#### Report of the Department of Health / City of Montreal.

#### **Contributors**

Montréal (Québec). Department of Public Health.

#### **Publication/Creation**

Montreal: Perrault Printing., [1929]

#### **Persistent URL**

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#### CITY OF MONTREAL

# Report of the Department of Health

OF

## MONTREAL

1929

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



MONTREAL

1930



Presented by

The Director of the Dysastment

January 1930







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# Director of the Department of Health.

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#### CITY OF MONTREAL

# Report of the Department of Health

OF

### MONTREAL

1929

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



MONTREAL

#### CITY OF MONTREAL

#### MAYOR:

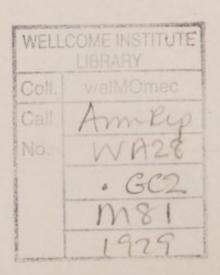
His Worship CAMILLIEN HOUDE.

#### EXCUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Alderman A. A. DESROCHES, President; Aldermen D. GENE-REUX, M.V., J. B. A. ANGRIGNON, THOS. O'CONNELL, R. JARRY, Members.

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H., Director. ADRIEN PLOUFFE, M.D., Secretary.



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#### STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

#### DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Dr. S. BOUCHER, Director.

Dr. ADRIEN PLOUFFE, Secretary.

Mr. LEO DELONGCHAMPS, Archivist.

Mr. GEORGES ROCHON, clerk, 1st grade.

Miss H. SAINT-CYR, senior stenographer clerk.

1 Messenger.

#### DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, Superintendent.

- 2 Senior clerks.
- 2 Junior typists.
- 1 Junior clerk (temporary).
- 3 Epidemiologists.
- 1 Epidemiologist (temporary).
- 8 Nurses (one acting as temporary superintendent of Smallpox hospital).
- 3 Nurses (temporary).
- 4 Disinfectors.
- 1 Janitor (Smallpox hospital).
- 1 Cook (Smallpox hospital).

#### DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE :

Dr. AD. GROULX, Superintendent.

- 1 Senior stenographer clerk.
- 4 Junior clerks.
- Dr. C. A. BOURDON, chief inspector for Medical Inspection of schools.
- 19 Medical inspectors of schools at full time.
- 4 Dental Inspectors of schools.
- 1 Head nurse (to be appointed).
- 4 Nurses supervisors.
- 60 Visiting school nurses.
- 1 Nurse inspecting children boarding houses.
- 8 Nurses (temporary) in baby clinics.
- 2 Psychiatrists (temporary).
- 2 Nurses (psychologists) temporary.

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION :

- Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C.E., Sanitary engineer and superintendent.
- 1 Assistant to the sanitary engineer.
- 1 Plan examiner.
- 2 Clerks, 2nd grade.
- 1 Senior typist clerk.
- 1 Junior typist clerk.
- 1 Chief inspector.
- 1 Supervisor of plumbing inspectors.
- 11 Plumbing inspectors.
- 1 Supervisor of Sanitary inspectors.
- 26 Sanitary inspectors (one for inspection of boarding houses for children, private maternities, etc.).
  - 1 Laundries inspector.
- 2 Inspectors for barber shops, etc.

#### DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION :

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

#### Section No. 1 - Milk inspection.

- 1 Supervisor.
- 2 Typist clerks.
- 10 Inspectors (country).
  - 7 Inspectors (city).

#### Pasteurization inspection.

- 1 Supervisor.
- 1 Clerk.
- 7 Inspectors.

#### Section No. 2 - Meat inspection.

- 1 Supervisor.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Typist clerk.
- 1 Inspector of abattoirs in suburbs, and ice.
- 7 District inspectors.
- 4 Veterinary surgeons, meat inspection stations.
- 4 Asst.-inspectors, meat inspection stations.
- 1 Inspector, private abattoirs.

## Section No. 3 — Inspection of bakeries, dining-rooms, restaurants, etc.

- 1 Supervisor.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Typist-clerk.
- 7 Inspectors.
- 1 Inspector, bread weight.

#### DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE :

Mr. A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent.

Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, Joint-superintendent.

- 1 Clerk, 1st grade.
- 3 Clerks.
- 1 Stenographer clerk.
- 2 Senior clerks.
- 7 Investigators.
- 1 Clerk in charge, Social service exchange.
- 2 Clerks.

Mr. A. VALIQUETTE, Supervisor, Meurling Refuge

- 1 Junior clerk.
- 2 Furnacemen.
- 1 Head laundryman.
- 1 Head cook.
- 5 Guards.

#### DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL:

Dr. J. A. BRIEN, Superintendent.

- 2 Visiting physicians.
- 1 Typist clerk.
- 1 Clerk.

#### DIVISION OF LABORATORIES:

Dr. A. BOLDUC. Superintendent and bacteriologist. Mr. E. GIGUERE, Chemist.

- 1 Chief analyst.
- 2 Assistants analysts.
- 1 Technician.
- 2 Laboratory helpers.
- 1 Junior typist clerk.

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION:

Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Superintendent. Dr. J. A. LABROSSE, Statistician. 2 clerks.

#### 1929

#### CITY OF MONTREAL

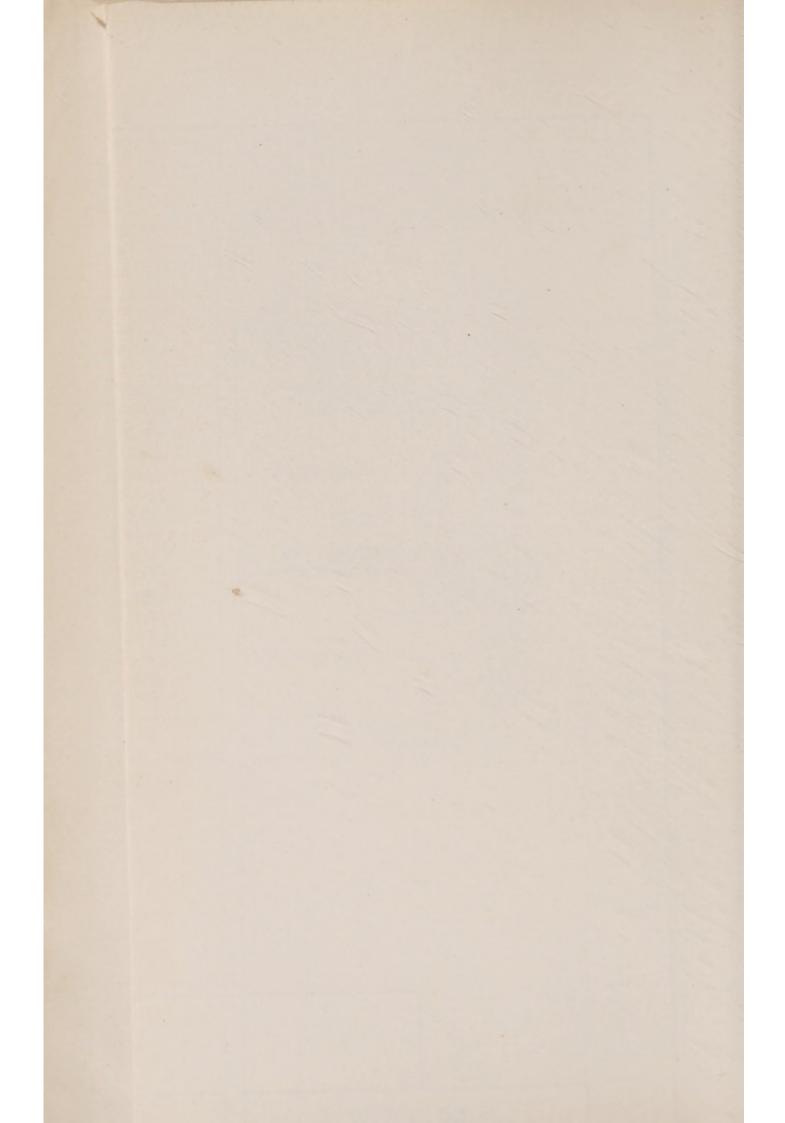
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The DRS office
The DRS office
In a control of the c

#### BOARD OF HEALTH (Advising Board)

#### SANITATION CONTAGIOUS DISEASES CHILD HYGIENE STATISTICS LABORATORIES FOOD INSPECTION MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE | MEDICAL CONTROL 1 Superintendent 1 Supe ACTIVITIES ACTIVITIES ACTIVITIES ACTIVITIES ACTIVITIES



#### ANNUAL REPORT

#### 1929

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 1929.

#### Expenses

The total expenditure for 1929 in the Department of Health amounted to \$1,707,750.14, distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$ 431,324.70
Municipal Assistance	1,276,425.44
Pensions and annuities (Pen-	
sioners)	139,745.03
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 come under another Service than the Health Department.

The City's population for 1929 having been estimated at 762,000, the expenditure for the section of Hygiene is distributed at the rate of \$0.566 per capita of population; the rate for the Municipal Assistance being \$1.675.

The following list shows the detail of expenditure during the year.

## Hygiene

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	EXPENSES:	
Library: Books and reviews Lectures to the public, to officials and campaign against tuberculosis and infant mortality, through	\$ 183.05	
various means	146.61	
fice)		\$ 329.66
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:		
Salaries	\$ 12,738.66	
allocation	150.00	
Supplies	47.47	
Casual	189.85	
		13,125.98
SANITATION:		
Salaries Employees' transportation	\$ 73,101.23	
allocation	4,839.86	
etc	243.26	
aminations	41.30	
Fees: Plumbers' examiners.	400.00	
Uniforms	2,806.83	
Supplies	173 44	
Casual	200.00	
		81,805.92

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Salaries	\$ 32,440.84	
Employees' transportation		
allocation	2,799.09	
Disinfectants	351.05	
Supplies	390.92	
Houses quarantined	78.72	
Vaccine	1,600.00	
Maintenance of small-pox		
hospital	1,055.58	
Transportation of patients.	145.50	
Uniforms	421.26	
Casual	200.00	
	personal series	39,482.96
CHILD HYGIENE:		
Salaries	\$118,247.38	
Employees' transportation		
allocation	1,363.69	
Municipal baby clinics and		
Maternal clinics	24,778.90	
Baby camps	656.67	
Supplies	2,894.39	
Diphtheria immunization	3,370.15	
Illustrated publications on		
hygiene	6,371.49	
Congress	364.17	
Uniforms	4,581.99	
Casual	199.35	
		162,828.18

#### FOOD INSPECEION:

Salaries	\$ 81,671.08	
Employees' transportation		
allocation	3,795.14	
Special inspections	38.80	
Samples of food		
Supplies	1,626.99	
Auto service (superintendent)	262.43	
Travelling expenses (milk		
inspectors in the country)	14,906.17	
Congress	147.60	
Medical examination of dairy		
employees	49.00	
Casual	199.89	
		102,697.10
MEDICAL CONTROL:		
MEDICAL CONTROL: Salaries	\$ 7,333.79	
	\$ 7,333.79	
Salaries	\$ 7,333.79 280.94	
Salaries		
Salaries	280.94	7,735.60
Salaries	280.94 120.87	7,735.60
Salaries	\$ 6,042.75	7,735.60
Salaries	\$ 6,042.75 77.21	7,735.60
Salaries	\$ 6,042.75 77.21 35.00	6,304.03

# LABORATORIES: \$ 14,666.41 Material, apparatus, instruments 777.30 Supplies 605.82 Milk analysis 765.74 Casual 200.00

#### Municipal Assistance

17,015.27

\$ 431,324.70

Salaries	\$ 22,421.09	
Employees' transportation		
allocation	1,129.44	
		\$ 23,550.53

#### ADMINISTRATION:

Suppnes	 	 	 	Ф	25.28	
Casual	 	 	 		149.91	
				_		173.19

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE \$ 1,674.64 \$ 1,674.64
ASSISTANCE:

Burial of poor and unknown		
people	\$ 3,504.63	
Repatriation of strangers	910.40	
4		\$ 4,415.03

#### SUBSIDIES:

Institutions of charity	\$ 82,563.50	
Baby clinics (independent)	8,500.00	
		\$ 91,063.50

# CONTRACTS, STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND OTHERS:

* Maintenance of insane	\$280,476.18	
Destitute children in Indus-		
trial schools	85,224.01	
Juvenile Court	6,500.00	
Maintenance of children in		
Reform schools	29,988.21	
Hospitalization of incur-		
ables	53,837.50	
Hospitalization of tuber-		
culous	100,000.00	
Hospitalization of indigents		
(Quebec Public Charities		
Act): Paid to institutions	89,710.54	
* Government's account	485,000.00	
		1,130,736.44
MEURLING REFUGE:		
Salaries	\$ 14,371.84	
Food	6,198.80	
Maintenance	2,757.88	
Lingerie	1,483.59	
		24,812.11
Total		\$1,276,425.44

<sup>\*</sup> These items are subject to revision, the Govenment's accounts having been transmitted too late to permit checking before publication of this report.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC MOVEMENT

#### Population

The population of Montreal, for 1929, is evaluated by the Superintendent of the division of Statistics of the Department of Health, at 762,000 inhabitants.

The rate of births, marriages and deaths are consequently based on that figure.

#### Birth rate

The number of births in 1929 amounted to 20,415; in 1928 it had been 20,307, which shows an increase of 108. Comparing it with the year 1927 when there were 20,740 births, shows a decrease of 325.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants, based on the valuation of the population at 762,000 is 26.79 being 3.89 per thousand below the average for the five years from 1924 to 1928. It is 5.30 below the average for the ten preceding years.

The birth rate has shown a slight increase in 1929 over the year 1928.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1929 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE I BIRTHS

#### Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

Years 1919	Population 593,440	of births	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants 33.63		
1920	607,470 618,506	21,180 21,136	34.86 34.17		
1922	630,800 642,650	20,720 20,527	32.84 31.94		
Average	618,573	20,704	33.49		
Period 1924-1928 (5 years)					
1924	655,800	21,500	32.78		
1925	669,800	21,976	32.81		
1926	684,500	21,098	30.82		
1927	699,500	20,740	29.65		
1928	742,000	20,307	27.37		
Average	690,320	21,124	30.68		
Period 1919-1928 (10 years)					
Average	654,446	20,914	32.09		
	Year 1929				
Year 1929	762,000	20,415	26.79		

#### Marriage rate

In 1929, there were 7,332 marriages, representing an increase of 507 over the year 1928.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 9.62, being 0.5 below the five years average from 1919 to 1923, and 0.51 above the five years average from 1924 to 1928.

It is nearly the same as the average for the ten preceding years, but above that of 1928 by 0.42.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1929 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II

MARRIAGES

Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

		Number	Proportion
Years	Population	of	per 1000
		marriages	inhabitants
1919	593,440	6,449	10.86
1920	607,470	7,142	11.75
1921	618,506	5,984	9.67
1922	630,800	5,589	8.86
1923	642,650	6,103	9.49
Average	618,573	6,253	10.12
Period	1924-1928 (	5 years)	
1924	655,800	6,058	9.24
1925	669,800	6,102	9.11
1926	684,500	6,133	8.95
1927	699,500	6,320	9.03
1928	742,000	6,825	9.20
Average	690,320	6,288	9.11
Period	1919-1928 (	10 years)	
Average	654,446	6,270	9.61
	Year 1929		
Year 1929	762,000	7,332	9.62

#### Death rate

The number of deaths in 1929 rose to 10,604 as against 10,961 in 1928, showing in consequence a decrease of 357 deaths.

The proportion compared to the population is 13.92

per thousand as against 14.77 in 1928, or a decrease of 0.85 per thousand.

The 1929 death rate is 3.05 below the average for the five years from 1919 to 1923 and 0.54 below the average for the five years from 1924 to 1928. It is 1.79 below the average of the ten preceding years.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1919 for each year separately and by groups of five and ten years.

TABLE III
DEATHS
Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1919	593,440	10,617	17.89
1920	607,470	12,012	19.77
1921	618,506	9,740	15.74
1922	630,800	9,945	15.76
1923	642,650	10,074	15.67
Average	618,573	10,478	16.97
Perio	d 1924-1928 (5	years)	
1924	655,800	9,752	14.87
1925	669,800	9,549	14.26
1926	684,500	9,660	14.12
1927	699,500	9,991	14.28
1928	742,000	10,961	14.77
Average	690,320	9,983	14.46
Perio	1919-1928 (1	0 years)	
Average	654,446	10,230	15.71
	Year 1929		
Year 1929	762,000	10,604	13.92

#### Natural increase of the population

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

In 1929 the excess of births over deaths was 9,811, while for the ten years from 1919 to 1928 it was 10,684, which shows a decrease of 873.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1929 a rate of 12.87 per thousand of population.

TABLE IV

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1919-1923	103,522	52,388	51,134
1924-1928	105,621	49,913	55,708
Average (10 years)	20,914	10,230	10,684
Year 1929	20,415	10,604	9,811

#### Infant mortality

The registered number of deaths in 1929 of children under 1 year is 2,701 as against 2,919 in 1928, showing therefore a decrease of 218 in the total.

The proportion per 1,000 births is 132.3 in 1929, as against 143.74 in 1928, representing a decrease of 11.44 per thousand.

Table V indicates the variations in infant mortality during the last ten years, for each year separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE V
DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS

(Still-born not included)

#### Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

Years	Births	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
1919	19,959	3,543	177.5
1920	21,180	4,072	192.2
1921	21,136	3,289	155.6
1922	20,720	3,304	159.4
1923	20,527	3,057	148.9
Average		3,453	166.7
	1924-1928 (5	years)	
1924	21,500	3,151	146.5
1925	21,976	2,690	122.41
1926	21,098	2,521	119.49
1927	20,740	2,424	116.87
1928	20,307	2,929	143.74
Average	21,124	2,741	129.8
Period 1	1919-1928 (10	years)	1
Average	20,914	3,097	148.2
	Year 1929		
Year 1929	20,415	2,701	132.3

#### Infant diarrhoea

Table VI shows a statement of infant mortality from diarrhoea during the last five years, of children from 0 to 1 year, as well as for the years 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea is practically the same as in 1926, 1927 and 1928; it is 6.7 lower than that of the average for the five years from 1921 to 1925.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

#### Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths	Deaths by diarrhoea	Percentage of deaths
	0 to 1	0 to 1	by diar-
	year	year	rhoea
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	33.7

#### Years 1926-1927-1928-1929

1926	2,521	817	32.4
1927	2,424	799	32.9
1928	2,919	971	33.3
1929	2,701	865	32.0

Table VII indicates the mortality from diarrhoea of children from 0 to 2 years. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1929 is 30.3, against 30.9 in 1928 which shows a slight decrease of 0.6 per cent, but the average for the ten preceding years having been 34.5%, indicates a decrease of 4.2% in favour of the year 1929.

TABLE VII

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS

Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

	Total	Deaths	Percentage					
Years	of deaths	by diarrhoea	of deaths					
	0 to 2	0 to 2	by diar-					
	years	years	rhoea					
1919	4,142	1,485	35.8					
1920	4,735	1,918	40.5					
1921	3,711	1,432	38.6					
1922	3,831	1,482	38.7					
1923	3,682	1,249	33.9					
Average	4,020	1,513	37.5					
Period 1924-1928 (5 years)								
1924	3,615	1,172	32.4					
1925	3,202	1,098	34.3					
1926	2,952	877	29.7					
1927	2,846	870	30.6					
1928	3,434	1,061	30.9					
Average	3,210	1,015	31.6					
Period 1	919-1928	(10 years)						
Average	3,615	1,264	34.5					
	Year 192	9						
Year 1929	3,165	958	30.3					

Table VIII shows the average of deaths from 0 to 1 year, in periods of ten years since 1907 to 1928, and the mortality for the year 1929.

TABLE VIII

#### DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS, AND BY PERIODS OF TEN YEARS.

Years	Deaths
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
1917-1926	 158.6
1918-1927	 153.0
1919-1928	 148.2
1929	 132.3

Table IX indicates the proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of death.

#### TABLE IX

# PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS 0 TO 1 YEAR, COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL OF DEATHS.

#### Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years		Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Per- centage
1922	9,945	3,304	33.32
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
Average (5 years)	9,796	2,944	30.03

#### Years 1927-1928-1929

1927	9,991	2,424	24.26
1928	10,961	2,919	26.63
1929	10,604	2,701	25.47

The proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of deaths has been 25.47 in 1929; this shows a decrease of 1.16 per cent from the figure for 1928, and a decrease of 4.56 per cent from the average of the five years from 1922 to 1926.

Table X allows to compare the percentage, by periods, of deaths under 1 year compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year, since the year 1921.

#### TABLE X

# PERCENTAGE BY PERIODS, OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

Λge	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Average 5 years	1929
Under 24 hours	7.13	4.46	8.76	13.33	17.06	10.14	17.25
1 day to 1 week	8.28	12.04	11.54	10.73	11.10	10.74	11.18
1 week to 1 month	17.55	14.27	12.73	14.03	11.41	14.00	12.77
1 to 3 months	16.31	16.39	16.89	18.73	17.20	17.10	18.59
3 to 6 months	27.42	21.82	19.67	15.39	19.39	20.74	18.59
6 to 9 months	12.88	16.24	15.19	13.57	13.05	14.18	11.62
9 to 12 months	12.06	14.76	15.19	14.23	10.79	13.40	10.00

Table XI indicates the percentage of deaths from certain causes, compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

It will be noted that diarrhoeal diseases are still claiming the largest number of victims, from 0 to 1 year, there is however a constant, if very slight progress.

#### TABLE XI

# PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

						Averag	e
Causes of deaths	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	5 years	s 1929
Pneumonia	2.95	3.53	3.72	2.89	2.67	3.15	2.18
Broncho-pneumonia	8.18	8.33	9.28	7.84	9.25	8.57	8.63
Diseases of the stomach .	4.22	4.31	1.51	2.19	2.33	2.91	0.74
Diarrhoea and enteritis	34.46	37.69	32.40	32.96	33.26	34.15	32.02
Malformation	2.95	3.31	3.83	2.92	2.50	3.11	3.78
Premature birth	6.31	6.58	7.77	9.32	15.79	9.15	16.92
Congenital debility	23.96	27.25	19.00	19.88	14.28	20.87	17.55
Meningitis (simple)	1.58	2.34	2.58	2.15	2.19	2.17	3.77
Syphilis	3.36	1.00	1.31	1.44	1.06	1.63	1.37
Contagious diseases	5.83	3.79	8.61	8.00	7.09	6.66	6.92
Others	6.15	1.89	9.92	10.40	9.56	7.58	6.77

Table XII shows the number of cases reported and of deaths from certain contagious diseases, in periods of five years from 1921 to 1925, the average of these five years, and separately for the years 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

TABLE XII

# CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Years	Dij			whoop- ing cough		Chick- en-pox		
1921 {	Cases 12		2 1497	405	127	635	37	187
1321	Deaths 1	58 6	0 34	77	23	_	-	62
1922 {	Cases 12	85 211	3 2445	390	101	483	-	271
1322	Deaths 1	53 9	8 36	75	25	_	-	63
1923 {	Cases 11	95 203	5 1995	599	130	669	_	165
1323	Deaths 1	60 7	1 55	142	18	1	-	47
1924 {	Cases 75	53 305	7 1328	538	103	818	9	150
1324	Deaths 10	9	7 40	87	12	6	-	51
1925 {	Cases 78	88 237	1 3438	620	164	896	-	140
	Deaths 10	00 5	8 59	93	21	1	-	52
Aver-	Cases 100	63.4 234	5.6 2140.	6 510.4	125	700	9.2	182.6
age	Deaths 13	34.6 70	6.8 44.	8 94.8	19.8	1.6	-	55
1926 {	Cases 121	19 211	0 1302	718	164	792	_	105
1020	Deaths 13	39 43	8 27	129	31	1		31
1927 {	Cases 185	54 205	8 2636	756	167	669	10	5131
1	Deaths 21	19 3	8 47	106	42	3	-	553
1928 {	Cases 163	32 229	1 4347	275	201	1246	108	173
1	Deaths 15	57 35	65	37	35	9	_	39
1929 {	Cases 125		5 2471	1993	223	1835	40	98
	Deaths 11	5 6		88	26	3	0	27

\* Epidemy.

26a

#### TABLE XIII.

#### YEAR 1929 — DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

Classified by month, sex and age categories.

Month		Une 24 he	Under 1 day to 24 hours 1 week		1 week to 1 month 1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months 6 to 9 months		9 to 12 months		То	Total					
		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
anuary	M F	35 17	52	13 18	31	19 13	32	28 18	46	21 19	40	14 10	24	13	21	143 103	246
February	M	20	37	19	33	13	21	23	44	22	36	16	20	17	24	130	215
March	M F	26	44	20	33	16 15	31	32	41	23	36	14	26	10	18	141	229
April	M	31	52	17	29	25 12	37	36 19	55	20	36	18	32	18	35	165 111	276
May	M F	17	36	14	25	21	34	33	52	20 25	45	14 8	22	17 15	32	136 110	246
June	M F	20	34	14	23	17 19	36	12 15	27	7 9	16	10	13	18	23	98 74	172
July	M F	17	24	16 12	28	14	22	16 7	23	17 12	29	6	17	11 4	15	97 61	158
August	M F	26 16	42	19	26	11 10	21	24 21	45	41 26	67	24 16	40	14 11	25	159 107	260
September	M F	13	27	10	15	19	27	27 27	54	49 40	89	20 26	46	11 12	23	155 126	28:
October	M F	26 18	44	15	18	8 7	15	21 22	43	34 13	47	21 11	32	15 10	25	140 84	22
November	M F	23	41	11 5	16	16 14	30	19 11	30	14 12	26	10 8	18	2 6	8	95 74	16
December	M F	20	33	14	25	22 17	39	20 22	42	14 21	35	11 13	24	13 8	21	114 105	21
OTAL	M F	274 192	466	182 120	302	201 144	345	291 211	502	282 220	502	184 130	314	159 111	270	1573 1128	270
\terage			38.8		25.2		28.7		41.8		41.8		26.2		22.5		225

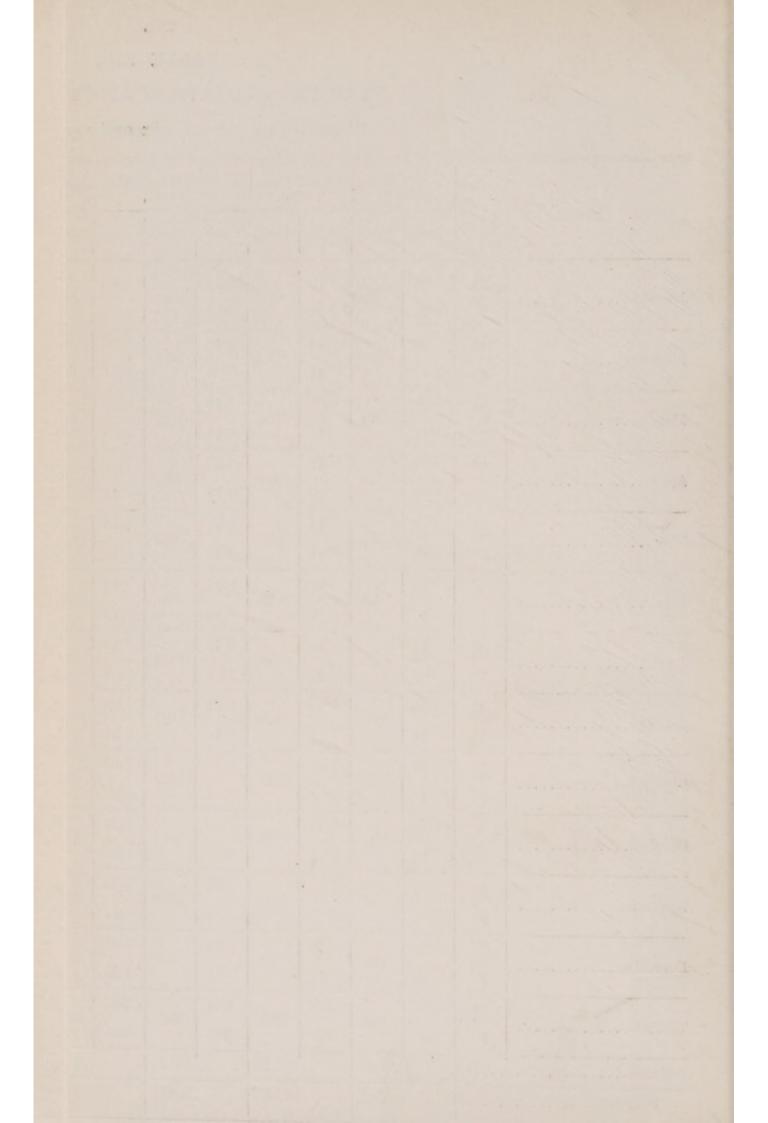


Table XIII indicates that deaths of nurslings have been more numerous:

- 1° Amongst babies from 0 to 1 day, from 1 to 3 months and from 3 to 6 months.
- 2° During the months of January and April amongst babies from 0 to 1 day, from 1 week to 1 month and from 1 to 3 months.
- 3° During the months of August and September amongst babies from 1 to 3 months and from 3 to 6 months.

Table XIV shows the number of deaths from certain principal causes, from 1920 to 1924, the average for these five years; the number of deaths for 1925 to 1929 from the same causes and the average for these five years. It shows besides, the average of deaths from the same causes, for the 10 years 1920-1929.

TABLE XIV
A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY

Deaths from 1920 to 1929 Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

			Organic		
Years	Cancer	dis-	dis- eases of the heart	pneu-	
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

#### Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

1925	605	676	719	482	583
1929	 000	010	110	102	000
1926	 609	738	727	507	454
1927	 601	762	821	431	351
1928	 641	674	867	666	500
1929	 749	794	1204	465	346
Average	 641	729	867	510	447

#### Period 1920-1920 (10 years)

Average 570	659	809	540	500
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table XV shows the proportion of deaths in periods of 5 years, the average for the 5 years from 1920 to 1924 and from 1925 to 1929 and average for the 10 years from 1920 to 1929, from the diseases mentioned in Table XIV, compared to the total of deaths.

This table indicates a slight increase in 1929 over the two preceding years, in the proportion of deaths from cancer, and an increase of 1.4% over the year 1928 in deaths from Bright's disease and of 3.4% in deaths from organic diseases of the heart.

On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1.7% in the proportion of deaths from broncho-pneumonia and of 1.3% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia.

#### TABLE XV

#### PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES MEN-TIONED IN TABLE XIV COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- 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%
	Perio	d 1925-	1929 (5	years)		
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%
1927	9,991	6.0%	7.6%	8.2%	4.3%	3.5%
1928	10,961	5.8%	6.1%	7.9%	6.1%	4.6%
1929	10,604	7.0%	7.5%	11.3%	4.4%	3.3%
Average	10,153	6.3%	7.2%	8.5%	5.0%	4.4%
	Period	d 1920-1	929 (10	years)		
Average	10 998	5 5 %	6 40%	7 90/	5.2%	4 90/

Table XVI indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XIV for the years 1920 to 1929, in periods of 5 years, the average for five years, from 1920 to 1924 and for five years from 1925 to 1929, and the average for ten years from 1920 to 1929.

A study of this table shows that in 1929 the proportion of deaths from cancer is 11.9 higher than that of 1928; it is 19.31 higher than the average for the five years 1920-1924, 8.31 higher than the average for the five years 1925-1929 and 31.81 higher than the average for the ten years 1920-1929; consequently, the death rate from cancer is constantly increasing and corresponds with the observations gathered in a great number of countries.

Deaths from Bright's disease which had decreased in 1928, have increased in 1929; the rate corresponds to that of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, it is 10.73 higher than the rate for the five years 1920-1924 and 1.66 higher than the rate for the five years 1925-1929; this death rate is consequently also constantly increasing.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have increased very much in 1929; the highest death rate for the ten previous years has been that of 1920, it has varied sensibly at certain periods during the last 10 years, and remained almost stationary from 1923 to 1926.

Deaths from broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia indicate a considerably lower rate in 1929 than during any other years, since 1920.

### TABLE XVI

## DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM 1920 TO 1929

### Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years		Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- Pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
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

### Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

1925	 	90.32	100.92	107.34	71.96	87.01
1926	 	88.97	107.81	106.21	74.07	66.32
1927	 	85.92	108.93	117.36	61.61	50.32
1928	 	86.39	90.83	116.84	89.76	67.38
1929	 	98.29	104.20	158.00	61.02	45.41
Average	 	89.98	102.54	121.15	71.68	63.29

### Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average .. .. 84.48 98.00 120.24 81.17 75.81

### MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its forms, was 1,013 in 1929 having been 938 during the previous year; it shows consequently an increase of 75 on the whole number.

The proportion per 100,000 population which in 1928 was 126.4, is of 132.9 for 1929, showing an increase of 6.5 and the average of the ten preceding years which was 150.4 shows a decrease of 17.5 in favour of the current year.

Table XVII shows the number of deaths since ten years pulmonary and other forms separately, the general total, as well as the proportion per 100,000 of population; it is divided in two parts and indicates the average of deaths in periods of five years, the average for ten years and also the number of deaths for the year 1929.

### TABLE XVII DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Period 1919-1923 (5 years)

Years  1919 1920 1921 1922 Average	Popula-1 tion 593,440 607,470 618,506 630,800 642,6 <del>5</del> 0 618,573	927 912 741 761 813	forms 211 192 179 179	Total in 1,138 1,104 920 940 980	191.8 181.7
P	eriod 192	4-1928	(5 year	rs)	
1924	684,500 699,500	796 763 801	171 131 158 123 137 144		149.0 139.7 139.4 126.6 126.4 136.2
P	eriod 1919	9-1928	(10 yea	ırs)	
Average	654,446	812	164	977	150.4
	Y	ear 192	29		
Year 1929	762,000	823	190	1,013	132.9

### MENTAL HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Canada organized, in May, 1929, a section for the Province of Quebec, and awarded it a certain amount as a subsidy, to pay expenses; another sum was voted by the City of Montreal and by the Government of the Province.

After having studied the systems established elsewhere, the executive committee of the new section, together with the City's Department of Health, worked out a program which was inaugurated at once in the schools of the catholic school Commission of Montreal; this program will be operated later in the schools of the protestant schools Commission of this City, and in the other Cities of this Province.

In its desire to do practical and efficient work, the Committee secured the services of two specialists in psychiatry, and of two psychologist nurses specially trained; they were, moreover, delegated to other localities, for additional experience with regard to the programs established and their working out.

The first work of the psychiatrists and of the nurses consisted in giving tuition to the ordinary staff: physicians and nurses of the Department of Health who do the school medical inspection work, and to the teaching personnel, so as to give them sufficient information to co-operate with them; this tuition consisted in lectures and distribution of appropriate literature.

The object was the development of the necessary knowledge, to enable them to efficiently co-operate in the detection of sub-normal children attending the schools.

Any child arousing a doubt in the mind of its teacher,

concerning its mental condition, or in the mind of the medical inspector of the school or in that of the visiting nurse, is to be reported to the specialist who will examine the child and classify it in one of the sub-normal categories.

During the school-year 1929-30 this work has been carried on in 17 schools attended by 12,500 pupils.

The School Commission will delegate shortly a few teachers to the State of Massachusetts, where a good organization of this kind exists, to obtain the necessary information to give sub-normals in the special classes to be formed, the suitable education.

It is a beginning, but the Committee will develop its program in accordance with the means available; after completion of the organization in schools, a similar work will be started in reform schools, in industrial schools and in all public assistance institutions.

### SOCIAL SERVICE RECORDS

A social service record has been organized in the Division of Municipal Assistance; similar organizations exist already and are of great help to the independent social services, but we believe that this municipal organization will be very useful owing to the great number of investigations made necessary for the cases of hospitalization in the various kinds of charitable institutions.

To give it its full efficiency, it was organized so that it could be used for all kinds of assistance.

It consists of an office which collects informations on each indigent person and family in need of help from a

charitable association or from the Municipal Assistance, and registers them on a record card which is filed and kept up-to-date through the entry of any new information; after some time the file gives complete enough information regarding the history of an individual or of a family, to be worth more than an ordinary investigation.

The record cards are to be consulted each time an application for aid or assistance is made, and besides, the informations they contain may be communicated upon request, to charitable institutions or associations; the file, however, remains secret and informations supplied are always confidential.

Such an organization is necessary for the requirements of the Municipal Service and for the independent institutions; some are already in existence and working in a number of large cities.

# AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO ESTABLISH A CLOSE CO-OPERATION IN THE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A project of agreement for establishing a close cooperation between the School Commissions and the Department of Health in the School Medical Inspection, was published in the Annual Report for the year 1926.

This project has been accepted in the month of June, by the interested parties; the agreement which occurred contains only a few minor changes which alter in no way the general meaning of the project, making it unnecessary to mention it again; readers interested in its perusal may therefore be referred to page 31 of the annual report for 1926, in which they will find it in extenso.

Since the month of September the conditions of the

agreement have been realized, and the working out of the new program has been satisfactory to both sides; we have already noted it has contributed to give better efficiency to the school medical inspection.

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

A campaign was started in 1923, in favour of free distribution of serum and of immunization against diphtheria; it resulted in the inauguration, in 1926, of a system of distribution of serum and, in 1928, in the organization for immunization.

### Free distribution of serum.

At the start, four distributing stations were opened, where poor families could receive free for the treatment of their members suffering from diphtheria and for the immunization of contacts, the quantity of serum prescribed by the physicians.

The number of stations was gradually increased later, so that actually there are fifteen distributed in the City, to be more easily reached by the population of the various wards; they are generally located in drug stores; one is to be found in the City Hall, in the office of the division of Contagious Diseases.

In 1929, there were 1577 vials of 1000 units (preventive doses) and 981 vials of 10,000 units (curative doses) distributed.

From the first of January to the 31st of December, 1929, 1254 cases of diphtheria were reported.

### Anti-diphtheric immunization.

Permanent immunization was started in September,

1928, by the Department of Health, in the Municipal baby clinics; it will shortly be applied to children attending schools, thanks to an agreement relating to this question, between the catholic and the protestant school commissions and the Department of Health.

To begin with, eight vaccination stations were organized, but there were fourteen in existence at the end of 1929.

In the Clinics, children between the ages of six months to eight years are immunized, avoiding thus, at the beginning to immunize older children, in order to obviate parents' opposition who might have been scared by the more frequent and more severe reactions amongst older children.

The serum adopted is Anatoxine Ramon, prepared in the Connaught Laboratories of Toronto, where Dr. Ramon came especially to show the technique of the preparation bearing his name.

The method used consists in three injections at three weeks interval, the first being of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.c., the second one of 1 c.c., the third of 1.5 c.c.

The interval between injections will probably be shortened soon, as it does not seem to be necessary and the long interval decreases the chances of parents bringing their children until the last injection.

### Number of children immunized in 1929.

1st	injection													4,114
2nd	66													3,626
3rd	"													3,221

#### Schick Test.

### Posterior Schick.

This test is made four months after the last injection, and if it still is positive, a fourth injection is given.

### Anterior Schick.

This test is made for children from the age of eight and over.

### NEW BY-LAWS.

Five projects of by-laws were prepared and laid before the administrators of the City, with recommendation for their adoption.

Four of them were adopted: By-Laws Nos. 1006, 1009, 1029 and 1044; the one remaining under study concerns the use of second hand material for making new mattresses; these by-laws are published below, as well as the project which has not yet been adopted.

### BY-LAW No. 1006.

By-Law concerning barber-shops, hair-dressing parlors, tonsorial establishments, manicuring parlors, beauty parlors and massage establishments.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 14th November, 1928, and, by the Council, on the 8th April, 1929.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 14th day of November, 1928, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen DesRoches, Chairman, O'Connell, Jarry, Généreux and Angrignon, members of said Committee,

It was ordained and enacted by the said Committee as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The expressions "barber-shop", "hair-dressing parlor", "tonsorial establishment", "manicuring parlor", "beauty parlor" and "massage establishment",

used in the present by-law, shall be taken to mean and include all premises or part thereof wherein is carried on the business of shaving, of cutting, clipping, dressing and singeing the hair, of shampooing, massaging or manicuring and of adorning or beautifying the human face, skin, hands, hair or scalp.

ARTICLE 2.—No person shall open or operate a barbershop, a hair-dressing parlor, a tonsorial establishment, a manicuring parlor, a beauty parlor or a massage establishment, in the City, without having previously obtained a license from the City Treasurer, for which shall be paid the sum mentioned in By-law No. 432 concerning taxes, etc., as amended. Such license shall be granted only on the written recommendation of the Director of the City Health Department.

ARTICLE 3.—The inspectors of the City Health Department shall be admitted, at any time, during working hours, for inspection purposes, in the establishments mentioned in article 2 of this by-law.

ARTICLE 4.—All premises used as barber-shop, hair-dressing parlor, tonsorial establishment, manicuring parlor, beauty parlor or massage establishment shall be properly lighted and ventilated.

ARTICLE 5.—The walls, ceilings, furniture and other objects, in all establishments such as are mentioned in article 2 of this by-law, shall be constantly kept clean and free from dust.

ARTICLE 6.—The floors shall be carefully swept or washed daily. Hair falling on the floor shall be removed immediately after the departure of each customer and deposited in a metal container fitted with a lid.

ARTICLE 7.—Every such establishment shall also have a cold and hot water distribution service.

Wash-basins and other plumbing apparatus shall be installed therein in accordance with the City By-law No. 318, as amended.

ARTICLE 8.—A sufficient number of cuspidors, made of impervious material, shall be placed in various places, in the establishment; such cuspidors shall be properly cleaned daily.

ARTICLE 9.—Spitting elsewhere than in the cuspidors is forbidden. Signs bearing the words "No spitting allowed except in the cuspidors", in plain letters not less than one inch high, shall be placed in sufficient numbers and at conspicuous places in each establishment.

ARTICLE 10.—The employees shall wash their hands with hot water, soap and scrub them carefully before attending a customer.

ARTICLE 11.—During the whole of the time an employee is attending a customer, he shall wear a clean coat or uniform with long sleeves, made of material that can be easily washed.

ARTICLE 12.—No person affected with communicable syphilitic lesions, shall work in any of the establishments mentioned in article 2 of this by-law.

ARTICLE 13.—In case the owner or the manager or an employee of an establishment coming within the purview of article 2 of this by-law should have been affected with any of the contagious diseases mentioned in article 76 of the Quebec Public Health Act, Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 186, or with any other disease which the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have designated by by-law, such owner, manager or employee shall not enter the said establishment until a permit authorizing him to do so has been granted to him by the City Health Department.

ARTICLE 14.—All owners of estableshments such as are mentioned in article 2 of this by-law, as well as their employees, must have been vaccinated against small-pox with success during a period not exceeding seven years.

ARTICLE 15.—It is forbidden to admit into any of the aforesaid establishments any person suffering from any of the contagious diseases mentioned in article 76 of the Quebec Public Health Act, Revised Statutes of Quebec, 7925, chapter 186, or from any other disease which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have designated by by-law, or who has been in contact with a contagious case.

ARTICLE 16.—All hair brushes, shaving brushes, combs, razors, clippers, scissors, tweezers, black-head removers, files, pushers, buffers and all massage and scalp applicators used in the establishments mentioned in article 2 of this by-law shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized immediately after each and every separate use thereof; where complete sterilization is not practicable, the same shall be so cleansed and treated after each and every separate use thereof as to provide the maximum of sterilization attainable. The use of any implements which cannot be so treated is prohibited.

ARTICLE 17.—Shaving cups, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution, immediately after each service.

ARTICLE 18.—Whenever a barber is shaving a person

having an eruption of any kind on the face, he shall disinfect the razor used by him by dipping it in an efficacious disinfecting solution before honing or stropping it.

ARTICLE 19.—Hones and strops shall be kept in a clean condition, at all times, and no razor shall be honed or stropped, after using the same, unless it be previously treated as provided in article 17 of this by-law.

ARTICLE 20.—Each towel shall be used for one person only.

Every towel shall, immediately after each service, be placed in a special container for the collection of all linen to be laundered.

ARTICLE 21.—Towels shall be washed in water at a temperature of not less than 200° F. This, however, shall not be necessary when the towels are subjected, in the establishment where they are washed, to a temperature of not less than 200° F. during the drying or ironing process.

ARTICLE 22.—The head-rest of each chair, in every establishment coming within the purview of article 2 of this by-law, shall be covered with a clean towel or with a clean sheet of paper not previously used for any other purpose, before any patron is permitted to recline thereon.

ARTICLE 23.—It is forbidden to use alum or any other astringent in the form of sticks (or pencils).

ARTICLE 24.—Alum or any other substance used for stopping bleeding shall only be usilized in the form of powder and shall be applied with pieces of sterilized cotton

wadding, each of which shall be used only for one patron.

ARTICLE 25.—It is forbidden to use powder puffs or sponges in any of the establishments mentioned in article 2 of this by-law.

Sterilized cotton wadding shall be used in lieu thereof, each wad to be used for one patron only.

ARTICLE 26.—The owners of establishments such as are mentioned in article 2 of this by-law, as well as their employees, shall be responsible to the same extent for the observance of the provisions of this by-law.

ARTICLE 27.—Any person infringing any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, and, in default of immediate payment of said fine with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonsonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal at its discretion; but such fine shall not exceed forty dellars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs, as the case may be; and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

#### ADVICE.

The Health Department recommends the use of powdered soap, which will permit of the shaving cups being washed in boiling water after any of them has been used for shaving a patron. In order to avoid washing one's hands with soap in common, the use of liquid soap with automatic distributors is recommended.

Finger-bowls should also be washed in boiling water after each and every separate use thereof.

Brushes of good quality may be boiled in hot water, daily; the addition of soap, soda or borax to the water is recommended.

Brushes of inferior quality may be disinfected by cleaning them in a soap or alcaline solution and leaving them soak afterward for one hour in a solution of bichloride of mercury at 1/1000 or of carbolic acid at 5/100; brushes may also be cleaned and disinfected by washing them in a 1% tricresol or lysol solution.

Combs may be disinfected by soaking them in formaline or in a carbolic or bichloride of mercury solution.

Razors, clippers, scissors, etc., may be disinfected by soaking them in a solution of bicarbonate of soda at 1%.

N.B. — Antiseptic solutions, in order to be efficient, must be prepared with sterilized water.

> Water is sterilized by boiling it during at least half an hour.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall, on the 8th April 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed in and by the Act of incorporation of the said City, at which meeting were present: Alderman Bray, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, Rubenstein, DesRoches, Généreux, Langlois, Emond, Quintal, Gabias, Trépanier, Lalancette, Angrignon, Savard, Tessier, Jarry, Rochon, Hogan, Schubert, Morgan, Mathewson, Mercure, Holland, Monette, Mathieu, Fortin, Fagan, Arcand, Dupéré, Biggar, Landry and Vallée.

The above by-law was adopted without any amendment.

### BY-LAW No. 1009.

### By-law concerning laundries and to repeal By-law No. 872.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 5th October, 1928, and, by the Council, on the 24th April, 1929.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 5th day of October, 1928, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen DesRoches, Chairman, O'Connell, Jarry, Généreux and Angrignon, members of said Committee.

And at a special meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall, on the 24th April, 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed in and by the Act of incorporation of the said City, at which meeting were present: Alderman Fagan, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, Rubenstein, DesRoches, Généreux, Langlois, Emond, Quintal, Gabias, Trépanier, Lalancette, Angrignon, Savard, Tessier, Jarry, Rochon, Hogan, Schubert, Legault, Bray, Morgan, Mathewson, Mercure, Holland, Monette, Mathieu, Fortin, Arcand, Dupéré Biggar, Landry, Vallée and Lesage,

It was ordained and enacted as follows:

#### CHAPTER I.

### APPLICATION. — DEFINITIONS.

Application.

ARTICLE 1.—The provisions of this by-law shall apply to all laundries as defined in paragraph (a) of article 2, but shall not apply to hospitals, charitable or other institutions where no charge is made for laundry service, nor to any woman engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home or at the home of her customers, nor to any house where washing is done for or by the occupants of such house.

The Health Department is authorized to inspect all laundries not included in the definition given in paragraph (a) of article 2 and to apply any provision of this by-law to such laundries, when deemed necessary.

### Definitions.

ARTICLE 2.—In this by-law, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) "LAUNDRY" means any building or portion thereof, or premises in which linen is marked, sorted, washed, dried, starched, or ironed, or in which any other operation in connection therewith is performed, and any private laundry operated in connection with any hotel, restaurant or public institution.
- (b) "LINEN" means all washable fabrics or material, including wearing apparel and household linen.
  - (c) "CITY" means the City of Montreal.
- (d) "HEALTH DEPARTMENT" means the Health Department of the City of Montreal.
- (e) "INSPECTOR" means an employee of the Health Department.
- (f) "PERMIT" means the written authorization given by the Health Department for the issuance of a license to establish, keep or operate a laundry.
- (g) "LICENSE" means the written authorization given by the City Treasurer to establish, keep or operate a laundry.
- (h) "NUISANCE" means any act or omission which may endanger the life, safety, health, property or comfort

of the public or of any individual or individuals or by which the public or any individual or individuals are obstructed in the exercise or enjoyment of any right common to all His Majesty's subjects.

### CHAPTER II.

### PERMIT. - LICENSE. - INSPECTION.

Application to be made to the Superintendent of Buildings.

ARTICLE 3.—(a) Every person, firm, company or corporation wishing to erect or establish a laundry within the City limits shall make an application, in writing, to that effect to the Superintendent of Buildings, such application to contain a description of the building which it is proposed to use for such purpose or of the land on which it is proposed to erect such laundry. The Superintendent of Buildings shall transmit a copy of such application to the City Clerk, who shall then give fifteen (15) days public notice of said application, by means of an advertisement in at least two of the newspapers, one English and one French, in which the City usually publishes its advertisements, the said notice to be posted by the applicant in a conspicuous place on the lot of land, building or premises where it is proposed to erect or establish a laundry, so that the neighboring proprietors or residents or other interested parties may have on opportunity of opposing the granting of the permission asked for by the applicant. The above mentioned poster shall be supplied by the Building Inspection Department.

(b) Upon the receipt of any such application, the Superintendent of Buildings shall inspect the lot of land, building or premises or examine the plans of the building or premises where it is proposed to erect or establish a laundry, and if satisfied that the permission applied for

may be granted without in any wise endangering life or property, he shall issue a certificate to that effect.

- (c) Whenever any such application is made to the Superintendent of Buildings, the applicant shall deposit, at the City Treasurer's Office, a sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) to cover the cost of advertisements and other expenses incurred by the City in connection with such application.
- (d) No permit for the erection or establishment of a laundry shall be granted if the person, firm, company or corporation wishing to obtain such permit fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article, or if two-thirds of the municipal electors residing or having their place of business in the electoral district where it is proposed to erect or establish such laundry notify the City Clerk, in writing, within a delay of fifteen days from the date of the publication of the notice required by said paragraph (a) of this article, that they are opposed to the granting of such permit.

### License.

ARTICLE 4.—No person, firm, company or corporation shall establish, keep or operate any laundry within the City limits, without first obtaining a license to that effect from the City Treasurer.

Such license shall be granted by the City Treasurer only (1) on presentation of a certificate from the Super-intendent of Buildings issued under article 3 of this by-law; (2) on presentation of a permit issued by the Health Department under article 5 of this by-law, and (3) on payment of the sum fixed in By-law No. 432 and its amendments.

### Form of application for permit.

ARTICLE 5.—The application for a permit shall be made on a special form, which shall be supplied by the

Health Department.

Within ten days after the receipt of such application, the Health Department shall have an inspection made of the said applicant's establishment and, if the same is found to conform to the provisions of this by-law, a permit shall be issued.

### Renewal of permit and license.

ARTICLE 6.—The application for a permit and a license shall be renewed on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of May, each year.

### Transfer of license, etc.

ARTICLE 7.—No license shall be transferred and no change in the location of any laundry shall be effected, without the authorization of the Superintendent of Buildings, of the Health Department and of the City Treasurer.

### Cancellation of license.

ARTICLE 8.—The Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Health Department, may revoke any license issued under this by-law for infraction of any of the provisions of the said by-law or when a laundry has become a nuisance or is kept or operated under such conditions as to be detrimental to public health or to the health of the customers or of the persons employed therein.

In case any person, firm, company or corporation should be convicted for a third time before the Recorder's Court of infraction of any provision of this by-law or any other by-law concerning health, the permit and the license granted to such person, firm, company or corporation to keep or operate a laundry shall be revoked.

### No permit granted and license revoked in certain cases.

ARTICLE 9.—No permit shall be granted to, and the license issued by the City shall be withdrawn from any person, firm, company or corporation:—

- (a) Whose laundry does not meet the requirements of the law;
- (b) Who or which refuses to allow his or its laundry to be inspected at any time;
- (c) Who or which refuses or fails to furnish, within three days, any information asked for by the Health Department.

### License to be posted.

ARTICLE 10.—Every license granted under this bylaw shall be posted in a conspicuous place, in the laundry for which the same has been issued.

No building to be let or sub-let for a laundry if unsuitable for such purpose.

ARTICLE 11.—No proprietor shall let and no tenant shall sub-let any building or portion thereof for a laundry, before making sure that the person who desires to occupy the same for such purpose will be able to conform to the provisions of this by-law.

### Inspection.

ARTICLE 12.—The inspectors of the Health Department are authorized to visit laundries, from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this by-law and any other by-law concerning health and sanitation are being complied with, and to take the necessary measures for the enforcement of the same.

They are also authorized to inspect, at any time, the vehicles used for collecting and delivering linen.

It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any inspector in the discharge of his duties.

#### CHAPTER III.

### LIGHT AND VENTILATION. — SANITATION OF BUILDING.

### Natural and artificial lighting.

ARTICLE 13.—Every building or portion thereof used as a laundry shall be properly lighted by means of windows or sky-lights opening directly to the outside air.

The glass area of such windows or sky-lights shall be at least one tenth (1/10) of the floor area of the rooms to be lighted. The general arrangement of the machinery and interior appliances shall not unnecessarily obstruct the light from windows or sky-lights.

Adequate artificial lighting shall be provided in all rooms of a laundry, in addition to natural lighting.

### Ventilation.

ARTICLE 14.—The rooms, in every laundry, shall be ventilated by means of windows, sky-lights, air shafts, air ducts or mechanical apparatus, so as to ensure four (4) changes of air per hour; in such rooms, not less than one thousand (1000) cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each employee.

An efficient system of ventilation shall be provided in all new laundries and, when found necessary by the Health Department, in existing laundries.

Such ventilation system shall be constantly kept in good working order.

### Height of storey.

ARTICLE 15.—The height of storey between the finished floor and the ceiling shall be at least ten (10) feet. Such height shall be measured from the floor to the bottom of beams wherever they occur.

In existing laundries, the height of storey shall not be less than eight (8) feet.

### No cellar to be used as a laundry.

ARTICLE 16.—No laundry shall be established nor shall be tolerated in a cellar. Every basement half or more than half the height of which beneath the ceiling is below the level of the ground surrounding the building, shall be considered as a cellar.

### Floors of washing-rooms.

ARTICLE 17.—The floors of washing-rooms shall be made of impervious material, with smooth surface, and shall be so constructed as to permit of the liquids being easily drained to trapped outlets. There shall be a skirting of impervious material extending six (6) inches up the walls, finished round at the angle of the floors and walls. The floors of other rooms, in laundries, shall be constructed of hardwood or impervious material.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to existing laundries.

### Water-closets.

ARTICLE 18.—Every laundry shall be provided with separate water-closets for employees of both sexes. There shall be one water-closet for every fifteen (15) men and one for every fifteen (15) women. Half the number of water-closets for men may be replaced by urinals.

### Cloak-rooms.

ARTICLE 19.—Separate cloak-rooms, preferably with individual lockers, shall be provided for employees of both

sexes. Such cloak-rooms shall be equipped with sufficient and suitable water-basins, with hot and cold running water and shall be properly ventilated. Soap and individual towels shall be supplied.

### Construction and repairs.

ARTICLE 20.—All new laundries shall be constructed and all repairs to existing laundries, including drainage and plumbing, shall be made in accordance with the Provincial and Municipal by-laws and as per plans and specifications approved of by the Health Department.

### CHAPTER IV.

### OPERATION. — EQUIPMENT. — MAINTENANCE.

### Facilities for handling linen.

ARTICLE 21.—All laundries shall be provided with the necessary facilities for the separate handling of clean and soiled linen.

No clean or laundered linen shall be allowed to come in contact with any unlaundered or soiled linen.

#### Vehicles.

ARTICLE 22.—The vehicles used for collecting and delivering linen shall bear on two (2) sides or at the back of the same, an inscription in plain letters, at least two (2) inches high, indicating the name and address of the laundry.

### Disinfection and sterilization.

ARTICLE 23.—The linen shall be thoroughly disinfected or sterilized by subjecting it to at least one of the following operations:—

1.—Keeping it in the washing-machine or wash-tub

at a temperature of not less than one hundred and seventyfive (175) degrees Fahrenheit, for at least twenty (20) minutes;

- 2.—Subjecting it to the temperature of live steam under pressure for at least ten (10) minutes;
- 3.—Keeping it in a drying machine or compartment in which the temperature is not less than two hundred and fifteen (215) degrees Fahrenheit, for at least fifteen (15) minutes;
- 4.—Ironing it in with a machine or calendar, where the surface in contact with the linen is at a temperature of not less than two hundred and twenty-five (225) degrees Fahrenheit.

Silk, woolens or other fabrics liable to be injured by the foregoing processes shall be treated with soap or with a suitable disinfecting solution.

Towels and other linen in contact with infected substances.

ARTICLE 24.—Towels from laboratories, clinics or dispensaries and all linen which has been or may have been in contact with infected substances or any linen of unknown or suspicious origin shall not be collected, handled or washed with the ordinary linen; before being delivered to a laundry they shall be disinfected with an antiseptic solution and carried in bags bearing a special mark, and, on being delivered to the laundry, they shall immediately be sterilized by live steam under pressure for at least twenty (20) minutes.

It is strictly forbidden to make use of such towels or linen in barber shops and other establishments, where they might be liable to be used for toilet purposes.

It is also strictly forbidden to collect and deliver to a

laundry any linen from a house infected by the germs of a contagious disease, unless it be first disinfected, at the house, with an antiseptic solution and unless a certificate, attesting that it has been so disinfected, be obtained from the Health Department.

### Maintenance and cleanliness.

ARTICLE 25.—Each room, in every laundry, as well as the equipment and machinery shall, at all times, be kept in good repair and in a sanitary condition and shall be free from rats, mice, vermin, insects and all infectious and contagious materials.

### Walls and ceilings.

ARTICLE 26.—The walls and ceilings, in every laundry, shall be smooth and free from cracks and the same shall not be papered but shall be whitewashed or painted at least once every two (2) years. The woodwork shall be kept in good repair and shall be painted at least once every two (2) years.

### No person suffering from a communicable disease to be employed in a laundry.

ARTICLE 27.—No person suffering from tuberculosis, or from a venereal or other contagious disease or who is in contact with a person suffering from a communicable disease, shall work or be employed in a laundry.

### Used water or soap-suds.

ARTICLE 28.—It is forbidden to wash any linen with water or soap-suds which have already been used.

### Mouth sprinkling forbidden.

ARTICLE 29.—It is forbidden to sprinkle linen from the mouth or with any device communicating or coming in contact with the mouth.

#### Nuisance.

ARTICLE 30.—The operation of any laundry must not, at any time, become a nuisance or be prejudicial to the welfare or health of the employees or of the persons residing in the adjoining houses.

### CHAPTER V.

### PENAL CLAUSE.

ARTICLE 31.—Every person infringing any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine, with or without costs, and in default of immediate payment of said fine, with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal at its discretion, but such fine shall not exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court, upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs, as the case may be, and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

ARTICLE 32.—By-law No. 872, entitled "By-law concerning the erection and establishment of public laundries", adopted by the Council on the 12th January, 1925, is hereby repealed.

### BY-LAW No. 1029.

By-law concerning gas appliances and flue connections.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 18th June, 1929, and, by the Council, on the 30th July, 1929.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 18th day of June, 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen DesRoches, Chairman, O'Connell, Jarry, Généreux and Angrignon, members of said Committee,

It was ordained and enacted by the said Committee as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—Every stove, furnace or other appliance with an oven, or any radiator, fire-place, hot water heater, or any automatically controlled appliance, burning gas, shall be provided with a flue extending, independently of any other pipe or conduit, to at least one foot above the roof.

Flues and gas appliances shall be so constructed and installed that there shall not escape therefrom, inside of the inhabited rooms of a building, any emanation liable to impair the health of the occupants of such building or of the neighbouring houses.

Flues shall be made of incombustible and non-corrosive material.

ARTICLE 2.—The flue of a gas appliance may be connected with the chimney of the building and, in such case, the connection shall be effected above the smokepipe of the coal stove.

ARTICLE 3.—The flue shall be tight and firmly supported, shall be not less than three and a half  $(3\frac{1}{2})$  inches

in diameter, shall be as direct as possible and shall be free from any interior obstruction over the whole of its length.

The minimum diameter of three and a half  $(3\frac{1}{2})$  inches is required for flues twenty (20) feet and less in length. The diameter shall be increased by one (1) inch for each ten (10) feet of additional length.

ARTICLE 4.—The flues shall not have any connection with one another, unless they be located in the same building, and, in such case, the diameter of the main conduit shall be increased by one (1) inch for each of the branches connected therewith.

All changes in direction shall be made by means of Y branches and of appropriate bends.

ARTICLE 5.—In hotels, restaurants and other public establishments, all open stoves and other open appliances burning gas shall be provided with a metal hood, extending above and beyond their surfaces, placed at a convenient distance and as near as possible to the appliance. Such hood shall be connected with the flue mentioned in the preceding articles.

ARTICLE 6.—No gas appliance shall be used unless it be previously approved of, as to its good working order and its installation, by the City Health Department.

ARTICLE 7.—It is forbidden to install any gas appliance in a room which is not lighted and ventilated directly to the outer air. It is also forbidden to install any gas hot water heater or any space heating appliance in a bath-room or bed-room, or in any other room normally kept closed.

ARTICLE 8.—It is forbidden to use any flexible pipe in gas appliance installations unless it be previously approved of by the City Health Department.

When a flexible gas tubing connection is made, a stop cock shall always be provided at the end where the tubing is attached to the house gas piping.

ARTICLE 9.—No device or attachment shall be installed on any appliance which may in any way impair the combustion of the gas.

ARTICLE 10.—When air or oxygen under pressure is used in connection with the gas supply, effective means shall be provided to prevent the air or oxygen from going back into the gas piping.

ARTICLE 11.—This by-law shall apply to all gas appliances installed in any building which may hereafter be erected, as well as to all new gas appliances installed in any existing building. It shall likewise be enforced with regard to gas appliances already installed in any building or premises whatsoever, whenever the City Health Department may deem it necessary in order to protect the health of the occupants of such building or premises.

ARTICLE 12.—Any person infringing any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, and, in default of immediate payment of said fine with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but such fine shall not exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days, the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court upon payment of

the said fine or fine and costs, as the case may be, and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall, on the 30th July, 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed in and by the Act of incorporation of the said City, at which meeting were present: Alderman Fortin, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, Turcot, Rubenstein, DesRoches, Drummond, Généreux, Emond, Trépanier, Lalancette, Angrignon, Savard, Tessier, Rochon, Hogan, Schubert, Legault, Mercure, Holland, Monette, Mathieu, Fagan, Dupéré, Biggar, Landry and Vallée,

The above by-law was adopted without any amendment.

By-law No. 1044, adopted by the City Council, on the 14th October, 1929, prescribes the formation of a Board of Health. It reads as follows:

### BY-LAW No. 1044.

By-law to amend By-law No. 105, entitled "By-law comcerning Health", as amended by subsequent by-laws, and to repeal By-laws Nos. 106, 114 and 187.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 3rd July, 1929, and by the Council, on the 14th October, 1929.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 3trd day of July, 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present; Aldermen DesRoches, Chairman, O'Connell, Jarry, Généreux and Angrignon, members of said Committee,

And at the monthly meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall, on the 14th October, 1929, in the manner and after the observance of the for-

malities prescribed in and by the Act of incorporation of the said City, at which meeting were present: His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Camillien Houde, in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, DesRoches, Drummond, Généreux, Langlois, Emond, Quintal, Gabias, Trépanier, Lalancette, Angrignon, Savard, Tessier, Jarry, Rochon, Hogan, Bray, Mathewson, Mercure, Holland, Monette, Mathieu, Fagan, Arcand, Dupéré, Biggar, Landry, Vallée and Lesage,

It was ordained and enacted as follows:-

ARTICLE 1.—Section 1 of said By-law No. 105 is replaced by the following:—

"Section 1.—The City Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, shall appoint, on the 1st May of each year, a Board to be known as the "Board of Health" and which shall be composed of nine members; one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee ex-officio, one shall be the Director of the Health Department ex-officio, three shall be chosen from among the members of the City Council, two shall be chosen from among the members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal and two shall be chosen from among the members of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University.

The said Board of Health shall constitute an advisory body and shall advise the civic authorities on any matters pertaining to hygiene and submit to the Executive Committee such recommendations or suggestions as it may deem advisable to make on any question relating to public health which it shall have considered, either at the request of the said Committee or on its own initiative.

The members of the said Board of Health shall remain in office until their successors have been appointed and their services shall be given gratuitously.

The quorum of the said Board of Health shall be five members.

No expenditure shall be incurred by the said Board of

Health unless the same be previously authorized by the Executive Committee."

ARTICLE 2.—Immediately after the adoption of this by-law, the City Council, on a report from the Executive Committee, shall appoint, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of said By-law No. 105, as replaced by the preceding article, the persons of whom the Board of Health is to be composed for the year 1929, such persons to remain in office until their successors have been appointed, in the month of May, 1930.

ARTICLE 3.—Sections 2 (as amended by By-laws Nos. 106 and 114), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 52, 53 and 54 of said By-law No. 105, are repealed.

ARTICLE 4.—Section 11 of said By-law No. 105 is replaced by the following:—

"Section 11.—Whenever, in case of an epidemic, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council enacts, by proclamation, that the provisions of division IV of chapter 186 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925, are in force in the City of Montreal, the Board of Health shall be the local Board of Health for the said City, for the purposes of the aforesaid division, and shall have the power and shall be held to carry out and cause to be carried out the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to perform every act and supply every thing or matter required for the due carrying out thereof."

ARTICLE 5.—Section 15 of said By-law No. 105, as replaced by By-law No. 225, is again replaced by the following:—

"Section 15.—The Health Department is hereby empowered to provide such other means of obtaining accurate and reliable statistics and information, in reference to the mortality in the City and its causes, as it may deem necessary."

ARTICLE 6.—Sections 9 and 10, sections 13 and 14, as replaced by By-law No. 225, sections 16 and 17, section 24, as replaced by By-law No. 135, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 55, 56 and section 58, as replaced by By-law No. 220, of said By-law No. 105, are amended:

- (a) by replacing the words "Board of Health" or "Board", wherever they occur in said sections, by the words "Health Department";
- (b) by replacing the words "Medical Health Officer" or "Medical Officer of Health", wherever they occur in said sections, by the words "Director of the Health Department".

ARTICLE 7.—By-laws Nos. 106, 114 and 187 are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 8.—The present by-law shall form part of said By-law No. 105, which it amends, as regards the penalty and to all other intents and purposes.

I consider the Board of Health, appointed by virtue of the By-law, constitutes a great progress in the City's sanitary organization.

The members of the Board of Health will be able to keep posted regarding the administration of the Health Department, its efficiency, and the results obtained; they shall be advisers and judges who will command the confidence and the respect of the administrators and of the public.

The Board of Health is therefore called upon to render most valuable services.

### BY-LAW PROJECTED CONCERNING BOARDING HOUSES FOR CHILDREN

At the end of the year 1929, there were 126 Boarding Houses for children, with 162 legitimate and 211 illegitimate boarders.

By-law No. 593, concerning boarding houses for children, which was adopted in 1916, is now inadequate and it is actually necessary to replace it with another more complete By-law, for better efficiency which will contribute to a further decrease of infant mortality in the City.

Mortality is high amongst children placed in these houses, and an intensive work is necessarily to be done to prevent these deaths, by educating the people who care for these children, and to see that they be kept in good and healthy conditions; this work needs to be supported by a suitable By-law.

This projected By-law reads as follows:

### PROJECTED BY-LAW CONCERNING BOARDING HOUSES FOR CHILDREN.

### INTERPRETATIVE CLAUSE.

ARTICLE 1.—Wherever the following words occur in this by-law, they shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be understood as follows:

- (a) The words "boarding house for children" shall mean any house wherein children under 12 years of age are kept for remuneration.
- (b) The word "person" shall mean any person, husband, wife, child, employee, pensioner or other, of over 12 years of age, who lives or works in a boarding-house for children.
- (c) The word "child" shall mean any person under 12 years of age, who lives in a boarding house for children.
- (d) The word "furniture" shall mean the utensils, furniture, refrigerator, the beds, the cradles, etc.
- (e) The word "lingerie" shall mean the house linen, the bed clothes and the clothing.

- (f) The word "food" shall mean the milk and all other kinds of food given to the children.
- (g) The word "law" shall mean the Public Health Act of the Province of Quebec, the ordinances of Provincial Bureau of Health of said Province, and the By-laws of the City of Montreal.
- (h) The words "Department of Health" shall mean the Department of Health of the City of Montreal.
- (i) The word "permit" shall mean the written authorization given by Department of Health, and that given by the Chief of Police, for the issuing of a licence to a person wishing to keep a boarding house for children.
- (j) The word "license" shall mean the authorization given by the City to a person, to keep a boarding house for children for a remuneration.

### PERMITS AND LICENSES

### License.

ARTICLE 2.—No person shall open or operate a Boarding-house for children, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the City.

### Permit from the Department of Health and from the Chief of Police.

ARTICLE 3.—This license shall be granted on payment of a sum of (\$5.00) five dollars to the City Treasurer, and on presentation of:

- (a) a permit from the Department of Health stating that the prescription of the present By-law and of any other By-law concerning Public Health have been complied with;
  - (b) a permit from the Chief of Police.

### Renewal of License.

ARTICLE 4.—The license must be renewed every year, before the 1st day of May.

#### License untransferable.

ARTICLE 5.—No license may be sold, rented or transfered without the authorization of the Director of the Department of Health. In case of a Boarding-house changing premises, a new permit must be applied for and obtained in conformity with the prescriptions of the present By-law.

#### Application for a permit.

ARTICLE 6.—Application for a permit must be done in writing on a special form which is supplied by the Department of Health, and on which will be indicated:

- (a) The family name, the christian names, the civil status and the address of the person wishing to keep a boarding-house for children;
  - (b) The number of rooms in the house;
  - (c) The number of children to be taken in board;
- (d) The number of persons living in the house (a) of 12 years and over; (b) under 12 years.

#### Permits granted after inspection.

ARTICLE 7.—No permit authorizing the grant of a license to keep a boarding-house for children, shall be issued, before the inspection of said premises has been made by an inspector of the Department of Health, nor before said Department of Health has ascertained that the prescriptions of the present By-law, and of any other By-laws concerning Public Health, are observed.

#### Permits refused, when.

ARTICLE 8.—The Department of Health must refuse to issue a permit to any person:

(a) whose house does not come up to the requirements of the present By-law and of the other By-laws concerning Public Health;

- (b) who refuses or neglects to give the information requested by said Department of Health;
- (c) who refuses to allow the inspection of said premises;
- (d) who has made a false statement in the application for the grant of a license.

#### **PREMISES**

#### Situated above street level.

ARTICLE 9.—Any dwelling used for a boarding-house for children must be situated above the street level.

Sanitary state of house and neighbourhood.

ARTICLE 10.—The house and its neighbourhood must be in the sanitary conditions required by laws and ordinances relating to sanitation.

#### Cubic space of the house.

ARTICLE 11.—The space reserved for each person occupying the house must not be under 600 cubic feet (by-law of the Provincial Board of Health, re: Dwelling, Art. 24).

#### Dormitories and windows.

ARTICLE 12.—Any space or room used as dormitory shall be provided with windows opening outward.

#### Cubic space in dormitories.

ARTICLE 13.—The space reserved for each child in the dormitories shall not be less than 300 cubic feet (by-law of the Provincial Board of Health, re: Dwelling, Art. 28).

#### Eating-room and recreation-room.

ARTICLE 14.—In boarding-houses for children where there are more than (5) five children, there shall be, besides the dormitories, one room which shall be used exclusively as an eating-room and recreation-room for children of over two (2) years.

#### FURNITURE

#### Furniture.

ARTICLE 15.—Any Boarding-house for children must be provided with:

- (a) necessary utensils and furniture in sufficient quantity and a refrigerator in good order;
- (b) sufficient light, viz.: the glass surface of windows shall never be less than one tenth (1/10th) of the floor area of the room (by-law of the Provincial Board of Health, Art. 10).
- (c) sufficient ventilation, and heated (about 68° F. in the winter).
  - (d) wash basins, toilets, and bath.

#### Bed or cradle.

ARTICLE 16.—Each child shall have its individual bed, and it is strictly forbidden to place two or more children in the same bed, or a child and an adult.

#### Place between beds.

ARTICLE 17.—Beds shall be placed in such a manner as to leave always a space of two feet between each bed.

#### Cleanliness.

ARTICLE 18.—The premises, the beds, the furniture and the "lingerie" shall be kept always clean.

#### "LINGERIE"

#### Bedding.

ARTICLE 19.—All boarding-houses for children shall be provided for each bed, of the following articles (mini-

mum): 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 4 cotton sheets, 3 pillow slips, 3 flannel blankets, 1 impervious sheet, and 2 piqués.

#### Changing beds.

ARTICLE 20 .- Bed clothes shall be changed:

- (a) at least twice a week;
- (b) every time they are wet or soiled;
- (c) every time a bed is given to a new occupant.

#### "Lingerie".

ARTICLE 21.—Every boarding-house must be provided with the following "lingerie", for each child: 3 shirts, 4 jackets, 3 pairs stockings; each baby shall be provided besides, with: 3 long slips, and 1 dozen diapers; older children shall have:

Boys: 3 underdrawers and 2 pants;

Girls: 3 step-ins or bloomers and 2 dresses.

#### Toilet articles.

ARTICLE 22. — Every boarding-house for children shall be provided with the following toilet articles:

- 2 bath towels;
- 2 face cloths;
- 2 cotton or linen towels.

#### GENERAL CARES

#### Cleanliness of children.

ARTICLE 23.—The children shall be constantly kept clean. Nurslings shall be bathed every day, and as often as their condition requires it.

#### Change of cloths.

ARTICLE 24.—The children's cloths shall be changed every time they are wet or soiled.

#### FOOD

#### Milk.

ARTICLE 25.—Milk must be kept in the refrigerator.

#### Bottles and nipples under cover.

ARTICLE 26.—Bottles, empty or full, sucking bottles, nipples, and utensils used for preparing the milk, shall be kept under cover from dust and flies.

#### Cleanliness and washing.

ARTICLE 27.—Bottles, sucking bottles, nipples, utensils shall be kept in a clean condition.

#### Diet sufficient and according to directions.

ARTICLE 28.—The children's diet shall be sufficient, and prepared as nearly as possible in accordance to the directions given by the family physician or by a baby clinic.

#### Punishment.

ARTICLE 29.—It is prohibited to punish a child by:

- (a) depriving it of food;
- (b) inflicting bodily punishment.

#### Narcotics and alcohol.

ARTICLE 30.—It is prohibited to give children alcohol, wine, beer; narcotics, soothing syrup and other drugs shall not be given them, unless by prescription of a physician.

#### Sick child.

ARTICLE 31.—Any sick child shall have to be treated by a family physician or taken to a clinic.

#### INSPECTION

Inspection of Boarding-houses for children.

ARTICLE 32.—Any boarding-house for children may be visited at any time, day or night, by the Director of the Department of Health or by his representative, who at all times shall be authorized to inspect cupboards, wardrobes, etc.

Exclusive use of rooms and dormitories.

ARTICLE 33.—It is prohibited to use a dormitory, a recreation room, a dining-room for any other purpose than that for which these rooms are intended.

#### PERSONNEL

Sufficient personnel.

ARTICLE 34.—The owner of the boarding-house shall employ a sufficient staff so that one person shall not have more than (5) five children under its care.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Contagious or exposed to contagion.

Notice to be given to the Department of Health.

ARTICLE 35.—Any person keeping a boarding-house for children, or living in such a boarding-house, who contracts a contagious disease or who should come in contact with a person suffering from a contagious disease, shall come under the City By-laws and under the law and ordinances of the Province of Quebec, as regards the declaration, the isolation and the quarantine.

A contagious or a contact shall not be admitted in the boarding-house.

ARTICLE 36.—It is forbidden to any person suffering from a contagious disease or who has been in contact with a person suffering from such a disease, to enter into a boarding-house for children, to handle utensils or to do anything whatsoever in connection with a boarding-house for children.

#### Forbidden to admit a contagious or a contact.

ARTICLE 37.—It is prohibited for any person who keeps a boarding-house for children, to admit therein a person or a child suffering from a contagious disease, or who has been in contact with a person suffering from such a disease, or to allow such person to take the children, or to change them, or to handle utensils, or to do anything in connection with a boarding-house for children.

#### Vaccination.

ARTICLE 38.—Any person keeping a boarding-house for children or living in such a boarding-house shall have been vaccinated with success against small-pox since less than seven (7) years.

#### Medical examination and health certificate.

ARTICLE 39.—No person shall work in a boarding-house for children, unless having previously obtained a receipt from the Department of Health, which shall only be issued upon the personal delivery of a report on the medical examination such a person shall have undergone, signed by a physician duly licensed to practice medicine in the Province of Quebec, or by the Superintendent of the Division of Medical Control of the Department of Health.

#### Person contracting a disease later.

ARTICLE 40.—Upon a person having delivered a health certificate in conformity with the preceding article, said health certificate shall not be construed as authorizing such person to continue to work in a boarding-house for children in case this person should contract a contagious disease or a disease resulting in a disagreeable appearance, or would come under the provisions of the City By-laws or of the laws and By-laws of the Province of Quebec concerning isolation and quarantine.

The Department of Health shall have the right to request, when it shall deem it opportune, a new medical examination with a satisfactory report.

#### REGISTER AND REPORT

#### Register.

ARTICLE 41.—A register of children boarders shall be kept by the owner of the boarding-house. Said register shall indicate the date of admission, the sex, the age and the name of the child; the name and address of its parents or of its tutor or guardian, and the date of its discharge or of its death.

The Director of the Department of Health or his representative shall have access to said register at any time, for inspection.

#### Report.

ARTICLE 42.—The Boarding-house owner shall send a written report, every first day of the month, to the Director of the Department of Health, upon a special form supplied by that Department.

Said report shall indicate:

(a) the name of each child in board during the previous month;

- (b) the name of each child discharged;
- (c) the name and surname of each child that died;
- (d) the sex and the age of each child;
- (e) whether a child is legitimate or illegitimate;
- (f) the name, the surnames and the address of the parents or of the tutors;
  - (g) the date of admission of each child.

#### Cancellation of license.

ARTICLE 43.—Upon recommendation of the Director of the Department of Health, the Executive Committee may cancel any license issued by virtue of the present By-law, for any infringement against any of the provisions of the present By-law, or when a boarding-house for children shall be kept or run in condition detrimental to the health of the children.

#### PENALTIES

#### Penalties.

ARTICLE 44.—Any person infringing any of the previous of the present by-law, shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, and in default of immediate payment of said fine with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment; the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but such fine shall not exceed forty (\$40.00) dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a larger period than sixty days; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs, as the case may be; and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

#### French text to prevail.

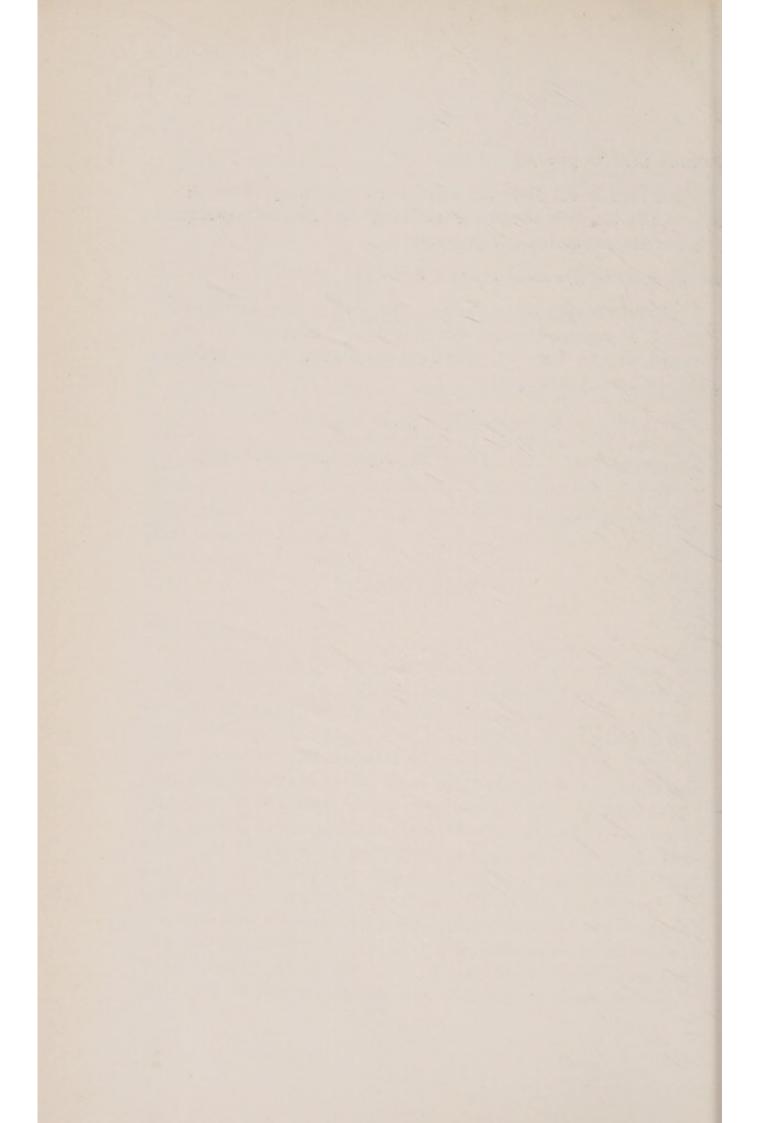
ARTICLE 45.—Should any clause of the present bylaw in the English version differ from the French version, the French version shall prevail.

#### Abrogation of previous By-law No. 593.

ARTICLE 46.—By-law No. 593 called "By-law concerning Boarding-Houses for Children" adopted by the Council of the City of Montreal on February the 28th, 1916, is hereby abrogated.

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Director, Department of Health.



Division of Contagious Diseases

#### DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Doctor S. Boucher,

Director, Department of Health,

Montreal.

Sir:-

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual report of the Division of Contagious Diseases, for the year 1929.

Under a new management, a few innovations in the method and in the distribution of the work of this Division have been tried, and it is hoped results obtained in the near future will be most satisfactory.

The principal object of these few changes was to simplify the methods of working of each class of employees and to standardize them, in order to make the various operations of the General Office less intricate.

Also the staff has been increased by a few units in various positions.

This enabled the Division to further extend its activities and to give more adequate services according to needs and circumstances.

Perusal of the following tables leads to the conclusion that the situation in general, as regards contagious diseases, has not been alarming, in any circumstances.

The diseases which prevailed in the greatest number during 1929 were: Scarlet fever (3,135), measles (2,471), whooping-cough (1,993) and chicken-pox (1,835).

The wave of Influenza which towards the end of 1928 threatened to become serious, decreased rapidly in the first weeks of February, 1929. There were only 272 cases reported during that year.

Concerning Diphtheria, a decrease of 378 will be noted less than the figures for 1928. The campaign of immunization against this disease is actively continued. It is important that private practitioners should give us their most generous co-operation in this matter.

A summary statement of the activities of the Division of Contagious Diseases for 1929, appears as follows:

Cases reported and confirmed	15,492
Cases hospitalized (St. Paul and Alexandra)	2,864
Cases of small pox treated at Small pox Hospital	32
Cases visited by physicians	7,903
Visits by nurses (including subsequent visits)	17,413
Houses placarded	4,829
Houses disinfected	4,624
Various visits by disinfectors	1,519
Small pox	
Vaccination against small pox by the physicians:	
(1) Division of Child Hygiene	11,017
(2) Division of Contagious Diseases	4,320
	15,337
Control certificates delivered by the physicians:	
(1) Division of Child Hygiene	6,821
(2) Division of Contagious Diseases	10,358
	17,179
Diphtheria.	
Dipitalena.	
Free distribution of anti-diphtheric serum:	
(a) Doses for cures	981
(b) Doses for prevention	1,577
Stations for free distribution of anti-diphtheric	2,011
serum (an increase of 7 over the year 1928).	15
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-

Free distribution of Ramon Anatoxin for anti-diph-	1 000
theric immunization (number of vials)	1,038
Free distribution of Diphtheric toxin for Schick	
test (number of vials)	474
Persons bitten by dogs.	
Cases reported	355
" visited	276
No. of analysis sent to laboratory for research of	
Corpus Negri	26
Positive results of animal rabies	2
Sundry analysis sent to Laboratory (Diphtheria,	
Typhoid, Tuberculosis)	1764
Literature distributed	30,000
On many occasions, the assistance of the staff	of the
Division of Child Hygiene had to be resorted to.	

I am pleased to mention in this report, my full appreciation of the readiness with which physicians and nurses of that Division responded to the appeal for their services.

In ending, I also wish to mention the excellence of the work done by all the employees of the Division of Contagious Diseases. Each one, in his respective duties, has shown a fine sense of duty and of discipline. May the expression of a grateful feeling, on my part, maintain in every one, the same eagerness for work and stimulate further self-sacrifice.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. GERVAIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Division.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS, 1929.

sdtsab lo latoT exel ni	25 26 26 3 3 8 8 8 8 8	823 190 13 26 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	1 204 1589
Total	1254 3135 98 2471 292 1835 1993	1874 429 1488 44 40 223 37	272 15492
December	1113 251 4 192 13 393 318	174 243 3	114
Лочетрег	169 313 313 252 11 439 386	136 274 10	3 2051
October	246 246 11 206 14 171 269	186 30 102 4 7	6.
September	126 126 18 28 28 4 4 4 4 276	139 20 11 4 4 12	725
4sn#nV	788 ± 59 ± 58 ± 58 ± 58 ± 58 ± 58 ± 58 ±	159 55 6 3 17	3 734
July	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	160 74 24 7 17	803
June	244 258 258 100 100 68	147 119 12 13	1001
May	105 339 10 465 85 107 74	179 181 12 12 27 1	11 1642
liaqA	386 386 386 317 411 858 858	125 35 165 7 7 35	23
March	340 340 332 332 32 159 61	147 37 165 39	22
February	123 309 471 180 42 42	159 32 135 1 1 1 18	411
January	298 298 77 77 134 53	163 30 63 63 112 25 25	137 1153
	DiphtheriaScarlet FeverTyphoid Fever (1). MeaslesGerman MeaslesChicken-poxWhooping-cough	Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis other forms. Mumps. C. S. Meningitis. Smallpox. Erysipelas. Poliomyelitis.	Purulent Ophthalmia Influenza Total

(1) Out of that number, 32 cases have originated outside of Montreal.

82

Total

1254 3135 98 2471 2471 1835 1993 1488 1488 1488 44 44 44 40 223 37 15220

4

99

96

219

386

565

954

1608

5366

5091

875

Total

91 to 100 years CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY AGES, 1929 81 to 90 years 25 71 to 80 years 61 to 70 years 51 to 60 years 41 to 50 years 44 66 66 77 17 17 14 31 to 40 years 45 159 159 16 16 103 123 23 23 23 23 23 21 to 30 years II to 20 years 394 1193 38 1043 1125 125 571 571 63 63 990 4 6 to 10 years I to 5 years Under I year Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis, other forms Whooping-cough..... Purulent Ophthalmia Typhoid Fever.... Measles... German Measles... Chicken-pox..... Mumps. C. S. Meningitis. Diseases Scarlet Fever. Smallpox Diphtheria... Poliomyelitis Erysipelas.

 $$83\mathrm{a}$$  CLASSIFICATION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARD, 1929.

Diseases	Abuntsic	Bourget	Cremarie	Delorimier	Hochelaga	Lafontaine	Laurier	Maisonneuve	Mercier	Montralm	Mount Royal	ND, de Grâces	Papineau	Prefontaine	Rosemount	St. Andrew	St. Anne	St. Cunegonde	St. Denis	St. Edouard	St. Eusebe	St. Gabriel	St. George	Nt. Henry	St. James	St. John	St. Jean Baptiste	St. Joseph	St. Lawrence	8t, Louis	St. Michael	St. Mary	St. Paul	Ville-Marie	Villeray	Total
Diphtheria	26	35	10	61	34	7	17	58	77	23	13	27	16	27	88	36	15	25	48	53	20	36	15	78	28	32		12	19	20	32	12	111	16	88	1254
Scarlet Fever	134	- 51	26	207	33	28	72	120	219	48	39	197	18	72	233	103	37	47	109	84	45	78	42	108	40	82	138	30	51	108	115	36	168	16	198	3135
Typhoid Fever	4		3	4	2	1	1	6	2	3	1	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	3		1	1	2	3	3	1	11	98
Measles	55	143	- 6	179	84	16	16	83	215	87	10	320	20	-64	139	23	10	26	72	155	47	58	17	103	31	39	49	10	32	15	53	35	18	19	222	2471
German Measles	15	5	7	13	7	4	11	-10	17	1	3	19	1		14	5	8	2	13	15		5	1	6	3	12	11	1		7	40		12	1	23	292
Chicken-pox	64	27	36	67	19	37	39	61	18	35	38	211	20	28	115		32	33	83	58	36	97	7	29	44	51	98	14	64	64	73	23	28	19	105	1835
Whooping-cough	72	33	25	126	35	29	31	78	24	27	36	85	34	52	163	40	30	8	89	117		74	4	60	43		49	24	21		46	36	80	17	235	1993
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	72	43	102	80	27	20	106	55	30	15	38	60	4.5	86	42		49	70	64	46	50	41	96		43	72	26	57		34	44	36	30	96	1874
Tuberculosis, other forms	14	14	14	16	7	6	- 6	18	11	10	5	18	8	9				13	8			11	14				13	7	17		15	4	12		35	429
Mumps	57	23	30	36	38	13	19	21	7	17	34	212	37	52	48	37	59	7			23	32	12			86	45	11		75	26	20	41	11	197	1488
C. S. Meningitis				2	2	1	2		2		1	5	2	1	4	1	-1		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1			2	2	1	1		2	44
Smallpox	4	1			- 1	1		1	1			1	1	2		1				1	1	1		1		3	1		8.	1		2		5	2	40
Erysipelas	8	7	8	4		2	4	6	4	4	1	12	2		- 7			1	7	1	2	11	14	11	3	4	9	3	15	14	7	5	3	1	9	223
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2				4		2	1		3			3	6		1	1								1			2	2	1	3		3	37
Purulent Ophthalmia															1						1			2	1						1		1			7
Total	497	415	210	817	342	172	252	568	654	286	196	1153	220	356	921	395	247	213	552	613	292	461	172	560	279	463	529	138	305	386	448	222	517	143	1226	15220



# CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY NATIONALITES, 1929.

Diseases	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Jews	Other Nationalities	Total
Diphtheria	895 1725 70 1584 132 956 1363 1298 241 773 28 34 85 15 2	259 962 17 692 122 603 465 408 138 503 8 6 92 15 1	35 283 5 55 31 188 56 47 11 126 3 17	65 165 6 140 7 88 109 121 39 86 5	1254 3135 98 2471 292 1835 1993 1874 429 1488 44 40 223 37 7
Total	9201	4291	862	866	15220

84

#### CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, 1929.

	Control Visits									
Diseases	Diagnosis	Supervision of quarantined houses	Disinfections	Placards						
Diphtheria. Scarlet Fever Typhoid Fever German Measles Measles Chicken-pox Whooping-cough Tuberculosis C. S. Meningitis Scabies Influenza Smallpox Erysipelas Skin diseases Poliomyelitis Purulent ophthalmia Mumps No infection Miscellaneous	101 325 10 295 1392 1739 1058 9 3 75 3 56 16 35 53 	2945 6212 165 321 2105 973 1955 95 34 78 2 3 139 	1008 2404 31 	682 1524 202 1481 914 14						
Total	7903	17413	6143	4829						

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 4,320 persons and issued 10,358 verification certificates.

# Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals TABLE No. 1.

#### DURATION OF SOJOURN OF PATIENTS.

Patients hospitalized	2,864
Number of days of hospitalization	83,100
Mean sojourn for each patient	29
Maximum hospitalization by day	279
Minimum hospitalization by day	101
Mean hospitalization by day	190
Mortality.	
mortanty.	
Perc	centage
Deaths during the year 1929 122	4.2%
Deaths during the first 48 hours 66	2.3%
No. of deaths happened after the first 48 hours 56	1.9%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours	
to the total of deaths	54%
Miscellaneous.	
Ambulance calls	1,779
Microscopical examinations	3,240
Urine analysis	15,450

ALEXANDRA AND ST. PAUL HOSPITALS

TABLE No. 2.

# FLUCTUATION OF PATIENTS AND DEATH RATE

	IntoT	765 2019 93 153 26 18 51	3128
,ts	In hospital December 31 1929	42 196 15 3 8 8	266
	Percentage sdrabb lo	9.37 1.17% 32.7% 3.8% 3.8% 2.%%	4.2%
Results	Dead	558 8 1 1 1	122
	Cured	652 1788 140 122 181 18	2740
səsı	Percentage of ca	21 64 3 5 0.8% 0.6% 1.6%	
-sq 1	Total number of	765 2019 93 153 26 18 51 2	3128
	Admitted	671 1856 90 150 25 18 51	2864
YTRI	In hospital Janu 1st, 1929	94 163 3 3 1	264
	Diseases	Diphtheria. Scarlet Fever. Measles. Erysipelas. Chicken-pox. Mumps. Whooping-cough. German Measles. Smallpox.	Total

# TABLE No. 3. INTUBATIONS AND RESULTS

Ages	Intubations	Cured	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Under 1 year	5	1	4	80%
1 to 2 years	13	8	5	39%
2 to 3 years	28	19	9	32%
3 to 4 years		19	7	27%
4 to 5 years	0.000	14	3	17%
5 to 6 years		15	5	25%
6 to 7 years		10	7	41%
7 to 8 years		8	3	27%
8 to 9 years	2	2		
9 to 10 years	2 2	2		
0 to 11 years	1	1		
Total	144	99	45	32%

TABLE No. 4.

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF PATIENTS

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians	1596	55%	R. Catholics	1708	59%
English-Canadians	972	34%	Protestants	894	31%
Jews	251	8%	Jews	254	8%
Other nationalities	45	2%	Other religions	8	0.3%
	2864			2864	

# SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Vaccinated since 50 years	-
Vaccinated since	-
Vaccinated since Sz years	00
Vaccinated since 30 years	-
Vaccinated since 25 years	-
Vaccinated since 15 years	01
Not vaccinated	53
Female	1-
Spirit Spirit	25
Children	60
stlubA	239
In the hospital December 31st, 1929	•
Dead	
Cured	34
Admitted during the year	32
In the hospital	- 23

	of to 70 years	-				
	stray 00 of 15	60				
	subay 06 of 14	00				
atients	81 to 40 years	10				
Age of patients	21 to 30 years	6				
4	10 to 20 years	67				
	I to 5 years	- 71				
	Under I year	21				
lities	English Canadians	10				
Nationalities	French Canadians	22				
	muojos na9M	13				
-le	tiqsod lo latoT syab noitaxi	415				
U	MuminiM noiteziletiqsod					
U	9					
шо	Indirect contagion Maximum					
Ţ	19					
UMO	6					

N. B.—Six cases have been treated at home and two other patients in the Alexandra Hospital.

 $$83\mathrm{a}$$  CLASSIFICATION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARD, 1929.

Diseasea	Ahuntsic	get	nzie	Delorimier	Hochelaga	Lafontaine	er	Maisonneuve	101	calm	Mount Royal	ND. de Grices	ean	Préfontaine	emount	Andrew	ane	Cunegonde	Denis	Edouard	Eusebe	Gabriel	George	Henry	James	John	
	Ahur	Bourget	Cremazie	Deloi	Hoeh	Lafor	Laurier	Maise	Mercier	Montcalm	Mour	ND	Papineau	Préfoi	Roser	St. A	St. Anne	St. C	St. D	St. E	St. E	St. G	St. G.	St. H	St. Ja	St. Jo	
iphtheria	26	35	10	- 61	34	7	17	58	77	23	13	27	16	27	88	36	15	25	48	53	20	36	15	78	28	32	-
arlet Fever	134	54	26	207	33	28	72	120	219	48	39	197	18	72	233	103	37	47	109	84	45	78	42	108	40	82	1
phoid Fever	4		3	4	2	1	1	6	2	3	1	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	
easles	55	143	6	179	84	16	16	83	215	87	10	320	20	64	139	23	10	26	72	155	47	58	17	103	31	39	ш
erman Measles	15	5	7	13	7	4	11	10	17	1	3	19	1		14	5	8	2	13	15		5	1	6	3	12	
sicken-pox	64	27	.36	67	19	37	39	61	18	35	38	211	20	28	115	62	32	33	83	58	36	97	7	29	44	51	
hooping-cough	72	33	25	126	35	29	31	78	24	27	36	85	34	52	163	40	30	8	89	117	58	74	4	60	43	92	
lmonary Tuberculosis	43	72	43	102	80	27	30	106	55	30	15	38	60	45	86	42	36	49	70	64	46	50	41	96	61	43	
bereulosis, other forms	14	14	14	16	7	6	6	18	11	10	5	18	8	9	17	15	7	13	8	19	9	11	14	18	8	16	
umps	57	23	30	36	28	13	19	21	7	17	34	212	37	52	48	37	59	7	49	41	23	32	12	43	9	86	
S. Meningitis				2	2	1	2		2		1	5	2	1	4	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	
nallpox	4	1			1	1		1	1			1	1	2		1				1	1	1		1		3	
ysipelas	8	7	8	4		2	4	6	4	4	1	12	2	3	. 7	21	10	1	7	1	2	11	14	11	3	4	
liomyelitis	1	1	2				4		2	1		3			3	6		1	1								
rulent Ophthalmia															1						1			2	1		
Total	497	415	210	817	342	172	252	568	654	286	196	1153	220	356	921	395	247	213	552	613	292	461	172	560	279	463	1



Division of Child Hygiene

#### DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

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

Director, Department of Health.

Sir:-

I have the honour to submit the report of the Division of Child Hygiene for the year 1929.

Yours truly,

The Superintendent of the Division of Child Hygiene AD. GROULX, M.D.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

#### For the year 1929.

The staff of the division of Child Hygiene has undergone several changes during 1929.

The number of medical inspectors has been increased and brought from 17 to 19.

The new positions, and other vacancies have been filled through the appointmene of Drs: A. Lalande, A. Plouffe, J. A. Jutras, M. Bernier, J. E. A. Marcotte, S. Letendre et A. A. Lefebvre.

Eleven temporary and part time physicians were appointed and given charge of a municipal baby clinic.

A special staff was appointed for the detection of abnormals (mental hygiene) in the schools; it is composed of 2 psychiatrists (temporary and part time), Drs. G. L. deBellefeuille & O. Noel, and of 2 psychologist nurses (temporary and full time) Misses. B. Bourbonnais and B. Laliberté.

The group of visiting nurses (permanents) passed from 58 to 65. Eight temporary nurses were appointed and are specially detailed for work in municipal baby clinics.

The number of assistant nurses (temporary) in the clinics, has been increased and brought to 9.

The number of typists has also been increased and passed from 3 to 5.

At the end of December 1929, the complete staff numbered 128 employees.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

Following the staff increase, in September 1929, the four school districts were subdivided into thirteen subdistricts (instead of ten), each in charge of a visiting nurse.

As regards medical inspectors, the work is divided similarly through the formation of seventeen medical districts.

Two medical inspectors and eight visiting nurses are kept for replacing absentees or for helping whereever the work is more pressing than usual.

Each nurse has an average of 2,500 pupils to supervise, and the inspecting physician has about 7,500 to 8,000 pupils to supervise.

In the office, wall maps have been prepared and put in place.

They show the limits of the districts of inspection and of the sub-districts, the places where the schools, the baby clinics, and the anti-diphtheric immunization stations are located.

#### School-year 1928-29.

#### RESULT OF THE STAFF'S WORK

Work of the Chief Medical Inspector:	
Work of the Chief-Medical Inspector:	
Visits to schools	189
Visits to clinics	126
Special visits and investigations	67
Work of Supervising Nurses:	
Visits to schools	1,308
Visits to clinics	542
Special visits and investigations	745
Work of the Medical Inspectors in schools:	
TABLE I.	
GENERAL.	
Number of schools visited	270
Number of visits to schools, by the physicians	6,419
Number of pupils registered	130,000
Number of pupils seen by medInsp. (Spec. cases	
and physical exam.)	85,905
Number of pupils examined (special cases)	20,508
Number of pupils examined (physical exam. or	
complete)	65,397
Proportion of pupils seen by inspectors	74.54%
Proportion of pupils having been examined	50.30%
Number of pupils showing defects	35,567
Number of defects found	89,838
Number of pupils not vaccinated	490

Number of notices to parents		72,441
Number of notices to School Commissions	re:	
Sanitary condition of premises		20

#### Stafi Meetings:

General meetings (lectures)	231
Nurses meetings in centres	121.

#### Physical Defects

Statistics concerning defects are classified under three different headings.

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

The second one comprises the same information regarding the condition of the teeth. (Table III).

Lastly, 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 headings permit us to ascertain not only the number of defective children or the number of defects noted during the examinations, but also the proportion of those more seriously affected, according to the number of affections observed.

The three following tables give the details of the three different headings:

#### TABLE II.

# PROPORTION OF HEALTHY AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

#### Dental decay not included

		Proportion
	Number	per 1000
Children considered healthy	29,830	456.14
Children showing 1 defect	24,704	377.75
Children showing 2 defects	8,427	128.86
Children showing 3 defects	2,114	32.33
Children showing 4 defects	295	4.51
Children showing 5 defects	7	0.38
Children showing over 5 defects	7	0.03

#### TABLE III.

#### DENTAL DECAY

		Proportion
	Number	per 1000
Children with healthy teeth	24,776	378.85
Children with dental defect	40,621	621.15
Children with 1 decayed tooth	8,192	125.26
Children with 2 decayed teeth	9,175	140.30
Children with 3 decayed teeth	6,437	98.43
Children with 4 decayed teeth	5,796	88.63
Children with 5 decayed teeth	3,626	55.45
Children with more than 5 decayed teet	h 7,395	113.08

#### TABLE IV

#### NUMBER & NATURE OF DEFECTS

		Proportion
	Number	per 1000
Number of children suffering from an	affection	of:
The skin	4,629	70.78
The teeth	40,621	621.14
The gangliae, nose and throat	20,691	316.39
The eyes	6,511	99.56
The ears	1,449	22.16
Nutrition	9,943	152.04
The lungs	1,635	25.00
The heart	2,036	31.13
The nervous system	844	12.91
The bones and articulations	1,479	22.62

#### TABLE V.

### PROPORTION OF CHILDREN TREATED FOR VARIOUS DEFECTS

Skin	88.79
Teeth	36.09
Ganglionary system	50.68
Eyes	57.31
Ears	70.35
General condition	64.72
Lungs	88.06
Heart	39,69
Nervous system	56.44
Dones and di li	31.47

Besides service in the schools, medical-inspectors work from 3 to 5 o'clock in the different baby clinics. These

clinics are at the same time vaccination stations at the disposal of the public during the whole year. Special hours are set aside for vaccination, during the summer vacations, in the morning so as not to hinder the work of the clinic which is the most attended to during that season. The number of vaccinations done by the medical-inspectors in 1929 was 11,017, and the number of verifications, 6,821.

#### TABLE VI.

#### WORK OF VISITING-NURSES IN SCHOOLS.

Number of visits to schools	17,923
Number of visits to homes	18,804
Number of children examined	649,439
Number of various treatments	19,064
Number of children excluded from school	6,550
Number readmitted	6,194

#### Dental Hygiene

During the 1928-29 school year, dental prophylaxy in schools was taken up by four dental inspectors, following the appointment of Drs. Hay, Carson and Rivest, in December 1928. They made 1,139 visits in the schools.

#### Mental Hygiene

In May 1929, the Committee on Mental Hygiene for Canada, section of the Province of Quebec, and the Department of Health of the City of Montreal, studied the opportunity of creating a section of mental hygiene as a complement to Child hygiene. A special staff was engaged for studying this question and to organize the work of detection of abnormals in the schools, backwards, unstables, etc.

A program is under study, which will be applied during; the 1929-30 school year.

#### BABIES HYGIENE.

Babies' hygiene and the fight against infant mortality are very important parts of the work of this division.

## Baby Clinics.

The Baby clinic is one of the most efficient means for the welfare of babies and the education of mothers.

To intensify this organization, the number of Babies' Municipal Clinics has been increased. In July 1929, their number was brought from 17 to 37, or 20 new clinics opened in parishes where none existed already.

The working of Baby Clinics is intrusted to the staff of the Medical Inspection of Schools, physicians and visiting nurses.

In school sub-districts where a baby clinic exists, the school visiting-nurse is in charge of it, she is given the assistance of an assistant-nurse (not graduate).

The other clinics, if any, are intrusted to temporary nurses (graduates) especially appointed for this purpose and each being placed in charge of two clinics. Medical inspectors are in charge of one or two clinics. Eleven temporary and part-time physicians have each charge of a clinic.

As consequence to this increase, the comparison between the two years is as follows:

					Visits
			Consultations	Weighing	to homes
1928	174.	 	25,733	3,658	19,726
1929		 	37,496	1,304	33,568
D.166			111 500		1.10.040
Difference		 	+11,763	-2,354	+13,842

Besides the 37 municipal clinics, there are in Montreal 34 independent clinics, or: 18 french clinics under the management of "Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile ("Child Hygiene Federation") and 16 english clinics under the management of "Child Welfare Association".

These clinics submit to us their reports regularly and these are compiled for each month of the year.

Table VII shows a summary of the work done in all the clinics of the City.

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

	Regist	Registrations	Deaths	ths	Weighing	Consu	Consultations		Visits	
Name of Clinics	New	Ξ	Number	%	Nurses	Physi- cians	Average per child	Children	New entries	Total
Cundaranda	346	995 9	4	- ×	627	10677	47.4	489	176	99
Immaculée-Concention	320	524.1	5	0.4		7025	13.4	1214	441	165
St-Vincent de Paul	315	432.4	9	1.4		7823	18.1	2763	297	306(
St-Stanislas.	303	402.4	6	2.3	292	8168	20.3	1596	813	2409
Hochelaga	293	478.1	4		465	8485	17.8	745	1311	205
Emard	286	260.5	9	2.3	306	4909	15.0	819	773	159
Ste-Brigide.	260	361.3	17		70	5687	15.4	703	853	155
Ste-Catherine	243	267.4	5		270	3288	12.3	2507	685	3195
Sacré-Cœur	225	302.5	00	2.6	120	3623	11.9	3428	1416	384
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc	216	222.2				5025		401	1174	1578
Enfant-Jésus	210	235.7	6	3.8		3839		794	591	138
St-Eusèhe	194	276.2	111	3.9		6416		1913	848	276
St-Joseph	150	188.3	12	6.4	420	3717	19.7	932	320	125
St-Jean-Bantiste	150	112.2	9	5.4		3950		440	327	92
St-Pierre	138	111.4	10	8.9	103	2606	- 4	1467	248	171
Sto-Cheile	133	234 4			270	2800		762	1693	245
St-Alphonse d'Vouville	130	254 4				2792		415	400	81
St-François d'Assises	111	287.7	2	0.7	***	3211	11.2	125	1300	142
Total	4023	5176.4	-1111	2.1	2736	93038	17.8	21512	13666	34179
Average	223.5	287.6	6.2		152.0	5168.8		1195.1	759.2	1898.8

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.—(Cont.)

	Registrations	ations	Dea	Deaths	Weighing	Consu	Consultations		Visits	
Name of Clinics	New	(1)	Number	%	Nurses	Physi- cians	Average per child	Children	New entries	Total
Maisonnenve	315	522.4	11	2.1	706	2516	8.4	1609	237	184
Mount Royal	269	340.3	00	0.8	373	2304	6.9	892	284	105
Rosemont	221	288.9	7	2.4	809	1717	5.9	066	236	122
	208	276.3	3	1.1	358	1034	3.7	529	241	77
Iverley Settlement.	200	259:9	·	3.1	268	1706	9.9	716	305	1018
Amherst Park	181	247.8	5	.2.0	175	1482	5.9	933	159	109
Park Extension	178	223.3	4	1.3	280	1671	7.5	1297	318	161
Montreal General Hospital	174	205.4	1-	3.5	195	1409	8.9	650	202	85
Pointe St-Charles	136	190.7	2	1.1	593	1415	7.4	1136	145	127
Montreal Found, B. H. C.	123	123.6	1	8.0	62	. 503	3.9	280	92	35
St-Paul.	105	166.1	2	1.2	445	1325	7.9	856	161	101
Notre-Dame de Grâces	97	137.3	9	2.2	211	751	5.5	904	67	97
St. Ann's	08	102.8	5	4.8	387	687	6.7	658	159	81
Côte-des-Neiges.	43	69.3			108	431	6.2	204	36	24
St-Georges	29	33.5	2	5.9	17	371	11.1	253	72	32
Total	2359	3187.6	63	1.9	4786	19322	6.1	11783	2695	14468
Average	157.3	312.5	4.2		319.1	1288.1		785.5	179.7	964.5

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BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.—(Cont.)

Ž	ew (1) (282 228.3 281 245.3 266 247.5								
		Number	%	Nurses	Physi- cians	Average per child	Children	New entries	Total
		6	3.9	28	2005		630	970	1600
		11	4.5	29	2351	9.6	866	1221	2119
		14	5.7	47	2062		552	870	1422
hmans	_	2	2.2	19	2664		775	929	1451
		9	2.1	59	1460		566	1360	1926
		11	5.1	36	1456	-	530	856	1386
		7	3.9	1	1991	6.6	492	1185	1677
-	-	13	5.8		1515		831	813	1644
se	_	00	3.5	95	812		314	231	545
	_	7	9.4	127	995	13.1	341	382	.723
		11	3.7	139	2262		1219	837	2056
		7		11	846		273	695	965
e		9		-	1707		241	1123	1364
,		2		œ	1082		463	752	1215
	-	10		45	1215		437	419	856
St-Etienne		9		11	918		235	328	563
ent		7		00	1679	11.1	354	699	1023
		1	6.0	62	1019	7.5	730	639	1369
	.36 53.4	1	1.8	65	511	9.6	213	662	875

351 1476 602 602 602 515 646 384 1016 430 397 237 237 237 162 162	33568	907.2	82215	1174.5
174 659 224 224 416 367 295 295 247 368 162 218 150 150 188 86	19110	516.9	35371	305.3
268 177 186 148 148 148 148 176 176 176 179 179 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	14558	393.5	47853	683.6
7. 4. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12	8.9			
394 787 787 948 711 477 750 333 1466 555 555 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 2	37496	1013.4	149856	2126.5
25 12 12 13 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1304	35.3	8826	126.1
5.4 7.9 4.6 8.5 7.2 7.2 7.2 14.7 10.4	4.2			
8824 18 1913 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	178	4.8	352	5.0
25.8 163.0 46.8 46.9 39.6 40.9 38.5 127.1 40.9 31.7 115.3 119.3 8.6 9.3 6.0	4246.3	1147.7	12607.3	180.1
1125 1117 1117 1108 109 108 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	5312	143.6	11694	167.1
Côte-des-Neiges. St-Anselme. St-Jean de Matha. St-François Solano. St-Jean-Baptiste de Lassale. St-Jean-Baptiste de Lassale. Ste-Clothilde (2). Côte St-Paul. Ste-Hélène. St-Jean Vianney. Notre-Dame des Victoires. St-Bernard. Bonneau. Ahuntsic (3). Ste-Claire. St-Denis (4). Notre-Dame de Grâces. Notre-Dame des Anges (5).	Total	Average	Grand total	Average

Figures in this column indicate the average number of children attended by the clinic each month in the year. Open 6 months only.

Open 3 months only.

Open 5 months only.

Table VIII shows a comparative statement of the work of the clinics for each of the last three years.

TABLE VIII.

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE BABY CLINICS.

	1927	1928	1929
Number of committees	50	57	71
Babies registered	11,269	11,773	12,607
Number of deaths	177	260	352
Proportion of deaths	1.6%	2.3%	5.0%
Number of consultations	131,856	136,421	149,856
Average per infant	11.7	11.5	11.8
Visits to homes	71,599	74,501	82,215
Municipal subsidies to independent cli-			
nies	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00

## Baby Camps in the Parks.

During the months of July and August 1929, two Baby Camps were opened, in Lafontaine Park and in St. Helen Island.

Their object was to give mothers an opportunity of taking their children to the parks, thus giving them the advantage of the fresh and bracing air of open places.

These camps are provided with hammocks, refrigerators, a stove..... All the needed comfort is given to the children, and their food can be preserved and prepared on the premises.

Graduate nurses are detailed for these organizations, and give demonstrations on general care regarding Child Hygiene.

In Lafontaine Park, a clinic with a physician is open during the whole season, daily, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. at the disposal of mothers who wish to take their babies there.

TABLE IX
Operations of the Baby Camps

	Lafontaine Park	St. Helen Island	Total
Duration		2 months	2 months 318
Number of registrations	37	19	37
Number of consultations (nurse)  Number of children weighed	500	103	103 500
Dressings	95	158	253
Visits to homes	2		2

#### LITTLE MOTHERS' LEAGUES

In order to spread amongst the families notions of infant hygiene, the Division of Child Hygiene sees to the formation of "Little Mothers Leagues", either in schools or in some of the women's associations. The young girls who are members follow a course according to a program worked out by the Department of Health.

These young girls become valuable health agents in their families and amongst their surroundings.

Leagues formed during the year 1929:

By the Inspecting staff: St. Edouard, St. Etienne, St. Arsene, St. Cecile, St. Jean de la Croix, N. D. de la Defense, 74 members.

By independent associations: Club National, 10 members; V. O. N. "North End", 16 members; V. O. N. "Rosemount", 15 members; V. O. N. "Rosemount" 56 members; V. O. N. "Rosemount", 9 members; Pt. St. Charles, 16 members. Total: 12 groups, 196 members.

## CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOUSES

169 Children's Boarding Houses have been under control, 42 of which were cancelled during the course of 1929.

Number of Children's Boarding Houses on

Jan. 1st 1929	127 42	
Permits granted during the year		42
	169	42

Number of Boarding Houses on December 1929: 127

#### PRIVATE MATERNITIES

The number of supervised private maternities amounted to 31, of which 7 were cancelled during the year.

187 legitimate and 262 illegitimate children were born in these maternities, or a total of 449 births.

#### Work of the Nurse.

The supervision of Children's Boarding Houses and of Private Maternities is intrusted to a nurse who devotes her full time to this duty.

#### TABLE IX

	Visits	Number of investiga- tions	Actions taken
For children's boarding houses	791 125 29	112 28	7
Total	945	140	7

### ANTI-DIPHTHERIC IMMUNIZATION

In September 1928, the Division of Child Hygiene organized anti-diphtheric immunization stations in eight municipal Baby Clinics.

To spread it more still and to facilitate for the population the means of immunizing children, these stations were ncreased to 14, in March 1929.

Results obtained from September 1928 to December 31st. 1929.

	I. Anterior Shicks: — 1,253.		
Ne	egative reaction		717
200	ositive reaction		454
	Immunised		434
	Non immunised		20
Do	oubtful		21
No	ot returned for reading		61
	II. Total registrations for immunization: —	4,56	8.
Lo	Age, 9 months to 8 years without previous Sch	ick 3	,559
30	8 months and over, with ant. Schick		455
13/	Without anterior Schick		554
K	III. Total immunization: — 4,568.		
Lo	Received 3 doses	3,892	
20	Only received 2 doses	297	
30	Only received 1 dose	379	
Di	iscrepancy	676	(1)
	IV. Posterior Schicks: — 3,615.		
Ne	egative reaction	3,363	
1000	ositive reaction	42	(2)

The following table shows the work done in each Imnunization station.

(2) These 32 children received an additional injection, and will

receive another posterior Schick later.

<sup>(1)</sup> These figures represent the children who did not receive the and or the 3rd dose, for various reasons, death, sickness, moving to other City districts, or left for other countries, cities or villages, refusal of parents to continue, too long a period between doses, etc.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIC IMMUNIZATION

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	Anterior	Nu	Number of injections	ons	Posterior	Additional
Clinics	Shick	1st. dose	2nd. dose	3rd. dose	Shick	inoculations
Baril	53	255	228	225	160	0
Delorimier	80	220	197	168	143	1
Rosemont	416	875	836	794	743	. 18
St-Anselme	162	518	478	435	366	4
St-Arsène	17	318	290	569	179	. 3.
St-Edouard	5	318	262	238	123	0
St-Gabriel.	79	158	139	131	106	5
St-Henri.	18	174	155	135	73	. 0
St-Jacques	246	410	370	347	316	0
St-Jean-Berchmans	50	426	393	370	335	-
St-Jean de la Croix	35	236	224	206	165	2
St-Sacrement	10	299	279	254	171	0
St-Vincent Ferrier	63	255	252	239	233	0
St-Zotique	19	106	98	81	29	0
Total	1253	4568	4189	3892	3180	31
		0.00	The second second			-

#### PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1929, an illustrated poster and a booklet, also illustrated, on "Hygiene of the Child during Infancy" were published in several thousand copies, as well as circulars on anti-diphtheric immunization. The other publications distributed by the Division of Child Hygiene are:

Pre-Natal Hygiene.

Regulations and Program with regard to the formation of Little Mothers League (Now being revised).

Manual and Circulars concerning School Medical Inspection.

The Superintendent of the Division of Child Hygiene.

AD. GROULX, M.D.

### PURITOR HOUSE

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Division of Sanitation

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION.

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Division of Sanitation for 1929, 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 construction 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.

ı

# EXAMINATIONS OF PLANS AND APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

(a)	New buildings	3,816
(D)	Modified buildings	1 752
(c)	Plumbing and drainage (permits granted)	3.052

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#### SANITARY RECORDS OF DWELLINGS

We have completed the City housing survey, at the beginning of 1929.

The regular staff of this Division (which has remained nearly the same as in 1920) has done that work together with the division's regular routine work, which includes amongst other items, the inspection of new buildings and of buildings being modified, inspection of plumbing and drainage in private properties, inspection of public buildings, of educational and of industrial establishments, of institutions, of night refuges, of theatres and cinemas, of stores, of barber shops, of laundries, etc.

The Division of Sanitation also answers yearly to 9,000 to 10,000 requests for intervention.

The survey started in 1921, but the improvement of sanitary conditions or the corrective work were only started in 1925; the work has been continued intermittently, but systematically, from year to year, and we now have 141,877 classified and filed records.

A revision of the sanitary record of dwellings or the re-inspection of dwellings already visited and of those built since our first visit is now in progress, and this brings the total of records up to 160,601.

The revision shall take, considering the means at our disposal, from 3 to 4 years.

Data given further do not represent conditions of dwellings at the end of 1929, but condition for the period 1921-1929.

According to the City Assessors' report, there were im Montreal at the end of 1929, 174,499 dwellings of all kinds, 9,564 of which were situated in buildings accommodated for stores and dwellings combined, and 8,204 were not occupied.

According to the report of the Building Inspection Department, 52,214 dwellings were built from 1922 to 1929, or an average of 6,500 per year.

The sanitary records of dwellings has enabled this Division, through educational and persuasive work, without having to resort to coercive measures, to improve the sanitary conditions in over 8,000 dwellings; it has contributed moreover, to avoid certain defects in the new dwellings, owing to more control when they are in the course of construction.

Much importance has rightly been given in the past, to the interior piping of dwellings, but not enough to that part of house sanitation which refers to the natural lighting in inhabitated rooms.

It seems superfluous to add, that actual by-laws do not permit nor tolerate "dark rooms", nor living in basements in the new constructions and in the modifications of existing buildings, and that control has become easier, since the population has understood that such rooms and living quarters constitute tuberculosis breeding places.

The few following figures will give hygienists and sociologists and to all who are interested in housing, data which will enable them to offer to the community, useful suggestions for the solution of this problem.

## (a) Inspections

		1929	1921	1929
Dwellings	visited	18,130	160,601	(a)

## (b) Findings

1. D	Oark rooms (occupied)	240	8,329
2. D	Oark rooms (not occupied)		1,091
3. C	cellars and other unsanitary dwelling	ngs	625
	(c) Notices		
1. C	Concerning dark rooms 1	79	4,886
2. C	concerning cellars and other unsar	ni-	
ta	ry dwellings 2	13	606
	(d) Execution		
D	ark rooms suppressed 93	37	5,796
	ark rooms placarded (occupation for	or-	
	bidden) 7	30	1,958
C	ellars and other unsanitary dwellin	gs	
	vacated	47	285
	Total		8,039

(a) The number of dwellings visited at the end of 1929 figures at 160,161; or 141,877 plus 18,130 control cards.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

The survey and the statistics compiled by wards suggest some comparisons of a general order which are summarized, for the whole City, as follows:

1. The 141,877 dwellings visited in connection with the sanitary record of dwellings and distributed amongst 61,203 buildings of all kinds.

- 2. Generally speaking, there is one room per person, with the exception of two wards (Mount-Royal and St. George) where there are one and one half rooms per person. This indicates the City is not generally overcrowded.
- 3. The above statement is confirmed by the fact that there is, within a few hundreds, a family per dwelling.
- 4. There are bath tubs in 70% of the dwellings. In the new wards and in all the new constructions, there is one bath tub per dwelling. To be noted, there are 15 public baths in the City.
- 5. Almost all the houses in the city are connected with public sewers. Under 1% of dwellings are provided with privy pits or cesspools, and mostly all are located in the suburbs.
- 6. Plumbing or interior piping of dwellings is done in a satisfactory manner, comparable to that of the largest cities in the United States.
- 7. Running water, filtered and sterilized, in all the city dwellings.
- 8. About 25% of the dwellings are heated with hot water or steam.
  - 9. Over 90% of dwellings are lighted with electricity.
- 10. 16% of dwellings are provided with outside rain leaders; roofs of the other houses or dwellings are drained through soil pipes or special interior rain leaders.
- 11. 38% of toilet rooms in the city dwellings are not provided with outside light. (Almost all these rooms are ventilated.) Examining statistics by wards, one finds that the unlighted rooms to be located in the older city wards,

which have got rid of cesspools or privies as public sewers were gradually built, such houses not being prepared to receive the new installations.

- 12. The division visited 5,483 private garages, 306 public garages, 91 public stables, 3,462 private stables and 11,041 stores, shops, restaurants, etc.
- 13. When the density of population or the number of people per acre is compared, we find that Ahuntsic ward is the least dense, with 4 people and Laurier and St. Michel wards have the highest density with 100 persons per acre.
- 14. According to the City Assessors' Department, there are in the City 102,595 vacant lots, and 83,391 lots upon which constructions are erected.
- 15. Should 6,500 dwellings be built annually, the number of existing dwellings will have been doubled in about 25 years.

## (f) Conclusions.

The Sanitary record of dwellings which is nothing more than an inventory of the existing conditions of dwellings, is not only a sanitary measure but also a prophylactic measure; and it has enabled us to conclude that our methods of building need to be revised.

Let us note, cursorily, that streets (roadways and sidewalks) are well paved and also a great number of lanes; that our system of water supply is modern and offers, through its filtration and sterilization, a very effective barrage against typhoid and other intestinal ailments; that the execution of the program relating to the sanitation of the City's territory is active, and that trunk sewers are being built; that the problem of the disposal of garbage has also been the object of the authorities' attention and that an incinerator is in the course of building, awaiting the

urgent solution of the problem concerning the collection of said garbage. In short, all works depending for execution from the City and which contribute to the sanitation of dwellings, have received particular attention, but the intrinsic value of dwellings, natural light or sun light, the dimensions and laying-out of rooms, open spaces surrounding it, etc. constitute a problem of the utmost inportance; and it remains with the City to solve it.

With the exception of a few districts in the City houses are built next to each other, upon lots of which the depth is about four times their width. These houses, as a general rule, are provided with exterior stairs which, almost in every case, obstruct the natural light in some room of the ground floor and even of the first floor, as the stairs are used in many cases to serve for more than one floor.

In most of these dwellings there is a rear-room used as a bed-room, separated from the room lighted directly from the exterior, with curtains and sometimes with doors (in contravention to by-laws.)

Two and three storey-sheds are to be seen in rear of these dwellings, connected with them with "gang-ways" which also obstruct day light.

Admittance of sunlight in such habitations could be enhanced through the prohibition of alcoves or of so-called "double rooms" and any room which does not receive the light directly from outside; all outside stairs above a certain height, as well as sheds built a few feet away or even at the regulation distance from the house and parallel to the rear elevation of the house, should be prohibited.

Certain restrictions concerning exterior stairs and sheds, etc. are already existing in some of the City's wards

For the disappearance of so-called "double rooms", outer courts and lateral lot line courts in conformity with the regulations of the Provincial Bureau of Health should be more freely used.

The present by-laws do not require minima dimensions for living rooms, but it would be an advantage from the sanitary point of view, if such were prescribed; it would also be opportune to require a minimum width for a dwelling in order to suppress abuses existing since several years, which consist in building two dwellings on 25 feet.

One should not lose sight of the inconveniences of cellar habitation.

Building by-laws limit the height of buildings and the number of floors, when such buildings are not constructed fire-proof. On the other hand, sanitary ordinances prohibit living in any basement or cellar of which half the height from the ceiling is below the level of the ground surrounding a building. But the case arises frequently when a building is compelled to limit the height of the front so as not to infringe building by-laws and limits, from this very fact, the height of the basement above the level of the surrounding ground. The permit and the plans are approved, the house is built and that floor is eventually occupied, unknown to the competent authorities, and in contravention to the health and the building ordinances. This irregularity repeats itself from year to year; it would be opportune, in order to avoid too many interventions, that this sort of thing should be corrected.

We received during the last few years, several requests for intervention relating to dampness of some mitoyen walls, when they are exposed to the cold.

In most cases, investigations revealed that plastering had been done on cement blocks, without air spaces.

This constitutes a nuisance which would be suppressed through improvement of this mode of construction.

In a general way, the necessary precautions are not taken when building new houses, for the prevention of dampness by using damp courses and proper drainage.

Individual houses and semi-detached houses offer no difficulties from the sanitary point of view.

Apartments built since 1924 offer enough guarantees from the point of view of sanitation; but individual bouses, modified into several dwellings, are to be given special attention as there is a tendency to multiply them.

To solve the more advantageously possible, the housing problem, the future is to be entered upon with a general plan of rational development, multiply the parks, the playing grounds and the open spaces, establish "zoning laws" throughout the City's territory, change, as in certain European countries, the subdivision of lots favouring unsanitary dwellings; put into force a Building Code and a Housing Code which would permit to avoid errors of large cities of the world, such as Paris, London, New York, etc. where there are many slums with disastrous results as well from the economic point of view as from that of public health.

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## (a) SANITARY INSPECTION

## (a) Complaints:

Total number	9639
Founded	6,594
Not founded	3 045

The measures ordered and executed after investigation are the following:

Plumbing and drainage	1,617
Constitutional insalubrity	599
Acquired insalubrity (dwellings)	1,431
Acquired insalubrity (yards and out-houses)	2,947
Total number of complaints founded	6,594
Water leakage	2,009

#### (b) REGULAR INSPECTIONS

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

	Inspections (1)	Plumbing and Drainage (2)	Light and Ventilation (3)	Inhabitated Cellars	Other Defects	Unclean
Dwellings	36375		247	130	682	953
Boarding houses	130					
Boarding houses for children (4). Public buildings, stores and other	92	1				1
establishments	2269	213				216
Educational establishments (5)	962					23
Industrial establishments	2505	278				266
Theatres, moving pictures, etc	285	35				28

<sup>(1)</sup> These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1929 exclusive of second visits. 18,130 records of dwellings have been filed, revised and indexed. This work serves as basis for the establishment of the sanitary record of housing.

<sup>(2)</sup> In many places defects were found after a smoke or oil test which was necessary in 35 cases; 29 smoke and 6 oil of mint tests.

<sup>(3)</sup> Rooms not lighted directly from the exterior.

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

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

# (c) INSPECTION OF LANES, YARDS, CELLARS OUT-HOUSES

This work can be summarized as follows:

	Number of inspections
Lanes	2,956
Yards	24,475
Vacant lots	1,377
Sheds	28,237
Cellars or basements	15,413
Drains	
Manure boxes (nuisances)	185
Stables	

### (d) PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS

There are at present in the City of Montreal 1,062 privy vaults and cesspools, nearly all of which are located in the wards annexed to the City 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.)

	N	Number of	inspections
1.	Drains		4,386
2.			3,559
3.	Piping (After installation of fi	ixtures)	2,286
4.	Oil of mint tests		1,228
5.	Water tests		4,573
6.	Works completed and tested		2,955
7.	Calls for inspection		4,434

#### V

## BUREAU OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS

(a) Number of sittings	. 20
b) Total number of plumbers examined .	. 149
(c) New licenses granted to maste	er-
plumbers	11
d) New licenses granted to journeymen	1-
plumbers	
(e) Licenses renewed to master-plumber	
(f) Licenses renewed to journeyme	
plumbers	
VI	
NOTICES	
Official notices served	. 5,739
Second notices	
Notices given by inspectors	10,855
PROCEEDINGS	
Actions taken (Recorder's Court)	. 30
Convictions	
VII	
Supervision (Number of visits)	1,013
	1

AIME COUSINEAU, C.E.,
Superintendent-Engineer,
Division of Sanitation.



Division of Food Inspection

#### DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Dr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H., Director, Department of Health, City Hall, Annex.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honour to submit to you the report of the Division of Food Inspection for the year 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. G. HOOD,

Superintendent of Food Inspection Division.

## DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

## Inspection of milk in the City, 1929

#### COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	MILK						CREAM		
	On the street	At railway stations	In groceries	In dairies	In various places	Total	On the street and in stores	Submitted by citizens	Total
	1486	262	321	168	284	2521	3	65	68
] ( ] [	COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS           Milk         5,467           Cream         34           Ice cream         142           Rincing water Re: washing of dairy utensils         568								
I	River	water f	for ice	cuttin	g				86 32
77	Steriliz	zed was	ter						6
	-v.								6,335
r	Milk:	VIINAI	ION O	F MIL	K ANI	CREA	MIN	THE C	HTY
	Research of sediments (discs)								
-		cation: ilk (in	gallon	s)				1	29,391

## MILK

# Inspection in the Country, 1929

Inspections:	
Dairy Score cards	4,548
Special	8,765
At Railway Stations	230
Total	13,543
Examination of milk:	
Total of gallons examined	12,156
Temperatures taken	953
Cows:	
Number examined	66,144
Clean	56,527
Tuberculin tested	56,268
Stables:	
Number	4,548
Clean	4,075
With concrete floor	3,483
With 400 cubic feet of air space per head of	
animal	4,319
With 1 foot of light area per head	3,954
Whitewashed shed entirely	4,123
Whitewashed shed (wall only)	56
Dairies:	
Number	4,214
Clean	3,814
Refrigeration:	
With ice	3,660
With spring water	139

Miscellaneous:	
Empty cans examined	0
Written notices	302
Written notices by letter from the office	834
Producers interdicted	272
CREAM	
Inspection in the Country, 1929	
Inspections:	
Dairy Score cards	1,306
Special	812
At Railway Stations	14
Total	2,132
Cows:	
Number examined	12,625
Clean	9,948
Tuberculin tested	5,899
Stables:	
Number	1,306
Clean	796
With concrete floor	678
cattle	960
With 1 foot light area per head	. 806
Whitewashed entirely	611
Whitewashed (walls only)	79
Dairies:	
Number	480
Clean	290
Refrigeration:	
With ice	309
With spring water	14

## Miscellaneous:

Empty cans examined	0
Written notices	0
Written notices by letter from the office	4,561
Producers interdicted	61
Inspections in the City	
At the Railway Stations	859
In dairies	6,070
In groceries	4,804
In dining-rooms	132
In restaurants	2,218
In markets	237
In stables	464
In private houses	14
In various places	200
Special	1,627
Total	16,625
Milk cows examined	1,551
Empty cans examined	9,294
Empty cans confiscated	383
Can tops (lids) confiscated	
Notices for poor milk	514
Written notices (various)	69
Actions taken	280
Actions taken	47
Condemnations	47
Action postponed	1
Action taken in 1928 and passed in 1929	0
Action taken in 1928 and passed in 1929	1

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

		101		
Number	of	478 459 437 115 349 128 117 82 177 32 56		2521
	Mean	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0	3.53%	
Butter Fat	Maximum	6.6.6.4.4.6.6.4.4.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	4.9%	
1	Minimum	22221121222222 222121221222222 221132 4272 22222222	2.6%	
	Mean	1.030 1.0294 1.0294 1.0298 1.0297 1.029 1.029 1.029 1.029 1.029	1.027	
Density	Maximum	1.032 1.0315 1.0315 1.0325 1.031 1.031 1.031 1.030 1.030	1.031	
	Minimum	1.025 1.025 1.025 1.021 1.029 1.028 1.028 1.028 1.029 1.029	1.026	
1929	Month	January February March April May June July August September October December	Average for the year	Total

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1925 to 1929.

Inspections of farms.

Number of producers visited         2717         2458           Cows examined.         44789         41220           Cows found clean         4671         37769           Stables with cement floor         1620         1671           Stables with one square foot of glass per head of cattle.         2258         2196           Whitewashed stables.         2337         2075           Whitewashed stables.         2489         2233           Producers owning a dairy.         2289         2214           Producers whose dairy is cleanly maintained.         1915         1744           Producers having ice.         184         151           Notices in writing.         232         326	2458 41220 37769 1671 2196	3312 49913 44526 2295 2840	3616	
ducers visited. 2717  an 44789  an 40671  ment floor 1620  0 cubic feet of air per cow 2258  e square foot of glass per 2337  tables. 2489  ng a dairy 2289  se dairy is cleanly main-1915  ng ice. 1947  ng milk in spring water. 184  ng milk in spring water. 184	2458 41220 37769 1671 2196	3312 49913 44526 2295 2840	3616	***
an ment floor 1620 0 cubic feet of air per cow 2258 e square foot of glass per 2337 tables 2512 tables 2289 ng a dairy 1915 ng ice 1915 ng milk in spring water 184 ng milk in spring water 184	41220 37769 1671 2196	49913 44526 2295 2840		4548
an 40671 ment floor 1620 0 cubic feet of air per cow 2258 te square foot of glass per 2337 tables 2489 ng a dairy 2289 se dairy is cleanly main-1915 ng ice 1947 ng milk in spring water 184 ng milk in spring water 184	37769 1671 2196	44526 2295 2840	56486	66144
ment floor. 1620 0 cubic feet of air per cow 2258 10 cubic feet of air per	1671 2196	2295	49425	56527
0 cubic feet of air per cow 1258 19 captain feet of air per cow 19 captain feet of air per co	2196	2840	2707	3483
e square foot of glass per 2337 tables. 2489 ng a dairy 2289 se dairy is cleanly main-1915 ng rice. 1947 ng milk in spring water. 232		-	3442	4319
tables. 2512  tables. 2512  and a dairy. 2289  se dairy is cleanly main- 1915  ng ice. 1947  ng milk in spring water. 184  ng milk in spring water. 232	2400	0000	9164	2054
tables	6/07	6607	1000	1.000
ng a dairy	2117	2691	3397	4123
ng a dairy	2233	2999	3323	4075
1915 1947 184 232	2214	2988	3421	4214
1915 1947 184 232				
in spring water 184 232	1744	2371	3104	3814
in spring water 184	2024	2678	3028	3660
232	151	153	503	139
	326	416	239	302
	999	554	740	5395
73	234	203	145	333
		4	100	

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.

1925 to 1929.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cows:					
Clean	% 8.06	91.62%	89.41%	87.49%	85.46%
Stables:				7	
Whitewashed. Clean. With concrete floors.	92.45% 91.60% 59.62%	89.66% 90.84% 67.98%	83.84% 90.54% 69.29%	93.94% 91.89% 74.86%	90.65% 89.59% 76.58%
Milk rooms:					
Number	84.21% 83.66%	90.07%	90.21%	94.66%	92.65% 90.50%
Refrigeration:					
With ice	71.66% 6.73%	82.34% 6.14%	80.85%	83.73% 13.92%	80.47% 3.05%

# DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

# Recapitulation

# Milk Section

Total number of establishments	11,763
Total number of inspections	32,300
Total number of cows examined	80,324
Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-	
cream collected for chemical analysis	2,589
Total number of various examinations of milk,	
cream and ice-cream	66,153
Total number of gallons of milk examined	373,284
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated	29,391
Complaints	65
Actions taken	47
Condemnations	47
Actions postponed	0
Actions lost	1
Actions taken in 1928 and passed in 1929	1
Written notices	6,046
Permits recommended	354

# DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

# Sections 2 and 3

-		
	Number of establish- ments	Number of inspections
Private abattoir Markets Butchers & poultry dealers Fish stalls Restaurants and dining-rooms. Cold storages Commission stores Fruits and vegetables Railway stations and boats Cooked meats and sundry manufacturers Aerated waters Bakeries Pastries and confectioneries Weighing of bread Bread waggons Groceries Miscellaneous	1 11 1111 72 4467 18 13 211 6 169 42 132 163 132 942 1424	470 642 21153 686 11819 297 6094 2286 18 1146 59 700 473 183 1193 5857 4659 •
Total	8914	57735
Actions entered		291
Condemnations		177
Cases suspended and dismissed		114
Complaints		35
Samples collected		11
Written notices		3,635
Permits recommended		6,890

# FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION

# Section No. 2

# Private abattoir

N.B.—Inspection at the public abattoirs is performed by the Federal Government.

	Inspections	Confiscations
Beef	385	5
Calves	975	1
Sheep	0 - 10	1
Hogs	166	
		-
	5,266	7

Markets, butcher stalls, sausage manufacturers and commission stores:

Carcasses	inspected	(beef,	calves,	sheep,	hogs,	
deer)						111,519

# FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION

# Section No. 2

Details of carcasses inspected and confiscated:

	Inspections	Confiscations
Beef (private abattoir)	 385	6
Calves	 64,176	436
Sheep	 13,192	9
Hogs		35
		_
	111,519	486

# FOODSTUFF CONFISCATED (Lbs)

# Section No. 2

Beef	12,850
Veal	13,242
Mutton	2,427
Pork	20,261
Fowl	1,911
Fish	24,835
Fruits	116,935
Sundry meats	12,267
Vegetables	65,390
Sundry foodstuff	3,630
* Total	273,748
RECAPITULATION	
Sections 2 and 3	
Total number of establishments	8,914
Total number of inspections	57,735
Total number of carcasses inspected	111,519
Total number of carcasses confiscated	486

Miscellaneous foods condemned (lbs) .. ..

Actions entered ...............

Written notices ................

273,748

 $\frac{291}{177}$ 

114 35

11

3,635

6,890

<sup>\*</sup> The above foodstuffs have been confiscated, for the following reasons: spoiled, heated, mouldy, sour, dirty, diseased, and immatured calves.

# Dr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H., Director. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

# Dr. A. J. G. Hood, V.S., Superintendent

Milk and Dairy Farms Inspection Section	9 Districts—8 Inspectors  Regular inspections. Special inspections Inspection of milk cows. Inspection of darries. Inspection of darries. Inspection of utensils. Score cards. Collection of samples, city and country.  Inspectors:  Dr. J. L. Gauthier J. M. Laberge J. E. Bourbonnière Dr. J. P. Doutre Dr. J. P. Doutre Dr. J. D. Lauzon Dr. J. D. Lauzon Dr. J. D. Lauzon Dr. A. N. T. Pratte
City Milk Inspection Section	7 Districts—7 Inspectors Places visited and duties: Groceries. R.R. depots and boats. Milk depots. Cow stables. Milk cows. Milk cows. Milk cows. Milk cows. Milk waggons. Special inspections. Special inspections. Special inspections. Dr. R. Mayotte, M.V. J. A. A. Séguin A. E. Marleau Geo. A. West J. A. Lapierre Dr. A. Martel G. Savage T Districts—7 Inspectors I Supervisor 7 Districts—7 Inspectors I Supervisor Places visited and duties: Control of pasteurisation and cleanliness in 42 milk plants. Samples collected for chemical and bacteriological analysis. L. J. E. Leduc, Supervisor J. E. Farard L. G. Forté J. E. Paradis A. Lemieux Hn. Leduc P. Desalliers G. Bouchard
General Food Inspection Section	7 districts—7 Inspectors  Places visited and duties:  Bolining-rooms.  Bakeries.  EBAkeries.  EBAkeries.  Parverns.  Parv
Meat Inspection Section	Pirvate abattoir.  Markets.  Markets.  Butcher stalls.  Cold storages.  Cold storages.  Connession stores  R.R. stations and boats.  Frish stalls.  Special.  No. 1—A. C. Théoret  J. Angrignon  3—H. Provost  4—O. Legault  5—T. McCall  6—O. Dandurand  7—F. Gagnon  Inspection Stations  3 stations—Staff:  No. 1—Dr. L. Samson  P. St-Jean  2—Dr. E. Durocher  3 stations—Staff:  No. 1—Dr. L. Samson  P. St-Jean  Commission Stores  Dr. C. Sauvé  Private Abattoir  M. Roberts  Abattoirs (Country)  J. L. Nault  Supervisor:  Dr. A. Sicard

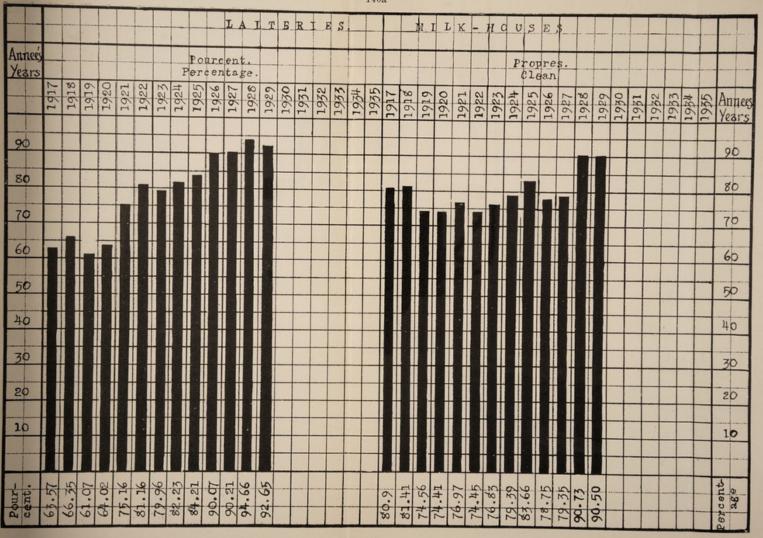
# RECAPITULATION

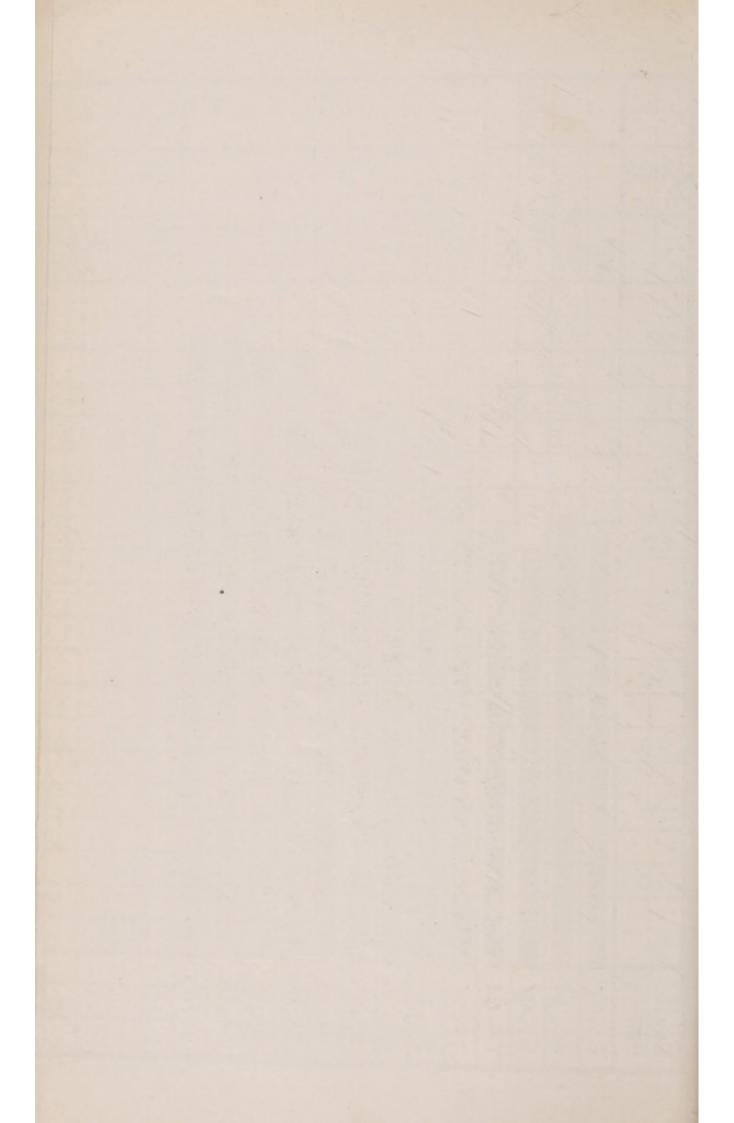
# Milk Section — Meat Section — General Food Inspection Section.

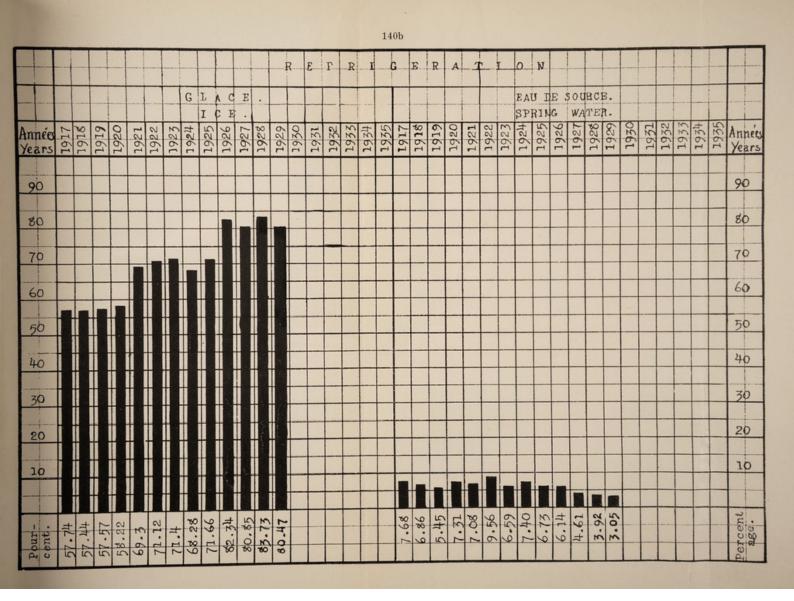
Total number of establishments	20,677
Total number of inspections	90,035
Total number of cows examined	80,324
Total number of samples collected for analysis.	2,600
Total number of various examinations of milk,	
cream and ice cream	66,153
Total number of gallons of milk examined	373,284
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated	29,391
Total number of carcasses inspected	111,519
Total number of carcasses confiscated	486
Miscellaneous foods condemned (lbs)	273,748
Complaints	100
Actions taken	338
Condemnations	224
Cases dismissed or suspended	115
Action taken in 1928 and passed in 1929	1
Written notices	9,681
Permits recommended	7,244

A. J. G. HOOD, V.S.,

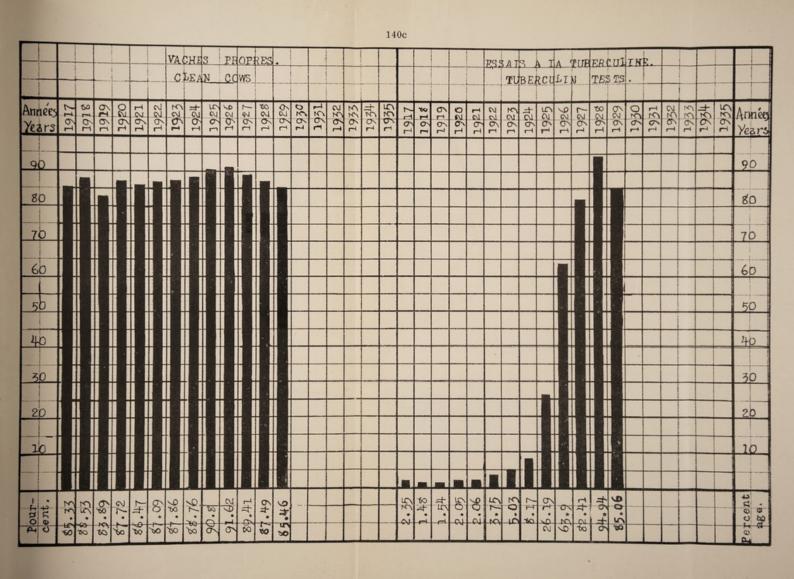
Superintendent, Division of Food Inspection.

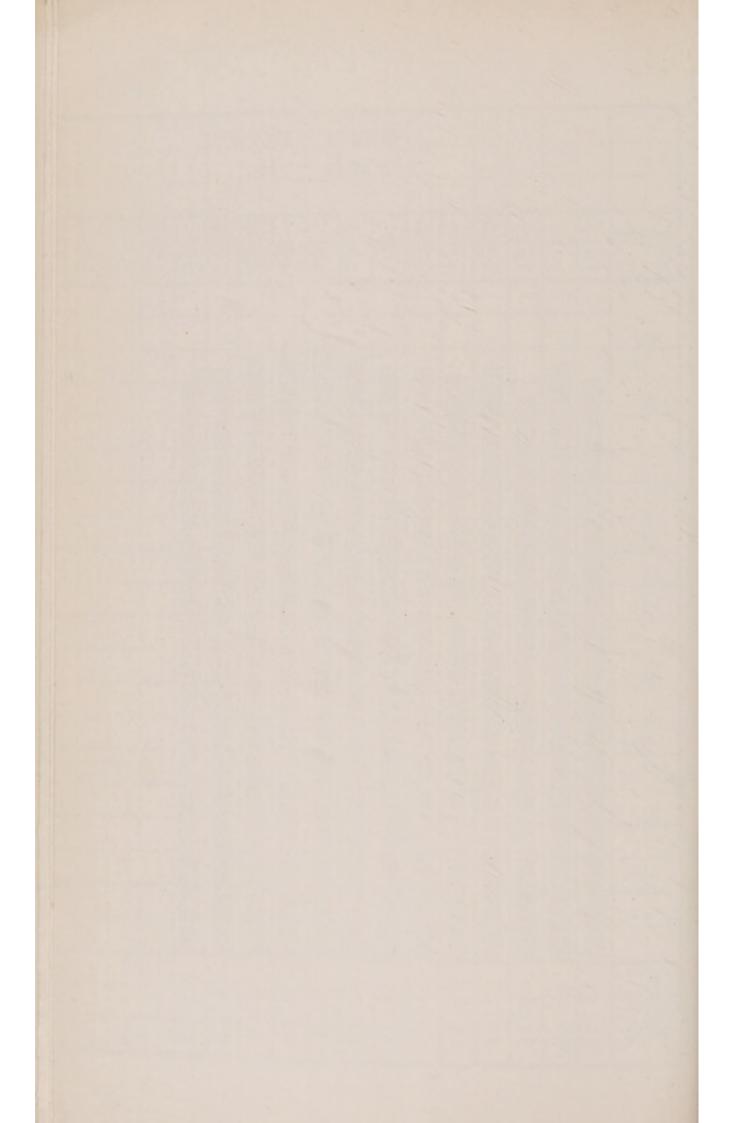


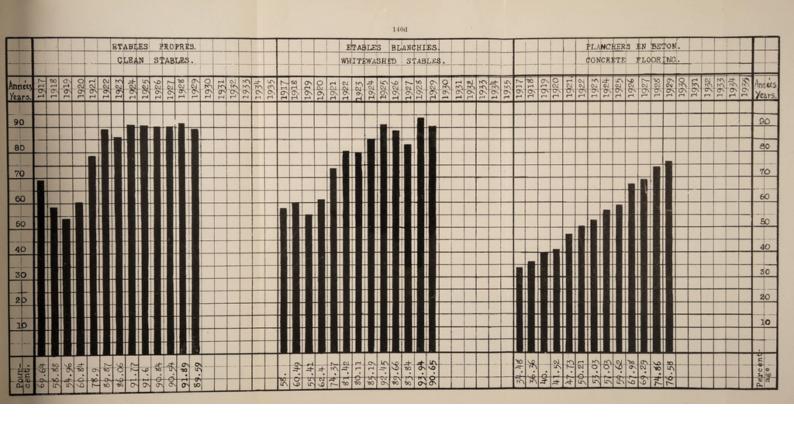














Division of Municipal Assistance

# STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1929

ALBERT CHEVALIER	
C. J. GAUTHIER	Asst. Superintendent and
	Secretary.
G. LAPROTTE	Clerk.
J. A. DONATO	**
J. DEGUISE	"
P. E. GAGNE	44
Mrs. C. SAURIOL	"
Miss G. CONTANT	"
Miss M. LEONARD	Steno typist clerk.
Miss Y. LEBLANC	In charge of the Social
	Service Record.
Miss M. PAQUIN	Clerk.
Miss T. QUENNEVILLE	"
J. HENRI ST-DENIS	Accountant
J. A. BEAUDOIN	Investigator
A. BRABANT	"
ARMINI CHEVALIER	6.
CHS. ED. LEFEBVRE	44
D. LAVOIE	44
P. E. PROVOST	"
J. EDGAR BLAIS	Refuse Clark
A. VALIQUETTE	Supervisor
A. HENUSET	Fireman
J. BRUNET	6
G. FILION	Laundmmon
J. BURON	Cook
S. BUILY	Quardian
N. LATRAVERSE	adardian.
J. R. ROBITAILLE	"
A. GOUGEON	**
A. HINTON	
	(1)

# TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE

Year 1929

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health.

Sir:-

I beg to transmit the twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance, for the year 1929.

Our Division has concerned itself during the year with 33,211 cases, which necessitated 21,440 investigations and the hospitalization of 27,279 persons at the expense of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1929 has supplied 126,921 sleeping accommodation to 5,283 individuals and given 264,305 meals to said individuals.

On the 31st of December, 1929, there remained 488 inquiries in abeyance, 41 of which for neglected children, 20 for current cases of insanity, 14 for young delinquents, 2 for incurables, 12 for tuberculous, 68 for deportation and 331 for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

The City of Montreal has spent in 1929 to its ratepayers a sum of \$1,378,210.21, as	
Help of various kind	\$1,508,578.47
Remittance or real-estate tax to charitable	
institutions	424,307.03
	1,928,785.50
Less the money collected for	
maintenance \$ 26,050.89	
Less the money collected from	
amusement tax 528,624.40	554,675.29
	\$1,378,210.21

Or: \$178,449.42 more than in 1928.

In the following table will be found a brief statement of the operations of the Municipal Assistance for the year 1929.

# OPERATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Sums collected	85.00 25.00 22,542.51 2,092.46 322.47	528,624.40				554,675.29	513.824.70
Expenditure	\$7,416.88 \$0,088.21 \$6,500.00 \$280,578.23 \$5,837.50 \$100,000.00 \$3,827.10 \$3,827.10	954,726.75		29,294.51 116,213.50 1,674.64	1,508,578,47	1,932,885,50	1,713,585.49
Number of cases	1,504 850 1,098 1,098 1184 137 63 39 144 100	26,633	29,198	\$ 22,421.09 1,171.44 1,49.91			
Number of investigations	1,463 800 1,098 1,098 1,098 310 1,098 1,184 1,184 1,190 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100	14,893	18,855			1.00/00.1	
Hospitalized at City's costs	815 815 101 390	24,526	24,269		0.000	Utions: 001,100.130 at 1.00.70	
Items	Neglected children Juvenile delinquents Juvenile court. Insane. Insane. Intervalous Assistance to the poor Beggars and street vendors Burial of poor persons. Deportation of immigrants Repatriation of strangers Tag-Days. Special cases. Laurier Palace Charitable institutions having registered (By-Law 626) Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (By-Law 626)	Quebec Public Charity Act		E		To be added, exemption of taxes to charitable instituted	

Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance Division: A. CHEVALIER.

# Placing of neglected children in Schools of Industry.

1,504 applications for placing or discharging neglected children were to be settled during 1929. These applications necessitated 1,463 investigations, 41 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December, 1929.

The results of the said investigations were as fo	llows:
Accepted	705
Refused	369
Procedures discontinued	128
Applications for release (granted)	175
Special cases	86
Total	1463
Children were placed as follows:—	
Children in schools of industry, on the 1st day of	
January, 1929	1116
Children placed	597
Total	1713
Discharged, etc	~00
	528
On the 31st of December, 1929	1185
Distributed as follows:—	
At Maison Ste-Domitille	
At Notre-Dame-de-Montfort	590
At Huberdeau	346
At Huberdeau	249
All these children were placed at the	
All these children were placed at joint expense the Provincial Government.	with

On December 31st, 1929, 15 boys and 16 girls were waiting for their admission.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$85,-129.01 in 1929. (Paid by the City of Montreal for transportation: \$854.20, and to the Provincial Government: \$84,274.81.)

During the year 1929, the Provincial Government having increased the cost of maintenance to industrial schools beginning with the year 1928, the City was called upon to pay a supplementary amount of \$2,287.87, forming a total disbursement of \$87,416.88 during the year 1929.

The cost of maintenance of children in industrial schools is annually for boys \$130.00 and for girls \$160.00, half paid by the Provincial Government, and the other half by the municipality of the child's domicile.

Parents having been found able to pay for the maintenance of their children have been called upon to refund to the City the amount of \$85.00.

# Juvenile delinquents

850 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following institutions' monthly statements: St-Vincent-de-Paul reform school 603, Bon-Pasteur 200, Shawbridge 26 and Girls' Cottage 21.

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

Investigations closed	770
Objections to payment	30
Under investigation on December 31st, 1929	14

\$25.00 were collected in 1929 from the responsible parties.

There	were, on	the 31st D	ecember	1929,	, in the	reform
schools at	the City	's expense,	323 juv	enile	delinqu	ents:
	11-12-1-12					

St-Vincent-de-Paul	165
Bon-Pasteur	
Shawbridge	
Girls' Cottage	

The City paid in 1928 \$6,500 for the maintenance of the Juvenile Court.

The City paid in 1929 for maintenance expenses \$29,988.21 and for transportation cost \$100.00 or a total of \$30,088.21.

The annual cost of maintenance of Juvenile delinquents in Reformatory Schools is for St-Vincent-de-Paul (Institut St-Antoine), \$200.00; Bon-Pasteur, \$160.00; Shawbridge, \$200.00; Girls' Cottage Industrial School at Sweetsburg, \$160.00, half paid by the Provincial Government and the other half by the municipality of the delinquent's domicile.

#### Insane

There were in the asylums, at the City's expenses, 2,574 patients on the 1st of January, 1929. During the year, 815 were admitted: at St-Jean-de-Dieu, 501, at Verdun 100, at Hospice Ste-Anne of Baie St. Paul 43, at Bordeaux (for the criminal insane) 102 and at Lajemmerais school 69.

607 having either been discharged from the asylums or having died, there remained 2,782 on the 31st of December, 1929, distributed as follows:—

At	St-Jean-de-Dieu	
At	Verdun 423	
At	Hospice Ste-Anne (Baie St-Paul)	
At	Bordeaux (criminal insane)	
At	Lajemmerais School	
At	St-Ferdinand-d'Halifax	
At	Beauport (St-Michel-Archange)	
	30)	

1.02	There	was	an	increase	of	124	admissions	over	the
year	1928.								

Montal agenc in 1929 required 992 investigations the

results of which were as follows:—	tne
Investigations closed	587
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance to	
the City	139
Special investigations for Quebec Government	66
Objections to payment	63
Insane deported	24
Procedures discontinued	105
Repatriated	7
Special case	1
On the 31st of December, 1929, there remained investigations to be made.	1 20

701 commitment papers were prepared by our Division during the year 1929.

The City has received from the parents of patients for the latter board, in 1929, \$22,542.51.

Maintenance of inmates in hospitals has cost the City, during 1929:-

For repatriation and For maintenance of	transportation of insane patients in hospitals	\$ 3,476.18 277,102.05
Total		\$280,578.23

The annual cost of maintenance of insane is at Verdun Insane Asylum, \$228.00; at St-Jean-de-Dieu, Hospice Ste-Anne (Baie St-Paul), Bordeaux (criminal insane), Lajemmerais School and Beauport (St-Michel-Archange), \$200.00; and at St-Ferdinand d'Halifax, \$150.00, half paid by the Provincial Government and the other half by the municipality of the insane's domicile.

# INCURABLES AND TUBERCULOUS

Applications for hospitalization of incurable patients during 1929 amounted to 293, or 64 more than last year. These applications required 291 investigations, resulting as follows:—
Cases recommended
Cases not recommended 136
Procedures discontinued 45
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to
the City
Under investigation on the 31st of December, 1929 2
In this same year, 101 patients were hospitalized:
At the Sacred Heart Hospital
At Grey Nuns (25 St. Matthey St.)
The total of patients at the City's expenses, on the 31st of December, 1929, was 127, placed as follows:—
At the Sacred Heart Hospital
At Grey Nuns
There were 3 vacant places at the Sacred Heart Hospital on December 31st, 1929, and one patient was waiting for his admission.
The amount paid for the maintenance of incurables in 1929 was \$53,837.50.
To the Sacred Heart Hospital \$45,625.00
To the Grey Nuns

# Tuberculous

There were 529 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during 1929, or 78 more than last year.

Said 529 applications called for 517 investigations, with the following results:—

Cases recommended	423
Cases not recommended	26
Procedures discontinued	60
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance	3
Deported	5
Under investigation, December 31st, 1929	12

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 370. 192 tuberculous patients were at the Sacred Heart Hospital on the 31st of December, 1929, at the City's expense. There were 8 vacant places at the same date and 4 patients were waiting for their admission.

The amount paid for maintenance of tuberculous in 1929 was \$100,000.00.

The sum of \$2,092.46 was refunded to the City by parents of incurables or tuberculous patients.

# Assistance to indigents

In 1929, 1,098 request for help of various kind were filed with our Division. Most of these cases were referred to charitable institutions.

# Mendicants and street vendors

184 applications for street vendor licenses were made at our office during the year, requiring 184 investigations resulting as follows:—

Applications	recommended	upon	payment	of	the	\$10	
licence							93
	recommended						
Applications	not recommen	ded					21
Applications	discontinued .						6

# Special cases

144 requests for researches or information were made through this Division in 1929; we answered every one.

#### Laurier Palace

Outside of the special cases above mentioned, we have been caller upon during the year 1929 at the request of the Executive Committee, to investigate all the claims against the City, from the parents of children killed or wounded in the fire of the Laurier Palace Theatre, where 78 were killed and 22 wounded, forming a total of 100 cases upon which we have reported to the Civic authorities.

# Burial of indigents

310 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1929 which called for 310 investigations resulting as follows:

Persons buried at the City's expenses	270
Responsible parties having been called upon for	
reimbursement of whole or part of expenses	
incurred	36
Requests refused or discontinued	4

The amount collected from the responsible parties in 1929, for burial expenses, was \$322.47.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses in 1929 was \$3,827.10.

# Deportation

Cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 204 in 1929. After investigation, these cases were disposed of as follows:

Immigrants deported	89
Proceedings discontinued	43
Cases refused by the department of Immigration	4
Under investigation at Ottawa, on the 31st of Decem	ber
1929	

# Repatriation

137 requests for repatriation came before this office in 1929.

The amount spent by the City for this end was \$910.40. The 137 requests were disposed of as follows:

- 101 persons were repatriated at the City's expenses;
  - 17 requests were refused;
  - 19 requests were discontinued, after investigation.

# Pensions and annuities

During the year 1929, 63 cases of pensions or annuities for City employees were dealt with.

- 48 employees have been granted pensions;
- 12 pensioners died;
  - 3 pensions expired.

On the 31st of December 1929, 30% persons (258 adults and 49 children) were drawing a pension or an annuity from the City.

Expenditure for this purpose in 1929 was \$139,745.03.

TAG-DAYS in 1929.

% of expenses	.136	.048	.137	.074	.038	.160	.051	.065	.130	.194	.048	.301	.032	.240	. 294	980.	.081	.114	.154	680	880.	.057	.308	.057		660.
Surplus	\$ 11,972.78	7,739.53	2,429.99	5.064.78	1,742.00	2,590.17	4,567.58	573.07	1,227,53	1,079.24	1,010.96	1,103.23	2,342.58	403.34	847.31	4,835.00	1,343.51	1 050.40	2,707.27	7,012.00	7,841.81	2,572.02	531.46	10,519.72		\$ 83,107.28
Expenses	\$ 1,892.17	394.80	388.52	408.18	71.00	495.11	245.74	40.50	183.47	260.50	51.00	476.77	77.42	127.90	353.18	455.00	118.36	135.10	505.30	688.00	758.19	157.61	228.72	637.33		\$ 9,149.87
Receipts	\$ 13,864.95	8,134.33	2,818.51	5.472.96	1,813.00	3,085.28	4,813.32	613.57	1,411.00	1,339.74	1,061.96	1,580.00	2,420.00	531.24	1,200.49	5,290.00	1,461.87	1,185.50	3,212.57	7,700.00	8,600.00	2,729.63	760.18	11,157.05		\$ 92,257.15
Associations	St. Patrick's Orphans Asylum	Violet Day	Catholic Social Service Guild	School for Crippled Children		Etre de la Jeunesse		nçaise,	Foyer de Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde	, prese 1		Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste	Orphelinat Italien Saint-Joseph	Hospice de la Providence (à Maisonneuve)			Vétérans Français de la Grande Guerre	Greek Ladies' Benevolent Society	994	Refuge Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	C. S. P. C. to Animals	Salve Regina Protectorate for Boys		Association (F		
Date	1		April 13	20	May 4		18		June 8			24	July 6		Aug. 10	<b>21</b>	Sept. 7		" 17	28	-		,, 19	Nov. 9		

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, 175 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1929 (in 1928, 177) and 28 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1928, 35).

# "Tag-Days"

39 applications for permission to hold "tag-days" in compliances with above mentioned by-law were made to the City in 1929.

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

27 favourable (for "Tag-days");

10 favourable (for "Guignolees");

2 unfavourable.

24 Associations have held "Tag-days" with the following result:

# Quebec public Charities Act

The revenue from "Amusement Tax", applied to the working of the Quebec Public Charities Act, is shown as follows during the year 1929. Amount received from 1st of January to 31st of December 1929. . . \$1,058,519.01.

After the payment of the Provincial Government share and the expenditures for the collection of the said tax, the net amount left to the City was \$528,624.40.

The City's expenditures for the application of the said Act amounted to \$16,550.91.

(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	æ
Transportation of patients 740.7	78
To Maternities, infants' homes 89,953.2	33
To the Provincial Government, for mainten-	ı
ance of patients in hospitals, homes, or-	
phanages, asylums, etc. (*)	1
Expenditure for the collection of the tax 16,550.9	11
Grand total	- 55
The City has conscequently spent \$106,102.35 mor	ee.
than the revenue of said tax. This amount was taken ou	tt
of the general fund.	
The number of requests for hospitalization forwarded	di
to our Department by the Institutions during the year wa	
as follows:	ì
Requests for hospitalization in hospitals, sana-	
toria, homes and orphanages \$14,160	0)
Requests for reconsideration	77
Transfers to other institutions	33
Under investigation on January the 1st 1929 21	41
Total	-
Total	233
Investigations made during the year 14,893 Under investigation on December the 31st, 1928	33
	L
The results of our investigations were as follows:	
Accepted 13,117	7
Refused	100
To these 13,117 cases accepted after investigation	1
must be added 11,409 cases accepted without investigation	3
for maternities, day-nurseries, etc., making a total of 24.	1
526 persons hospitalized and 26,633 cases. (Refused: 1,776 under investigation: 331.)	,

<sup>(\*)</sup> The verification of this account is not completed at time of issue of this report.

A sum of \$983.45 has been reimbursed to the City for a patient treated in a hospital under the said Act.

# Subsidies.

Subsidies and grants awarded by the City of Montreal in 1929 amounted to \$116,213.50 distributed as follows:

# Hospital ambulance service:

Notre-Dame Hospital	\$1,500.00
Montreal General Hospital	1,500.00
Hôtel-Dieu	500.00
Hôpital Ste-Justine	500.00
Western Hospital	500.00
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	500.00
Education and Assistance:	
Royal Life Saving Society	300.00
Patronages and Working Girls' Homes:	
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
Syndicats catholiques et nationaux	200.00
Children's Welfare:	
. Colonie de vacances des Grèves	1,200.00
Colonie de vacance Jeanne d'Arc	500.00
Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse	1,200.00
Camp David (Institut Bruchési)	1,200.00

Educational:	
Victorian Order of Nurses	850.00
University Settlement	300.00
Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste	400.00
Ecoles ménagères de Montréal	4,000.00
Conseil des Arts et Manufactures	3,000.00
Ecole d'Hygiène sociale appliquée	5,000.00
Child Welfare Association	1,000.00
Art Association	1,200.00
Educational Campaign:	
Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau	4,000.00
Ligue de Sécurité de la Province de Québec	1,000.00
Protection of Animals:	
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to	
Animals	2,500.00
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
Anti-tuberculosis Clinics:	
Institut Bruchési	7 500 00
Institut St-Denis Clinic	7,500.00
Royal Edward Institute	2,800.00 7,500.00
Royal Rosemont Clinic	2,800.00
	2,000.00

# Homes, Orphanages and Asylums:

Assistance publique	6,000.00
Orphelinat St-Arsène	1,000.00
Asile de la Providence (for the aged)	500.00
Asile des Vieillards des Petites Soeurs	
des Pauvres	500.00
Hospice Auclair	200.00
Hospice St-Joseph	200.00
Bon-Pasteur (pénitents)	500.00
Sheltering Home (temporary shelter for	
women)	250.00
Homes' Relief:	
Protestant Relief Committee	300.00
Baron de Hirsch Institute	1,000.00
Catholic School Service Guild	1,000.00
Assistance (women and children):	
Assistance maternelle	3,000.00
St. Anns Day Nursery	100.00
Grey Nuns (Adoption Bureau)	3,000.00
General Relief:	
Salvation Army	1,000.00
Family Welfare Association	2,000.00
Société catholique de protection et de	
de renseignements	2,000.00
Education and Assistance:	
Institut des Aveugles "Nazareth"	1,000.00
Montreal Association for the Blind	500.00
Institution des Sourdes-Muettes	500.00
Association canadienne-française des	
Aveugles	500.00
Institut du Radium	3,613.50

# Night Refuges, Shelters:

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	1,500.00
Union nationale française	450.00
Old Brewery Mission	700.00
L'Oeuvre des Sans-Foyer (Soeur Bonneau)	300.00

# Societies for the Protection of Women and Children:

pociety for	the	Protection	of	Women and	
Children					800.00

# Special Grants:

Société St. Jean-Baptiste	2,000.00
McGill University (for the time)	150.00
Université de Montréal	10,000.00
McGill University	10,000.00
Total	116,213.50

The value of the real estate owned by charitable institutions and exempt from taxes in 1929 was \$31,430,150.00. The real estate tax at 1.35% amount to 424,307.03.

# Meurling Municipal Refuge

Summary of expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during 1929:

~		
Salaries	 	\$13,643.84
(physician)	 	728.00
nearing		2,161.36
ingitting		643.05
das stove		155.84
Motive power (elevator)		190.00
" " (laundry plant)	 	200.00

Food								,	6,198.80
Maintenance									2,757.88
Linen, etc									1,483.59
Repairs to building									1,132.15
Total									29,294.51
(In 1928):									29,514.56

There were 127,182 entries for sleeping accommodation in the Refuge, in 1929, 261 of which were refused for good cause, leaving thus 126,921 beds supplied. These beds were given to 5,283 individuals, or an average of 24 times each.

9,706 refugees have been given work or positions.

The average age of men sheltered in 1929 was 43 years.

Men sheltered in the Refuge represented 32 different nationalities.

The number of refugees found sick after examination by our physician was 21,673 and the number of diseases 54.

264,305 meals were given in 1929 and the cost of each of these meals was .0304 cents.

340,383 pieces were washed in the Refuge's laundry. Of this number, 1,711 pieces belonged to various departments of the City Hall, 2,654 to the refugees and 336,018 to the Refuge.

Laundryman's wages .. .. .. .. .. ..

1,380.00

## Co-operation with the police department.

During the year 1929, the Police Department, through its representative, detective sergeant Finel and the other members of the police force who have assisted him, looked after the following cases:

Cases reported for medical examination at the Recorders's Court: 225.

#### Result:-

Committed at St-Jean-de-Dieu	39
Committed at Verdun	11
Committed at Bordeaux	69
Handed over to their parents	106
	225
Repatriated under escort	7
Idiots committed to Baie-St-Paul	42
Brought back from Baie-St-Paul and handed	
over to their parents	5
Backward children committed to La Jemmerais	
School at Quebec	42
Sick persons escorted from their domicile to	
nospitals using the Police Department's care	12
investigations at the Bordeaux Iail (mon)	72
investigations at the female Jail	39
investigations at the St-Vincent-de-Paul Do	
nitentiary	2
	113
Undesirable persons deported	24
Number of investigations and visits necessitated by the aforesaid cases	61
-, sae aroresaru cases	522

## Social Service Exchange.

Towards the close of 1929, this Division started the organization of a new Section called: "Social Service Exchange."

It is an enlarged index which comprises a record-card for every individual having received assistance of any sort and in any institution, from the City, since the foundation of "Municipal Assistance", the various occasions upon which such assistance has been received are entered in detail on the same card.

This record-card thus becomes a real docket, because thanks to the indications readily available, the various records of an individual may be rapidly consulted; this organ constitutes therefore an efficient means of control, and a protection for the City as well as for the interested institutions or associations, as regards the unfair multiplication of assistance to the same persons, a speculation which will be stopped from this very fact.

As there are over 100,000 record-cards to be compiled, the Social Service Exchange will only work normally towards the end of the current year, but we have good reasons to believe that it will then render very valuable services.

Respectfully submitted,

Superintendent of the Division of Municipal Assistance

A. CHEVALIER.



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 1929, which is as follows:—

Municipal Employees		1540
Sick referred for examination	1442	
ination	95	
Special reports	3	
Neglected Children		880
Referred for examination before being sent to industrial schools	495	
Referred after coming out of industrial schools	385	

Incurables	719
Referred for examination who were disposed of as follows:—	
Suffering from incurable diseases 6	5
Suffering from tuberculosis 46	0
Suffering from cancerous diseases	4
Suffering from acute diseases for hospital	
treatment	7
Suffering from chronic diseases for treatment	
in homes	7
Suffering from mental diseases requiring	
	3
	3
Dead before examination	2
Patients absent from home	9
Application withdrawn	8
	1
	1
Cared for under the Quebec Public Charities	
	2
Refused to be hospitalized in the Sacred-Heart	
Hospital	7
Food Establishments	
The following work was transferred from the Food Inspection Division, by a resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 6th november 1929:—	
Number of certificates issued (from the 18th nov. to the 31st dec.)	2,540
Meurling Municipal Refuge	
Number of refugees examined during the year 1929 Number of sick refugees during the year 1929	117,694 21,705

## Vendors of Smallware 1 Referred for examination who were classified as follows:-1 Medico-legal Reports 1834 Experts' reports for various Services:-Accidents .................. 43 Labor accidents ............ 1536 57 49 Fee's appraisal ..... 145 Costs of hospitalisation and treatment apprai-4

Superintendent of the Division

of Medical Control.

J.-A. BRIEN.

Division of Laboratories

#### DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

Doctor S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health,

City Hall Annex.

Dear Sir,

I respectfully submit the following report of the activities of the Division of Laboratories for the year ending December 31, 1929.

Routine examinations during the year totalled 30,944, of which 16,648 for the Division of Food Inspection, 1,957 for the other Divisions of the Department of Health, 3.041 for the Police Department and 9,348 for the physicians of the city.

The personnel being the same, we have performed 3,713 more examinations than during 1928.

Yours truly,

A. BOLDUC, M.D.

Supdt, Div. of Laboratories.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1929

# Analyses for the Department of Health.

Division of Food Inspection:		
Butter	3	
Candies	1	
Chocolates	2	
Fish	10	
Ice cream (chemical analysis)	1	
Lard	3	
Lemonade	1	
Meat	49	
Milk, Summary analysis (specific gravity by		
"Quevenne" Lacto-densimeter, butter		
fat by "Babcock" test)	2,406	
Milk, Complete analysis (specific gravity,		
fat, dry extract, defatted extract, water)	110	
Milk, Preservative test	556	
Milk, Bacteriological analysis (see page		
175)	2,670	
Milk and cream brought by citizens (specific		
gravity, butter fat)	180	100
Peppermint drops	2	
Sardines	4	
Spruce beer	2	
Stools (Agglutination test for typhosus		
bacillus and Paratyphoid A. and B.		
bacilli)	317	
Urines, (Agglutination test for typhosus ba-		
cillus and Paratyphoid A. and B. bacilli)	317	
Sugar	1	
Washing powders	2	
Washing waters (dairies)	8	
Water (chemical analysis)	3	
		8 161
1	6,648	16,64
N.B.—The agglutination test on stools and urines is carried out for the detection of		
typhoid "germ carriers" amongst the		

employees of dairies.

Division of Sanitation:		
Water. Chemical analysis	2 4	
	6	6
Division of Contagious Diseases:		
Blood. Widal's test	10	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture)	1,764	
Disinfectants, (Standardization)	4 2	
Rabies	26	
Sputa. (Examination for tubercle bacilli)	3	
Stools. (Agglutination test for typhosus ba-		
cillus and Paratyphoid A. and B. bacilli)	4	
Urines, (Agglutination test for typhosus ba-		
cillus and Paratyphoid A. and B. bacilli)	3	
	1,816	1,816
Division of Child Hygiene:	1,816	1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture)	1,816	1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus		1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1	1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1	1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1	1,816
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1 2	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1 2 81	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1 2 81	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1 2 81	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture) Pus	74 4 1 2 81	

Police Department:		
Jelly	1	
Narcotic drugs	61	
Pus	2,979	
	3,041	3,041
Specimens analyses for physicians:		
Blood. Widal's Test	284	
Blood. Chemical analysis	24	
Blood. Leucocytary formula	1	
Blood. Culture	1	
Blood. Physical examination	1	
Cerebrospinal fluid	1	
Diphtheria (Examination after culture)	202	
Maternal milk	17	
Meat	2	
Pleural fluid	3	
Sputa	753	
Stools (Agglutination test for typhosus and		
Paratyphoid A. and B. bacilli)	35	
Stools (Bacteriological examination)	6	
Urethral secretions	173	
Urines (Agglutination test for typhosus ba-	40	
cillus and Paratyphoid A. and B. bacilli)	12	
Urines (Bacteriological examination)	34	
Urines (Chemical and microscopic analysis)	7,799	
	9,348	9,348
Total		30,994

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES - YEAR 1929.

							Percentage	tage	
Diseases	Number of spe- cimens	Positive	Positive Negative	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory	Positive	Positive Negative	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory
Tuberculosis	781	152	629	0	0	19.5	80.5	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	2040	439	1547	0	54	21.5	75.8	0.0	2.7
Rabies	26	2	22	2	0	7.7	84.6	7.7	0.0
Typhoid: Clinic	157	00	154	0	0	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0
Detection of "germ carriers" (food handlers)	815	1	812	0	67	0.1	7.66	0.0	0.2
Gonorrhea: Clinic Prostitutes	213 2983	88	125 2382	00	00	41.3	79.9	0.0	0.0

N. B.—Frostitutes above mentioned are the women arrested by police in disorderly houses.

# Bacteriological analysis of milk, cream, water etc.

Quantitative analysis: (Standard plate count	)	
Pasteurized milk (samples taken on delivery		
wagons)	2,456	
Special milk (samples taken on delivery		
wagons)	1,519	
Cream	34	
Ice cream	142	
Controls in pasteurizing plants and special		
milk establishments	1,492	
Tests on washing utensils	568	
Water from various sources, eggs oysters etc.	82	
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct	42	
-		
		6,335
Qualitative analysis: (Fermentation test for		
the detection of bacteria of the B. coli group) in the above samples	6,335	6,335
-		
Total		12,670

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS — YEAR 1929.

Pasteurized milk — Plate count.

					Percentage	
Number of samples	Less than 100.000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 100.000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples	Less than 100.000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 100.000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples
From January to June:						
1101	1041	56	4	94.6%	5.1%	0.3%
From June to October:						
782	703	29	12	% 06	8.5%	1.5%
From October to December (incl.):						
573	541	22	10	94.4%	3.8%	1.8%
For the year						
2456	2285	145	26	93 %	%0.9	1.0%

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BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS — YEAR 1929.

Pasteurized milk — B. Coli group.

			111					
	Samples	void		0.2%		0.3%	1.8%	0.6%
0	B. Coli	1 c.c.		76.4%		42.1%	79.4%	65.9%
Percentage	ant	1 c.c.		23.9%		27.6%	18.8%	10.9% 19.6% 33.5% 65.9%
	B. Coli present	0.1 c.c.		11.4%		39 %	8.4%	19.6%
	B.	0.01		6.1%		23.2%	2.8%	10.9%
	Samples	Void		2		5	10	14
	B. Coli absent	1 c.c.		841		329	455	1625
int		1 c.c.		258		451	108	817
B. Coli present		0.1		126		307	48	481
B.		0.01 c.c.		89		182	16	266
	Number of samples		From January to June:	1101	From June to October:	782	From October to December (incl).: 573	For the year: 2456

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS — YEAR 1929. Special milk — Plate count.

	,	;			Percentage	
Number of samples	Less than 25.000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25.000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples	I ess than 25.000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples
From January to June:						
099	546	112	53	82.7%	17 %	0.3%
From June to October:	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)	
520	427	20	23	82.1%	13.5%	4.4%
From October to December (incl.):						
339	290	47	61	85.5%	13.9%	%9.0
For the year:						
1519	1263	229	27	83 %	15.3%	1.7%

(1) Not more than 50.000 bacteria per c.c. (2) More than 50.000 bacteria per c.c.

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BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS — YEAR 1929. Special Milk — B. Coli group.

	B.	B. Coli present	ınt					Percentage	60		
Number of samples				B. Coli absent	Samples	B.	B. Coli present	int	B. Coli		
	0.01	0.1	1 e.e.	1. c.c.	Void	0.01	0.1	1 c.c.	1 6.6.	Samples	
From January to June:											т.
099	35	113	296	362	2	5.3%	17 %	44.8%	54.9%	0.3%	
From June to October:											
520	147	277	403	1117	0	28.2%	53.2%	77.5%	22.5%	0.0%	
From October to December (incl.):											
339	26	69	173	165	1	7.6%	20.3%	51 %	48.7%	0.3%	
For the year:											
1519	208	459	872	644	60	13.7%	30.2%	13.7% 30.2% 57.4% 42.4%	42.4%	0.2%	
		4									1000



Division of Statistics

## STATISTIC DIVISON

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director, Health Department,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of submitting to you the report of the Division of Vital Statistics for the year 1929.

I am pleased to state that Dr. Albert Labrosse, who in 1928 acted temporarily as statistician following the death of Dr. Ward, has been again transferred to this Division during the month of November. This will enable us to go more deeply into statistical problems and to make a special study of various fundamental questions, liable to bear on the accuracy of our statistics.

There are two fundamental factors in vital statistics: Births and Deaths; and these two factors must be considered in connection with population.

The population is determined by a decennial Federal Census and for inter-Census years, the poulation is estimated by the statistician. The problem of estimating the population is each year more arduous as the census year becomes more remote. It would therefore be most desirable that quinquennial census of the population be taken for all the cities in which the population is growing rapidly, either on account of immigration, or of migration from rural to urban districts.

Our estimate of the population of Montreal is much lower than the one published in the report of the assessment Department of the City, and in the City Directory by John Lowell & Son.

Our estimate is based on the one part upon the annual parochial census of the French Canadian population taken yearly by the parish Priests and, on the other part, upon the proportion of the French Canadian population of Montreal since the last Federal Census.

The number of French Canadians enumerated in the parochial census for the year 1929 has been 472,440. On the other hand, according to the Federal Census of 1921 the proportion of the French Canadians is 62% of the total population, consequently the total population for 1929 is 762,000.

This represents an average of 4.6 for each French Canadian family. 4.2 persons for each occupied dwelling and 3.8 persons for each municipal elector. This matter of the estimation of population has been dealt with more details in my report to you on Feb. 6th 1930.

#### Births.

In the Province of Quebec the registration of births is made by the ministers of the churches at the time of baptism. Those who do not belong to any church must register the birth of their children inside of four months following birth, by applying to the secretary Treasurer, or to the City Clerk of the municipality in which the birth has taken place. In the City of Montreal, the superintendent of the Division of Vital Statistics and his assistant are acting for the City Clerk for all matters of births registration. Let us say that the ministers of the churches can also register the birth of a child without attending to baptism. Each

birth is registered in two books, one of which is kept permanently in the Archives of the parish or of the municipality, the other must be deposited at the end of each year with the prothonotary's office of the district to which the municipality or the church belongs.

It is from those registry books deposited at the Court House, that births are collected for our statistics. system is the best for the roman catholic part of the population, because all the children belonging to that faith are baptized and registered during the first few days following their birth. But as regards the other religious denominations, this procedure is defective because baptism is often postponed for many months and even for many years. Among the Jews the registration of the boys seems to be quite complete, but registration of girls is altogether defective and less that 50% are registered. In the registry books of the non-catholics are found numerous entries for births having occurred many years previous to the date of their registration. On the other hand the boundaries of the noncatholic congregations, are not as a rule as clearly established as those of the Roman Catholics, and as it often happens that the residence of the parents is not mentioned in the act of registration, it is impossible to determine with accuracy the number of births.

It seems that the former statistician used to count all the births registered in the books of the churches situated inside the limits of the City of Montreall. We believe this practice to be defective and have tried to eliminate, as far as possible, all errors by reading each act in order to find out the indication of the date of the birth and of the place of residence of the parents, when mentioned. With this procedure we are not taking into account many registration acts referring to births in other municipalities or dating many years previously.

Any minister of the church or clerk of a municipality

who registers a birth, must at the same time fill a statistical form, and send it to the Provincial Department of Health. These forms are used for the Provincial and Federal statistics of births.

The Provincial Board of Health also asks that the birth of a still born child be registered in the registry books and that a birth form be forwarded. We therefore find in the registry books, not only live births but also stillbirths; and as, for statistical purposes, stillbirths are not counted as births we are forced to read each birth act very carefully and to make a list of all cases registered but not baptized, and thereafter look over the death cards and find out if any of them has been born alive or not.

This entails a very considerable amount of work at a time when we are preparing our annual report and delays the completion of same.

At a statistical point of view and also to meet the other exigencies of the Department of Health it is very important that a birth form be received at our office not more than eight days following a birth. This could be obtained by making a special arrangement with the Provincial Board of Health by which all the births forms filled by the Catholic Parish Priests would be sent to us at the end of each week.

As regards the other religious denominations the actual birth registration procedure is in so many cases deficient, that we should study the opportunity of enacting that all such births be registered civilly immediately after birth, independently of the baptismal registration.

The statistical law of the province of Quebec has tried to solve that difficulty, by requiring from the Doctor or any other person attending to the birth of a child, a declaration of that birth to the collector of statistics. There are about 250 collectors of statistics in Montreal and this fact renders the law inoperative, because the person attending to the birth does not know to whom the declaration shall be made.

Moreover when such a birth declaration is made by the Doctor, the parents are put under the impression that the birth is properly registered and if later on, the child is not baptized or if the child is baptized outside of the province, that birth is not properly registered, thence the costly obligation to apply to the Court in order to rectify that situation.

A campaign against infantile mortality cannot be organized, unless all births be notified to the Department of Health immediately after their occurrence and this would be obtained through the propositions made above. It would necessitate an increased expense by the addition of two clerks to the staff, but I believe this extra expense would be justified and profitable to the public.

#### Stillbirths:

Stillborn children form a class by themselves in Vital statistics because they are not counted either as births nor as deaths. They are not either included in our tables for births or deaths. There is not as yet a definition of the word stillbirth accepted by all countries and there are so many different interpretations given it, that comparison of stillbirth statistics between countries or provinces is rendered of no value. In some European countries, are classified as stillbirths, all children who die before the registration of their birth. In other places, no account whatever is taken of births occuring before the completion of seven months of births occurring before the completion of seven months months. As a rule no consideration is given to the viability of the foetus born. In the absence of a rule universally adopted, we have continued to count as a live birth all childdren who were reported as having died a few minutes after their birth, but we feel that this practice is defective because there is not yet a definition universally accepted of what must be considered life in a new born child.

In 1929 we counted 466 deaths of infants under 24 hours of existence and I am convinced that a great number of those cases would have been declared as stillbirths in other places. I do therefore propose to adopt for year 1930 the definition of a live birth given by the Civil Code, which in short is: a live birth is the coming into the world of a foetus after not less than 180 days of gestation and who has spontaneously respired. Consequently, any child who has not respired after its birth shall be considered a stillborn. Moreover, any child born before 180 days of gestation, being considered as non viable, will not be counted as a live birth even if such a child has respired or lived for some time.

During year 1929 there were born in Montreal 275 foetus under six months of gestation: we have also counted 597 children born after 6 months of gestation, who had not lived and were classified as stillbirths. These two categories of births forming a total of 872 were all classified as still-births in former reports. I have thought it better to consider them separately because in mostly all other countries no account is kept of births occurring before six full months of gestation.

In table XIII, I have classified the stillbirths according to the causes of mortinatality as established by the international nomenclature of stillbirths.

#### Deaths:

For 1929 we have counted 10,604 deaths of residents of Montreal having died either in or outside of this city. We consider as a resident of Montreal any person who has his or her actual residence in the city, and also any person dying in an institution situated outside of the city limits and who, although having no more an actual residence in Montreal has been placed in that institution by the city. This

case is of a quite frequent occurrence for inmates of St. Jean de Dieu and Verdun asylums for the insanes.

Before 1929 no reports were received from the inspector of Anatomy for bodies delivered by him to the Universities. In order that our statistics be more accurate, we have made an agreement with the inspector of Anatomy and the result is that all such certificates of death are now sent to us.

Table XXII shows that 748 non-resident persons died in Montreal, that we have delivered 1,134 transportation permits for bodies of persons who died in Montreal and were buried outside, also that 1,355 entry permits were issued for bodies of persons having died outside of the City but were buried in the cemeteries of Montreal.

Notwithstanding a considerable increase of the population of the city during the last six years we must point out that the number of deaths in 1929 has only been increased by 640 over the average of the five preceding years and that the rate of mortality is the lowest obtained so far. This is shown by the following table.

NUMBER OF DEATHS BY MONTHS FROM 1924 TO 1929 COMPARISON OF 1929 WITH THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS.

MONTHS	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Average 5 years	1929
anuary February March April May Gune Guly August September December December	838 849 907 874 816 762 757 874 764 704 830 787	848 846 862 809 831 709 764 921 751 740 777 691	768 721 983 1146 887 681 691 803 783 720 713 764	865 723 881 987 1027 901 773 848 770 730 730 756	886 837 898 1010 914 791 772 981 899 800 777 1396	841.0 795.2 906.2 965.2 895.0 768.8 751.4 885.4 793.4 793.4 738.8 765.4 858.8	1079 853 901 961 1001 759 819 865 823 862 781 900
Total	9662	9549	9660	9991	10961	9964.6	10604
fonthly Average	805.2	795.8	805.0	832.6	913.4	830.4	883.7
er 1,000 population	14.87	14.26	14.12	14.59	14.78	14.52	13.92

The following table makes a comparison between the last three years and shows that in 1929 no group of deseases has been predominating, compared with previous years.

## DEATHS BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF ILLNESS

		Years		Per 1,00	00 of popu	lation
Causes	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
I—Epidemic diseases:			1			
Typhoid—Paratyphoid	555	39	27	0.79	0.05	0.04
Diphtheria	219 103	157 364	204	0.31	0.21	0.15
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	763	801	823	1.09	1.08	0.27
Otner epidemic diseases	496	443	566	0.71	0.59	0.74
Total	2136	1804	1735	3.05	2.42	2.28
II—General diseases:						
Cancer	601	641	749	0.86	0.86	0.98
Otner general diseases	276	356	290	0.39	0.48	0.38
Total	874	994	1039	1.25	1.34	1.37
III—Diseases of the nervous sys-	763	014	988	1 00	1 10	1 2/
tem	703	814	900	1.09	1.10	1.30
IV—Diseases of the circulatory system	1026	1147	1394	1.47	1.55	1.83
V—Diseases of the respiratory						
system	1014	1475	1077	1.45	1.99	1.4
VI—Diseases of the dig. organs:	870	1062	958	1.24	1.43	1.20
Diarrhoea-Enteritis, 0 to 2 years Other diseases of the digestive						
system	635	712	553	0.91	0.96	0.73
Total	1505	1774	1511	2.15	2.39	1.9
VII—Diseases of the genito- urin- ary system	871	931	940	1.24	1.25	1.2
VIII—Puerperal state	83	85	85	0.12	0.11	0.1
IX—Disease of the skin	67	51	58	0.09	0.07	0.0
X—Diseases of the bones	10	7	6	0.02	0.01	0.0
XI—Congenital malformation	75	80	110	0.11	0.11	0.1
XII—Diseases of the early infancy: Debility, icterus and sclerema.	483	420	434	0.69	0.57	0.5
Premature birth	226	461	457	0.32	0.62	0.6
Other diseases of early infancy	32	57	40	0.05	0.08	
Total	741	938	931	1.06	1.27	1.2
XIII—Old age, senility	213	222	83	0.30	0.30	0.1
XIV—External causes:	38	42	50	0.06	0.06	0.0
Suicides	308	286	377	0.44	0.38	0.4
AccidentsOther external violence	92	125	71	0.13	0.17	0.0
Total	438	453	495	0.63	0.61	0.6
XV—Ill-defined causes	172	183	152	0.25	0.25	0.2
	9991	10961	10604	14.28	14.78	13.9

From this table it is seen that for each 1,000 of population there has been in 1929 less epidemic diseases, pulmonary Tuberculosis has remained stationary and that cancer is increasing.

Yours truly,

EUGENE GAGNON, M.D.
Supt. Division of Vital Statistics.

## DIVISION OF STATISTICS

## TABLE I.

## POPULATION (Evaluated).

	Number	Proportion par 1000
French Canadian	472,440	62.00
British Canadian	173,736	22.80
Jews	53,340	7.00
Other nationalities	62,484	8.2
Total	762,000	100.00

## TABLE II.

## BIRTHS.

# (Still-born not included.)

	S	ex	Total	Proportion
	M.	F.		per 1000
French Canadians	7,927	7,463	15,390	32.58%
British Canadians	1,579	1,477	3,056	17.53%
Jews	536	506	1,042	19.53%
Other nationalities	467	460	927	14.84%
Total	10,509	9,906	20,415	26.80%

## TABLE III.

#### DEATHS.

## (Still-born not included.)

		Se	ex	Total	Proportion
		M.	F.		per 1000
French Canadians .		3,994	3,656	7,650	16.19
British Canadians .		1,013	957	1,970	11.34
Jews		196	152	348	6.52
Other nationalities .		414	208	622	9.25
Unknown		8	6	14	0.02
		-			
Total		5,625	4,979	10,604	13.92

Births and marriages are computed from the Civil Status registers deposited at the Archives Office, and deaths from the certificates deposited at the Department of Health.

#### TABLE IV.

## MARRIAGES.

	Total	Proportion per 1000
French Canadians	4,374	
British Canadians	2,022	11.64
Jews	560	10.50
Other nationalities	376	6.02
Total	7,332	9.62

TABLE V.

## BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

(By place of registration.)

Cat	ha	10	ohi	170	2001
Val	$\mathbf{n}$		CHI		uco.

Cathonic churches:				
	M. Bir	F.	Total 3	Iarriages
French Canadians	7,927		15,390	4,374
Othom	948	882		
Others	948		1,830	818
Total	8,875	8,345	17,220	5,192
Protestant churches:				
Anglicans	468	454	922	573
Presbyterians	97	85	182	143
United Churches	352	333	685	636
Baptists	29	18	47	50
Other Protestants	53	47	100	160
Total	999	937	1,936	1,562
Other denominations:				
Synagogues	536	506	1,042	560
Orthodox churches	44	47	91	18
Catholic Apostolic		3	3	
Births registered at the		68	123	
City Hall	55			
Total	635	624	1,259	578
Grand Total	10,509	9,906	20,415	7,332

## TABLE VI.

## DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS.

	Number	Per cent %
Married	3,437	32.4
Single	1,524	14.4
Widowers	604	5.7
Widows	1,024	9.6
Unknown	. 74	0.7
Children under 15 years	3,941	37.2
Total	10,604	100.0

## TABLE VII.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

			of births	Natural increase
	Births	Deaths		per cent
French Canadians	15,390	7,650	7,740	16.38
British Canadians	3,056	1,970	1,086	6.25
Jews	1,042	348	694	13.01
Other nationalities	927	636	291	4.66
Total	20,415	10,604	9,811	12.88

## TABLE VIII.

# DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

		Births	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Proportion per 1000
French Canadians		15,390	2,289	148.47
British Canadians		3,056	217	71.01
Jews	 	1,042	217	25.91
Other nationalities	 	927	161	173.68
Unknown	 		7	
Total	 	20,415	2,701	132.30

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#### TABLE IX.

#### DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, IN 1929

By different causes by months and by groups of ages.

		lanuary			February			March			April			May			June			July			August		86	rptemb	er.		October		2	Vovetsh	er.	1	Decembe	er.	Gr	rund to	tal
DISEASES	0 to 6 mos.			0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	5 to 12 mes.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	5 to 12	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total
leasies Chooping cough aftierna ubstrentions ther epidennic diseases	8 8	1 14	1 22 9	3 1 9	2 5 2 2	2 8 3 11	1 2	1 1 1 1	2 3 1 7	5 4 1 3	2 2 3 6 2	211111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 3 4 7	1 3 1 4	1 4 3 5 11	3	2 3 2	2 3 2 3	4 1	1 2 2 2	1 5 1 2 7	8 3 1	1 1 2	6 4 3	6 2 3	5 2 1	11 4 4	3 2	4 3 2	7-71-6	2111	2	4 1 1 1 4	1 2 2 3	32 3	4 4 2 6	28 26 15 56	4 27 28 20 20	5
ickets. ther general diseases.		1					1		1 1			1	····i	1	1		1	1										131	1	1		i	- 1	1		1	1 5	5 1	
feningitis corrubsions ther diseases of the nervous system	6 8 1	7 2	13 10 1		1	5 4	1 2	2	6 1 3	3 1 2	5	N 1 9	6 1 1	3 2 1	9 3 2	6 3	4 1	10 6	4		4	3 3	1	4	10	8	18	6 4 3	3	9 4 4	2	3 1 1	5 1 1	7 2 1	3 2	10 4 1	60 27 10	10	
tiscuses of the circulatory system	1		1	1		1	2		2	-1	3	4	-1	6	7		1	1					1	1								2	2	3	2.	5	9	15	24
onchitis. seumo-bronchitis. seumonia her diseases of the respiratory system.	15 3 2	10	25 3 4	1 20 1		33 2 1	12 6 2	10 8	2 22 14 3	14 5 1		2 26 9 1	1 13 2 4	11 3 2	1 24 5 6	9	7 2	16	5 4 1	2	5 6 2	1 7 1 2	5	1 12 1 2	1 7 4 3	1 5 1	12 5 3	5	6 1	11 2	7	8	15	18 6 2	14 5	2 32 11 2	11 132 34 19	2 101 25 8	23 5 2
seases of the stomach. surfaces. her diseases of the digestive system	1 42 1		47 1	10		52 3	36	16	52	36	19	55	45 1	14	59 1	37	ii	48	36	22	58	94	50	144	115	45	160	64	1 32	1 96	36	3	41	42	11	53	623 5	242 2	N
iseases of the genito-urinary system					2	2		1	1		and.			1	1								1	1	1		1		2	2				2		2	3	7	1
senses of the skin	1		1	1		1	3		2	3		3	1		1				1		1				2		2											11	1
dformations	13		14		1	8	9		9	6	1	7	8		8	6	1		3		4	8		8	8	1	8	*	1	.5	11	1051	13			10			
bility, seterus, etc smature birth. her diseases peculiar to early infancy.	19 48 22		19 48 22	15 41 19		15 41 19	32 42 20		32 42 20	41 46 32		41 46 32	25 41 22		25 41 22	17 35 18		17 35 18	32		6 32 22	7 39 27		7 29 27	14 26 11		14 26 11	9 27 31		9 27 31	13 45 18		13 45 18	35		35	211 457 263		240
cternal causes					-1	1				1	Herei	.1		1	1	1		1													2	1	3				4	3	
-defined causes	-1		1	1		1	1	2	3	1		1	4		4		1	1										2		2				1		1	11	3	
Total	201	45	246	171	44	215	185	14	229	209	67	276	192	54	246	136	36	172	126	32	158	201	65	296	212	69	281	167	57	224	143	26	100	174	4.5	219	2117	584	22

TABLE X.

# TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Diseases	1928			1929		
		6 to 12 months	Total		6 to 12 months	Tota
Measles	2	15	17		4	4
Whooping cough	8	10	18	28	27	55
Influenza	42	34	76	26	28	54
Tuberculosis	16	18	34	15	20	35
Other epidemic diseases	61	32	93	56	20	76
Rickets	14	1	15	1	5	6
Other general diseases	3	2	5	5	1	6
Meningitis	34	30	64	60	42	102
Convulsions	19	8	27	27	10	37
Other diseases of the nervous		120	1000			
system	31	11	42	10	11	21
Diseases of the circulatory sys-	0.000					
tem	14	4	18	9	15	2-
Bronchitis	20	2	22	11	2	13
Pneumo-Bronchitis	124	146	270	132	101	233
Pneumonia,	43	35	78	34	25	59
Other diseases of the respiratory						
system	14	11	25	19	8	2
Diseases of the stomach	53	15	68	1	1	0.01
Diarrhoea	679	292	971	623	242	868
Other diseases of the digestive			00		0	
system	29	10	39	5	2	1/
Diseases of the genito-urinary	8	3	11	3	1	10
system	2	5	7	11	7	102
Diseases of the skin	72	1	73	95		211
Malformations	413	4	417	457		457
Debility, icterus, etc	461		461	263		263
Premature birth	57		57	4	3	200
Other diseases peculiar to early	4	2	6 5	11	3	14
infancy	4	1	0	11		
External causes			- 1	1		
Ill-defined causes				1		
	2227	692	2919	2117	584	2701

TABLE XI.
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

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	Tt.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	866	THOUSE OF
Total	4	1100 335 335 335 335 335 335 335 335 335 3	473	100.001
-	M	2001128844882110288644811102882110011288111001111001111001111110011111111	525	101
75	Tt.	324	327	
Not specified	E4	101	154	32.8%
8p	M	1123	173	33
ates	Tt.		100	
United States	ís,		100	%80.
Unite	M		10	0
90	Tt.		04	
Other	H		1:	2%
Duc	M		100	0
0.e	Tt.	5	1-	
Province of Ontario	4		1	262
Pr of (	M	01	19	0.7
9.2	Tt.	4.01102747457437788880	217	
Province r Quebec	14	100014100001141	00	10%
Pr	N	2000 x 2001 p 20 r 10 20 10 20 4 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	117	21.
al	Tt.	01800001118000080001800180110180 :===0	37	
Montres	A	## M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	215 4	43.8%
N	M	010084881881181181888888888888888888888	222	43.
Residence of mother	Age of mother	Under 15 years 15 years 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 39 31 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 31 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 30 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 39 30 30 30 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 39 30	Total	Percent

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### TABLE XI A.

### DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN 1929.

By causes, ages and place of death.

										Бу	caus	es, ag	ges an	a pia	e or	death.														
Place of death	C	rèche d	le la Mi	iséricord	e		Crèc	he St. I	Paul		1	Protesti	ant Inst	itution		P	rivate l	boardin matern	g house ities			Otl	her plac	es			Gr	rand tot	al	
Causes	0 to 3 mos.	to	6 mos. to 1 year	1	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	to	Over 1 year	Total		to	6 mos. to 1 year	1	Total	0 to 3 mos.	to	6 mos. to 1 year	1	Total	0 to 3 mos.	to	6 mos. to 1 year	1	Total	0 to 3 mos.	to	6 mos. to 1 year	1	Total
Whooping-cough																		1		1								1		1
Diphtheria	1				1																					1				1
Grippe	2	2	2		6	2	4	5	14	25						1				1			2		2	5.	6	9	14	34
Syphilis	9	3	1		13	2	2	5.	12	21						3				3	1				1	15	5	6	12	38
Tuberculosis			1		1			2	11	13														1	1			3	12	15
Meningitis	4	1			5				2	. 2						1				1			1	1	2	5	1	1	3	10
Bronchitis		3			3		1			1												1			1		5			5
Pneumo-bronchitis	19	1	3		23											5	1			6	6	4	4		14	30	6	7		43
Pneumonia	8	2	2		12			2		2											1	1		1	3	9	3	4	1	17
Diarrhoea	85	18	2	+++++	105	2	9	14	7	32	1		1		2	17	7	3	2	29	10.	10	3		23	115	44	23	9	191
Malformation	4				4			1		1						1	1									5	1	1		7
Premature birth	25				25											8				8	14				14	47				47
Congenital debility	11				11	18	2			20						3				3	6				6	38	2			40
Other diseases of early infancy	12				12											1				1	6				6	19				19
Infanticide													1							2					8 7	8		1		8
Other causes	12	5	1		18	2	6	6	9	23				1	1	1	1			2	,	1	1	1	1	19	13	8	11	51
Total	192	35	12		239	26	24	35	55	140	1		. 1	1	3	41	10	4	2	57	56	17	11	4	88	316	86	63	62	527
Per cent	0.33	4.65	5.02		100.0	18.57	17.14	25.00	39.29	100.0	33.3		33.3	33.3	100.0	71.93	17.54	7.02	3.51	100.0	63.64	19.32	12.50	4.54	100.0	59.96	16.32	11.95	11.77	100.0



TABLE XII

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

From 1872 to 1929 inclusively.

Marriages per 1000		6	10	6	- 0	6	10.		10.	10.	10.9	6,287 10.73 6,287 9.61 6,287 9.11
Proportion per 1000												38.50 33.48 30.60
Births		6,057	7,653	9,292	96.796	9,925	12,481	1000	17.705	17,705	20,373 20,373 20,704	17,705 20,373 20,704 21,124
Proportion par 1000		- 4										20.81 16.96 14.46
Deaths		4.131	5,589	5.527	6,010	6.873	7,782	0,037	0.001	11,103	11,103	11,103 10,477 9,983
Populations		134.505	180,951	219,802	244,794	272,603	339,158	459 281		533,501	533,501	533,501 618,561 690,300
Years	Average from:	4	2 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	2 5	3 5		3 \$	3 2 5	1914 to 1918

STILLBIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN 1929. Causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex. TABLE XIII.

Grand total	T	11 16	14 35	53 100 17 36	31 70 23 40 17 53 39 83	15 27 25 63 5 15	24 58	76 297
pu	1	П	7 :	7.5	2001-20			27
Gra	M	5	21	47	39 17 36 44	388	34	322
pa	Tt.	10	16	36	26 9 6 16	. ∞ ∞	33	184
tstated	F	5	L :	20	14-15	:04	13	80
Not	M	2	6 :	11	15	: :00 44	20	104
term	Tt.	-	∞ :	64	12 : 21	42 48 2	12	201
full te	<b>H</b>	1		- 4	8 113 30	15 16 1	5	96
At f	M	:	9	∞ :	. s . s . s	32	1-	105
Si	Tt.		C1 :	18	16,10		2	09
months	H		- :	10	4-1-2		-	29
8	M	:	T :	00 01	1-241	200	-	31
Si	Tr.	20	£0 :	22	24.5	61.0	7	94
months	E	- 20		10	4461	:00	60	44
7.	M	:	co :	12	15 15 1	0.01	4	50
Sc	Tt.		4-	15	2-2-	: 12	4	58
6 months	H		01-1	122	41 :1		27	26
6 1	M		2	20.03	9	: :01	6.1	32
Period of gestation	Causes of death	SiphylisOther general diseases of the	mother 2	seases of the mother: Traumatism and over-work.			known	Total

TABLE XIV. DEATHS BY AGES — YEAR 1929.

	Percentage of total	4.32 6.48 9.17 5.50	25.47	4.38 1.66 1.00 0.86	33.37	2.37 2.38 6.17 6.17 6.17 11.71 11.71 0.03	66.63	100.00
	Grand total	458 687 972 584	2701	464 176 106 91	3538	251 151 253 663 868 868 1034 11282 1242 1242 586	2002	10901
×	Female	201 269 417 241	1128	200 81 45 48	1511	128 332 332 332 332 423 644 644 644 644 7	3468	4979
Sex	Male	257 418 555 343	1573	255 95 61 43	2027	123 784 284 284 284 611 640 640 251 33	3598	5625
	IstoT	123 230 63	462	54	527			527
	Спкпочп		7		1-		******	1
cs	Other nationalities		00		00			00
Illegitimates	Jews		1		1			1
III	British-Canadians	00 00 10 19	15	8	18			18
	French-Canadians	43 222 57 57	136	1000	498			498
	IntoT	412 564 742 521	2239	410 167 104 91	3011	251 151 151 253 663 868 868 1034 1242 586 586 586 586 586 586 586 586 586 586	7066	10077
	Ппкпомп						7	7
78	Other nationalities	8.5.2.2	158	21 14 9 5	207	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	412	619
Legitumates	lews	0.4610	26	F (010)	37	41 20 20 11 12 20	310	347
Le	British-Canadians	48 50 68 36	202	31 9 6 12	260	26 26 39 1111 123 204 330 330 159 159	1692	1952
	French-Canadians	321 476 608 448	1853	351 144 87 72	2507	185 1116 1176 469 469 543 595 813 813 813 813 813 92 401 401 401 401 401	4645	7152
	AGES	Premature children From 0 to 1 month From 1 month to 6 months From 6 months to 1 year.	Total under 1 year	From 1 year to 2 years From 2 years to 3 years From 3 years to 4 years From 4 years to 5 years	Total under 5 years	From 5 years to 9 years. From 10 years to 14 years From 15 years to 19 years From 20 years to 30 years From 40 years to 50 years From 40 years to 60 years From 60 years to 60 years From 60 years to 70 years From 70 years to 80 years From 80 years to 90 years From 80 years to 100 years	Total over 5 years	Grand total

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1929. TABLE XV.

	Jan	uary	February	aary	March	reb	April	Ti.	May	(A)	June	ne	July	j.
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	1%	Deaths	2%
French-Canadians: Under 5 years.	301	37.91 62.09	243 358	40.43	260	39.45	323	45.17	270 452	37.40	201	37.36 62.64	192	32.43 67.57
Total	794	100.00	601	100.00	629	100.00	715	100.00	722	100.00	538	100.00	592	100.00
British-Canadians: Under 5 years.	31	15.05	170	10.83	120	19.46	25 140	15.15	30	16.04	177	11.81	101	6.62
Total	206	100.00	157	100.00	149	100.00	165	100.00	187	100.00	144	100.00	151	100.00
Jews: Under 5 years	288	17.65	38	9.52 90.48	30	6.25	2,43	11.11	1-85	20.00 80.00		100.00	181	10.00
Total	34	100.00	45	100.00	32	100.00	27	100.00	35	100.00	28	100.00	20	100.00
Other nationalities: Under 5 years	33	25.00	13	26.53	33	36.07	19	35.19	34.83	40.35	188	29.79	49	90.74
Total	44	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00	54	100.00	57	100.00	47	100.00	54	100.00
Unknown: Under 5 years	1	100.00	133	75.00								90.08	01:	100.00
Total	1	100.00	4	100.00				1		1	2	100.00	2	100.00
Grand total: Under 5 years	350	32.44 67.56	280	32.83 67.17	313	34.74	370	38.50 61.50	330	32.97 67.03	233	30.70	2111 608	25.76
Total.	1079	100.00	853	100.00	106	100.00	961	100.00	1001	100.00	759	100.00	819	100.00

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DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1929.—(Continued).

	Aug	August	Septe	September	October	oper	Nove	November	Dece	December	12 m	12 months
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
French-Canadians: Under 5 years.	282	44.69	291	48.90	212	35.22 64.78	175	32.83 67.17	255	38.17	3005	39.28 60.72
Total	631	100.00	595	100.00	602	100.00	533	100.00	899	100.00	7650	100.00
British-Canadians: Under 5 years.	139	14.72 85.28	34	20.99	25	13.51	129	12.84 87.16	17 136	11.11	278 1692	14.11
Total	163	100.00	162	100.00	185	100.00	148	100.00	153	100.00	1970	100.00
Jews: Under 5 years. Over 5 years.	203	13.04	15	11.76	21	16.00	33.4	10.81	27	3.57	38	10.92
Total	23	100.00	17	100.00	25	100.00	37	100.00	28	100.00	348	100.00
Other nationalities: Under 5 years	ลล	43.48	288	41.67	25	51.02	18	29.51	119	37.25 62.75	210	33.76
Total	46	100.00	48	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00	51	100.00	622	100.00
Unknown: Under 5 years Over 5 years		100.00		100.00		100.001	1	50.00			1-1-	50.00
Total	2	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	03	100.00			14	100.00
Grand total: Under 5 years. Over 5 years.	329	61.97	347	42.16 57.84	266	30.86	217	27.78	292	32.44 67.56	3538	33.36
Total	865	100.00	823	100.00	862	862 100.00	781	100.00	006	100.00	10604 100	00.001

DEATHS BY AGES, QUARTERS OR SEASONS, IN 1929.

	Total for year	1145	972	584	464	176	106	91	3538	7066	10601
=======================================	Total Total 4th	270	214	128	84	37	: 22	20	77.5	1768	2543
a.ter mn,	December	100	7.4	45	37	15	11	10	292	809	006
4th qua.ter (Autumn)	Лоvember	06	53	36	55	12	-00	9	217	564	781
	October	80	87	57	25	10	00	**	266	596	862
-	Total Test quarter	236	303	166	26	36	28	22	887	1620	2507
arter mer)	September	11.	141	69	38	14	6	10	347	476	823
3rd quarter (Summer)	4su%uA.	-06	111	65	38	10	6	9	329	536	865
	July	7.5	10	32	21	12	10	10	211	809	819
	Total Total duarter	317	220	157	145	51	18	25	933	1788	2721
ng)	June	95	41	36	49	12	10	NO.	233	526	759
2nd quarter (Spring)	Мау	100	92	15	48	21	9	6	330	67.1	1001
	lingA	122	87	29	28	18	1-	11	370	291	1961
	letoT refranp tel	322	235	133	138	52	38	25	943	1890	2833
iarter iter,	Матећ	110	7.5	44	48	20	11	10	313	2882	106
1st quarter (Winter)	Гергияту	94	7.7	44	333	. 14	13	rO.	280	573	853
	January	118	83	45	22	18	14	15	350	729	1079
	AGES	From 0 to 1 month	H H	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 2 years	From 2 years to 3 years		_10	Total under 5	Over 5 years .	Grand total

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TABLE XVII.

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS AND BY WARDS, IN 1929.

	98	years	years		15 to 4	9 years			50 to 6	9 years		70	0 years	and ov	er		То	tal		
WARDS	0 to 6 months	6 months to 3	3 years to 14 y	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Grand total
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux. Bourget. Crémazie. Delorimier Hochelaga Lafontaine Laurier Maisonneuve Mercier Montcalm Mount Royal Notre-Dame de Grâces. Papineau. Préfontaine St. Andrew St. Ann Ste. Cunégonde St. Denis. St. Edward St. Eusèbe St. Gabriel St. Gabriel St. George St. Henry St. James St. Jean-Baptiste. St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Louis St. Mary St. Mary St. Mary St. Mary St. Mary Villeray Unknown Institutions	32 55 18 53 69 6 37 107 57 34 100 17 29 62 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 97 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	19 29 9 35 49 8 27 64 31 16 6 10 55 38 63 35 5 15 37 37 37 37 37 32 24 24 23 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	18 23 2 14 16 39 20 14 3 13 17 17 37 3 5 15 34 4 26 20 12 8 8 43 7 7 24 16 10 9 14 11 12 26 7 49	29 30 25 47, 4 37, 59 37, 16, 3 52, 49 22, 68, 21, 25, 36, 46, 46, 46, 48, 46, 46, 46, 46, 46, 47, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48	2 2 4 4 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 4 4 2 2 6 6 1 1 1 2 7 7 2 2 2 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	20 31 23 27 7 27 27 27 27 27 21 56 16 16 12 42 11 34 42 22 22 22 48 32 24 22 22 22 30 53 53 53 53 53 54 21 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	2 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 6 6 2 2 8	255 399 1334 416 446 1544 576 689 887 477 649 887 477 649 887 477 566 311 377 568 314 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444	14 14 14 17 15 10 16 5 9 6 6 23 21 3 14 10 15 15 11 10 4 20 20 21 3 21 17 11 11 19 23 23 17 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	6 6 2 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 7 7 7 2 3 3 12 2 7 7 3 7 7 4 5 5 8 8 17 13 3 10 8 5 5 9 9 18 18 8 4 4 3 3 5 5 12 4 4 4 6 2 9 0	1 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	13 13 13 2 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	22 50 4 25 23 9 36 37 17 8 9 9 40 9 9 19 26 13 24 30 32 43 33 30 32 43 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	6 4 2 3 3 4 1 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 3 3 4 4 5 5 2 3 3 13 2 6 6 5 5 2 2 3 2 6 6 1 9 9 2 5 5 7 7 4 7 7 2 1 1 2 2 3 7 7 10 9 1 2 3 3	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 12	67 82 40 103 24 107 161 79 41 18 146 36 135 76 73 89 66 122 67 119 67 154 120 112 147 86 139 86 139 86 149 87 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	36 66 13 44 33 13 57 56 22 15 70 66 16 37 39 31 41 41 53 47 25 54 49 66 53 68 128 40 56 23 40 66 66 37 40 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	101 144 62 136 34 107 274 125 96 104 226 104 240 72 80 145 247 198 31 116 88 284 185 1130 107 103 113 1143 145 165 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	3 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 1 1 1 8 2 3 3 3	207 293 116 283 303 71 275 5491 226 187 126 442 156 412 187 186 227 248 225 289 203 487 373 347 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218
Total	2111	1216	614	1321	88	1001	28	1478	516	290	32	638	1024	233	14	3437	1628	5465	74	10604



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TABLE XVIII.

### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS AND BY WARDS.

				1	DEATHS				
WARDS	Grand total	0 to 1 year	Percentage of total deaths	1 to 5 years	Percentage of total deaths	Total from 0 to 5 years	Percentage of total deaths	Total over 5 years	Percentage of total deaths
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux Bourget Crémazie Delorimier Hochelaga Lafontaine Laurier Maisonneuve Mercier Montcalm Mount Royal Notre-Dame de Grâces Papineau Préfontaine St. Andrew St. Andrew St. Andrew St. Ann Ste. Cunégonde St. Denis St. Edward St. Edward St. Edward St. George St. Henry St. James St. John St. Jean-Baptiste St. Joseph St. Lawrence St. Louis St. Mary St. Miehael St. Paul Ville Mary Villeray Unknown Institutions	207 293 116 283 303 71 275 491 226 131 68 314 442 156 412 187 186 277 467 368 225 229 203 487 373 317 347 218 237 301 281 148 294 150 574 86 801	39 74 26 75 81 11 48 129 67 44 15 31 126 57 125 20 32 77 117 107 88 62 14 147 91 58 54 50 35 37 86 35 37 86 15 80 35 151 10 387	14.0 28.7 22.4 26.5 26.7 15.5 17.5 26.3 29.6 33.6 22.1 9.9 28.5 36.5 30.3 10.7 17.2 27.8 25.1 29.1 39.1 21.5 6.9 30.2 24.4 18.3 15.6 22.9 14.8 12.3 30.6 12.1 24.4 18.3 15.6 22.9 14.8 12.3 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.2 30.6 30.2 30.6 30.2 30.3 30.6 30	17 16 1 19 36 4 19 57 24 14 3 10 35 27 50 2 13 27 44 31 25 16 1 55 20 29 22 14 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8.2 5.1 0.9 6.7 11.9 5.5 6.9 11.6 10.6 10.7 4.4 3.2 7.9 17.3 12.1 1.1 7.0 9.4 8.4 11.1 5.5 0.5 11.3 6.4 3.8 3.3 6.4 4.7 9.8 5.3 10.5	56 90 27 94 117 15 67 186 91 58 18 41 161 84 175 22 45 104 161 138 113 78 15 202 111 87 76 64 44 44 47 104 22 104 43 211 111 111 111 111 111 111 11	22.2 33.8 23.3 33.2 38.6 21.0 24.4 27.9 40.2 44.3 26.5 13.1 36.4 53.8 42.4 11.8 24.2 37.7 24.5 50.2 27.0 7.4 41.5 29.8 27.4 21.9 29.3 18.1 15.6 37.0 14.8 37.0 28.6 36.8 37.0 28.6 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 3	151 203 89 189 186 56 208 305 135 73 50 273 281 72 237 165 141 173 306 230 112 211 188 285 262 230 271 154 193 254 177 177 188 187 188 188 188 188	77.8 66.2 76.7 66.8 61.4 79.0 75.6 72.1 59.8 55.7 73.5 86.9 63.6 46.2 57.6 88.2 75.8 62.5 49.8 73.0 92.6 58.5 70.2 72.6 78.1 70.7 81.4 84.4 63.0 85.2 63.0 71.4 63.2 87.2 87.2 87.2
Total	10604	2701	25.5	837	7.8	3538	33.4	7066	66.6



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TABLE XIX.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, BY WARDS, IN 1929.

WARDS	_																		
Bourget	WARDS	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Other contagious diseases	Cancer	Diabetis	Cerebral hemorrhage	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Diseases of early infancy	Accidents
Total	Bourget Crémazie Delorimier Hochelaga Lafontaine Laurier Maisonneuve Mercier Montcalm Mount Royal Notre-Dame de Grâces Papineau Préfontaine Rosemount St. Andrew St. Ann Ste. Cunégonde St. Denis St. Edward St. Edward St. Edward St. George St. Henry St. James St. John St. Jean-Baptiste St. Joseph St. Lawrence St. Louis St. Mary St. Mary St. Michael St. Paul Ville Mary Unknown	1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	55 1 1 1 3 4 4 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8	3 3 5 2 3 5 5 5 2 2 6 2 3 3 5 4 4 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3	3 1 2 2 10 6 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 9 2 2 4 4 1 1 6 6 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 9 1 10 8 3 3 3 7 4 4 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	21 15 28 24 8 18 44 16 16 15 31 10 40 26 36 31 21 22 13 28 29 28 27 20 22 6 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	3 4 4 4 4 8 8 3 3 7 7 7 10	2 3 2 3 1 3 3 2 4 4 1 2 3 6 6  2 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 3 1 1 4 3 3 1 1 4 3 3 3 3	22 11 25 26 6 6 31 17 12 4 29 24 26 17 16 26 18 8 25 19 24 36 16 31 17 11 10 37 14 19 24 36 16 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	4 1 5 6 6 1 5 7 1 1 8 4 4 5 3 3 3 2 2 6 6 6 2 8 3 3 4 3 3 1 3 2 2 5 6 6 3 2 2 2 7 8	16 414 14 7 6 6 10 17 7 7 3 2 29 16 6 6 10 23 5 9 9 12 10 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	32 16 34 21 14 38 42 16 11 7 39 33 11 26 32 25 35 41 38 22 30 34 38 22 30 31 41 32 33 41 42 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	77 77 77 36 61 17 53 32 12 88 7 14 11 12 9 15 88 14 11 10 88 9 9 8 14 15 8 8 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	45 72 32 43 3 3 20 34 29 12 5 6 45 35 44 3 3 38 40 38 39 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	42 14 25 21 6 25 29 15 15 16 16 16 10 25 33 29 23 23 19 12 41 38 25 36 17 41 41 42 41 44 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	18 29 8 34 44 1 12 51 26 5 20 37 8 54 10 26 22 9 33 32 24 18 19 16 16 5 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9 11 11 13 2 10 22 10 7 3 15 18 6 24 15 4 10 13 9 12 10 5 5 24 15 14 9 16 9 17 18 9 19 16 9 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	Total	27	26	65	88	115	204	823	190	117	749	129	423	1089	346	1038	840	931	419



TABLE XX.

# DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS.

latoT	27 115 13 88 13 13 14 15 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	823 190 1039 204	2627
Decemper	1 1 2 6 3 2 1	74 9 63 16	193
лоvеmber .	1 E 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	62 17 49 4	162
October	100111111111111111111111111111111111111	69 14 114 7	221
September	2 7 16 16	48 189 4	283
AsuguA	9 22 20 1	51 19 175 2	280
July	01 10000000	80 71 71 1	199
June	2 4000011	54 116 58 5	156
Мау	60 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	82 21 71 10	227
lingA	4 8 9 2 2 8 8 7 0 1	85 15 64 20	225
Матећ	2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67 15 65 16	200
<b>Е</b> ергияту	1 22 9 2 1 1 1 1 2 9 2 1 1	67 13 60 27	198
January	1001 81 81	84 15 60 92	283
	Typhoid fever. Small-pox Measles. Scarlet fever. Diphtheria. Whooping cough Meningitis C. S. Erysipelas Poliomyelitis. Mumps. Varicella	Tuberculosis of the lungs. Tuberculosis, other forms. Enteritis. Influenza.	Total

TABLE XXI.

MEAN OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

By periods of 5 years and by 100,000 of population.

20	4									
Per 100,000 of the population		3.7	8.5	15.1	3.5	136.2	98.3	0.801	24.9	104.2
1929		26	3	115	27	1038	7.49	823	190	794
the population	:	00	00	64	9	00	4.	6.	7	00
Per 100,000 of	-:	00	0 0	7 21	9	2 155	1 86	1 107	18	06
1928	:	65	39	157	39	3 1152	641	801	137	674
the population	1	.07	.40	.31	20	.38	.92	80.	.58	.94
Per 100,000 of		2 8	10	9 31	4 79	3 133	1 85	3 109	3 17	2 108
1927	1	47	38	219	554	933	109	763	123	762
Per 100,000 of the population	1	3.94	7.01	20.31	4.96	138.93	88.97	116.29	23.08	107.82
9761	-	27	48	139	34	951	609	796 1	158	738
the population	-:	93	10	83	51	202	64	00	63	17 7
Per 100,000 of	1	6.	12.	20.	œ	214	82.	122	25.	95
1921 to 1925	:	45	78	134	55	1382	532	785	165	612
the population	.18	.42	.51	.54	.13	.32	.51	.43	.17	.18
Per 100,000 of	1 0	3 11	112	31	16	1334	2 76	9168	35	92
1916 to 1920		63	69	174	88	1844	422	929	194	509
Per 100,000 of the population	0.30	3.36	3.24	1.83	1.89	5.95	9.13	3.17	.10	.50
	1 0	66 13	90 18	7 31	8 21	9 455	1 69	969 176	37	2 81
1911 to 1915				157	108	9 2249	341	1000	183	402
Per 100,000 of the population	1	21.81	17.19	29.25	40.03	467.59	63.39	175.28	47.73	59.54
0161 03 9061	-	855	67	114	156	1822 4	247	683 1	186	232
the population	4	20	40	02	23	99 1	60	00	86	65
Per 100,000 of	1.0	23.	24.4	31.0	31.7		63.0	214.7	56.9	42.7
1901 to 1902	60	89	20	88	16	1070 372	181	616 214	168	126
the population	96	40	27	26	62	611	48	27	:	:
10 000,001 roq	1	18.	24.	71.	26.		63.			:
0061 of 8681	10	47	62	70 182	89	41 663 359	21 163	238.49.680 266	:	:
the population	:	44	58		80	41	- 4	49	:	:
Per 100,000 of	:	17	67	49	21	351	46	238	:	:
1891 to 1895	:	40	155	114	33	806	106	547	:	:
the population	48	.48	48	16	.97	28	42	34	:	:
Per 100,000 of	-	29	1		40.	349.	42.		:	:
1886 to 1890	15	29	15	304 151	85	399	8	513 256	:	-
tide population	0.05	36	7.0	42	89	.73 699	75	74	:	:
10 000,001 т9Ч		27.	24	139	61.		40	282	:	:
1881 to 1885	634	42	38	214	95	523 340	58	134	:	:
Per 100,000 of noitalugod adt	510 376.10 634 413	22.12	25.81	27.58	59.73	83	33.27	7.52	:	:
0881 01 9281	10 37	30 2	355	173 12	81 5	492 362	46 3	17 307	:	-
	10			-	-	4	-	417		:
		:	-			:		:	of8	Brights disease
	1	-		Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever.	:	:	Phthisis	losis	seas
	000	98	tina	heri	id l	cea		00	Other forms tuberculosis	s di
	-								- 100	
	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina.	pht	pho	Diarrhœa	Cancer.	this	ube	ght

DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS OF MONTREAL.

By months, by sex and by nationalities, in 1929.

Months	French- Canadians	ich- lians	British- Canadians	sh- lians	Je	Jews	Ot	Other nationalities	Unkt	Jnknown	Total	tal	Grand
GIII II	M	A	M	H	M	E4	M	F	M	H	M	F	
January	19	13	6.	5			60		1		32	18	20
February	10	00	10	1	1		22				25	33	200
March	15	14	10	1	27		. 00				90	200	55
April	15	15	10	10	22	-	- 0	77 -			200	07	900
May	16	6	12	91			· -	7	10		700	170	49
June	13	12	D :	00			- C		7 -		06	17	46
July	10	11	1 10	0 00			0 4	-	4 00		4	20	19
Sentember	26	18	19	00			63			1	47	27	74
October	31	24	-27	20	33	21					61	46	107
November	25	15	19	16	52		57	3			48	34	25
December	50	17	22	18	1	1	-	5			53	38	91
Total	229	170	176	113	11	5	25	10	oo	1	449	599	748

Men....

1335 permits to enter Montreal were also issued for persons residing and having died outside of the City.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

By nationalities, in 1929.

762,900	Total	27—100% 26—100% 88—100% 88—100% 115—100% 1204—100% 129—100% 129—100% 346—100% 840—100% 840—100% 931—100% 931—100% 2985—100%	
	Unknown	2-0.2% 1-0.17% 1-0.1% 4-1.0% 11-0.2% 3-0.1% 14-0.1%	
62,484—8.3%	Other nationalities	22 - 7 - 4 11 - 3 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8	
53,340—7.0%	Jews	24	
62.0% 173,736—22.8%	English- Canadians	3—11.1% 4—15.4% 7—10.7% 18—15.6% 18—15.6% 197—26.3% 197—26.3% 197—26.3% 101—29.2% 83—8.0% 132—15.7% 1416—18.6% 554—18.6%	
472,440—62.0%	French- Canadians	22 - 81 .5% 21 - 80 .8% 56 - 86 .1% 76 - 86 .1% 88 - 76 .6% 166 - 81 .3% 574 - 69 .6% 152 - 80 .0% 479 - 64 .0% 77 - 59 .7% 241 - 56 .9% 688 - 63 .2% 206 - 59 .5% 894 - 86 .1% 652 - 77 .6% 778 - 83 .6% 259 - 61 .8% 2519 - 72 .4% 2519 - 72 .4%	
Population	Causes of death	Typhoid Measles Scarlatina Whooping cough Diphtheria Influenza Tuberculosis pulmonary Tuberculosis, other forms Other contagious diseases Cancer Diabetis Cerebral hemorrhage Endocarditis and myocarditis, acute and chronic Pheumonia Enteritis Nephritis Diseases of early infancy Arcidents Total  Grand total	

TABLE XXIV.

## DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

		20									
d over.	100 yrs. an		: :	1 :	:	: :					: :
.sıv 99	90 yrs. to 9		1 1	: :				1	्भ	- :	
.sıy 98	80 yrs. to 8		1 :		:	: :		: :	6	10	::
.sry 9	70 yrs. to 7		: :	: :				: :	6	4	: :
sıy 66	60 yrs. to 6						-	-	13	C1	
say 98	50 yrs. to 5		C1 :	: :	:	: :		: :	14	21	: :
sıy 6	40 yrs. to 4		- :	: :	C.1		_	.01	13	- :	: : -
30 yrs. to 39 yrs.		7	00 :	: :	:	: :	_	: :	7	:	: :
.20 yrs. to 29 yrs.			90	: :	:	:	5	: -	10	1	::
.sry 91 of .sry 51			5 :	: :	:	: -	00	: -	-	64	: :
4 yrs.	10 yrs. to 14 yrs.		× :	: :	:	: :	27	: 4	1	:	: :
5 yrs. to 9 yrs.			11	: :	1	: 4	15	43.		:	: :
Total under 5 yrs.					:	20	0000	63	91	18	; C1
4 yrs. to 5 yrs.			1 1	: :	:	: :	9	16	00	П	: :
yrs.	Syrs, to 4 yrs.		: :	: :	:	:-	(- C	12	NO.	:	: -
yrs.	2 yrs. to 3		: :	: :	1	: 4	10	13	10	4	: :
'SL	I yr. to 2 y		: :	: :	:	H	133	17	26	9	-
Year	I of mom 8		::	: :	:	. 4	-15	4	26	64	::
sq	nom 8 of 0		: :		1		100	200	21	YO	: :
X	Female		14	: :	-	13	26	625		21	:
SEX	Male		11	: :	1	. 13	39	53.0	85	13	
	IstoT		25.2		2	26	99	115	170	34	
		-Epidemic and endemic diseases.	Typhoid fever	Typhus. Relapsing fever	Intermittent fever	Sman-pox	Scarlatina	Whooping cough.	Influenza with pulmonary complications	A. Influenza without compli- cations.	Miliary fever

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Asiatic cholera Cholera nostras Dysentery Plague Yellow fever Leprosy Erysipelas Poliomyelitis Cerebro-spinal meningitis Chicken-pox A. German measles B. Others Clanders, farcy Malignant pustule, charbon Rabies Tetanus Mycosis Tuberculosis of the lungs Tuberculosis of the spine Tuberculosis of the spine Tuberculosis of the spine

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164 :10 :	288	HH0 4 : :4-0 : : :4 :0 :H
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9	100	
502	511	133 : 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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141 388 51	821	108 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69
11 16 7 25 39	914	152 152 10 10 26 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
21 15 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1735	246 123 108 161 20 52 161 129 129 6
33. Tuberculosis of the joints 34. Tuberculosis of other organs 35. Generalized tuberculosis 36. Syphilis 37. Gonococcus infection 38. Septicemia, pyoemia 39. Other infectious diseases	Total	11—Other general diseases.  40. Cancer, buccal. 41. Cancer, intestines. 42. Cancer of the female genital organs. 44. Cancer of the breast 45. Cancer of the skin 46. Cancer of other organs 47. Other tumors (non cancerous). 48. Acute rheumatism. 49. Chronic rheumatism. 50. Seurvy. 51. Pellagra. 53. Rickets. 54. Diabetes. 55. Anemia, chlorosis. 56. Pituitary gland disease. 57. Thyrotd gland disease.

LOVer.	100 yrs. and	*::::::::::		1 ::::
yrs.	90 yrs. to 99		1	
yrs.	98 of .sry 08		44	:::"
yrs.	97 of .sry 07		1	1010
yrs.	60 of .sry 00		285	0100000
yrs.	66 of .sry 06		234	:01 82 4
yrs.	40 yrs. to 49		137	0,000
yrs. yrs. yrs.	86 of sry 08	2 : 1 : 2 : 1 :	61	89:01
yrs.	20 yrs. to 29		30	- × : :
yrs.	61 of .sry 61		12	1 1 2
yrs.	10 yrs. to 14		13	- × : :
MONTREAL.  yrs.  yrs.  r 5 yrs.  g yrs.	6 or sived		14	15
SYrs.	Total under	<b>*</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	28	3 162
·s.	4 yrs, to 5 yr		00	-
·s.	3 yrs. to 4 yr		10	9 : :
·s.	2 yrs, to 3 yr		27	12:
*8	I yr. to 2 yrs		9	26
1897	6 mon, to I y	: <b>-</b>	9	24 : :
S	0 to 6 month		9	09
X	Female	4 :08889 :1	551	95
S	Male	4	488	130
	IstoT	4400004000	1030	16 225 9 27
		58. Exophtalmic goitre A. Thymus gland disease 59. Addison's disease (adrenals). 60. Diseases of the spleen. 61. Leukemia. 62. Alcoholism. 63. Saturnism. 64. Other occupational diseases. 65. Other general diseases.	Total	System.  66. Encephalitis
	8. 8. 8. 718. 718. 718. 718. 718. 718. 7	Male Female  O to 6 months 6 mon, to 1 year 1 yr, to 2 yrs, 2 yrs, to 3 yrs, 3 yrs, to 4 yrs, 10 yrs, to 19 yrs, 20 yrs, to 19 yrs, 20 yrs, to 19 yrs, 40 yrs, to 59 yrs, 60 yrs, to 59 yrs, 60 yrs, to 69 yrs, 70 yrs, to 69 yrs, 80 yrs, to 79 yrs,	Total   A. Thymus gland disease   Addison s disease (a disease (a disease (a disease (a disease (a disease)   Aleukemia   Al	Total   Tota

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70. Hemorrhage of the brain, apoplexy.  A. Thrombosis, embolism.  71. Paralysis.  A. Hemiplegia.  72. General paralysis.  73. Other forms of insanity.  75. Convulsions (5 years and over)  76. Convulsions (under 5 years).  77. Chorea.  78. Neuralgia and neuritis.  79. Softening of the brain.  79. Softening of the brain.  80. Other diseases of the nervous system.  81. Diseases of the eye and annexa system.  A. Diseases of the ear.  A. Diseases of the mastoid	Total.  IV—Diseases of the Circulatory System S3. Pericarditis. S4. Endocarditis, acute myocarditis S5. Angina pectoris. S6. Other diseases of the heart. S7. Aneurism. A. Arterio-sclerosis. B. Other diseases of the arteries.

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DEATHS IN THE		Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	tem	system	Total	Diseases of the respiratory system.  Diseases of the nasal fossae	and annexa.  Diseases of the larynx.	A. Chronic bronchius  Broncho-pneumonia	9-

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98. Pleurisy	cepted)	Total	VI—Diseases of the digestive system  104. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.  105. Diseases of the pharynx and of the theonsils.  106. Diseases of the oesophagus.  107. Ulcer of the stomach.  108. Other diseases of the stomach.  109. Diarrhoea (und. 2 yrs) enteritis.  110. Diarrhoea (und. 2 yrs) enteritis.  111. Intestinal parasites.  112. Appendicitis and typhlitis  113. A. Intestinal obstructions  114. Other diseases of the intestines  115. Ac. yellow atrophy of the liver.  116. Hydatid tumor of the liver.  117. Cirrhosis of the liver.  A. Alcoholic cirrhosis.  118. Biliary calculi.
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王	
DEATHS IN  119. Other diseases of the liver 40 120. Diseases of the pancreas 42 121. Simple peritonitis 442 122. Other diseases of the digestive system Total 1511  VII—Diseases (non venereal) of the genito-urinary system. 46	

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Cysts of the ovary. Salpingitis. Tumor of the uterus. Hemorrhage of the uterus (non puerperal). Other diseases of the female genital organs. Dis. of the breast, non puer peral	VIII—The Puerperal State		4 94	Total
132. 133. 134. 135. 136.		138. 139. 141. 141.	143. 144. 145.	

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.—(Continued).	7081 718. 718. 718. 718. 73 718. 79 718. 79 718. 79 718. 79 718. 79 718. 79 718.	Total  Female  Genon, to 1  I yr, to 2  Zyrs, to 3  Syrs, to 4  4 yrs, to 5  Total under  5 yrs, to 5  10 yrs, to 5  30 yrs, to 1  20 yrs, to 1  20 yrs, to 2  30 yrs, to 2  30 yrs, to 2  30 yrs, to 5  40 yrs, to 5  60 yrs, to 6  70 yrs, to 6  80 yrs, to 6  100 yrs, to 7  100 yrs, to 6  100 yrs, to 7	, i	38 27 11 1 4 14 13 1  12 12 11 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 14 13 1  13 1 4 14 13 1  14 2 2 3  15 11 1 4 4  18 3 1 4 14 13 1  19 3 1 5  10 1 1 2 3 2  20 1 1 1 1 2  31 2 1 1 1 2  32 1 1 1 1 2  33 1 4 14 13 1  34 15 11 1 2  35 1 1 1 1 2  36 1 1 1 1 2  37 1 1 1 1 2  38 1 1 1 2  38 1 1 1 2  38 1 1 1 2  39 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 2  31 1 1 1 2  32 1 1 1 1 1 2  33 1 1 1 1 2  34 1 1 1 1 2  35 1 1 1 1 1 2  36 1 1 1 1 1 2  37 1 1 1 1 1 2  38 1 1 1 1 2  38 1 1 1 1 2  39 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 1 1 2  30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	58 43 15 11 12 2 6 4 6 14 13 1	and of	3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 5 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Q			IX—Diseases of the Skin	46. Gangrene	Total	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.	50. Diseases of the bones 51. Diseases of the joints 52. Amputations 53. Others	Total	

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14 38 38	110	211 223 35 5 931 83
XI—Malformations.  154. Hydrocephalus	Total	XII—Early Infancy.  155. Debility, icterus and sclerema 156. Debility caused by: A. Premature birth. B. Dystocia. 157. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy. Total.  XIII—Old Age.  Senility.

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To the second se		XIV—External Causes			Suicide by cutting instruments Suicide by jumping from high places	So				spirable or poisonous gas
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DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL. - (Continued).

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Accidental drowning Accidental traumatism by firearms. Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments Accidental traumatism by fall. A. Mines and quarries. B. Crushing. Accidental traumatism by machines. Accidental traumatism by railways. A Street car accidents. C. Injuries by other vehicles. D. Aviation. Excessive cold Excessive heat. Lightning. Other accidental electric shock Homicide by firearms. Homicide by firearms. Homicide by other means. Fracture, causes specified. A. Fracture, cause not spec. A. Other external violence. B. Infanticide. C. Capital punishment.	Total
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220

100 yrs, and over .8Ty 99 of .8Ty 09 00 00 --868 1034 1284 1242 586 80 yrs. to 89 yrs. 21 .sry 97 of .sry 07 18 36 60 yrs. to 69 yrs. 7 28 50 yrs. to 59 yrs. 22 40 yrs, to 49 yrs. 6 253 654 663 900 DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL. - (Continued). 30 yrs. to 39 yrs. . 4 4 20 yrs, to 29 yrs. .siy 61 of .siy 61 3538 251 151 10 yrs. to 14 yrs. 5 yrs, to 9 yrs. 16 19 Total under 5 yrs. 16 4 yrs, to 5 yrs. 10604 | 5625 4979 | 2117 | 584 | 464 | 176 | 106 3 yrs. to 4 yrs. 2 yrs, to 3 yrs. :00 : 9 I yr, to 2 yrs. - co 4 6 mon, to I year - 00 01 10 o to 6 months 47 Female SEX 3000 105 Male 378 152 Total Sudden death. Cause of death ill-defined... Grand total..... XV-Ill-Defined Causes. Total 192. 193.

\* Age inconnu.

### METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA, ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1929.

Observations made at McGill Observatory, Montreal, Can. - Height above sea level 187' - Lat. 45° 30' 1

	Thermometer					*Barometer			,	Wind		je			
Month	† Mean	(a) Deviation from 52 years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	+ Mean	Max	Min	Mean daily range	‡ Mean relative humidity	Resultant direction	Mean velocity M. P. H.	Per cent possible sunshine	Inches Rain	No. of days on which rain or sleet fell
January	13.52	+0.56	48.0	-15.1	17.26	29.952	30.75	29.10	.475	72.2		7.83	39.65	2.63	8
February	17.13	+2.11	41.0	- 5.2	12.09	30.083	30.45	29.59	. 243	76.3		7.38	31.20	0.04	3
March	30.04	+4.20	53.3	- 1.7	12.68	29.868	30.42	28.90	.325	73.3		7.73	32.29	4.31	12
April	40.91	+0.06	62.7	14.2	15.49	29.953	30.38	29.16	. 293	73.1		8.50	27.90	4.31	11
May	54.41	-0.33	91.2	36.1	18.38	29.954	30.43	28.77	.249	71.3		9.25	46.40	5.21	13
June	64.50	+0.14	88.5	38.2	17.88	29.863	30.16	29.36	.163	78.2		7.07	46.93	5.75	13
July	69.66	+0.51	92.2	47.3	18.79	29.931	30.36	29.52	.191	74.0		7.41	66.39	2.25	10
August	64.83	-1.70	83.9	49.0	16.78	29.914	30.24	29.33	.181	77.2			49.60	3.38	8
September	60.76	+2.23	86.8	37.3	16.38	30.053	30.61	29.51	.210	73.2	Anemo	meter	42.91	2.25	8
October	46.63	-0.02	72.0	29.9	13.69	29.963	30.69	29.30	.250	71.0	out of	order.	36.25	3.96	13
November	34.98	+1.85	61.5	3.0	11.43	29.943	30.50	28.96	. 293	74.1			30.78	3.32	10
December	17.23	-2.23	38.8	- 5.1	10.22	30.035	30.77	29.33	.304	81.9			15.14	0.22	4
Dums for rozo						11.512							465.44		
Means for 1929				100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	29.959	1000000	0.000					The second		1
Means for 52 years ending Dec. 31 1929	42.26		66.32	18.94		29.982			.232	74.19			43.91	29.36	110

<sup>\*</sup> Barometer readings reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr. The monthly and Barometer means are from bi-hourly reading from self-recording in the temperature has been higher, "—" that it has been lower than the average for 55 years. † Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of reading hygrometer. § For 48 years only. The anemometer and wind vane are exposed at the summit of Mount Royal, 54 feet above the ground and 807 feet

Note: - Yearly means are averages of Monthly means.

The greatest heat was 92.2 (Fahr.) above zero, on July 28th, the greatest cold was —15.1 below zero on January 14th. The extreme range degrees. The greatest temperature range in one day was 37.5 on January 5th; the least range was 3.0 on March 23rd. The warmest day was July 28th, above zero. The coldest day was January 14th when the mean temperature was 10.5 below zero. The minimum relative humidity observed was Fog on 4 days. Thunderstorms on 21 days. Auroras observed on 1 night. Lunar halos on 4 nights. Solar halos on 7 days. First trace of snow on Oct on November 30th. First sleighing on December 2nd. First zero weather on December 11th. The greatest rainfall in one day was 2.95 inches on June 1 February 7th, when 10.1 inches fell in 16 hours.



