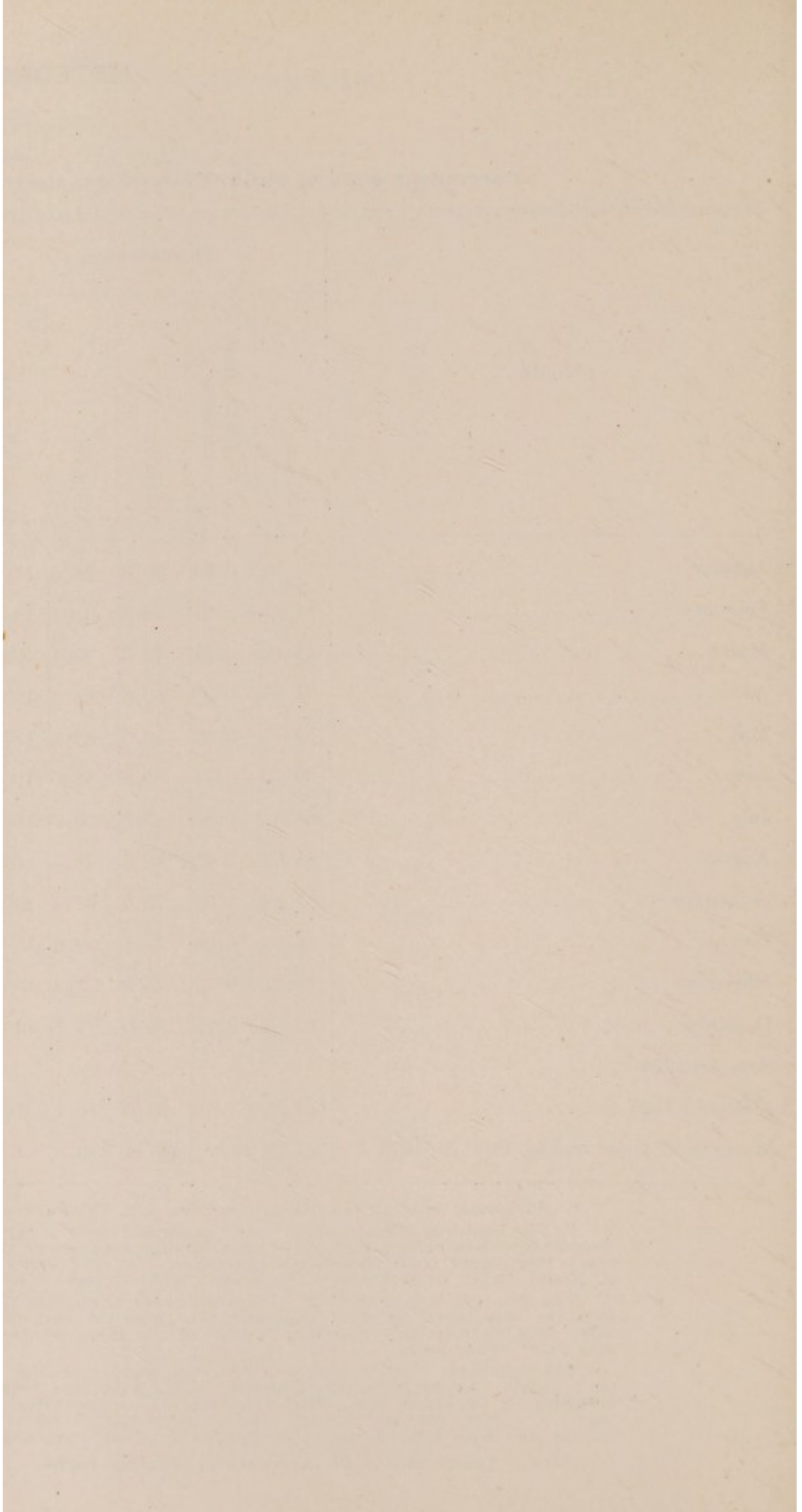
* Barometer reading reduced to sea level and 32° Fahrenheit.

† The monthly Thermometer and Barometer means are from bi-hourly readings from self recording instruments. (a) "+" indicates that the temperature has been higher, "-" that it has been lower than the average for years. ‡ Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer. § For years only. ¶ For 45 years only. The anemometer 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 87.2° (Fah.) above zero, on July 21st, the greatest cold was 18.9° below zero on January 29th. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 106.1 degrees. The greatest temperature range in one day was 41.2° on November 27th; the least range was 2.4° on January 21st. The warmest day was July 21st when the mean temperature was 78.3° above zero. The coldest day was January 29th, when the mean temperature was 11.4° below zero.

The minimum relative humidity observed was 31 on May 5th and 12th. Hail on 0 days. Fog on 5 days. Thunderstorms on 16 days. Auroras observed on 3 nights. Lunar halos on 14 nights. Solar halos on 11 days. First trace of snow on October 18th. First appreciable snowfall on October 20th. First sleighing on December 2nd. First zero weather on December 5th. Navigation season approximate dates May 10th - December 6th. The total wind mileage was The resultant mileage was Resultant direction The greatest velocity in one hour was 37, on January 26th. The greatest rainfall in one day was 2.35 inches on August 8th. The heaviest snowfall was on March 7th - 12.8 inches fell in 33 hours.

Note: Yearly means are averages of Monthly means.



POPULATION.

French Canadian	424,390
British Canadian	156,063
Jews	50,000
Other nationalities	52,047
Total	684,500

BIRTHS. (x)

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000
	M.	F.		
French Canadians	7,759	6,904	14,663	34.55
British Canadians	2,015	1,849	3,964	24.82
Jews	1,121	437	1,558	31.16
Other nationalities	503	510	1,013	19.46
Total	11,398	9,700	21,098	30.81

DEATHS.

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000
	M.	F.		
French Canadians	3,634	3,537	7,171	16.90
British Canadians	845	818	1,663	10.65
Jews	144	143	287	5.74
Other nationalities	328	196	524	10.00
Unknown	15	...	15	.....
Total	4,966	4,694	9,660	14.12

(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	3,576
British Canadians	1,906
Jews	439
Other nationalities	212
Total	6,133

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

(By place of registration.)

	Births		Total Marriages	
	M.	F.		
Catholic churches:				
French Canadians	7,759	6,904	14,663	3,776
Others	1,089	1,021	2,110	667
Total	8,848	7,925	16,773	4,243
Protestant churches:				
Anglicans	640	626	1,275	653
Presbyterians	115	110	225	174
United Churches	485	412	897	542
Baptists	24	27	51	42
Others	17	12	29	7
Total	1,290	1,187	2,477	1,418
Other denominations:				
Synagogues	1,121	437	1,558	439
Orthodox churches	81	59	144	33
Births registered at the City				
Hall	58	92	150	....
Grand total	11,398	9,700	21,098	6,133

Deaths by civil status.

Married	3,099
Single	1,448
Widowers	475
Widows	894
Children under 15 years	3,744
Total	9,660

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Births still-born excluded	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1,000
French Canadians.	14,685	7,171	7,514	17.70
British Canadians.	3,992	1,663	2,329	14.86
Jews	1,558	287	1,271	25.42
Other nationalities.	863	524	339	6.50
Unknown . . . . .	.....	15	.....	.....
Total	21,098	9,660	11,453	16.73

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births
French Canadians	2,124	144.62
British Canadians	220	55.11
Jews	41	26.31
Other nationalities	124	143.70
Unknown	12	.....
Total	2,521	119.49

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 1,112 illegitimate births reported to the Bureau of Statistics or entered in the various church registers during the year 1926. Of these 582 were boys and 530 girls. The mothers came from:

Montreal City	272
The Province of Quebec	378
The Province of Ontario	17
New Brunswick	3
The Province of Nova Scotia	2
United States	33
Parts unknown	407
	1,112

Ages of unmarried mothers.

Ages		Ages	
12 years	1	27 years	11
14 "	9	28 "	10
15 "	14	29 "	10
16 "	23	30 "	5
17 "	45	31 "	3
18 "	68	32 "	8
19 "	77	33 "	5
20 "	70	34 "	6
21 "	51	35 "	2
22 "	61	36 "	3
23 "	38	37 "	5
24 "	27	38 "	2
25 "	24	40 "	2
26 "	14	44 "	2
		45 "	1
		Ages not specified . .	515

Total 1,112

Mean ages of mothers: 21.48.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

From 1872 to 1926 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	38.50	4,930	10.73
1914 to 1918.....	533,501	11,103	20.81	20,373	38.18	5,128	9.61
1919 to 1923.....	618,561	10,477	16.96	20,704	33.48	6,864	10.12
1924.....	655,800	9,752	14.87	21,500	32.78	6,058	9.23
1925.....	669,800	9,549	14.25	21,976	32.81	6,102	9.01
1926.....	684,500	9,660	14.12	21,098	30.81	6,133	8.96

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)	151	19	7	9	186	8	1	1	1	1	10	114	82	196	2.03	
From 0 to 1 month	457	62	8	26	553	74	3	1	1	6	84	390	243	637	6.96	
From 1 mth. to 6 mths	656	72	17	51	796	253	7	1	1	6	267	576	487	1063	11.06	
From 6 mths. to 1 year	455	55	7	36	553	70	1	1	1	1	72	323	302	625	6.47	
Total under 1 year	1719	208	39	122	2088	405	12	2	2	12	433	1407	1114	2521	26.00	
From 1 year to 2 years	344	32	6	25	407	20	2	1	1	2	24	227	204	431	4.46	
From 2 years to 2 years	172	22	2	9	205	4	1	1	1	1	5	99	111	210	2.17	
From 3 years to 4 years	94	16	1	7	118	3	1	1	1	1	3	67	54	121	1.25	
From 4 years to 5 years	65	17	1	2	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	43	85	0.88	
Total under 5 years	2394	295	49	165	2903	432	15	2	2	14	465	1842	1526	3368	34.86	
From 5 yrs. to 9 yrs.	155	30	9	15	209	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	94	210	2.17	
From 10 yrs. to 14 yrs.	119	24	8	14	165	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	86	166	1.71	
From 15 yrs. to 19 yrs.	175	34	8	8	225	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	105	225	2.33	
From 20 yrs. to 29 yrs.	411	87	23	33	554	1	1	1	1	1	1	238	316	554	5.73	
From 30 yrs. to 39 yrs.	449	135	19	62	666	1	1	1	1	1	1	335	331	666	6.89	
From 40 yrs. to 49 yrs.	495	181	27	60	763	1	1	1	1	1	1	410	353	763	7.90	
From 50 yrs. to 59 yrs.	529	195	40	58	822	1	1	1	1	1	1	490	332	822	8.51	
From 60 yrs. to 69 yrs.	778	253	67	49	1147	1	1	1	1	1	1	593	554	1147	11.87	
From 70 yrs. to 79 yrs.	798	253	23	40	1114	1	1	1	1	1	1	511	603	1114	1.53	
From 80 yrs. to 89 yrs.	384	133	10	13	540	1	1	1	1	1	1	208	332	540	15.59	
From 90 yrs. to 99 yrs.	48	26	2	5	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	59	81	10.83	
From 100 yrs. and over	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	
Total over 5 years	4344	1352	236	357	6290	433	16	2	2	14	467	3124	3168	6292	65.13	
Grand total	6738	1647	285	522	9193	433	16	2	2	14	467	4966	9694	9660	100.00	

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	194	34.52	198	36.46	242	33.75	305	36.48	258	37.72	186	36.83	197	38.63
Over 5 years	368	65.48	345	63.54	475	66.25	531	63.52	426	62.28	319	63.17	313	61.37
British-Canadians:														
Under 5 years	21	14.78	24	20.17	37	21.00	25	13.29	24	19.55	20	16.26	20	17.39
Over 5 years	121	85.22	95	79.83	139	79.00	163	86.71	104	80.45	103	83.74	95	82.61
Jews:														
Under 5 years	5	26.31	9	36.00	10	303.0	5	12.50	3	10.71	3	15.78	2	7.70
Over 5 years	14	73.69	16	64.00	23	69.70	35	87.50	25	89.29	16	84.22	24	92.30
Other nationalities:														
Under 5 years	12	27.27	11	33.33	14	25.45	17	24.28	20	42.55	4	11.77	6	15.00
Over 5 years	32	72.73	22	66.67	41	74.55	53	75.72	27	57.45	30	88.23	34	85.00
Unknown:														
Under 5 years	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:														
Under 5 years	233	30.34	243	33.70	305	31.02	362	36.20	305	34.30	213	31.27	225	32.56
Over 5 years	535	69.66	478	66.30	678	68.98	784	63.80	582	65.70	468	68.73	466	67.44
	768		721		983		1146		887		681		691	

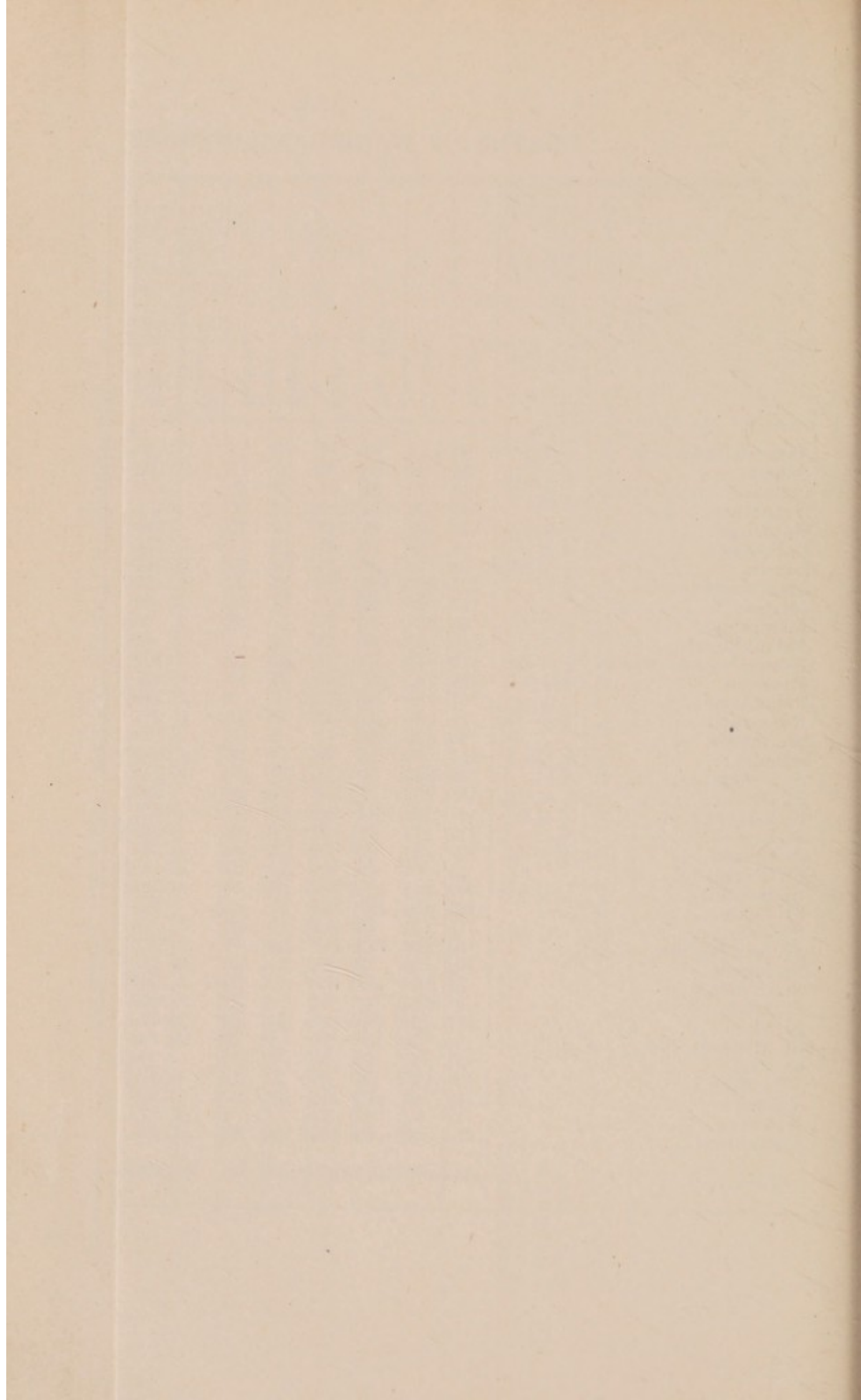
DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS. — Continued.

	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.....	340	56.25	258	43.65	219	39.82	216	41.22	218	39.78	2831	39.45
Over 5 years.....	265	43.75	333	56.35	331	60.18	308	58.78	330	60.22	4345	60.55
British-Canadians:												
Under 5 years.....	38	29.45	22	17.05	25	21.74	22	15.71	27	17.65	305	18.40
Over 5 years.....	91	70.55	107	72.95	90	78.26	118	84.29	126	82.35	1352	81.60
Jews:												
Under 5 years.....	4	26.66	3	13.63	2	12.50	3	16.66	2	7.70	51	17.61
Over 5 years.....	11	73.34	19	86.37	16	87.50	15	83.34	24	92.30	238	82.39
Other nationalities:												
Under 5 years.....	31	58.50	22	46.34	11	28.20	9	28.40	10	27.03	167	31.87
Over 5 years.....	22	41.50	19	53.66	28	71.80	22	71.60	27	72.9	357	68.13
Unknown:												
Under 5 years.....											14	
Over 5 years.....												
Total:												
Under 5 years.....	413	51.13	305	38.97	257	35.70	250	35.06	257	33.66	3368	24.86
Over 5 years.....	390	48.57	478	61.03	463	64.30	463	64.94	507	66.34	6292	65.14
	803		783		720		713		764		9660	

DEATHS BY AGES AND SEASONS.

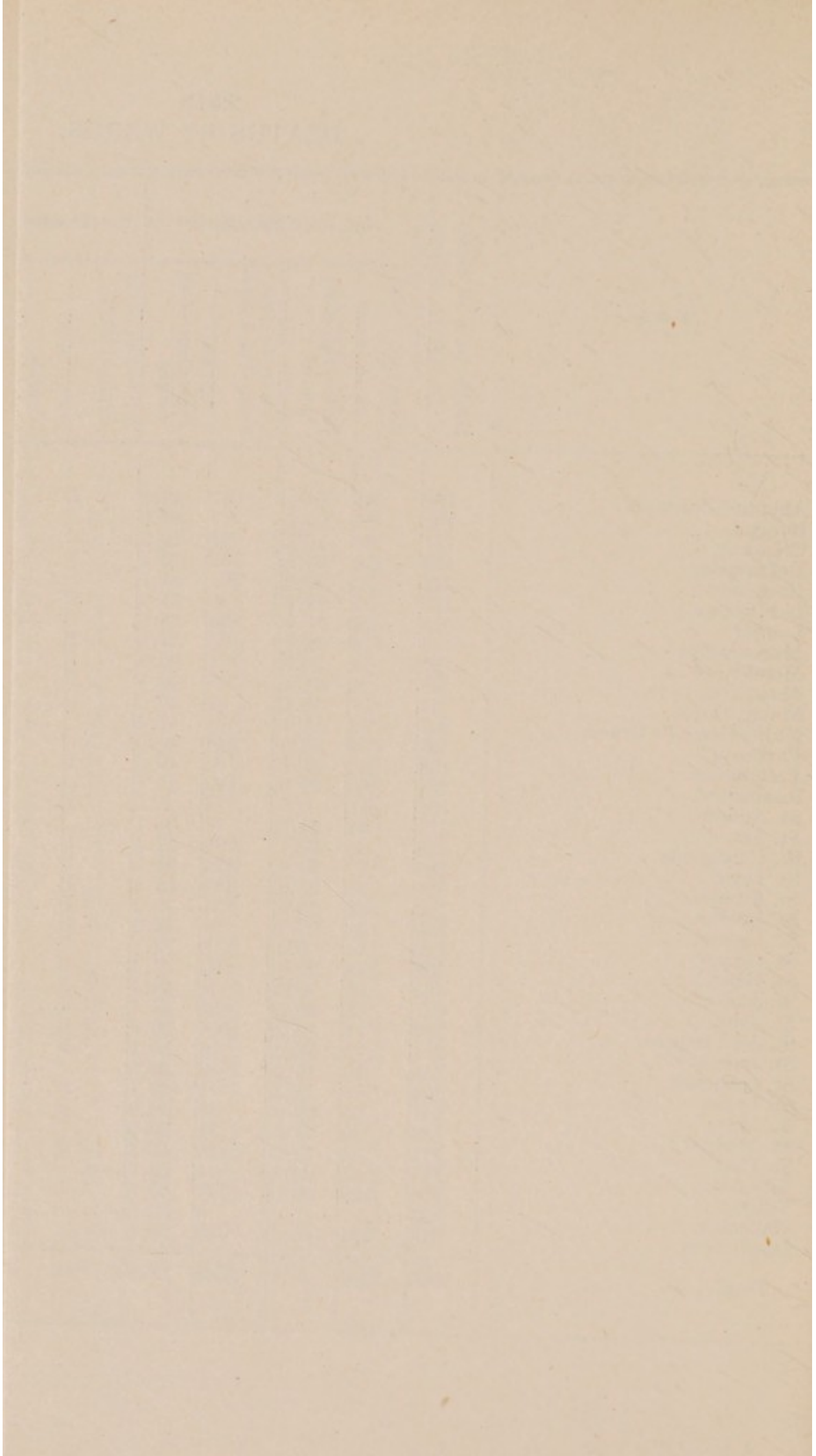
Ages	Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter			Grand total				
	March	April	May	Total Spring			Total Summer			Total Autumn				Total Winter			
				June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February					
From 0 to 1 month.....	86	75	89	250	53	52	57	162	69	64	67	200	65	72	84	221	833
From 1 month to 6 months.....	86	71	77	234	57	65	185	307	135	96	88	319	86	61	56	203	1063
From 6 months to 1 year.....	57	81	56	194	30	48	103	181	54	41	36	131	41	34	44	119	625
From 1 year to 2 years.....	43	81	42	166	31	32	37	100	20	21	32	63	32	33	27	92	431
From 2 years to 3 years.....	18	27	18	63	21	13	14	48	15	18	12	45	22	14	18	54	210
From 3 years to 4 years.....	7	16	12	35	10	10	13	33	6	11	9	26	7	13	7	27	121
From 4 years to 5 years.....	8	11	11	30	11	5	4	20	6	6	6	18	4	6	7	17	85
Under 5 years.....	305	362	305	972	213	225	413	851	305	257	250	812	257	233	243	733	3368
Over 5 years.....	678	784	582	2044	468	466	390	1324	478	463	463	1404	507	535	478	1520	6292
Total.....	983	1146	887	3016	681	691	803	2175	783	720	713	2216	764	768	721	2253	9660

Total.



164b
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.....	162	41	25.3	57	35.2	1	1		3	1	17	5	13
Bourget.....	193	57	29.6	77	39.9		2	1	3	1	13	3	13
Crémazie.....	171	26	15.2	33	19.2				2	4	16	2	6
DeLorimier.....	459	110	23.9	152	33.1	4		2	7	2	37	8	37
Hochelaga.....	242	73	30.2	101	41.7	1		1	7	6	22	7	33
LaFontaine.....	173	25	14.4	38	21.9	2		1	1		10	4	10
Laurier.....	218	26	11.9	35	16.0	1	2		1	1	17	4	6
Maisonneuve.....	436	116	26.6	165	37.8	2		5	5	6	44	8	41
Mercier.....	193	59	30.6	71	36.8	1			1	4	16	3	21
Montcalm.....	58	24	41.4	25	43.1	1			1	1	3		14
Mount Royal.....	44	17	38.6	22	50.0				1		4		9
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	207	23	11.1	36	17.4			1	6	2	17	4	2
Papineau.....	364	98	26.9	145	40.0		5	2	4	6	28	9	49
Préfontaine.....	198	62	31.3	93	46.9	1		1	3	11	15	2	31
Rosemount.....	268	80	29.8	122	45.5		1	7	5	4	16	5	33
St. Andrew.....	165	11	6.6	14	8.5	1	1	1		1	13	1	5
St. Ann.....	217	54	24.8	74	34.1		1		5		17	3	22
St. Cunégonde.....	238	66	27.7	89	37.4	1		1	2	6	20		38
St. Denis.....	389	87	22.4	124	31.9	1	1		3	4	41	12	25
St. Edward.....	320	87	27.2	113	35.3	1	1	1	6	3	24	6	27
St. Eusèbe.....	62	87	33.2	121	46.2	1		1	3	8	23	3	45
St. Gabriel.....	269	61	22.7	94	34.9	1	1	2	4	5	21	4	14
St. George.....	149	14	9.3	18	12.1	1				1	10		5
St. Henry.....	508	148	29.1	190	37.4	1		1	10	17	30	3	68
St. James.....	335	69	20.6	94	28.1	2		5	2	4	33	4	30
St. John.....	237	63	26.5	88	37.1	2		3	5	2	23	4	24
St. Jean Baptiste.....	386	74	19.2	104	26.9	1		2	4	7	31	4	29
St. Joseph.....	214	43	20.0	56	26.1	1	1		1	3	26		16
St. Lawrence.....	250	40	16.0	52	20.8		1	1		2	32	6	6
St. Louis.....	204	31	15.2	41	20.1	1			4	3	17	4	9
St. Mary.....	247	65	26.3	89	36.0	2	2		4	1	20	4	28
St. Michael.....	189	40	21.1	51	26.9					1	15	2	8
St. Paul.....	275	83	30.2	125	45.2	2	1	2	11	13	25	4	19
Ville Mary.....	171	35	20.4	44	25.7			2		4	20	2	19
Villeray.....	406	122	30.0	177	43.6	1	3	2	7	4	32	12	30
Unknown.....	25			8	32.0						2		1
Institutions.....	818	394	48.1	428	52.3		3	3	8	1	56	16	165
Total.....	9660	2524	26.1	3368	34.8	34	27	48	129	139	796	159	951



DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid fever.....		1		3	3	5	4	2	8	3	3	2	34
Small-pox.....													
Measles.....	1	1	6	3	2	6	3	1			2	2	27
Scarlet fever.....	4	3	5	6	7	4		2	4	4	6	3	48
Diphtheria.....	14	10	3	6	12	12	9	8	6	23	19	17	139
Whooping cough.....	9	11	17	19	11	5	8	12	9	9	8	11	129
Meningitis C. S.....	1	2	1	2		1	2	2	1		1		13
Erysipelas.....	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	31
Poliomyelitis.....				1						1	1		3
Mumps.....											1		1
Varicella.....											1		1
German Measles.....								1					1
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	61	59	84	85	89	66	52	57	46	64	55	78	796
Tuberculosis other forms.....	11	6	24	16	22	16	12	14	8	9	9	11	158
Enteritis.....	33	37	58	41	58	44	82	254	171	74	58	41	951
Influenza.....	12	18	58	126	26	9	6	4	3	12	16	18	308
Total.....	148	152	259	312	233	170	180	358	257	200	181	189	2640

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ALL ITS FORMS,
BY NATIONALITIES.

	Sex		Total
	M	F	
French Canadiens.....	322	388	710
Irish.....	24	35	59
English.....	36	21	57
Scotch.....	23	10	33
Italians.....	14	12	26
Jews.....	6	10	16
Chinese.....	10		10
Russians.....	7	1	8
French.....	3	4	7
Rumanians.....	2	3	5
Greeks.....	2	3	5
Austrians.....	1	1	2
Belgians.....	2		2
Poles.....	1	1	2
Swiss.....	1	1	2
Syrians.....		1	1
Finns.....	1		1
Ukrainians.....	1		1
Negroes.....		1	1
Bulgars.....	1		1
Ruthenians.....	1		1
Unknown.....	1	3	4
Total.....	459	495	954

Deaths by groups.

	Total	Per 1,000 of their population
French Canadians.....	710	1.67
British Canadians.....	149	0.95
Jews.....	16	0.32
Other nationalities.....	79	1.51
Total.....	954	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	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	1926	Per 100,000 of the population
Small-pox	510	376.10	634	413.05	15	7.48	40	29.48	15	7.48	40	29.48	15	7.48	40	29.48	15	7.48	40	29.48
Measles	30	22.12	42	27.36	59	29.48	40	29.48	68	23.70	85	21.81	66	13.36	63	11.42	45	6.93	27	3.94
Scarlatina	35	25.81	38	24.75	15	7.48	155	67.58	70	24.40	67	17.19	90	18.24	69	12.51	78	12.10	48	7.01
Diphtheria	173	127.58	214	139.42	304	151.91	114	49.70	89	31.02	114	29.25	157	31.83	174	31.54	134	20.83	139	20.31
Typhoid F.	81	59.73	95	61.89	82	40.97	50	21.80	91	31.72	156	40.03	108	21.89	89	16.13	55	8.51	34	4.96
Diarrhoea	492	362.83	523	340.73	699	349.28	806	351.41	1070	372.99	1822	467.59	2249	455.95	1844	334.32	1382	214.70	951	138.93
Cancers	46	33.27	58	40.75	84	42.42	106	46.21	181	63.09	247	63.39	341	69.13	422	76.51	532	82.64	609	88.97
Phthisis	417	307.52	134	282.74	513	256.34	547	238.49	616	214.73	683	175.28	969	176.17	929	168.43	785	122.09	796	116.29
Other forms of tuberculosis									168	56.98	186	47.73	183	37.10	191	35.17	165	25.63	158	23.08
Bright's disease									126	42.73	232	59.54	402	81.50	509	92.18	612	95.17	738	107.82

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.....	8	5	3	2			1	1			12	8	20
February.....	5	10	5	6			1				11	16	27
March.....	13	17	11	3			1				25	20	45
April.....	22	11	9	6			1				32	17	49
May.....	10	10	11	3							21	13	34
June.....	14	17	11	4	1		1	1	1		28	22	50
July.....	10	13	9	8			1				20	21	41
August.....	14	9	9	8				1		1	23	19	42
September.....	9	8	10	3	1		1	2			21	13	34
October.....	20	8	13	1			2	1	1		36	10	46
November.....	11	10	16	9					2		29	19	48
December.....	18	11	11	4			1	1			30	16	46
Total.....	154	129	118	57	2		10	7	4	1	288	194	482

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

Men.....	537
Women.....	592
Total.....	1,129

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, DURING THE YEAR.

[illegible]

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

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months	6 mon. to 1 year	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total under 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																			
17. Yellow fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Leprosy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Erysipelas.....	31	10	21	14	3	2	2	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....
20. Poliomyelitis.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	13	8	5	1	2	2	1	2	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Chicken-pox.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. German measles.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Glanders, farcy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Malignant pustule, charbon (anthrax).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Rabies.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Tetanus.....	796	389	407	9	8	9	5	3	2	36	8	23	75	216	169	135	72	48	12	1	1	.....
28. Mycosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	88	37	51	9	7	10	16	5	3	50	9	11	8	3	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Tuberculosis of the meninges.....	27	11	16	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	5	4	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Intestinal tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Tuberculosis of the spine.....	8	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Tuberculosis of the joints.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Tuberculosis of other organs.....	20	13	7	2	1	2	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	1	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Generalized tuberculosis.....	14	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Syphilis.....	48	24	24	29	4	2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months	6 mon. to 1 year	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total under 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																			
96. A. Chronic bronchitis.....	47	28	19	3	3	2	29	10	6	5	10	1	1	6	1	3	4	10	13	8	3	
96. Broncho-pneumonia.....	478	250	228	117	102	94	29	10	6	358	10	1	1	1	9	19	11	22	28	11	2	
97. A. Capillary bronchitis.....	29	16	13	13	2	5	5	1	2	26				1			1		1			
97. Pneumonia.....	336	186	150	46	29	28	7	6	2	118	9	2	2	13	37	34	32	31	38	19	1	
98. A. Lobar.....	118	64	54	8	11	7	3	1	2	32			1	7	10	16	9	22	13	8		
98. Pleurisy.....	29	14	15	1	1	2	2	2		7	3	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	3	1		
99. Congestion of the lungs.....	103	51	52	10	7	4	1	2		24	1	1	1	5	4	8	16	14	20	7	2	
100. Gangrene of the lungs.....	4	1	3												2	1		1				
101. Asthma.....	10	5	5												2		1	1	6			
102. Emphysema.....	10	5	5	1	1	1	1			3							1	2	2			
103. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	10	7	3		1					1					2	2	4	1				
Total.....	1228	659	569	212	161	149	51	24	10	607	2	6	6	36	70	88	82	108	130	56	11	
VI—Diseases of the digestive system																						
104. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	3	1	2					1		1							1			1		
105. Diseases of the pharynx and of the tonsils.....	16	8	8	4	2	2			1	9	2	1			2	1			1			
106. Diseases of the oesophagus.....																						
107. Ulcer of the stomach.....	18	14	4							1			1	1	1	6	3	5		1		

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

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months	6 mon. to 1 year	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total under 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																				
134. Tumor of the uterus	5		5													3		1	1				
135. Hemorrhage of the uterus (non puerperal)																							
136. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	3		3												2		1						
137. Dis. of the breast, nonpuerperal																							
Total	861	402	459	4	4	1	1	1	3	13	9	3	12	33	73	105	112	202	195	95	7		
VIII—The Puerperal State																							
138. Accidents of pregnancy	9		9											6	2	1							
A. Abortion	5		5											3	2								
B. Ectopic gestation.	6		6											2	4								
139. Puerperal hemorrhage	8		8											2	5	1							
140. Other accidents of labor.	8		8											2	4	1	1						
A. Cesarean section													1	6	6	1							
141. Puerperal septicemia.	14		14																				
142. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death	5		5											4	1								
143. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	15		15											7	5	3							
144. Others	5		5											1	3	1							
145. Puerperal diseases of the breast																							
Total	73		73									1	31	32	32	8	1						

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

	Total	SEX		0 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 4 yrs.	4 yrs. to 5 yrs.	Total under 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																				
XIV—External Causes																							
160.	Suicide, poison.....	2	2													1	1						
161.	Suicide by corrosive substances.....	7	3	4										5		1		1					
162.	Suicide by poisonous gas.....	6	5	1										2		1	3						
163.	Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	11	7	4									1	1	5	3	1						
164.	Suicide by drowning.....	1	1																1				
165.	Suicide by firearms.....	10	9	1								1		2	3	2	2						
166.	Suicide by cutting instruments.....	6	6																				
167.	Suicide by jumping from high places.....	3	3												2		1	2	2	1			
168.	Suicide by crushing.....																		1				
169.	Other suicides.....																						
170.	Poisoning by food.....	1	1		1					1													
171.	Other acute acid. poisonings.....	16	10	6	3	2				5			1		6	3		1					
172.	Conflagration.....	6	2	4		1			2	3				1		2							
173.	Burns and scalds.....	43	23	20	3	1	3	4	2	16	6	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	3	1		
174.	Accid. mechanical suffocation.....	1	1								1												
175.	Accidental absorption of irritable or poisonous gas....	19	16	3	1	1				2			1	2	3	3	5	2			1		
176.	Accidental drowning.....	69	56	13			2	3		5	5	7	12	15	19	6							
177.	Accidental traumatism by fire-arms.....	6	6									1	1	1	2	1							
178.	Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.....	1	1																				
179.	Accidental traumatism by fall.....	58	34	24		1	3	3	2	12	1	2	8	5	4	5	1	2	4	7	8		

