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CITY OF MONTREAL

Report of the Department of Health
OF
MONTREAL
1930

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



MONTREAL

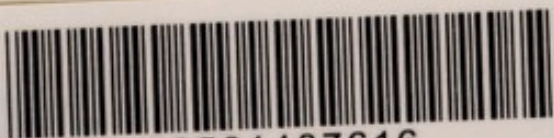
1931



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Report of the Department of Health

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By DOCTOR S. BOUCHER, D.P.H.,

Director of the Department.



MONTREAL

1931

CITY OF MONTREAL

MAYOR :

His Worship CAMILLIEN HOUDE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

Alderman J. ALLAN BRAY, President; Aldermen W. S. WELDON, J. M. SAVIGNAC, TANCREDE FORTIN, ALF. MATHIEU, Members.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

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

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STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE :

Dr. S. BOUCHER, Director.
 T. A. REEB, Secretary.
 Mr. LEO DELONGCHAMPS, Archivist.
 Mr. GEORGES ROCHON, accountant.
 Miss H. SAINT-CYR, senior stenographer clerk.
 1 Messenger.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES :

Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, Superintendent.
 2 Senior clerks.
 3 Junior typists.
 3 Epidemiologists.
 1 Epidemiologist (temporary).
 1 Nurse (supervisor).
 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.
 20 Medical inspectors of schools at full time.
 4 Dental Inspectors of schools.
 1 Head nurse.
 4 Nurses supervisors.
 68 Visiting school nurses.
 1 Nurse inspecting boarding houses for children.
 10 Nurses (temporary) in baby clinics.
 2 Psychiatrists (temporary).
 2 Nurses (psychologists).

DIVISION OF SANITATION :

Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C.E., Sanitary engineer and superintendent.

- 1 Secretary.
- 1 Plan examiner.
- 2 Clerks.
- 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.).
- 2 Laundries inspectors.
- 2 Inspectors for barber shops, etc.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION :

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

- 1 Chief clerk.
- Section No. 1 — Milk inspection.**
 - 1 Supervisor.
 - 2 Typist clerks.
 - 10 Inspectors (country).
 - 7 Inspectors (city).
- Pasteurization inspection.**
 - 1 Supervisor.
 - 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 (to be appointed).
 - 1 Clerk.
 - 1 Typist-clerk.
 - 7 Inspectors.
 - 2 Inspectors, bread weight.

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE :

Mr. A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent.
 Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, Joint-superintendent.
 1 Clerk, steno-typist.
 6 Clerks.
 7 Investigators.
 1 Clerk in charge, Social service exchange.
 2 Clerks, Social service exchange.
 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.
 3 Visiting physicians.
 1 Typist clerk.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES :

Dr. A. BOLDUC, Superintendent and bacteriologist
 Dr. R. BERARD, bacteriologist.
 Mr. E. GIGUERE, Chemist.
 1 Chief analyst.
 1 Assistant analyst.
 1 Technician.
 2 Laboratory helpers.
 1 Junior typist clerk.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS :

Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Superintendent.
 2 Clerks.
 1 Steno-typist clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT

1930

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 1930.

Expenses

The total expenditure for 1930 in the Department of Health amounted to \$2,112,019.65, distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$ 485,865.37
Municipal Assistance	1,441,480.76
Pensions and annuities (Pensioners)	164,523.52
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 1930 having been estimated at 790,000, the expenditure for the section of Hygiene is distributed at the rate of \$0.614 per capita of population; the rate for the Municipal Assistance being \$1.802; the increase of expenditure over the year 1929 was for Hygiene properly speaking, 5.8 cents per head of population.

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

Hygiene.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :

Library: Books and reviews	\$	197.45	
Lectures to the public, to officials and campaign against tuberculosis and infant mortality through various means		20.00	
Auto service (Director's office) . . . . .		.....	
			\$ 217.45

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE :

Salaries	\$	13,653.82	
Employees' transportation allocation		300.50	
Supplies		96.83	
Casual		194.53	
			14,245.68

SANITATION :

Salaries	\$	76,059.69	
Employees' transportation allocation		4,803.45	
Supplies for plumbing tests, etc.		136.86	
Supplies for plumbers' examinations		17.76	
Fees: Plumbers' examiners.		400.00	
Uniforms		1,864.33	
Supplies		104.10	
Congress		661.40	
Casual		195.00	
			84,242.29

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES :

Salaries	\$ 35,578.26	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,303.00	
Disinfectants	294.23	
Supplies	496.77	
Houses quarantined.. . . .	28.05	
Vaccine	1,600.00	
Maintenance of small-pox hospital	1,518.26	
Transportation of patients.	.....	
Uniforms	623.16	
Casual	199.50	
		43,641.23

CHILD HYGIENE :

Salaries	\$147,219.32	
Employees' transportation allocation	2,031.56	
Municipal baby clinics and Maternal clinics	32,249.59	
Baby camps	174.41	
Supplies	3,153.47	
Diphtheria immunization ..	4,534.02	
Measuring scales.. . . .	519.20	
Uniforms	4,252.69	
Casual	199.55	
		\$ 194,333.81

FOOD INSPECTION :

Salaries	\$ 88,871.38	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,980.25	
Special inspections	88.52	
Samples of food	1.15	
Supplies	1,404.55	
Auto service (superintendent)	144.15	
Travelling expenses (milk inspectors in the country)	15,334.00	
Medical examination of dairy employees	60.84	
Rental of butcher's stalls Nos 51 and 53, Bonsecours Market	887.02	
Uniforms	176.40	
Casual	189.31	
		\$ 111,137.57

MEDICAL CONTROL :

Salaries	\$ 11,685.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	414.34	
Supplies, casual, interpreter	199.60	
		\$ 12,298.94

STATISTICS :

Salaries	\$ 7,962.94	
Supplies	132.70	
Congress	127.26	
Casual	199.27	
		\$ 8,422.17

LABORATORIES :

Salaries	\$ 15,187.81	
Material, apparatus, instruments	748.35	
Supplies	468.20	
Milk analysis	717.60	
Employees' transportation allocation	4.37	
Casual	199.90	
		17,326.23
Total		
	\$	485,865.37

Municipal Assistance.

Salaries	\$ 24,692.10	
Employees' transportation allocation	1,379.68	
		\$ 26,071.78

ADMINISTRATION :

Supplies	\$ 158.82	
Convention	105.10	
Casual	195.05	
		458.97

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE	\$ 208.46	208.46
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ASSISTANCE :

Burial of poor and unknown people	\$ 4,054.94	
Repatriation of strangers..	1,091.80	
		5,146.74

SUBSIDIES :

Institutions of charity .. .	\$ 89,200.00	
Baby clinics (independent) .	8,500.00	
		97,700.00

CONTRACTS, STATUTORY
OBLIGATIONS AND
OTHERS :

Maintenance of insane	\$304,821.39	
Destitute children in Industrial schools	87,244.78	
Juvenile Court	6,500.00	
Maintenance of children in Reform schools	35,026.40	
Hospitalization of incurables	45,625.00	
Hospitalization of tuberculous	89,898.50	
Grey Nuns (Home)	8,212.50	
Oeuvres de Notre-Dame de la Merci (Home)	583.75	
Hospitalization of indigents (Quebec Public Charities Act): Paid to institutions.	100,323.33	
* Government's account . .	600,000.00	
		1,278,235.65

MEURLING REFUGE :

Salaries	\$ 14,472.07	
Food	9,782.28	
Maintenance	7,445.86	
Lingerie	1,958.95	
		33,659.16
Total		\$1,441,480.76

* This item is subject to revision, the Government's accounts having been transmitted too late to permit checking before publication of this report.

DEMOGRAPHIC MOVEMENT.

Population.

The population of Montreal, for 1930, is evaluated by the Superintendent of the division of Statistics of the Department of Health, at 790,000 inhabitants.

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

Birth rate.

The number of births in 1930 amounted to 20,993; in 1929 it had been 20,415, which shows an increase of 578.

Comparing it with the year 1928, when there were 20,307 births, shows an increase of 686.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants, based on the valuation of the population at 790,000 is 26.57, being 2.81 per thousand below the average for the five years from 1925 to 1929. It is 4.65 below the average for the ten preceding years.

The birth rate has shown a slight increase in 1930 over the year 1929.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1930 with the ten preceding years taken separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE I

BIRTHS

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1920	607,470	21,180	34.86
1921	618,506	21,136	34.17
1922	630,800	20,720	32.84
1923	642,650	20,527	31.94
1924	655,800	21,500	32.78
Average.. . . .	631,045	21,013	33.29

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

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
1929	762,000	20,415	26.79
Average.. . . .	711,560	20,907	29.38

Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average.. . . .	671,302	20,960	31.22
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Year 1930

Year 1930	790,000	20,993	26.57
--------------------	---------	--------	-------

Marriage rate

In 1930, there were 6,643 marriages, representing a decrease of 689 for the year 1930.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 8.41, being 1.06 below the ten years average from 1920 to 1929.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1930 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II

MARRIAGES

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1920	607,470	7,142	11.75
1921	618,506	5,984	9.67
1922	630,800	5,589	8.86
1923	642,650	6,103	9.49
1924	655,800	6,058	9.24
Average.. . . .	631,045	6,175	9.78

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

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
1929	762,000	7,332	9.62
Average.. . . .	711,560	6,542	9.19

Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average.. . . .	671,302	6,358	9.47
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Year 1930

Year 1930	790,000	6,643	8.41
--------------------	---------	-------	------

Death rate

The number of deaths in 1930 rose to 10,256 as against 10,604 in 1929, showing in consequence a decrease of 348 deaths.

The proportion compared to the population is 12.98

per thousand as against 13.92 in 1929, or a decrease of 0.94 per thousand.

The 1930 death rate is 1.29 below the average for the five years from 1925 to 1929. It is 2.26 below the average of the ten preceding years.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1920 for each year separately and by groups of five and ten years.

TABLE III

DEATHS

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1920	607,470	12,012	19.77
1921	618,506	9,740	15.74
1922	630,800	9,945	15.76
1923	642,650	10,074	15.67
1924	655,800	9,752	14.87
Average	631,045	10,305	16.33

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

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
1929	762,000	10,604	13.92
Average	711,560	10,153	14.27

Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average	671,302	10,229	15.24
-------------------	---------	--------	-------

Year 1930

Year 1930	790,000	10,256	12.98
---------------------	---------	--------	-------

Natural increase of the population

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

In 1930 the excess of births over deaths was 10,737 while for the ten years from 1920 to 1929 it was 10,731, which shows an increase of 6.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1930 a rate of 13.59 per thousand of population.

TABLE IV

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1920-1924	105,066	51,523	53,543
1925-1929	104,536	50,765	53,771
Average (10 years) ..	20,960	10,229	10,731
Year 1930.. . . .	20,993	10,256	10,737

Infant mortality

The registered number of deaths in 1930 of children under 1 year is 2,620 as against 2,701 in 1929, showing therefore a decrease of 81 in the total.

The proportion per 1,000 births is 124.8 in 1930, as against 132.3 in 1929, representing a decrease of 7.5 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 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Births	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
1920	21,180	4,072	192.2
1921	21,136	3,289	155.6
1922	20,720	3,304	159.4
1923	20,527	3,057	148.9
1924	21,500	3,151	146.5
Average	21,012	3,374	160.6

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

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
1929	20,415	2,701	132.3
Average	20,907	2,651	126.8

Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average	20,959	3,013	143.7
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Year 1930

Year 1930	20,993	2,620	124.8
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Infant diarrhoea

Table VI shows a statement of infant mortality from diarrhoea during the last ten years, of children from 0 to 1 year, as well as in periods of five years from 1921 and the averages for the five years and ten years periods.

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea is 41.8 per thousand, in 1930, while the average for the ten years 1921 to 1930 is 49.2, which indicates a decrease of 7.4 per thousand births, in favour of the year 1930.

TABLE VI

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

Period 1921-1925 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year	Percentage of deaths by diar- rhoea	Per 1,000 births
1921	3,289	1,361	41.3	64.4
1922	3,304	1,380	41.8	66.6
1923	3,057	1,158	37.9	56.4
1924	3,151	1,086	34.5	50.5
1925	2,690	1,014	37.7	46.1
Average ..	3,098	1,199	38.7	56.6

Period 1926-1930 (5 years)

1926	2,521	817	32.4	38.7
1927	2,424	799	32.9	38.5
1928	2,919	971	33.3	47.8
1929	2,701	865	32.0	42.4
1930	2,620	877	33.5	41.8
Average ..	2,637	866	32.8	41.8

Period 1921-1930 (10 years)

Average ..	2,867	1,033	35.7	49.2
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Table VII indicates the mortality from diarrhoea of children from 0 to 2 years. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1930 is 32.4, against 30.3 in 1929 which shows a slight increase of 2.1 per cent, but the average for the ten preceding years having been 34.5%, indicates a decrease of 2.1% in favour of the year 1930.

TABLE VII
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)			
Years	Total of deaths 0 to 2 years	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 2 years	Percentage of deaths by diar- rhoea
1920	4,735	1,918	40.5
1921	3,711	1,432	38.6
1922	3,831	1,482	38.7
1923	3,682	1,249	33.9
1924	3,615	1,172	32.4
Average	3,915	1,451	37.1
Period 1925-1929 (5 years)			
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
1929	3,165	958	30.3
Average	3,120	973	31.2
Period 1920-1929 (10 years)			
Average	3,517	1,212	34.5
Year 1930			
Year 1930	2,935	966	32.4

Table VIII shows the average of deaths from 0 to 1 year, in periods of ten years since 1907 to 1929, and the mortality for the year 1930.

This table is certainly the one showing most obviously the constant decrease occurring in infant mortality.

Indeed, its perusal shows that for each period of ten years there has been a constant decrease from 1907 to 1930; it may perhaps be slight from one period to another, but the particularly interesting feature is that it has been constant and regular.

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
1920-1929	143.7
1930	124.8

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

The proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to total of deaths was 25.54 in 1930; it is an increase of 0.07 per cent on the figure for the year 1929, but a decrease of 0.20 per cent from the average for the four years from 1927 to 1930.

TABLE IX

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

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Total deaths	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Percentage
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 1927-1928-1929-1930

1927	9,991	2,424	24.26
1928	10,961	2,919	26.63
1929	10,604	2,701	25.47
1930	10,256	2,620	25.54
Average (4 years)	10,453	2,691	25.74

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 1925.

This table shows, besides, the average for the five years 1925 to 1929, and the percentage for 1930.

In comparing the 1930 figures with the five years average from 1925 to 1929, this table shows there has been a notable decrease in deaths from the age of 3 months to the age of 12 months.

This would show that infant health notions are spreading, and that the Baby Clinics have a considerable effect, to obtain this result.

TABLE X

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

[illegible]

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 while diarrhoeal diseases show a slightly lower figure, 33.47 in 1930 against an average of 33.67 for the five years 1925 to 1929, they still cause the highest number of deaths from 0 to 1 year.

TABLE XI
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES,
COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL OF DEATHS
FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

Causes of deaths	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average 1930 5 years	1930
Pneumonia	3.53	3.73	2.89	2.67	2.18	3.00	3.09
Broncho-pneumonia.	8.33	9.28	8.41	9.25	8.63	8.78	8.78
Dis. of the stomach	4.28	1.51	2.19	2.33	0.07	2.08	0.31
Diarr. and enteritis.	37.69	32.41	32.95	33.27	32.02	33.67	33.47
Malformation	3.31	3.89	2.93	2.50	3.78	3.28	4.66
Premature birth . .	6.58	7.77	9.32	15.79	16.92	11.28	17.25
Congenital debility.	20.67	19.20	21.07	16.24	17.55	18.94	14.20
Meningitis (simple).	2.34	2.58	2.14	2.19	3.78	2.61	2.25
Syphilis	1.00	1.31	1.44	1.06	1.37	1.24	2.44
Contagious diseases	5.94	8.60	7.51	6.61	6.22	6.97	6.22
Others	6.33	9.72	9.15	8.09	7.48	8.15	7.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table XII shows the number of cases reported and of deaths from certain contagious diseases, in period of five years from 1921 to 1925, the average of these five years, and in period of five years from 1926 to 1930, as well as the average for the five years from 1926 to 1930.

TABLE XII

CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Years		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Meas- les	Whoop- ing cough	Erysi- pelas	Chick- en-pox	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
1921	{ Cases	1269	2152	1497	405	127	635	37	187
	{ Deaths	158	60	34	77	23	—	—	62
1922	{ Cases	1285	2113	2445	390	101	483	—	271
	{ Deaths	153	98	36	75	25	—	—	63
1923	{ Cases	1195	2035	1995	599	130	669	—	165
	{ Deaths	160	71	55	142	18	1	—	47
1924	{ Cases	753	3057	1328	538	103	818	9	150
	{ Deaths	102	97	40	87	12	6	—	51
1925	{ Cases	788	2371	3438	620	164	896	—	140
	{ Deaths	100	58	59	93	21	1	—	52
Aver- age	{ Cases	1063.4	2345.6	2140.6	510.4	125	700	9.2	182.6
	{ Deaths	134.6	76.8	44.8	94.8	19.8	1.6	—	55
1926	{ Cases	1219	2119	1302	718	164	792	—	105
	{ Deaths	139	48	27	129	31	1	—	34
1927	{ Cases	1854	2058	2636	756	167	669	10	* { 5131 553
	{ Deaths	219	38	47	106	42	3	—	
1928	{ Cases	1632	2291	4347	275	201	1246	108	173
	{ Deaths	157	39	65	37	35	9	—	39
1929	{ Cases	1254	3135	2471	1993	223	1835	40	98
	{ Deaths	115	65	26	88	26	3	0	27
1930	{ Cases	930	2364	2077	2014	206	2723	5	196
	{ Deaths	83	41	21	76	35	2	—	40
Aver- age	{ Cases	1377.8	2393.4	2566.6	1151.2	192.2	1453.0	32.6	1140.6
	{ Deaths	142.6	46.2	37.2	87.2	33.8	3.6	—	138.6

* Epidemy.

TABLE XIII
YEAR 1930 — DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.
Classified by month, sex and age categories.

Month		Under 24 hours		1 day to 1 week		1 week to 1 month		1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 9 months		9 to 12 months		Total	
		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
January.....	M	20	36	17	29	21	45	26	52	16	35	14	23	10	17	124	237
	F	16		12		24		26		19		9		7		113	
February.....	M	16	33	24	28	16	25	31	46	18	34	13	29	17	27	135	222
	F	17		4		9		15		16		16		10		87	
March.....	M	28	46	19	34	22	41	31	56	31	49	17	33	12	22	160	281
	F	18		15		19		25		18		16		10		121	
April.....	M	19	28	18	31	20	28	26	40	22	41	16	30	10	22	131	220
	F	9		13		8		14		19		14		12		89	
May.....	M	23	41	12	22	14	30	22	38	19	37	7	15	15	29	112	212
	F	18		10		16		16		18		8		14		100	
June.....	M	9	22	17	26	13	20	16	32	8	18	6	10	9	13	78	141
	F	13		9		7		16		10		4		4		63	
July.....	M	15	27	14	20	12	18	24	39	26	39	13	29	7	14	111	186
	F	12		6		6		15		13		16		7		75	
August.....	M	18	34	9	19	8	32	22	49	43	77	23	36	11	26	134	273
	F	16		10		24		27		34		13		15		139	
September.....	M	13	31	10	19	18	28	40	84	33	61	19	40	16	26	149	289
	F	18		9		10		44		28		21		10		140	
October.....	M	18	31	9	19	23	36	24	44	19	33	21	28	8	12	122	203
	F	13		10		13		20		14		7		4		81	
November.....	M	17	30	7	21	21	35	14	28	21	28	8	13	4	10	92	165
	F	13		14		14		14		7		5		6		73	
December.....	M	12	26	15	28	21	47	20	31	14	28	13	19	7	12	102	191
	F	14		13		26		11		14		6		5		89	
TOTAL.....	M	208	385	171	296	209	385	296	539	270	480	170	305	126	230	1450	2620
	F	177		125		176		243		210		135		104		1170	
Average.....		32.1		24.6		32.1		45.0		40.0		25.4		19.2		218.4	
Percent.....		14.7%		11.3%		14.7%		20.6%		18.3%		11.6%		8.8%		100.0%	



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

1° Amongst babies from 1 to 3 months and from 3 to 6 months.

2° During the months of August and September.

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, and deaths during the year 1930, from the same diseases.

TABLE XIV

A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

Deaths from 1920 to 1930.

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

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

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

1925	605	676	719	482	583
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 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average ..	570	659	809	540	500
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Year 1930

1930	806	664	1235	437	346
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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, and deaths from the same diseases for the year 1930.

This table indicates an increase in 1930 of 0.9% over the preceding year, in the proportion of deaths from cancer, and a decrease of 10% over the year 1929 in deaths from Bright's disease and an increase of 0.7% in deaths from organic diseases of the heart.

On the other hand, there was a decrease of 0.1% in the proportion of deaths from broncho-pneumonia and an increase of 0.1% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia.

TABLE XV

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES MENTIONED 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-pneumonia	Pneumonia
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%

Period 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 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average . .	10,228	5.5%	6.4%	7.9%	5.2%	4.9%
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Year 1930

Year 1930.	10,256	7.9%	6.5%	12.0%	4.3%	3.4%
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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, as well as the average of deaths for the year 1930.

A study of this table shows that in 1930 the proportion of deaths from cancer is 3.73 higher than that of 1929, it

is 23.04 higher than the average for the five years 1920-1924, 12.04 higher than the average for the five years 1925-1929, and 17.54 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 were 7.94 in 1929, have decreased to 664 in 1930; the rate of the five years 1925 to 1929 is 1.2 and the rate for the five years 1920-1924 is 5.7 and the average for the ten years 1920-1929 is 6.4%. This death rate is consequently almost the same, being 6.5% in 1930.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have still increased considerably in 1930; the highest death rate for the ten previous years has been that of 1929, when it was 11.3%, that of 1930 being 12.0%.

Deaths from broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia indicate a considerably lower rate in 1930 than the averages for the last ten years.

TABLE XVI

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES
MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM
1920 TO 1930.

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Brocho 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	87.04
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
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Year 1930

Year 1930. ..	102.02	84.05	156.33	55.32	43.80
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MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its forms, was 983 in 1930, having been 1,013 during the previous year; it shows consequently a decrease of 30 on the whole number.

The proportion per 100,000 population which in 1929 was 132.9, is of 124.4 for 1930, showing a decrease of 8.5, and the average of the ten preceding years which was 143.7 shows a decrease of 19.3 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 1930.

TABLE XVII

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Period 1920-1924 (5 years)

Years	Popula- tion	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 inhabitants
1920... ..	607,470	912	192	1,104	181.7
1921... ..	618,506	741	179	920	148.7
1922... ..	630,800	761	179	940	149.0
1923... ..	642,650	813	167	980	152.5
1924... ..	655,800	807	171	978	149.0
Average. . . .	631,045	807	178	985	156.1

Period 1925-1929 (5 years)

1925... ..	669,800	805	131	936	139.7
1926... ..	684,500	796	158	954	139.4
1927... ..	699,500	763	123	886	126.6
1928... ..	742,000	801	137	938	126.4
1929... ..	762,000	823	190	1,013	132.9
Average. . . .	711,560	798	148	946	132.9

Period 1920-1929 (10 years)

Average. . . .	671,302	802	163	965	143.7
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Year 1930

Year 1930... ..	790,000	806	177	983	124.4
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HEALTH COMMISSION.

By-Law No. 1044 amending by-law No 105, was adopted by the City Council on the 14th October, 1929. Section 1 of said by-law stipulates the nomination of a Health Commission composed of nine members, which constitutes a consulting body, whose duty is to advise the municipal authorities on all matters pertaining to public health, and to submit to the Executive Committee all recommendations or suggestions it may consider opportune, on questions relating to public health, which it has had under study, either on the request from the Committee, or by its own initiative.

This Commission was appointed by the City Council on December 30th, 1929, and as the by-law specifies that its nomination must take place on the first of May each year, a new resolution was passed on the 1st of May, 1930.

It is composed of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Director of the Department of Health, ex-officio, of Dr. L. de L. Harwood, dean of the faculty of medicine of Université de Montréal, and of Dr. E. G. Asselin, professor at the same Faculty, of Dr. A. Grant Fleming, director of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, and of Dr. Frank G. Pedley, assistant professor of Industrial Hygiene, both professors at the faculty of medicine of McGill University, and of Alderman H. A. Quintal, M.D., Z. H. Lesage, M.D., and F. W. Gilday, M.D.

During the year, this Commission studied the following questions:

The use of the name of the Public Health Commission for promoting the sale of certain commercial articles.

Free supply of biological products to the City of Montreal, by the Provincial Board of Health.

Collection of garbage on religious and on civic holidays.

Hospitalization and treatment of drug addicts and alcoholics, etc.

Organization of the Department of Health and modifications which could be made, to improve it.

Moreover, the following questions were referred to the same Commission by the Executive Committee and by the Director of the Department of Health:

Selection of Bakery Inspectors.

Opportunity for the City to provide graduate nurses for the Baby Clinics (French section).

Municipal Baby Clinics (report of the 10th May, 1930).

Immunization against diphtheria in the City of Montreal from the month of September to the 31st December, 1928, in 1929 and in 1930.

Project of By-Law concerning Boarding houses for children.

Project of By-Law concerning tuberculation of dairy herds by City officials.

The necessity of supplying measuring scales, in the schools, Re: medical inspection of pupils.

Study of a project to establish a dental week in Montreal.

Opportunity to organize an educational campaign on pasteurization of milk, and to establish a central pasteurization station.

Consideration of a request by the Retail Merchants Association, for amendment to the By-law concerning Barber-shops, Beauty parlors, etc.

Milk condemned by officials of the Department of Health and returned to the producer, after colouring.

A communication from the Royal Sanitary Institute,
Re: Public Health Week.

A beginning of typhoid fever epidemic in Montreal.

Founding of a Public Health Institute in the Province
of Quebec.

Consideration of the Budget of the Department of
Health; recommendation to increase the physicians'
salaries.

A project of renewal of contract with Notre-Dame
Hospital, Re: hospitalization and care of contagious cases.

NEW BY-LAWS.

The project of By-Law concerning Boarding Houses
for Children, which had been laid before the Executive
Committee on the 5th February, 1930, has been adopted
by the City Council on the 17th of December, 1930, and
put into force immediately.

This projected By-law was published in the annual
report for 1929, and there is no necessity to repeat it.

Only one project of By-law was prepared during the
year 1930.

It concerns private maternities and private hospitals.

During 1930 the number of legitimate births in private
maternities figured at 280, and that of illegitimate births
at 215.

This indicates that the supervision of these private
maternities is to be done carefully, particularly when
statistics of deaths show that the number of children
dying there is very large.

The number of deaths for 1930 in these institutions,
was 63; an enormous figure, mainly when we take into
consideration that children remain there only about a
week, generally, after birth.

Sanitary conditions are often wanting, and in spite of our efforts to improve them, we cannot succeed as well as if we were backed by ordinances which would confer more power on us.

This is the reason why we have prepared a project of By-law which we desired the City to adopt.

The projected By-law reads as follows:

BY-LAW CONCERNING PRIVATE MATERNITIES AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the _____, 1931, and, by the Council, on the _____, 1931.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the _____ day of _____, 1931, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen—members of said Committee,

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

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

Article 1. — Whenever the following words occur in the present by-law, they shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be understood as follows:—

- (a) The words "private maternity" shall mean any establishment where women are kept before, during and after confinement, for a remuneration, and which is not recognized as a public charitable institution by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the Public Charities Act of Quebec.
- (b) The words "private hospital" shall mean any establishment where patients are kept, for a remuneration, and which is not recognized as a public charit-

able institution by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the Public Charities Act of Quebec.

- (c) The word "proprietor" shall mean any person or any company keeping or directing a private maternity or a private hospital.
- (d) The word "person" shall mean the proprietor, the company, the president, the manager, the husband, the wife, the children, the boarders, the employees or any one living or working in a private maternity or a private hospital.
- (e) The word "patient" shall mean any person who is under treatment in a private maternity or a private hospital.
- (f) The word "equipment" shall mean the utensils, the instruments, the furniture, the refrigerator, the beds, the cradles, etc.
- (g) The word "linen" shall mean the household linen, the bedding and the clothing.
- (h) The word "food" shall mean the milk and any other food and beverages given to the patients.
- (i) The word "law" shall mean the Public Health Act of the Province of Quebec, the regulations of the Board of Health of the said province and the by-laws of the City of Montreal.
- (j) The words "Health Department" shall mean the Health Department of the City of Montreal.
- (k) The word "permit" shall mean the written authorization given by the Health Department and that given by the Director of the Police Department, for the issuing of a license to a person desiring to keep a private maternity or a private hospital.
- (l) The word "license" shall mean the authorization given by the City to a person to keep a private maternity or a private hospital.

PERMITS AND LICENSES.

License.

Article 2. — No person shall keep a private maternity or a private hospital without having previously obtained a license from the City to that effect.

Permit from the Health Dept. and the Director of the Police Dept.

Article 3. — Such license shall be granted on payment of the sum specified in By-law No. 432 and its amendments, and on production:—

- (a) of a permit from the Health Department, attesting that the provisions of the present by-law or of any other by-law concerning public health have been complied with;
- (b) of a permit from the Director of the Police Department.

Renewal of license.

Article 4. — The license must be renewed, every year, before the first day of May.

License not transferable.

Article 5. — No license shall be sold, leased or transferred without the authorization of the Director of the Health Department. In case a private maternity or a private hospital should be moved into other premises, a new license must be applied for and obtained in accordance with the provisions of the present by-law.

Application for a permit.

Article 6. — The application for a license shall be made in writing on a special form to be supplied by the Health Department and on which must be indicated:—

- (a) the name, forenames, civil status, firm name, if any, and the address of the person desiring to keep a

private maternity or a private hospital, together with his or her signature;

- (b) the address of the establishment;
- (c) in the case of a company, the names, forenames, civil status and addresses of the president and the manager, together with their signatures;
- (d) the names and forenames of the physician in attendance and of the attendant nurse, together with their signatures;
- (e) the number of rooms in the establishment;
- (f) the number of patients to be admitted for treatment in the establishment;
- (g) the number of persons living in the establishment (adults or children).

Permit granted after inspection.

Article 7. — No permit authorizing the issuing of a license to keep a private maternity or a private hospital shall be granted until an inspection of such establishment shall have been made by an inspector of the Health Department, nor until the said Health Department shall have been satisfied that the provisions of the present by-law and of all other by-laws concerning public health have been complied with.

Permit not granted in certain cases.

Article 8. — The Health Department shall refuse to grant a permit to any person:—

- (a) whose establishment does not meet the requirements of the present by-law and of the other by-laws concerning public health;
- (b) who refuses or fails to furnish the information asked for by the Health Department;
- (c) who refuses to allow the said establishment to be inspected;

- (d) who has made a false declaration in his or her application for a license.

PREMISES.

Location above street level.

Article 9. — All inhabited rooms in a private maternity or a private hospital must be situated above the level of the street.

Sanitary conditions.

Article 10. — The establishment and its surroundings must be in the sanitary condition required by the sanitary laws and regulations.

Windows.

Article 11. — Every room used as a ward or as a room for patients must be provided with windows opening to the outside air.

Lighting.

Article 12. — Every private maternity and every private hospital shall be sufficiently lighted, that is, the glass surface of the windows in each room or ward for patients shall not be less than one-sixth of the floor area. (Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, Art. 32q and 43ff.)

Cubic space per person.

Article 13. — The space reserved for each person occupying a private maternity or a private hospital shall not be less than 1000 cubic feet.

Cubic space per patient.

Article 14. — In a private maternity and in a private hospital, the number of patients in each room or ward

shall be limited, in order that each adult may have at least 1200 cubic feet of air and each child at least 1000 cubic feet of air. (Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, Art. 43p.)

Ventilation and heating.

Article 15. — Every private maternity and every private hospital shall be adequately ventilated and heated. (The temperature shall be at least 68° Fahrenheit, in winter.)

Operating and confinement room.

Article 16. — In every private maternity and in every private hospital, there shall be provided an adequately lighted room, in accordance with Article 12 of the present by-law, equipped as an operating or confinement room and to be used exclusively as such.

Stay of new-born babies.

Article 17. — The new-born babies shall be kept in a private maternity or a private hospital only for the period during which the mother is confined therein as a patient.

Exclusive use.

Article 18. — It is forbidden to use a private maternity or a private hospital for any other purpose than that mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 1 of the present by-law, and especially to use it as a boarding-house for children, or for the carrying on of any business whatsoever.

EQUIPMENT.

Draperies, carpets, etc.

Article 19. — The use of hangings, draperies and carpets is forbidden in a private maternity or private hospital.

Furniture and instruments.

Article 20. — Every private maternity and every private hospital shall be provided:—

- (a) with the necessary utensils and furniture in sufficient quantity and with a refrigerator in good order;
- (b) with the required instruments and the necessary dressing articles and with adequate sterilization apparatus;
- (c) with wash-basins, water-closets and baths;
- (d) with a thermometer in each ward and in each room for patients.

Individual bed.

Article 21. — Each patient and each child shall have their individual bed and it is strictly forbidden to allow two patients to sleep in the same bed, or to allow an infant to sleep with its mother.

Free space between beds.

Article 22. — The beds shall be so placed that there shall always be between them a free space of at least three feet.

Cleanliness.

Article 23. — The rooms, the beds and the furniture must be kept constantly clean.

LINEN.

Bedding.

Article 24. — In every private maternity and in every private hospital, each bed shall be provided with the following articles:—

1 mattress.

1 waterproof sheet (2 yards long by one yard wide).

- 2 pillows.
- 4 cotton sheets.
- 4 pillow-cases.
- 3 flannel sheets.
- 2 quilts.
- 4 pads.

Change of bedding.

Article 25. — The bedding shall be changed:—

- (a) whenever a bed has a new occupant;
- (b) at least twice a week;
- (c) whenever it is wet or soiled.

Toilet articles.

Article 26. — Each patient shall have for his or her personal exclusive use the following articles:—

- 2 bath towels.
- 2 wash-cloths.
- 2 cotton or linen towels.
- 1 cake of soap.

GENERAL CARE.

Cleanliness of patients and children.

Article 27. — The patients and the children shall be kept constantly clean. They must be bathed or washed every day.

Change of clothing.

Article 28. — The clothing of the patients and of the children shall be changed immediately whenever it is wet or soiled.

Water, soap and towel.

Article 29. — It is forbidden to use the same towel,

the same cake of soap and the same water for more than one person.

Physician in attendance.

Article 30. — Every proprietor of a private maternity or private hospital shall see that each patient is under the care of a private physician or a physician attached to the establishment, or of a licensed mid-wife, in the case of a confinement. The physician must be duly licensed to practise medicine in the Province of Quebec.

FOOD.

Milk.

Article 31. — The milk shall be of the best quality and shall be kept in a refrigerator.

Cleanliness and washing of the utensils.

Article 32. — In a private maternity and in a private hospital where there are maternity cases, the bottles, the suckling-bottles, empty or full, the nipples and the utensils used in the preparation of milk must be protected from dust and flies and kept in a thorough state of cleanliness.

Sufficient nourishment.

Article 33. — The food given to the patients and to the children shall be in sufficient quantity, of good quality and prepared in accordance with the instructions of the physician in attendance.

Alcohol and narcotics.

Article 34. — It is forbidden to give the patients and the children alcohol, wine or beer; narcotics, soothing syrups, stimulants or other medicine shall be given a patient or a child only on the prescription of a licensed physician.

STAFF.

Sufficient staff.

Article 35. — The proprietor of a private maternity or of a private hospital shall have in his or her employ a sufficient staff, so that one nurse shall not have more than four (4) patients under her care.

Licensed physician.

Article 36. — The proprietor of a private maternity or of a private hospital shall see that a physician-surgeon, duly licensed to practise medicine in the Province of Quebec, is attached to the establishment.

Registered graduate nurse.

Article 37. — The proprietor of a private maternity or of a private hospital shall secure the services of a graduate nurse registered in the Association of Nurses of the Province of Quebec, or of a licensed mid-wife, unless the directress be herself a registered graduate nurse or a licensed mid-wife.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Medical examination and health certificate.

Article 38. — No person shall work in a private maternity or in a private hospital unless such person has previously obtained from the Health Department a receipt, which shall be delivered to such person only upon production by the latter, personally, of a report on the medical examination the said person shall have been subjected to, signed by a physician duly licensed to practise medicine in the Province of Quebec or by the Superintendent of the Medical Control Division of the Health Department.

Person contracting a disease subsequently.

Article 39. — Whenever a certificate of health is filed by any person in accordance with the preceding article,

the said certificate of health shall not be construed as authorizing such person to continue to work in a private maternity or in a private hospital in case said person should subsequently contract a disease in a communicable form or giving a repulsive appearance, or should come under the provisions of the City by-laws or of the laws or regulations of the Province of Quebec concerning isolation and quarantine.

New medical examination.

The Health Department may require, whenever it deems it advisable, a new medical examination with a satisfactory report.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINATION.

Persons affected with a contagious disease, etc.

Article 40. — Any person keeping a private maternity or a private hospital or living in any such establishment, who is affected with a contagious disease or who has been in contact with a person suffering such a disease, shall be subject to the by-laws of the City and to the laws and regulations of the Province of Quebec concerning the notice to be given, the isolation and the quarantine.

Any person affected with a contagious disease, etc., to be excluded.

Article 41. — No person affected with a contagious disease or who has been in contact with a person suffering from such a disease, shall enter a private maternity or a private hospital, handle utensils or do anything whatsoever in connection with a private maternity or a private hospital.

No person affected with a contagious disease, etc., to be admitted.

Article 42. — It shall be unlawful for any person keeping a private maternity or a private hospital to admit into the same any person or child suffering from a contagious

disease or who has been in contact with a person affected with such a disease, or to allow such person to take the children, or to change the clothing of the patients or the children, or to handle the utensils, or to do anything whatsoever in connection with a private maternity or a private hospital.

Vaccination.

Article 43. — Any person keeping or living in a private maternity or a private hospital must have been successfully vaccinated against small-pox since less than seven (7) years.

RECORD AND REPORT.

Record.

Article 44. — A record of the patients and the children shall be kept by the proprietor of every private maternity and every private hospital. Such record shall indicate the date of admission, the sex, the age, the name and address of the patient, and the date of his or her departure or death. Such record shall also indicate the date of birth, the sex and the name of each child born in the private maternity or in the private hospital, as well as the date of his or her departure or death. The said record may be examined, at any time, by the Director of the Health Department or his representative.

Monthly report.

Article 45. — The proprietor of every private maternity and of every private hospital shall, on the first of each month, make to the Director of the Health Department, on a special form supplied by the said Department, a written report indicating, for the preceding month, the number of patients and children who are still in the establishment on the first day of the month, the number of patients who have been admitted and the number of children who were born therein, the number of patients and children who left or died, the date and the cause of death, the number of children placed or adopted, the names and

addresses of the persons who adopted them, or of the institutions where they were placed. Such report shall also indicate the names and addresses of the persons to whom the children were delivered. Such report shall also indicate whether the patients are married or not and whether the children are legitimate or illegitimate.

INSPECTION.

Enforcement.

Article 46. — The Health Department is entrusted with the enforcement of the present by-law.

Badge or certificate.

Article 47. — The officers of the Health Department shall carry about them a certificate signed by the Director of the Health Department or wear a badge, showing on what authority they are acting, and they shall exhibit one or the other whenever required to do so.

Inspection.

Article 48. — Every private maternity and every private hospital may be visited, at any hour of the day or night, by the Director of the Health Department, or his representatives, who are authorized to inspect, at all times, the cupboards, the wardrobes, the cloak-rooms, the water-closets, the bath-rooms, irrigators and all articles which may be used for treatment.

Officers of Department not to be hindered.

Article 49. — It is forbidden to interfere with the officers of the Health Department in the performance of their duties.

Proprietor's responsibility.

Article 50. — Every proprietor of a private maternity or a private hospital shall be responsible for every infraction of the present by-law committed in his or her establishment.

Every offender liable to prosecution.

Article 51. — Every person infringing any of the provisions of the present by-law may be held personally responsible for such infringement and shall be liable to prosecution, to the same extent as the proprietor of a private maternity or a private hospital.

License revocable by the Executive Committee.

Article 52. — The Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Director of the Health Department, may revoke any license issued in accordance with the present by-law, for any infraction of any of the provisions of the present by-law, or when a private maternity or a private hospital is being kept or operated under conditions detrimental to the health of the patients or the children, or when alcoholic liquors are abused or sold in the same or when the moral law is transgressed therein.

License annulled after three convictions.

Article 53. — In case any proprietor licensed to keep a private maternity or a private hospital should be convicted three times, in the course of one year (12 months), of infraction of any of the provisions of the present by-law, his or her license shall "ipso facto" be annulled.

PENAL CLAUSE

Penalty.

Article 54. — Every person infringing any of the provisions of the present by-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, and in default of immediate payment of the 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 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 the 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 55. — In case any clause of the English version of the present by-law should not agree with the corresponding clause of the French version, the French text shall prevail.

BY-LAW No. 1089.

CONCERNING MATTRESSES AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

A project of By-law was mentioned in the 1929 annual report, concerning mattresses, and other upholstered bedding articles, upholstered furniture, filling materials and rags.

This projected By-law was adopted by the City Council on the 16th October, 1930; article 22 stipulates that the By-law will be put in force six months after its adoption. It bears number 1089 and it is published below:

By-Law No. 1089.

By-law concerning mattresses and other stuffed articles of bedding, upholstered furniture, filling materials and rags.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 13th May, 1930; and, by the Council, on the 16th October, 1930.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 13th day of May,

1930, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Bray, Chairman, Mathieu, Weldon, Fortin and Savignac, members of said Committee,

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

CHAPTER I.

Interpretative clause.

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

- (a) The word "person" shall mean the owner or owners, the president, manager, representative, authorized agent or employee of any firm, company or corporation keeping or operating an establishment where one or more of the following operations are carried on: the manufacture, re-making, sale, purchase or storage of filling materials or of mattresses or other stuffed articles of bedding or of upholstered articles of furniture, such as pillows, cushions, sofas, chairs, etc., or the picking, sale, purchase or storage of rags.
- (b) The word "establishment" shall mean the whole of the buildings, dependencies, vehicles, apparatus, furniture and machinery used by a person, as defined in paragraph (a) of this article, for any of the purposes mentioned in said paragraph.
- (c) The words "new material" shall mean any material or article which has not been re-made or which has not already been used in any manner whatsoever.
- (d) The words "second-hand material" shall mean any material or article which has already been used.

- (e) The words "filling material" shall mean the hair, feathers, down, cotton, wool or other material used in or intended for the manufacture or re-making of stuffed or upholstered articles.
- (f) The word "rag" shall mean any article or piece of cast-off linen or cloth, or any fragment of cloth, linen, cotton, wool, silk, etc.
- (g) The words "stuffed or upholstered articles" shall mean the mattresses, pillows, cushions, comforters, furniture or any article of bedding or furniture manufactured or re-made with filling material.
- (h) The word "permit" shall mean the written authorization given by the Health Department for the granting to a person, as defined in paragraph (a) of this article, of a license to open, keep or operate an establishment such as defined in paragraph (b) of this article.
- (i) The word "license" shall mean the written authorization given by the City to a person, as defined in paragraph (a) of this article, to open, keep or operate an establishment such as defined in paragraph (b) of this article.
- (j) The words "Health Department" shall mean the Health Department of the City of Montreal.
- (k) The word "nuisance" shall mean 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 and license.

Article 2. — No person shall open, keep or operate,

in the City, any establishment such as defined in paragraph (b) of article 1 of this by-law, unless he has previously obtained from the City a license to that effect. Such license shall be issued by the City Treasurer on presentation of a permit from the Health Department, certifying that the provisions of the present by-law and of any other by-law concerning public health and sanitation have been complied with, and on payment to the said City Treasurer of the sum specified in By-law No. 432, as amended.

The said license must be renewed, each year, on or before the 1st day of the month of May.

Article 3. — The license shall be posted in a conspicuous place, in the establishment.

Article 4. — A permit and a license shall be required for each establishment and for each of its branches.

Article 5. — No license shall be sold, leased or transferred, and no change in the location of any establishment shall be effected, without the authorization of the Health Department.

Article 6. — Every permit must be renewed on or before the first of May of each year.

Article 7. — No permit authorizing the granting of a license to open, keep or operate an establishment such as defined in paragraph (b) of article 1 of this by-law, shall be issued until an inspection of such establishment has been made by an officer of the Health Department, nor until the said Department has ascertained that the provisions of the present by-law and any other by-law concerning public health and sanitation are being complied with.

Article 8. — The Health Department shall refuse to grant a permit to any person whose establishment does not meet the requirements of the present by-law and of

other by-laws concerning the health, safety and welfare of employees, or whose establishment is not provided with the devices required to prevent nuisances.

Article 9. — The Health Department shall not either grant a permit to any person who refuses or fails to furnish, within three days, the information asked for by the said Health Department, or who refuses to allow, at any time, his establishment to be inspected, or who has made any false statement in his application for a permit.

CHAPTER III.

Manufacture, re-making, storage and disinfection of stuffed or upholstered articles — Prophylaxis of contagious diseases.

Article 10. — It is forbidden to use any second-hand filling material in the manufacture or re-making of stuffed or upholstered articles, unless the same be previously disinfected.

The articles so manufactured or re-made shall be provided with a red label, with the following inscription in letters not less than one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in height: "Second-Hand Material".

Article 11. — The articles manufactured with new filling material shall be provided with a blue label, with the following inscription in letters not less than one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in height: "New Material".

Article 12. — The labels required by articles 10 and 11 of this by-law shall be made of resisting fabric, shall be printed with indelible ink and shall be securely attached to the stuffed or upholstered articles. Such labels shall be as per models hereunto annexed (appendixes A and B) and must meet the following requirements:—

1. — The labels affixed to mattresses shall be five (5) inches in length and four (4) inches in width. The dimensions of the labels affixed to other stuffed or upholstered articles shall be three (3) and four (4) inches respectively.

2. — In addition to the inscription "Second-Hand Material" or "New Material", as the case may be, the label must indicate:—

- (a) The name and address of the manufacturer and, if required, the name and address of the merchant, the date and the serial number;
- (b) The contents of the stuffed or upholstered article and the percentage in weight of each of the elements of which it is made out;
- (c) The total weight of the article and its dimensions.

Article 13. — If the articles of bedding or furniture are embalmed, packed or covered in any manner whatever, the wrapper of the bale or package or the crate, box, etc., shall bear an inscription to the effect that the contents meet the requirements of the present by-law and have been labelled in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Article 14. — The inscriptions on the labels mentioned in the preceding articles shall be made in the French and English language, and no label shall contain any statements other than those required by the present by-law.

Article 15. — The stuffed or upholstered articles, rags, carpets, hangings, clothes or any other object or article for the domestic or personal use of an individual suffering from a contagious disease, or of the individuals who are attending him, or which may be considered as being liable to spread contagion shall be disinfected within the shortest possible delay. In no case shall they be disseminated, transported, thrown, given away, sold or used in any manner whatever unless they be previously disinfected.

The objects of little value which have been in contact with the patient shall be destroyed by fire.

Article 16. — The stuffed or upholstered articles, filling materials and rags collected or thrown on the streets, lanes or dumps or in any other place whatever shall not be used, sold or offered for sale without having been previously disinfected, unless they are intended for the paper industry or other similar industries; in such case, the handling, packing or transportation thereof shall be effected under the conditions prescribed by the Health Department.

Article 17. — The buildings intended for the manufacture of stuffed or upholstered articles or of filling material, or for the picking and packing of rags must meet the requirements of the existing by-laws, and such operations are prohibited in a cellar or in any part of a dwelling or of a building partly used as a dwelling.

The work-rooms shall be adequately provided with natural and artificial lighting, shall be properly ventilated by windows, sky-lights, or other contrivances in order to ensure the escape of the air and dust not taken care of by the exhaust fans. In cases where such air and dust cannot be removed by natural means, artificial ventilation shall be resorted to and the same may be required at any time, by the health Department, whenever the latter may deem it advisable.

The dust from the various apparatus in the establishment shall be drawn off at its point of origin by exhaust fans. The devices used for such purpose shall be completely closed and the dust extracted shall be collected in special receptacles and immediately burned.

The work-rooms shall have a well jointed floor and the walls and ceilings shall have a perfectly smooth surface, so as to permit of the same being cleaned by the wet method or by the vacuum process. Such rooms must

always be thoroughly clean and no organic matter shall be kept therein.

Article 18. — All establishments shall be properly heated in winter and shall be provided with a sufficient number of sanitary fountains, water-closets, urinals and wash-basins supplied with hot and cold water.

The employees shall be furnished with soap and individual towels.

In establishments where there are employees of both sexes, separate water-closets shall be provided for the men and women. There shall be a water-closet for each fifteen (15) employees. One half of the number of water-closets required for men may be replaced by urinals.

In establishments where there are ten (10) employees or more, a dining-room, a cloak-room with individual lockers and shower-baths shall be provided.

Article 19. — Persons employed in an establishment are forbidden:

- (a) To eat and drink in the work-rooms;
- (b) To work without an aseptic dressing when affected with cutaneous lesions;
- (c) To go out of the establishment or to take meals without using the washing facilities placed at their disposal;
- (d) To go out of the establishment with their working clothes, unless the same have been protected during working hours by appropriate dust-coats.

Article 20. — The disinfection or sterilization, in an establishment equipped with the appliances required for such operation, of stuffed or upholstered articles and of rags of doubtful origin or coming from a house in which

there has been a case of contagious disease, may be required, at the expense of the proprietor, by the Health Department if it has reason to believe that the disinfection effected at such house during and following the disease has not been efficient.

In such case, a certificate of disinfection or sterilization must be furnished to the Health Department.

Destruction by fire of any of the above mentioned articles may also be required by the Health Department, if it deems it advisable.

Article 21. — The disinfection or sterilization shall be effected according to a process approved of and under the conditions prescribed by the Health Department.

CHAPTER IV.

Enforcement of By-law.

Article 22. — The Health Department is entrusted with the enforcement of this by-law, which shall come into force six months after it has been adopted.

Article 23. — The officers of the Health Department shall carry about them a certificate signed by the Director of the Health Department or wear a badge showing on what authority they are acting, and shall exhibit such certificate or badge whenever required to do so.

Article 24. — The officers of the Health Department are authorized to enter, at any time, any establishment, to visit all the rooms therein and to remain in the same as long as may be necessary to make a thorough inspection thereof, to open or cause to be opened any package, bale, crate or box containing filling material, rags or stuffed or upholstered articles, to collect samples of such filling material, rags or articles, to confiscate any article or material coming within the scope of this by-law or order the transportation thereof to such place as may be design-

ated by the Health Department. They are further authorized to board any car, boat or vehicle used for the transportation or delivery of any materials or articles coming within the purview of the present by-law.

Article 25. — It is forbidden:

- (a) To sell or offer for sale any stuffed or upholstered articles which do not meet the requirements of this by-law;
- (b) To hamper the officers of the Health Department in the discharge of their duties;
- (c) To soil, spoil, tear, destroy or remove any of the labels required by this by-law;
- (d) To displace, touch, remove or take away without the permission of the Health Department any stuffed or upholstered article or filling material which has been or is being retained or confiscated.

Article 26. — The owner or owners of an establishment, as defined in paragraph (b) of article 1, and the president, manager, representative and authorized agent of any company, firm or corporation keeping or operating any such establishment, as well as the employees, shall be responsible for any infraction of the present by-law.

Article 27. — Any person who manufactures, remakes, sells or offers for sale any stuffed or upholstered articles without conforming to the provisions of this by-law shall be held to be guilty, for each such article, of a distinct and separate offence, rendering him liable to the penalty provided in article 32.

Article 28. — Any person infringing any of the provisions of the present by-law may be held personally responsible for such infringement and shall be liable to pro-

secution, to the same extent as the owner or employee of an establishment.

Article 29. — In case any clause of the English version of this by-law should not agree with the corresponding clause of the French version, the French text shall prevail.

Article 30. — The present by-law, with the exception of the provisions thereof relating to the prophylaxis of contagious diseases, shall not apply to any person who manufactures or re-makes stuffed or upholstered articles for his personal use and not for commercial purposes.

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.

APPENDIX A.

(Model of label mentioned in article 12 of the present
by-law.)

Fabriqu   par : —

Manufactured by : —

.....

.....

Date.....

MATERIEL NEUF
NEW MATERIAL

CONTENU

CONTENTS

Grandeur
Size

Poids total
Total weight

Marchand
Merchant

No de s  rie.
Serial No.

APPENDIX B.

(Model of label mentioned in article 12 of the present
by-law.)

Fabriqué par : —

Manufactured by : —

.....

.....

Date.....

MATÉRIEL USAGÉ
SECOND-HAND MATERIAL

CONTENU

CONTENTS

Grandeur

Poids total

Size

Total weight

Marchand

Merchant

No de série

Serial No.

At the adjourned monthly meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal held in the City Hall, on the 16th October, 1930, 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 Charbonneau, Acting Mayor in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, Drummond, Quintal, Gabias, Angrignon, Hogan, Schubert, Legault, Holland, Monette, Mathieu, Weldon, Fortin, Dupéré, Biggar, Lippens, Auger, Ricard, Dupuis, Gilday, Deguire, Demers, Seigler, Savignac, L'Archevêque, LaMarre,

The above by-law was adopted without any amendment.

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

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SERUM.

During the year, the number of serum distributing stations was carried to 19; 1,190 vials of 1,000 units and 722 vials of 10,000 units were distributed.

These figures indicate that the population takes advantage of the opportunity offered, to secure free of charge the anti-diphtheric serum necessary to be used as a preventive in contact cases, and as a treatment for patients.

They also show that most of the physicians recommend to their clients the protection of contacts by means of a preventive injection of serum, when there is a case of diphtheria in a family.

The number of cases reported during the year was 968.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The work of immunization against diphtheria developed considerably during the year, and was much appre-

ciated by the population, which showed a great interest.

The number of vaccination stations, which was 18, has been increased to 32 during the year, these stations are situated in the Baby Clinics.

Moreover, after an agreement concluded between the catholic and the protestant School Commissions and the Department of Health, immunization of school children has been started.

To facilitate recruiting amongst the pupils, a circular is distributed to the children, which they are to deliver to their parents; this circular shows the necessity of having children immunized, and announces that a free vaccination service is organized by the City; it also contains an application form upon which they may write their consent.

The form, which is to be returned, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Division of Child Hygiene. — Immunization against diphtheria.

"Free immunization against diphtheria has been started by the Department of Health.

This is a vaccine which, with three hypodermic inoculations, protects the child against diphtheria, one of the most frequent and insidious diseases.

Please let me know by replying simply to the questions below, whether you would allow your child to receive this immunization.

Date of birth:

Please write "I hereby consent" or "I refuse".....
to have my child immunized against diphtheria by a doctor

of the Department of Health, and I agree to be present at the first injection, or to send another adult member of my family to accompany the child."

Another form is used as immunization certificate; it is delivered to every immunized child which shows a negative Schick after having been given the series of three Anatoxine Ramon injections.

A record is kept of all children immunized; this record is kept in the Division of Contagious diseases, and every time a diphtheria case is reported, the record is referred to in order to ascertain whether the diphtheric child has been immunized or not.

The number of children having received a first dose of Anatoxine amounted to 9,916 during 1930.

This figure is twice higher than that of the previous year.

Amongst these children, 3,743 were over 8 years old, and had consequently undergone an Anterior Schick test.

Therefore, 6,173 children amongst those having received the first dose, were under 8 years of age.

The method used is always the same: 3 injections at intervals of 3 weeks, and the Posterior Schick test from 4 to 6 months after the third dose.

Number of children immunized in 1930:

1st injection: 9,916.

2nd injection: 9,529.

3rd injection: 9,069.

Have undergone Posterior Schick test: 5,060.

These figures indicate that children who discontinued after the 1st or the 2nd injection, are relatively few.

Those who did not finish their immunization at the end of the year, continue to receive it the following year and to undergo the Posterior Schick.

In addition to immunization done by the Department of Health, in its Baby Clinics, and amongst school children, the "Child Welfare Association" immunizes in the Baby Clinics under its management, which number 13, the "Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" practices it also in the 18 Baby Clinics under its management, and "Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée" does also a certain number.

The City of Montreal supplies these three organizations, free of charge, with the Anatoxine Ramon and the reagent for the Schick test, which they need, provided they follow the same methods as the Department of Health, and report all cases immunized.

During the year 1930, the "Child Welfare Association" has reported 1,471 immunizations, the "Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" reported 745 immunization, and "Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée" 208.

CHILD HYGIENE.

Staff increases.

During 1930, the staff of the division of Child Hygiene was increased by one head-nurse, 8 school visiting nurses, and one nurse detailed for inspection of boarding houses for children, private maternities and private hospitals.

The increase of the staff for the inspection of children with regard to mental development, is mentioned in the chapter "Mental Hygiene in Schools".

The position of Head-nurse had not yet been filled, since the reorganization of the personnel; the nomination to this important position completes the organization.

There will still remain to increase gradually the number of visiting nurses, until it corresponds to the number of children attending school.

The appointment of the eight nurses brings their number to 76 (excepting those who do Mental Hygiene work).

The number of school visiting nurses is not yet sufficient, as they actually have to visit 277 schools with an attendance of 139,000 children, and they attend baby clinics at the same time; we shall have to increase their number each year by about 8 or 10, until it is sufficient; we should not forget that the number of school children increases regularly from 3,000 to 4,000 yearly.

Until the present time, boarding houses for children and private maternities and hospitals were visited by only one nurse; we had to employ one more, because the number of these institutions increases gradually. At the end of the year 1930, there were 111 boarding houses for children and 20 private hospitals and maternities.

PURCHASE OF MEASURING-SCALES FOR SCHOOLS.

Until 1930 there were only 52 schools out of 277 primary schools in the City, which were provided with measuring scales; there were, therefore, 225 schools in which it was impossible to weigh and to measure the pupils.

This shortage was filled out during the year, as the Catholic School Commission purchased 100 measuring-scales and the City bought 125; of the 52 measuring-scales previously in use, 30 had been supplied by the Protestant School Commission.

Now that all schools have been provided with these instruments, the survey of the physical development of children will become more effective, with the help of the inspecting staff who, through an agreement concluded between the School Commissions and the Department of Health, will also receive the co-operation of the teaching staff.

Weighing and measuring children are absolutely necessary, in the school medical inspection, to allow the

physicians to ascertain whether they develop normally or not, whether they are in a condition of malnutrition, etc.; an examination is to be considered as incomplete, without the use of the measuring scale.

MENTAL HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mental examination of school children was organized in 1929, and continued during the year 1930.

The inspecting staff which, at the beginning, was composed of two psychiatrists and of two psychologist nurses, has been increased by adding one physician and one nurse.

It was inaugurated in the schools of the Catholic School Commission, but has not yet been started in the schools of the Protestant School Commission, but an agreement has been concluded between the Department of Health and this Commission, and this inspection will be started during the year 1931, probably after the annual holidays; in the English schools, the inspection will be carried on by an English speaking staff.

The organization of mental hygiene in the schools is most important in the public interest; it consists in detecting, through special examinations, all abnormal children, to place them in auxiliary classes where special pedagogical and technical education will be given them; if their number is large enough, special schools should be organized in addition to the special classes.

Moreover, all pupils who should be placed in special institutions, should be sent there.

Such an institution is already in existence, Lajemmerais School, founded in the district of Quebec, but it is already filled to capacity, and Montreal families hesitate to send their children there, because it is too far away.

It will therefore be necessary to found another one in the district of Montreal.

To give these children the education they require, the School Commissions will have to secure a specially trained staff.

The curriculum to be followed is still in its beginning, but we hope to put soon into operation other articles, starting with the foundation of auxiliary classes to be organized by the School Commissions.

In the meantime, facts we may collect will allow to demonstrate to the government the necessity of creating special institutions for children whose mental condition requires hospitalization, and where they will receive proper technical tuition.

We must point out that the municipal authorities have taken an interest in this question, that they have readily voted the necessary funds, and that the Committee on Mental Hygiene has received the hearty support of the School authorities.

CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUE.

The organization of "Little Mothers League" who are recruited amongst girls of 12 years and over, going to schools, has been revised, under the name of "Child Hygiene League".

These Leagues are formed at the close of the school-year; they are composed of groups including from 20 to 30 girls enlisting voluntarily.

Their purpose is to vulgarize amongst them, elementary knowledge in hygiene.

Through the means of these girls, the Department of Health desires to spread amongst families, the principal notions concerning disease prevention, first aid to be given

while awaiting the physician, usual and practical medicine which everyone should know.

The League would thus do its share in aiding the Department of Health's crusade against disease, mortality in general, and infant mortality.

Every young girl, upon leaving school, should be a little nurse who should know how to do occasionally an emergency dressing, make a poultice, give medicine, and who could assist her mother in taking care of the baby, etc.

Organization.

"The Child Hygiene League" is the association of all the groups created according to the instructions indicated hereunder.

Each group is organized by and under the direction of the school physician and the nurse; the membership is not limited, but a group should not count over thirty members.

To facilitate his work, the physician can muster several groups together, when giving his lectures.

Designation of groups.

Each group shall be designated by the name of the parish, of the school, or of the Baby clinic where it is formed, for instance: **Child Hygiene League, Baril Group.**

Registration Book.

Young girls wishing to join, must promise to attend the meetings punctually, and they shall sign the following agreement which will appear as the heading of the Registration Book:

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Department of Health in its work against disease and infant mortality, and we hereby apply for membership in the **"Child Hygiene League."**

Date..... Name and surnames..... Address.....

Order of the day for the first meeting.

The order of the day for the first meeting is as follows:

- 1° Signing the Registration book.
- 2° Election of the physician as honorary president.
- 3° Election of the nurse as honorary vice-president.
- 4° Election of the president and of the secretary of the group.
- 5° Short talk by the physician on the importance of the League, its field of action, the general program of the meetings and the subjects to be treated.

Enrolment.

Enrolment may be made during each of the three first meetings.

Physician's report.

At the close of the third meeting, the physician reports to the Department of Health, giving the number of girls registered, their names and the name of the group and the location of the meetings; at the close of the meeting, the physician shall report, mentioning besides, the number of meetings attended by each girl.

When two or more groups meet together in the same place, separate reports shall be made for each one.

At each meeting, the physician, after requesting the nurse to call the nominal roll of the members, gives a summary of the preceding lesson, and a talk of ten or fifteen minutes, followed by a practical demonstration.

Practical work.

Girl members of the Child Hygiene League should endeavour to do some practical work daily amongst their

surroundings, so that their families and their neighbours may benefit from the knowledge they have acquired.

Summary.

They shall make a note of this work; besides, after each lesson, they shall write a summary which will assist them when going over what they have been taught, and in preparing their examinations.

The course is divided in 13 lessons, and in the last one, the physician shall summarize the subjects treated.

Examination and certificates.

Following the recapitulation lesson, members having attended 8 lessons (strict minimum), and who shall have successfully answered the examination questions, shall receive a medal from the Department of Health and a certificate worded as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — CITY OF MONTREAL. CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUE.

We, the undersigned, certify that Miss of the Section of the Child Hygiene League, has attended the lectures required to entitle her to become a permanent member of this League; that she has pledged herself to do all in her power to promote its success and to contribute to the work of the Department of Health towards the reduction of Infant Mortality.

Whereof, Miss is entitled to permanent membership in the **Child Hygiene League**.

.....
Medical Officer of Health.

.....
Honorary President of the Section.

Baby Clinics.

Besides instruction imparted by the physician on general hygiene and on child hygiene, he shall also insist on the importance of the work done in the **Baby clinics**.

He will clearly explain the chief purpose of these clinics, which is to protect young children through the education of mothers, so that they may keep their children in good health.

The physician shall insist with the members of his group to have all the babies under one year who live in their surroundings, registered in the clinic.

CURRICULUM.

13 lessons, one of which a recapitulation.

- | | | |
|------|----------|---|
| 1st | lesson : | General Hygiene.
Personal hygiene — food and dwelling. |
| 2nd | “ | Microbes, infection, skin diseases, contagious diseases; first aid. |
| 3rd | “ | Growth and development of the body. |
| 4th | “ | Teething. |
| 5th | “ | Fresh air — Sleep — Sunshine. |
| 6th | “ | Cleanliness — Water — Baths. |
| 7th | “ | Clothing. |
| 8th | “ | Breast feeding. |
| 9th | “ | Artificial nursing. |
| 10th | “ | Artificial nursing (continued). |
| 11th | “ | Preparing of meals. |
| 12th | “ | The sick baby. |
| 13th | “ | Recapitulation. |

SMALLPOX — VACCINATION.

School children, in Montreal, are all vaccinated.

School principals are forbidden, by law, to accept as pupils, children who are not vaccinated.

The same law applies to directors or managers of industrial establishments, but the latter do sometimes neglect to observe it.

On the other hand, it is more difficult for the Department of Health to supervise industrial establishments than the schools, as this supervision is very easily done by the staff in charge of medical inspection in the schools.

We have therefore to proceed in a different way to obtain the vaccination of factory employees.

This is why in summer, when the schools are closed, the inspecting staff is detailed to visit industrial establishments, and to see that all employees are vaccinated.

In food products establishments, this control is exercised by the Division of Medical Control, which examines all employees of such establishments.

The total number of vaccinations done by the physicians of the various divisions of the Department of Health: Contagious Diseases, Child Hygiene, Medical Control, figured at 44,243.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

In spite of the existence of Infantile Paralysis during the last few years, in certain parts of the United States and Canada, we have been fortunate enough in Montreal to have been almost completely spared.

The number of cases reported in 1930 was 9.

Nevertheless, we considered it would be wise to organize in order to place at the disposal of physicians who may have cases of infantile paralysis, a supply of con-

valescent serum, so that this modern method of treatment might be used for cases of this disease.

A list of patients having recovered from that disease since a few years, was prepared and transmitted to the Provincial Bureau of Health who had undertaken jointly with the Montreal General Hospital and the Children's Memorial Hospital, to prepare convalescent serum for free distribution, when it could be used.

The Provincial Bureau of Health had allowed for associations and for the physicians on the Island of Montreal, 450 cubic centimeters of serum over and above the serum which could be supplied by the Montreal General Hospital and the Children's Memorial Hospital.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The City's Hospital for Smallpox has been built in 1912.

It has been used, on several occasions, for other purposes, because most of the time, we have no smallpox cases to hospitalize.

It has been renewed during 1930. A new heating system has been installed, as the old one had become quite inadequate, rendering useless some of the wards during the winter, owing to the difficulty in heating them.

The laundry also, was provided with modern machinery, fire-escapes were built, so that this hospital is now in good order, and may be used in all its parts, any time of the year.

As the hospital remains frequently vacant during two or three years, because there is no smallpox, we propose to organize there a service for the treatment of scabies, as we find a certain number of such cases amongst school

children, and hospitals generally have no special organization for the treatment of this disease.

The smallpox hospital possessing a good steam disinfecting system, it will be possible, when there is no smallpox case, to use it for that purpose and to give the population a service it cannot obtain elsewhere.

This service can be given on Saturdays, because the school inspecting staff is free on that day, owing to the pupils' weekly holiday.

HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Alexandra and St. Paul hospitals for the hospitalization and the treatment of contagious patients were built in 1905.

Their capacity has not been increased since, and they have become quite inadequate, because the population of Montreal has more than doubled since they have been built.

Moreover, St. Paul hospital should be rebuilt in order to have a more modern institution.

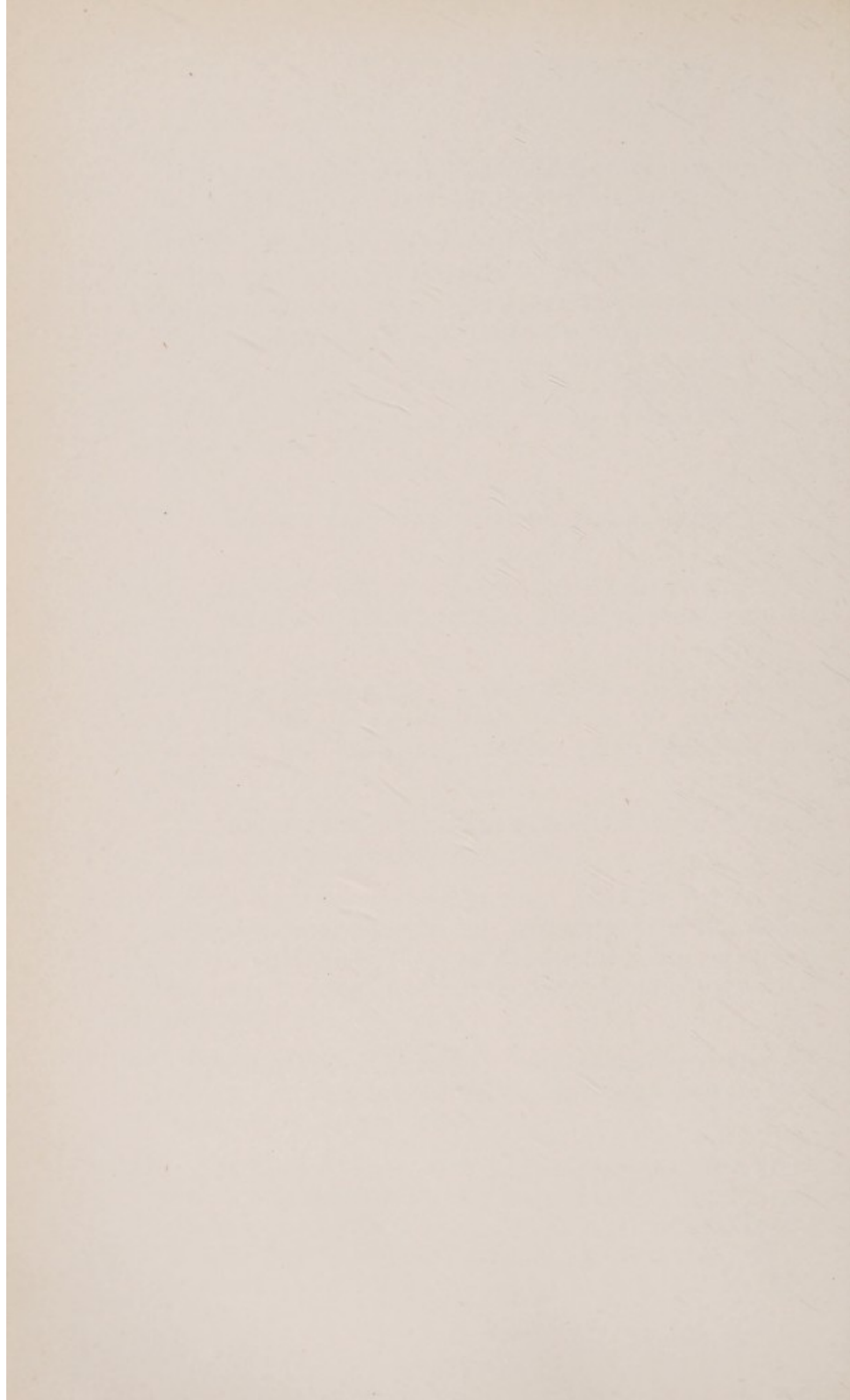
Both, Alexandra and St. Paul hospitals belong to independent corporations, the Alexandra Hospital belongs to the Alexandra Hospital Corporation; the other one, St. Paul Hospital, belongs to Notre-Dame Hospital Corporation.

These two corporations have passed contracts with the City of Montreal for the hospitalization and the treatment of contagious patients.

Since the close of 1929, negotiations have been started with the authorities of Notre-Dame hospital, to pass a new contract for hospitalization and care of contagious cases, in a hospital to be built for replacing the actual "St-Paul" hospital.

A project of contract has been prepared and laid before the Executive Committee, lastly in the month of November, 1930; it was submitted also to the authorities of Notre-Dame hospital.

However, this question is not settled yet, but it would be urgent to settle it as soon as possible, because the City does not dispose of the required number of beds, and because the preparation of plans and the building of a new hospital will surely take a couple of years.



Division of Contagious Diseases

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DIVISION.

Doctor S. Boucher,

Director, Department of Health,

City of Montreal.

Sir: —

I have the honour to lay before you the detail of the operations carried on by the Division of Contagious Diseases during the year 1930.

All activities of this Division are shown in the following summary:

Cases reported and confirmed	15,938
Cases hospitalized (St. Paul and Alexandra) ..	2,402
Cases visited by the nurses (including subsequent visits)	23,055
Cases visited by epidemiologists to confirm diagnosis	7,096
Houses placarded	3,043
Houses disinfected	4,440
Various visits by disinfectors	1,924
Visits and special investigations by supervising nurse	796
Various analysis sent to laboratories:	
(Typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis)	3,605
Literature distributed (number of copies)	22,000

Diphtheria:

Free distribution of anti-diphtheric serum:

(a) Curing doses	272
(b) Prevention doses	1,190
Station for free distribution of anti-diphtheric serum: (an increase of 3 over the year 1929)	18

Free distribution of Anatoxine Ramon for immunization against diphtheria (number of vials)	2,565
Free distribution of diphtheric toxine for Shick Test (number of vials)	1,391
Number of complete immunizations reported to this Division, and done by the Division of Child Hygiene and other institutions:	
(a) by Division of Child Hygiene ..	9,108
(b) by Child Welfare Association of Montreal	1,471
(c) by the Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile	745
(d) by Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée	208
Total	11,532

The same measures adopted in the immunization centres of the Municipal Department of Health, were used in all these institutions.

The City supplies, free of charge, the necessary quantity of anatoxine Ramon and of Schick toxine, on condition that these institutions transmit regularly to the Division of Contagious Diseases a detailed report of their operations.

The individual record cards of immunized persons are kept in the same Division in a special file.

On these cards are entered besides the name, address and the age, the details of the doses injected, the reactions observed, if opportune, the result of Schick Tests, or else any other observations leading to an easy and precise interpretation of either the success obtained or of the failure to be noted.

This file contains actually over 20,000 cards representing as many immunizations made since the beginning of the campaign started during the year 1929.

Smallpox:

The Division of Contagious Diseases has also started this year an active propaganda of vaccination against small-pox in industrial and in food products establishments, in collaboration with the physicians of both Divisions, of Child Hygiene and of Medical Control.

Number of smallpox cases reported in 1930 ..	5
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Number of smallpox vaccination against 40 in 1929 made by the physicians of:

(a) the Division of Contagious Diseases	9,399
(b) the Division of Child Hygiene ..	16,759
(c) the Division of Medical Control.	3,310

Total	29,468
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Number of certificates of verification delivered by the above mentioned physicians	24,734
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Dog bites:

Number of cases reported	468
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Number of dogs kept under quarantined observation	425
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Number of dogs' heads submitted to the laboratory for analysis and research of Corpus Negri	25
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Positive results of animal rabies	0
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Typhoid fever:

Number of cases reported during the year .. .	196
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Number of deaths attributable to this disease ..	40
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Representing a percentage of .. .	20.4%
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The distribution by months of the cases reported, of their source of origin, of hospitalizations and of deaths are shown in the following table:

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM JANUARY 1st TO 31st DECEMBER 1930.

MONTREAL CASES				OUTSIDE CASES but hospitalized in Montreal.	
1930 Months	Number of cases	Source of infection		Cases hospital- ized	Number of deaths
		In Montreal	In other localities		
January.....	4	4	..	4	1
February.....	5	4	1	5	1
March.....	4	4	..	2	2
April.....	2	2	..	1	..
May.....	5	1	4	2	1
June.....	8	5	3	5	3
July.....	12	5	7	9	1
August.....	16	5	11	11	4
September.....	21	12	9	19	3
October.....	79	64	15	48	17
November.....	30	26	4	19	6
December.....	10	9	1	9	1
Total.....	196	141	55	134	40
					28
					28

Percentage of deaths: 20.4%.

*Epidemic period.

The holiday season, each year, causes a few cases of typhoid fever amongst city dwellers, but it will be observed from the above table, that the quarterly period September, October and November comprises a larger number of reported cases than usually, mostly as regards cases due to local infection as source of origin.

Perusing the figures shown in the preceding table, we should admit that there existed a small epidemic whose conspicuous features are briefly summed up hereunder.

Epidemiologic aspect.

During the last two weeks of September and also during the first week of October, cases infected in Montreal were more numerous than those contaminated elsewhere.

Besides, the rather young age of patients, the concentration of reported cases in a limited zone, the rapid outburst of new cases within the same zone, and the majority of all these cases being found amongst a population getting its milk supply from the same origin, everything led to presume strongly that the existence of the contaminating centre rested with same dairy.

A careful investigation carried on during the first days of October, showed obviously that the source of typhoid infection in Montreal came from a dairy which we shall designate by the letter X.

This dairy had two plants.

At the first one, called plant No. 1, milk and cream coming from the producers were pasteurized, as well as the mixture of creams with other ingredients for the manufacture of ice-cream.

At the second one, called plant No 2, cream was cooled for the wholesale trade, at the same time as a certain quantity (600 gals.) of milk and cream coming from plant No. 1 was delivered every morning to a group of local distributors numbering 5.

A fact to be noted here, is that these distributors never went to plant No. 1 for their supply.

Besides, no typhoid case was reported amongst their customers' families.

The milk delivery from the two plants of dairy "X" amounted to about 1,200 gallons per day; that of ice cream, to 500 gallons.

Transportation of part of the products pasteurized was done from plant No. 1 to plant No. 2 through employees directly in the service of dairy "X", these employees served afterwards the restaurants and the groceries, including a chain of stores called "Z", comprising 9 branches trading in various quarters of the City.

The other part of pasteurized products including milk and cream, were delivered each morning directly from plant No. 1 to a group of 10 private distributors, and this group did not comprise the 5 distributors mentioned above, who were getting their supplies from plant No. 2.

An interesting observation is here to be noted.

The epidemiologic investigation has shown that most of the typhoid cases imputable as with source of infection to dairy "X" had been traced amongst the customers of the chain of stores "Z" and also amongst the customers of the 5 distributors only, which cases were distributed as follows:

Chain of stores "Z"	21 cases
Distributor No. 1	19 "
" No. 2	2 "
" No. 3	2 "
" No. 4	1 "
" No. 5	1 "

N.B. — It has been ascertained that some of these distributors sometimes returned to plant No. 1 towards the end of the afternoon to fetch a new supply of milk.

The suspecting of dairy "X" as the focus of infection is still more obvious from the perusal of the following summary:

TABLE No. 2
DETAILS OF A STATEMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC PERIOD.

Months	Cases reported	Infected		Milk supply Dairy "X"		Outbreak amongst customers of the following distributors:					Dates of onset for cases of Dairy "X"	
		In Montreal	Elsewhere	Alone	Associated	"Z"	No.	No.	No.	No.		
							1	2	3	4		5
Septeml.er.....	21	12	9	14	1	5	2	....	1	....	1	9
October.....	79	64	15	22	13	16	17	2	1	1	....	44
November.....	30	26	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total of cases...	130	102	28	39	57	21	19	2	2	1	1	57

It is important to note that in the last column the number of onsets is much higher in October than in September. Which would indicate that contamination through Dairy "X" took place in the middle of September.

Of 102 cases of local origin, 57 were recognized as imputable to dairy "X"; 46 of these 57 cases were retraced amongst the customers of house distributors and amongst customers of 4 branches of chain of stores "Z".

If we deduct from the 102 cases of local origin, the 57 cases who were using products from Dairy "X" there is reason to consider that the remaining difference represents a large number of cases of family or other contacts, and whose onset of the disease is to be carried back to the declining period of the epidemic.

Indeed, 26 cases of local origin were registered in November.

We found it impossible, during our investigations, to establish satisfactorily any connection, as an epidemic factor, with the use of ice-cream.

In fact, when it is considered that dairy "X" supplied ice-cream to 80 customers scattered in all parts of the City, it is logical to admit that the disease would have reached a larger number of people, and this in a wider zone.

Anyway, it was obviously shown that the outbreak of cases was limited only within the districts supplied by the above mentioned dealers.

Control and prophylactic measures taken by the Staff of the Department of Health.

- 1 — From the 17th October to 29th November: Permanent control by 4 inspectors in charge of all operations of plants No. 1 and No. 2.
- 2 — Every day washing, sterilization by means of boiling water and disinfection of floors, walls, equipment and all other utensils.
- 3 — At the start of the control period, complete destruction of ice-cream and cream mixtures.
- 4 — Every day collection of 10 samples for analysis of milk, bacterial analysis, distributed as follows:

Number of samples:

2 raw milk.

1 after pasteurizing.

1 after cooling.

- 1 in bottling machine.
- 2 in bottles.
- 1 after washing of 1 quart bottles.
- 1 after washing of 1 pint bottles.
- 1 after washing of cans.

5 — Collection of samples for control of cream and cream mixtures with other ingredients in the manufacture of ice cream.

- 1 sample of raw cream.
- 1 sample after pasteurizing.
- 1 sample after homogeneization.
- 1 sample after beating.
- 1 sample after freezing.
- 1 sample of bricks.
- 1 sample of cans.
- 1 sample after washing of cans.

6 — Every morning inspection of the milk and the cream shipped by the producers.

7 — Visits and investigations at all producers supplying milk or cream; besides, investigations amongst their families, to detect possible cases of typhoid.

8 — Research of first possible origin in neighbouring municipalities wherefrom came the milk and the cream.

9 — Examination of all employees of Dairy "X" (including those discharged since the 3 previous months) and also examination of all distributors. These examinations comprised:

- 1 Widal test.
- 2 Feces analysis.
- 2 Uranalysis.

at intervals of 3 days at least.

All specimens for research of germ carriers have been collected in the municipal laboratory by physicians of the Department of Health.

- 10 — Investigations in the families of employees of both establishments.
- 11 — Investigations in the families of the distributors and particularly in those of ice-cream distributors.
- 12 — Visits by physicians of all customers of distributors and investigations for the detection of some possible cases of typhoid not reported to the Department of Health.
- 13 — Investigations at all the Dairy "X" customers selling ice-cream.
- 14 — Disinfection of all other dairy plants in the City.
- 15 — Keeping back in the homes of all milk bottles during the whole course of the disease until final disinfection.
- 16 — Control examination of feces and urines of all convalescents, either in their families, or at their discharge from hospital.

PARTICULARITIES.

In the staff of dairy "X" there was an employee who had typhoid fever in 1920. His examination showed he was not a bearer of Eberth bacillae.

Another employee, gone abroad, had been reported as a suspected patient since the beginning of September. We succeeded in retracing him and had him thoroughly examined at the municipal laboratory.

The examination revealed that the patient showed rather manifestations of acute rheumatism.

Distributor No. 1, who alone had 19 typhoid patients amongst his 83 customers, was the object of special attention. He was ordered to stop work, right from the start of our investigation. He was kept under observation as a possible germ carrier. Repeated analysis researches gave all a negative result. All the members of his family were examined, and there was nothing worth noting concerning them. (It is important to note here that this distributor occasionally went to plant No. 1 late afternoons, for a fresh supply of milk.)

The examination of pasteurization and temperature recording charts for the month of September was generally satisfactory. The charts show that pasteurization periods varied between 2 and 5 per day.

The 21 cases attributed to the chain of stores "Z" were retraced amongst the customers of 4 of its branches, only. Distributor No. 1 has admitted, that he had himself supplied milk to these branches, on a few occasions.

COMMENTS.

All the measures taken by the Department of Health resulted in a rapid lessening of the epidemic's evolution. Right in the first few days of November, typhoid was practically under control.

What was the first onset of this milk borne typhoid infection? We were not able to detect it.

The chain of stores "Z" and distributor No. 1 were evidently the two principal agents of dissemination of a contaminated milk.

No germ carrier was retraced in the plants of Dairy "X".

Have the employees of this dairy, as intermediate agents between producers and distributors, regularly and thoroughly pasteurized their products, or have they sometimes omitted some pasteurizing operation?

Has milk been delivered without being pasteurized through inexcusable kindness, to distributor No. 1 who sometimes returned to plant No. 1 towards the end of the afternoon, to ask for an urgently needed fresh supply?

We hold a strong presumption that such was the case.

For perusal of the evolution of the other contagious diseases, which prevailed during the year 1930, we refer the reader to the details of the following tables in this report.

In handling over the general statement of the activities of the Division of Contagious Diseases, I make it my duty, Sir, to express my keen appreciation of the co-operation and the generous assistance afforded by the personnel of the other Divisions of the Department of Health at times of arduous work.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Superintendent,

Division of Contagious Diseases.

TABLE No. 3
CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY MONTHS, 1930.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Total of deaths in 1930
Diphtheria.....	121	82	84	60	68	59	58	41	68	101	104	84	930	83
Scarlet fever.....	314	230	312	235	240	133	65	60	107	194	210	234	2364	41
Typhoid fever.....	4	5	4	2	5	8	12	16	21	79	30	10	196	40
Measles.....	172	221	266	304	447	240	110	7	11	54	89	156	2077	21
German measles.....	18	45	71	199	189	112	8	1	3	4	2	5	657	1
Chicken-pox.....	355	286	269	234	307	273	46	23	35	199	383	313	2723	1
Whooping-cough.....	429	414	269	155	125	50	64	70	76	123	153	86	2014	76
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	135	102	200	185	200	111	140	129	133	121	130	141	1727	806
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	32	35	33	38	34	38	39	16	20	21	16	13	335	177
Mumps.....	393	523	462	361	302	141	30	5	28	75	112	72	2504	.....
C. S. meningitis.....	4	2	6	10	6	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	42	19
Smallpox.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Erysipelas.....	18	20	35	26	27	11	8	9	9	7	15	21	206	35
Poliomyelitis.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	10	4
Purulent ophthalmia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	10	1
Influenza.....	25	20	16	17	13	9	4	3	1	10	8	12	138	131
Total.....	2025	2019	2027	1826	1964	1191	589	384	517	992	1255	1149	15938	1436

N. B.—In November, 1930, one case of typhus was reported to the Division of Contagious Diseases. Clinic manifestations have given rise to various medical interpretations regarding the diagnosis. For the above reason we deemed it wise to consider the case as doubtful and not to show it in this table.

TABLE No. 4
CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY NATIONALITIES, 1930.

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Total
Diphtheria.....	608	202	42	78	930
Scarlet fever.....	1182	875	209	98	2364
Typhoid fever.....	129	33	13	21	196
Measles.....	1393	494	60	130	2077
German measles.....	267	351	18	21	657
Chicken-pox.....	1334	1024	204	161	2723
Whooping-cough.....	1036	779	81	118	2014
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1129	408	88	102	1727
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	210	90	13	22	335
Mumps.....	1155	1023	194	132	2504
C. S. meningitis.....	22	16	1	3	42
Smallpox.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Erysipelas.....	101	76	11	18	206
Polomyelitis.....	6	1	.....	3	10
Purulent ophthalmia.....	6	2	2	.....	10
Total.....	8583	5374	936	907	15800

TABLE No. 6

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARD, 1930.

Diseases	Abundant	Bouquet	Cremaine	Delormier	Hochelaga	Lafontaine	Laurier	Maisonneuve	Mercier	Montcalm	Mont Royal	N.-D. de Graces	Papineau	Prefontaine	Rosemont	St. Andrew	St. Anne	St. Cinqcent	St. Denis	St. Edouard	St. Eusebe	St. Gabriel	St. George	St. Henry	St. James	St. John	St. Jean Baptiste	St. Joseph	St. Lawrence	St. Louis	St. Michael	St. Mary	St. Paul	Ville-Marie	Villeroi	Total	
Diphtheria.....	18	24	10	36	17	12	15	59	37	15	23	32	32	22	56	23	13	18	33	38	25	32	7	52	22	29	28	11	13	24	31	10	37	14	59	930	
Scarlet fever.....	79	58	20	128	27	17	41	101	48	26	15	207	19	38	175	77	35	28	79	107	54	63	48	78	51	81	89	24	35	65	74	16	109	23	229	2364	
Typhoid fever.....	5	1	9	14	3	7	9	3	7	5	2	5	6	2	11	4	1	.....	3	6	3	2	7	7	3	9	14	1	4	11	10	3	1	3	15	196	
Measles.....	67	17	23	88	60	8	5	35	79	8	62	104	25	62	73	46	52	38	65	74	58	123	25	50	53	97	56	28	45	36	35	50	155	7	268	2077	
German measles.....	5	13	15	35	8	2	8	60	19	2	12	169	4	22	44	16	8	3	27	11	16	33	8	16	6	13	14	1	6	4	7	4	19	4	23	657	
Chicken-pox.....	184	33	29	86	69	19	48	38	53	40	45	544	33	42	228	28	69	37	95	92	50	88	16	22	45	79	92	31	32	49	91	32	83	16	185	2723	
Whooping-cough.....	70	31	18	53	17	7	42	84	93	15	52	325	32	47	97	36	44	33	82	76	57	89	7	50	6	68	83	17	30	50	46	14	95	12	136	2014	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	45	60	49	77	67	24	32	57	41	32	11	54	61	41	60	43	42	49	51	61	50	41	43	54	73	45	66	39	59	72	40	36	37	29	86	1727	
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	10	11	8	17	5	1	4	19	7	7	4	15	7	5	18	15	6	6	14	12	13	10	4	12	5	6	13	5	11	7	14	9	6	8	21	335	
Mumps.....	140	84	41	85	32	20	52	127	45	27	118	292	10	53	68	79	33	26	124	33	42	128	26	39	19	31	140	14	26	57	99	23	243	2	126	2504	
C. S. meningitis.....	2	1	1	2	3	.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	42	.....	
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Erysipelas.....	3	5	10	7	2	3	4	1	4	2	2	8	9	3	10	11	6	2	4	5	3	9	12	4	10	5	6	10	8	10	5	5	6	7	5	206	
Poliomyelitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	
Purulent ophthalmia.....			1																1		1			1	1	1		1	1			1	1			10	
Total.....	628	338	234	629	310	120	260	587	437	180	350	1756	239	338	844	379	310	241	578	517	372	619	204	387	295	472	602	182	272	385	453	203	796	127	1156	15800	



TABLE No. 5

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY AGES, 1930.

Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 to 30 years	31 to 40 years	41 to 50 years	51 to 60 years	61 to 70 years	71 to 80 years	81 to 90 years	91 to 100 years	Total
Diphtheria.....	28	473	278	101	31	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	930
Scarlet fever.....	33	999	901	286	108	31	4	2	..	..	..	..	2364
Typhoid fever.....	..	15	32	55	68	16	9	1	..	..	..	..	196
Measles.....	90	1013	869	68	24	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	2077
German measles.....	11	104	354	145	37	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	657
Chicken-pox.....	141	1006	1403	149	18	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2723
Whooping-cough.....	251	1061	647	43	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2014
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	33	34	308	594	314	247	111	57	16	..	1	1727
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	19	36	26	61	84	47	33	16	10	3	..	..	335
Mumps.....	12	566	1534	313	48	18	12	1	..	..	..	..	2504
C. S. meningitis.....	6	10	8	8	4	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	42
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Erysipelas.....	14	7	14	15	25	36	40	21	16	11	6	1	206
Poliomylitis.....	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Purulent ophthalmia.....	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total.....	626	5330	6103	1555	1050	502	356	156	84	30	6	2	15800

TABLE No. 7

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, 1930.

Diseases	Control Visits			
	Diagnosis	Supervision of quarantined houses	Disinfections	Placards
Diphtheria.....	83	2799	792	425
Scarlet fever.....	382	4296	1768	627
Typhoid fever.....	228	222	93	.....
Measles.....	326	925	5	.....
German measles.....	693	2367	112	1091
Chicken-pox.....	1239	3216	28	.....
Whooping-cough.....	895	2157	115	900
Tuberculosis.....	14	741	1223	.....
C. S. meningitis.....	49	30	30	.....
Scabies.....	60	108	.....	.....
Influenza.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox.....	5	6	1	.....
Erysipelas.....	7	168	75	.....
Skin diseases.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Polyomyelitis.....	17	9	22	.....
Purulent ophthalmia.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Mumps.....	1661	2786	20	.....
No infection.....	679	.....	153	.....
Miscellaneous.....	697	3213	.....	.....
Total.....	7096	23055	4440	3043

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 9,399 persons and issued 8,913 verification certificates.

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 8

DURATION OF SOJOURN OF PATIENTS.

Patients hospitalized	2,402
Number of days of hospitalization	75,103
Mean sojourn for each patient	31
Maximum hospitalization by day	273
Minimum hospitalization by day	108
Mean hospitalization by day	190

Mortality

		Per- centage
Deaths during the year 1930	96	3.97%
Deaths during the first 48 hours	52	2.15%
Number of deaths happened after the first 48 hours	44	1.81%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total deaths		53%

Miscellaneous

Ambulance calls	1,767
Microscopical examinations	2,655
Urine analysis	22,714

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 9

FLUCTUATION OF PATIENTS AND DEATH RATE

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1930	Admitted	Total number of patients.	Percentage of cases	Results			In hospital December 31st, 1930	Total
					Cured	Dead	Percentage of deaths		
Diphtheria.....	48	561	609	22 %	497	51	8.3 %	61	609
Scarlet fever.....	193	1444	1637	61 %	1523	29	1.7 %	85	1637
Measles.....	5	119	124	4 %	123	1	0.8 %	.....	124
Erysipelas.....	2	120	122	4 %	115	7	5.7 %	.....	122
Chicken-pox.....	3	32	35	1.3 %	33	.....	.....	2	35
Whooping-cough.....	8	57	65	2.4 %	61	4	6 %	.....	65
Mumps.....	.....	54	54	2 %	54	.....	.....	.....	54
Influenza.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Smallpox.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scabies.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Meningitis tuberculous.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Typhus.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
German measles.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....	259	2402	2661	.....	2517	96	3.6 %	150	2661

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 10

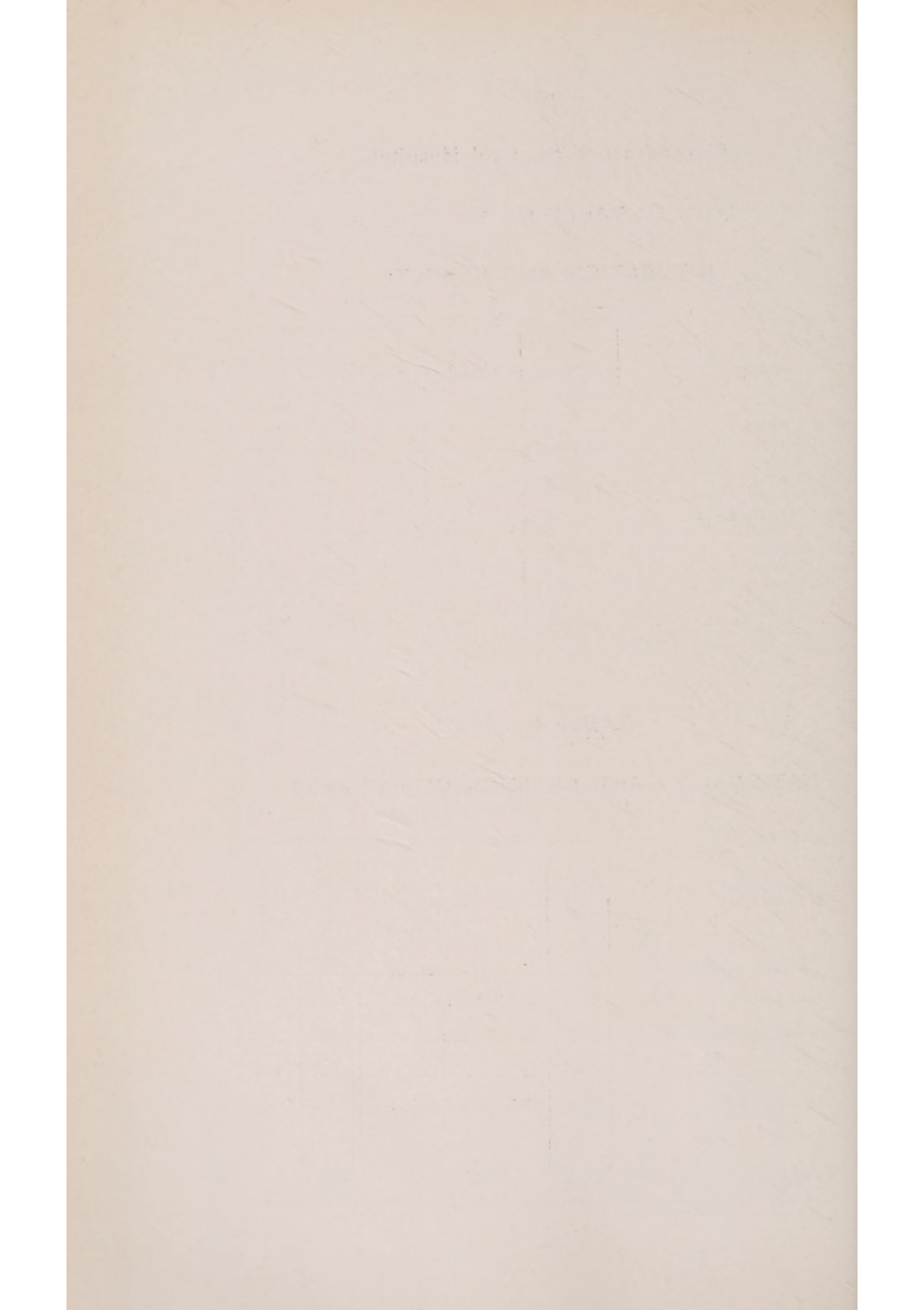
INTUBATION AND RESULTS

Ages	Intubations	Cured	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Under 1 year	2	1	1	50%
1 to 2 years	15	8	7	46%
2 to 3 years	17	16	1	6%
3 to 4 years	19	12	7	37%
4 to 5 years	8	6	2	25%
5 to 6 years	4	4	.....	.....
6 to 7 years	5	5	.....	.....
7 to 8 years	2	2	.....	.....
8 to 9 years	4	3	1	25%
9 to 10 years	15	12	3	20%
Total	91	69	22	22%

TABLE No. 11

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF PATIENTS

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians	1480	55%	R. Catholics	1639	62%
English-Canadians	760	30%	Protestants	837	31%
Jews	181	6%	Jews	182	6%
Other nationalities	240	9%	Other religions	3	.11%
Total	2661		Total	2661	



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TABLE No. 12

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES — MORBIDITY & MORTALITY.

Summary of the last ten years.

years	Whooping-cough		Diphtheria		Influenza		Mumps		Chicken-pox		German-measles		Pulmonary tuberculosis		Tuberculosis other forms		Typhoid fever		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet fever	
	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality	Morbidity	Mortality
1921.....	405	77	1269	158	.....	99	.....	2	635	1	26	.....	648	741	440	173	187	62	37	.....	1497	34	2152	60
1922.....	390	75	1285	153	165	238	170	1	483	.....	.....	.....	648	761	484	179	271	61	.....	.....	2445	36	2113	98
1923.....	599	142	1195	160	377	188	214	.....	669	1	86	.....	687	813	543	157	165	43	.....	.....	1995	55	2035	71
1924.....	538	87	753	102	95	79	587	2	818	6	635	.....	717	807	426	171	150	49	9	.....	1328	40	3037	97
1925.....	620	93	788	100	198	143	416	1	896	1	145	.....	1061	805	995	131	140	50	.....	.....	3438	59	2371	58
1926.....	718	129	1219	139	451	308	521	1	792	1	112	1	1007	796	144	158	105	33	.....	.....	1302	27	2119	48
1927.....	749	106	1826	219	118	103	575	2	662	3	.....	.....	1087	763	598	123	5132	553	10	.....	2607	47	2006	38
1928.....	275	37	1632	157	1355	364	700	1	1246	9	238	.....	1726	801	394	137	173	38	108	.....	4347	65	2291	39
1929.....	1993	88	1254	115	272	204	1488	2	1835	3	292	.....	1874	823	429	190	98	27	40	.....	2471	26	3135	65
1930.....	2014	76	930	83	138	131	2504	.....	2723	1	657	1	1727	806	335	177	196	40	5	.....	2077	21	2364	41



Division of Child Hygiene

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

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

Dear Sir: —

I have the honour to submit the report of the Division
of Child Hygiene for the year 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

The Superintendent of the Division
of Child Hygiene,

AD. GROULX, M.D.

CHILD HYGIENE DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT

The organization of this division has brought many improvements. They are mentioned in this report.

A few additions were made to the staff. The number of school medical inspectors has been increased from 19 to 20. During the year Dr. J. M. Pellerin and Dr. J. Brien were appointed to fill the vacancies.

The two temporary psychiatrists attached to the mental hygiene section are now permanent.

The resignation of two dental inspectors has necessitated the nomination of two new dentists, Drs. R. R. Lalonde and J. L. Audet, D.D.S.

The office of Head-Nurse has been filled by the appointment of Miss Maria Roy, formerly supervisor-nurse. Two supervisor-nurses were appointed to take the place of Miss M. Roy and Miss R. Guimont, the latter having resigned: they are Miss A. Savard and Miss M. Olivier.

Eight new permanent school nurses were appointed, and the two temporary psychologist-nurses are now permanent.

Following these appointments the number of permanent school nurses has increased from 65 to 76.

There are now 10 temporary nurses in the baby clinics instead of 9 previously.

On December 31st, 1930, the staff was composed of 127 permanent and temporary employees (full-time). If, to this number we add the 13 physicians (part-time) employed in the baby clinics, the complete staff for 1930 in the Division of Child Hygiene would be 140.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

Following the increase of the staff, the distribution of work has been easier and improved.

The number of schools and pupils for each nurse has decreased. So there is more supervision of the health of the children, a better control of the medical card and an increase in the number of home visits.

Each large district is now divided in 15 sub-districts instead of 13, where a nurse is put in charge. The average number of pupils for each nurse is approximately 2,250 pupils against 2,500 last year.

The number of districts given to the medical inspectors is still 17, without any change.

A new centre for meetings has been opened for the nurses in the English district.

Now that the decision is taken to provide each school with a scale, this will bring an important improvement in the organization of school medical inspection. This will permit us to weigh and measure the pupils at regular periods and will assure better supervision of their physical development.

A thorough study of the record cards and daily reports was made, which simplified the work and improved the record keeping.

School Year 1929-1930

RESULT OF THE STAFF'S WORK IN THE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE I

Work—Chief-Medical Inspector:

Number of visits to schools	365
Number of visits to baby clinics	198
Number of special visits and investigations ..	158

Number of notices to School Boards, re: sanitary conditions of premises	47
---	----

Work—Supervisor Nurses:

Number of visits to schools	1,248
Number of visits to baby clinics	607
Number of special visits and investigations . .	1,432

Staff Meetings:

a) General meetings and lectures (City Hall)	29
b) Nurses meetings in the centres	251

WORK — SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTORS

TABLE II

		Percentage
Number of schools for inspection	276	
Number of visits to schools	7,677	
Number of pupils registered in the schools	135,000	
Number of pupils seen by the doctors: (special cases and physical examinations)	101,206	74.97% (1)
Number of pupils (special cases)	31,819	23.57% (1)
Number of pupils (physical examinations)	69,387	51.40% (1)
Number of pupils (normal)	28,766	41.46% (2)
Number of pupils with defects	40,621	58.54% (2)
Number of physical defects found	63,916	
Number of pupils found with decayed teeth	38,655	55.71% (2)
Number of notices to parents	92,019	
Number of pupils found not vaccinated	950	

(1) The percentage of pupils seen by the Doctors (101,206), special cases (31,819), physical examinations

(69,387), comes from the number of pupils registered in the schools (135,000).

(2) The percentage of normal pupils (28,766), of pupils with defects (40,621), and pupils found with decayed teeth (38,655), comes from the number of pupils who had a physical examination (69,387).

TABLE III
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of defects found:	Number	Proportion per 1000
Eyes	7,843	12.27%
Ears	1,383	2.17%
Nose	4,566	7.14%
Tonsils	13,619	21.31%
Glands	11,999	18.77%
Goitre	673	1.05%
Skin	4,067	6.36%
Lungs	2,208	3.46%
Heart	2,584	4.04%
Digestive system	429	0.67%
Genito-urinary system	129	0.20%
Orthopedic	1,395	2.18%
Nervous system	1,085	1.70%
Mental condition	182	0.29%
Malnutrition	11,754	18.39%
Total of defects	63,916	100%

Re-examination.

At the end of the school year from April 1st, the school medical inspectors see all the pupils examined during the year or years past having one or more physical defects, in order to find out the results or statistics of those who have been treated or not.

TABLE IV
RESULTS OF THE RE-EXAMINATIONS.

Number of pupils with defects reexamined..... 47,602

Defects	Total	Not treated	Cured	Improved	Unimproved	Total	%
Grand total.....	69977	33766	17954	14149	4108	36211	51.75%
Eyes.....	7732	4042	2321	1031	338	3690	47.72%
Ears.....	1440	513	488	268	171	927	64.37%
Nose.....	4845	3051	1028	684	82	1794	37.03%
Tonsils.....	16833	9504	4126	3023	180	7329	43.54%
Glands.....	11633	6156	2613	2427	437	5477	47.08%
Goitre.....	599	365	65	95	74	234	39.07%
Skin.....	4305	563	3053	570	119	3742	86.92%
Lungs.....	1894	376	1009	346	163	1518	80.15%
Heart.....	2814	1314	554	643	303	1500	53.30%
Digestive system.....	160	47	56	41	16	113	70.62%
Genito-urinary system.....	65	21	9	22	13	44	67.69%
Orthopedic.....	1267	798	81	270	118	469	37.02%
Nervous system.....	1047	579	87	239	142	468	44.70%
General condition.....	15343	6437	2464	4490	1952	8906	58.05%
Teeth.....	47849	28391	10681	8300	477	19458	40.67%

N. B.—The percentage of defects treated comes from the total number of physical defects found.

The school medical inspectors, besides their work in the schools, are on duty in the baby clinics from 3 to 5 p.m.

These clinics are open to the public all year round with certain days for free immunization against diphtheria and free vaccination against small-pox.

TABLE V

WORK — SCHOOL NURSES.

General report.

Number of visits to schools	23,875
Number of home visits	23,804
Number of pupils examined (special cases and visits in class-rooms)	747,237 (1)
Number of diseases or defects found	210,244 (1)
Number of pupils referred to the Doctors (special cases)	31,819
Number of pupils excluded from schools ..	7,607
Number of pupils readmitted to schools. ..	7,007
Number of sundry treatments	28,626

(1) This total includes children seen more than once for uncleanliness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.

TABLE VI
DETAILED REPORT.

Defects or contagious diseases	Defects Total number	Special cases seen by doctor	Number of pupils		Number of sundry treatments	Home visits
			Excluded	Readmitted		
Pediculosis.....	56265	310	2660	1923	150	263
Uncleanliness.....	34521	293	503	274	640	140
Measles.....	125	35	180	385	32	594
German measles.....	46	35	89	104	1	136
Scarlet fever.....	86	102	129	365	.....	252
Chicken-pox.....	338	108	384	593	.....	554
Diphtheria.....	35	12	54	138	.....	144
Mumps.....	776	384	734	1085	216	767
Whooping-cough.....	144	46	228	362	4	674
Small pox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skin.....	32756	8097	1327	832	23262	1774
Teeth.....	18208	2811	19	9	754	1424
Glands and throat.....	10721	2955	172	148	224	3250
Eyes.....	8695	3582	45	15	192	943
Ears.....	3638	1114	23	10	344	388
General condition.....	18275	3902	.....	.....	.....	3759
Lungs.....	637	510	.....	.....	.....	796
Heart.....	308	849	.....	.....	.....	247
Nervous system.....	1602	514	.....	.....	.....	190
Bones.....	323	204	.....	.....	.....	64
Others.....	22745	5956	1060	764	2807	7445

MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

1929-30

The mental hygiene section organized in May, 1929, is now established permanently. The staff is composed of 2 permanent psychiatrists (part-time) and 2 psychologist-nurses (full-time) whose duty is to make a survey, in the schools, of the pupils who are mentally retarded.

In order to examine more pupils and attend more schools, one school medical inspector (full-time) especially trained, and a school nurse, were transferred temporarily.

For accurate statistics and better classification, the survey at the present time is done in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades.

TABLE VII

WORK — PSYCHIATRIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST-NURSES.

Number of schools visited.	18
Number of visits to schools:	
by psychiatrists	385
by psychologist-nurses ..	670
Number of special visits and investigations by nurses	129
School population (in schools visited	12,543

Number of pupils:

Reported (1)	1,790 (2305)	
Examined	1,710	
Normal	238	
Abnormal	1,472	
a) Backwards	1,112	
b) Backwards and unsteady.	277	
c) Unsteady	83	
The backwards	1,389	Recommendations:
1° Slow-minded.	461	Ordinary classes
2° Border-line	519	Auxiliary classes
	(202)	
3° Mental debility	375	(173) La Jemmerais
4° Feeble minded	33	School
5° Idiocy	1	St. Paul Asylum

(1) Reported pupils: These figures are established after revising the files which were kept, as a great number of these were not. The total number 1,790 does not give the correct number of reported pupils, but the total number 2,305 on the monthly report of June represents the exact number of pupils reported during the school year 1929-30.

DENTAL INSPECTION

In the school year 1929-30 the dental prophylaxis in the schools was done by four dentists.

TABLE VIII

WORK — SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTORS

Number of visits to schools	1,369
Number of lectures	3,008
Number of lectures with film	122
Number of pupils who attended lectures.	194,023

DENTAL EXAMINATION

Number of pupils with dental defects ..	18,806	% (1)
Number of pupils with the following dental defects:		
Caries	12,808	54.63
Pyorrhoea alveolar	51	0.22
Gingivitis	166	0.71
Prophylaxis (urgent)	10,417	44.44
Total	23,442	100%

Number of notices sent to parents 12,101

(1) This percentage comes from the total number of dental defects (23,442).

HYGIENE OF THE CHILD.

The hygiene of the child and the campaign to reduce the high rate of infant mortality are an important part in the program of this Division.

BABY CLINICS.

In its campaign in reducing the infant mortality rate, the Child Hygiene Division has opened two new baby clinics, one in the parish of St. Pascal Baylon, and one at the police station No. 20 called "Laurier", this latter especially for the English and Jewish population of that district, after agreement reached with the "Child Welfare Association".

The furniture equipment was completed in the municipal clinics. The clinics were provided with the necessary articles of demonstration for the teaching of the mothers, complete baby-linens, illustrated posters, etc.

Ten temporary nurses instead of eight previously are engaged and devote their time to the baby clinics only.

The comparison between 1929 and 1930 is as follows:

	Consultations	Weighing	Home visits
1929	37,496	1,304	33,568
1930	48,984	1,070	41,325
Difference	+ 11,488	— 234	+ 7,757

Besides the 36 municipal clinics, there are in Montreal 32 independent clinics: 18 French clinics under the supervision of "Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" (Child Hygiene Federation), and 14 English clinics under the supervision of the "Child Welfare Association".

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

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

TABLE IX

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Name of Clinics	Registrations		Deaths		Weighing		Consultations		Visits		
	New	(1)	Number	%	Nurses	Physicians	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total	
(Municipal Clinics)											
Laurier (3)	505	160.5	3	1.9	174	1612	10.0	819	405	1224	
Rosemont	326	236.7	15	6.3	11	3097	13.1	740	1082	1822	
St-Jean Berchmans	289	235.2	6	2.6	1	3105	13.2	896	877	1773	
St-Arsène	237	233.6	5	2.1	2	1832	7.8	538	840	1378	
St-Jean de la Croix	222	275.1	7	2.5	15	1689	6.8	498	617	1115	
Villeray	220	275.6	13	4.4	25	1924	6.9	1209	1008	2217	
Maisonneuve	220	187.6	4	2.1	18	1608	8.6	511	635	1146	
St-Vincent Ferrier	219	198.8	3	1.5	53	1672	8.4	886	692	1578	
St-Edouard	208	222.7	9	4.0	26	1341	6.0	624	1117	1741	
St-Gabriel	206	214.8	9	4.2	179	2325	10.8	1072	1128	2200	
St-Jacques	186	111.2	10	8.9	25	1409	12.7	632	427	1059	
St-Henri	184	173.9	9	5.2	.....	1944	11.2	485	1173	1658	
St-Marc	176	124.9	5	4.0	70	1411	11.3	541	497	1038	
Baril	162	166.0	4	2.4	5	1146	6.9	387	674	1061	

Delorimier.....	161	148.1	6	4.0	18	1317	8.9	455	676	1131
St-Clément.....	157	167.7	4	2.4	13	1363	8.1	549	677	1226
St-Ambroise.....	156	137.5	3	2.2	6	1692	12.3	871	246	1117
St-Zotique.....	153	106.0	3	2.8	.....	1814	17.1	236	1145	1381
St-Etienne.....	136	124.6	7	5.6	11	1077	8.6	640	381	1021
St-Sacrement.....	133	136.1	2	1.5	11	1711	12.6	292	603	895
St-Anselme.....	131	149.2	6	4.0	32	806	5.4	448	634	1082
St-Denis.....	124	79.2	2	2.5	.....	924	11.7	379	898	1277
St-Louis de Gonzague.....	123	108.2	6	5.5	1	2080	19.2	679	531	1210
Côte St-Paul.....	121	111.7	5	4.5	22	917	8.2	469	358	827
St-Jean Baptiste de Lasalle.....	115	116.9	5	4.3	48	842	7.2	499	766	1265
St-Bernard.....	100	108.3	6	5.5	56	1013	9.3	513	501	1014
St-François Solano.....	94	97.5	7	7.2	37	1082	11.1	526	360	886
St-Clotilde.....	91	101.2	3	2.1	20	1183	11.7	495	259	754
St-Hélène.....	77	93.9	2	2.1	11	1152	12.3	615	408	1023
Notre-Dame des Victoires.....	75	90.7	3	3.3	5	775	8.5	352	334	686
St-Jean Vianney.....	74	82.0	1	1.2	23	805	9.8	796	411	1207
St-Jean de Matha.....	72	94.7	6	6.3	1	559	5.9	351	242	593
St-Claire.....	57	61.1	2	3.3	47	493	8.1	284	301	585
Bonneau.....	55	60.4	1	1.7	39	542	8.9	454	240	694
Côte-des-Neiges.....	43	44.7	2	4.8	54	461	10.3	248	88	336
St-Pascal (3).....	36	24.6	.....	.....	11	261	10.6	76	29	105
Total.....	5644	5060.9	184	3.6	1070	48984	9.7	20065	21260	41325
Average.....	156.8	140.6	5.1	3.6	29.7	1360.7	9.7	557.4	590.6	1147.9

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930. — (Continued.)

Name of Clinics	Registrations		Deaths		Weighing		Consultations		Visits	
	New	(1)	Number	%	Nurses	Physicians	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
English (Independent) Clinics:										
Maisonneuve.....	289	255.9	13	5.1	850	2830	11.1	1147	189	1336
Rosemont.....	255	271.0	4	1.5	965	2571	9.5	649	202	851
Montreal Maternity.....	228	239.7	3	1.3	380	1255	5.2	562	208	770
Mount Royal.....	217	259.2	6	2.3	425	2144	8.3	582	225	807
Park Extension.....	201	179.1	4	2.2	341	2066	11.5	1408	304	1712
Montreal General Hospital.....	189	270.6	12	4.4	294	1359	5.0	660	225	885
Amherst Park.....	170	159.2	.....	.....	449	1791	11.2	846	178	1024
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	157	107.9	4	3.7	235	948	8.8	618	119	737
Pointe St-Charles.....	153	123.7	6	4.9	713	1791	14.5	1131	117	1248
Iverley Settlement.....	147	184.6	4	2.2	527	1991	10.8	719	145	864
St-Paul.....	98	98.5	3	3.1	522	1510	15.3	504	189	693
St. Ann's.....	89	85.9	3	3.5	189	852	9.9	283	45	328
Montreal Foundling, B. H. C.....	88	113.9	.....	.....	111	544	4.7	311	82	393
Côte-des-Neiges.....	44	38.8	.....	.....	155	448	11.5	133	23	156
St-Georges (2).....	.....	34.0	.....	.....	.....	21	0.6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2325	2422.0	62	4.8	6156	22121	9.1	9553	2251	11804
Average.....	155.0	161.4	4.1	4.8	410.4	1474.7	9.1	636.9	150.1	786.9

Table X shows a comparative statement of the work done in the clinics in the last three years.

TABLE X
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WORK DONE
IN THE BABY CLINICS.

	1928	1929	1930
Number of clinics	57	71	68
Children registered	11,773	12,607	13807
Number of deaths	260	352	313
Proportion of deaths	2.3%	5.0%	4.6%
Number of consultations	136,421	149,856	154103
Average per child	11.5	11.8	11.2
Home visits	74,501	82,215	82362
Municipal grant to independent clinics . .	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00

Baby Camps in the Parks.

During the months of July and August, 1930, two Baby Camps were opened, in Lafontaine Park and 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 in charge of these camps and give demonstrations on general care regarding child hygiene.

In the Lafontaine Park, a baby clinic with a physician attending is open during the summer months, daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the disposal of mothers who wish to take their babies there.

TABLE XI
WORK — BABY CAMPS.
1930

	Lafontaine Park	St. Helen Island	Total
Camp open for a period of.....	2 months	2 months	
Number of registrations.....	387	33	420
Number of consultations (doctor).....	506	.....	506
Number of consultations (nurse).....	.....	60	60
Number of weighings.....	417	.....	417
Dressings.....	250	159	409
Number of vaccinations.....	2611	.....	2611
Number of certificates.....	1594	.....	1594
Home visits.....	.....	.....	.....

CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUES.

In order to spread propaganda of infant hygiene amongst the families, the Division of Child Hygiene organizes groups of "Child Hygiene Leagues", either in the schools or in some of the women's associations.

The young girls who join the leagues follow a course of elementary hygiene according to a program prepared by the Department of Health.

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

The name of "Little Mother's Leagues" has been changed to "Child Hygiene Leagues". It is hoped that the change in the name will popularize these leagues amongst the school girls, for it is there an excellent means for propaganda of infant hygiene in the families.

The program for the organization of these leagues has been completely revised.

Groups of leagues formed during the year 1930:

By the inspecting staff: Ste. Philomene (parish), St. Jean Vianney (parish), St. François-Solano (parish), St. Arsene (parish), Ste. Cecile (parish), St. Jean de la Croix (parish), St. Edouard (parish), Mount Royal School, Fairmount School, Aberdeen School. Total: 372 members.

By the independent associations: Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association: Amherst, 23 members; Victoriatown, 15 members; Delorimier, 14 members; V. O. N.: Rosemount and Maisonneuve, 18 members; 3 groups, 95 members. Total: 17 groups, 537 members.

CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOUSES.

The by-law 1096 concerning boarding houses for children published as a project in the annual report of 1929 and laid before the administrators of the City, has been adopted by the Executive Committee and by the City Council, without amendments. This by-law was executed since it was adopted on December 17th, 1930.

This brings a great improvement which will permit the inspectors of the Child Hygiene Division a better and more accurate supervision and will contribute in improving the sanitary conditions of these houses for the welfare of the children, thence prevent many deaths.

The supervision was made in 180 boarding-houses, during the year (1930) 65 permits were cancelled.

Number of boarding houses for children on		
January 1st, 1930	123	
Number of permits granted during the year	57	
Number of permits cancelled		65
	180	65
Number of boarding houses on December		
31st, 1930	115	

PRIVATE MATERNITY HOSPITALS

In order to improve the sanitary conditions and better supervision of the private maternity hospitals, a new by-law has been submitted to the City Administrators and is under consideration.

The number of private maternities under supervision amounted to 36, of which 6 were cancelled during the year.

285 legitimate and 516 illegitimate babies were born in these maternities, a total of 801 births.

WORK OF THE NURSE.

The children's Boarding Houses and the Private Maternity Hospitals are under the supervision of a graduate nurse who devotes her whole time to this work.

TABLE XII

	Visits	Number of investiga- tions	Actions taken
Children's boarding houses.....	1160	142	7
Private maternity hospitals.....	268	52	.....
Total.....	1428	194	7

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The campaign of immunization against diphtheria in the districts under the supervision of the Child Hygiene Division was intensified and greatly expanded during 1930, thanks to more subsidies granted.

Eighteen new stations for immunization were added to those already open to the public. On December 31st, 1930, there were 32 stations disseminated in the different parts of the city. They are open once a week from 3 to 5 p.m. This schedule is arranged by the office and advertised in the daily newspapers, so as to keep the public well informed.

In order to give more expansion to this campaign and to reach a greater number of children, the immunization of the school children was started.

In order to facilitate the registration amongst the school children, a special form was prepared and distributed, showing the advantages for the parents to have their children immunized and informing them of a system of free vaccination organized by the Department of Health, also asking for their written consent.

Each child whose Schick Test reading is negative after

getting 3 doses of Diphtheria Toxoid (Anatoxine Ramon), is given a certificate of immunization against diphtheria.

A propaganda, a poster of which a copy is printed at the end of this article, is placed in all the baby clinics.

Method used:

Three subcutaneous doses of diphtheria toxoid (Anatoxine Ramon), viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c., 1 c.c., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.c., with an interval of three weeks between doses for all the children from 9 months old, without a previous Schick Test, up to 8 years old. The children 8 years old or over, receive a Schick Test.

For the immunization of an infant (under one year of age) one half of each dose is given.

In order to determine whether immunity has developed, a Schick Test is carried out from 4 to 6 months after the injection of the last dose. If the reaction is positive a fourth dose is given.

Results:

In Table XIII we find the remarkable results obtained during the year 1930 and since the campaign of immunization against diphtheria has started.

The figures for those who registered in 1930 will be made complete during 1931 as soon as the subsequent doses and Schick Tests will be given. The figures for 1930 as given below include the reports made up to March 31st, 1931.

The figures for 1928-29 (September 1928 to December 31st, 1929) have been revised and made complete as follows:

TABLE XIII

	1928-29	1930	Total
I—Anterior schicks.....	1253	3746	4999
Negative reaction.....	715	2466	3181
Positive reaction.....	456	1158	1614
Immunized.....	435	1128	1563
Not immunized.....	21	30	51
Doubtful reaction.....	21	10	31
No readings.....	61	112	173
II—Total registration for immunization.....	4568	9916	14484
1o—Received 3 doses.....	3946	9108	13054
2o—Received only 2 doses.....	283	405	688
3o—Received only 1 dose.....	339	403	742
Difference of (x).....	622	808	1430
III—Posterior schicks.....	3557	6175	9732
a) Total:			
Negative reaction.....	3347	5733	9080
Positive reaction.....	40	68	108
No readings.....	170	374	544
b) Details:			
1o—After 2 doses:	102	81	183
Negative reaction.....	90	69	159
Positive reaction.....	5	7	12
No readings.....	7	5	12
2o—After 3 doses:	3455	6094	9549
Negative reaction.....	3257	5664	8921
Positive reaction.....	35	61	96
No readings.....	163	369	532
3o—Number of children who had no schick test after 2 or 3 doses.....	672	3338	4010
IV—Repeated injections (4th dose).....	36	39	75
Posterior Schick tests.....	32	20	52
Negative reaction.....	32	19	51
Positive reaction.....			
No readings.....		1	1
Tests not carried out.....	4	19	23

The total number of children registered, since September, 1928, for the immunization against diphtheria in the municipal clinics is **14,484**.

- a) **13,054** children received the **three doses** of toxoid and 9549 were tested with the Schick reagent: of the total number of Schick readings (9,017), 8,921 or **98.84%** gave a negative reaction.
- b) **688** children received only 2 doses: 183 Schick tests were carried out; of the total number of Schick readings (171), 159 or **92.98%** gave a negative reaction.
- c) In 75 cases children, who had three doses of toxoid and a positive Schick, were given a 4th dose ($1\frac{1}{2}$ c.c.). Of that number 52 were tested again with the Schick reagent, with the results that 51 came back for the reading and all with a negative reaction or **100%**.

The "Difference of" (x) — 1,430 — represent the children who did not receive their 2nd or 3rd dose, who did not come back for the Schick test or the Schick reading, etc., for various reasons: death, sickness, moving to other City districts, or left for other countries, provinces or cities, refusal of parents to continue, too long a period between doses, etc.

In order to save time, to simplify the work and to give parents a better chance to bring their children for the three doses an experiment was made in one of the clinics where doses of toxoid were given every week instead of every 2 or 3 weeks with the following results: 250 children were registered, 242 had 3 doses of diphtheria toxoid (Anatoxine Ramon) with an interval of one week between doses; of that number (242) 194 were given a test with the Schick reagent a period of 6 months after the 3rd dose.

191 children came back for the reading and 185 had a negative reaction or 96.86%.

This experiment is done now in four clinics and also in the schools where the vaccination is carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIPHTHERIA is a VERY SERIOUS disease Have your CHILDREN IMMUNIZED against DIPHTHERIA
--

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

1930

The vaccination against smallpox is done in all the municipal baby clinics, all year round, every clinic day.

During the summer holidays, in the month of August and the first week of September, in order to give the school children greater opportunity of getting vaccinated before the school opening, 36 vaccination bureaus were opened all over the City. These bureaus are either in the baby clinics or municipal buildings (police stations, etc.).

In the baby clinics the vaccination is done in the morning so that it does not interfere with the work of the clinics which are kept very busy especially in the summer.

The staff of this division is also asked to do the vaccination in the food establishments.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations by the School Medical Inspectors in 1930.

TABLE XIV

Number of vaccinations:

In the clinics	12,699
In the food establishments	3,314
Total	16,013
Number of verifications	12,605
Number of revaccinations	746

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications distributed by the Child Hygiene Division are:

Hygiene of the Child during Infancy.

Prenatal Hygiene.

Regulations and Program with regard to the formation of "Child Hygiene Leagues".

Manual and Circulars concerning School Medical Inspection.

In many occasions during the year, the doctors and the nurses have been asked to help in the Contagious Diseases and Medical Control divisions, either for vaccination or home visits. They always complied willingly to these changes.

Before concluding, I am glad to mention the good spirit which prevailed in the staff and to note the co-operation and the devotedness displayed by all in their work for the best success of the activities in the Division of Child Hygiene.

I believe that a mark of gratitude on my part will contribute to keep their good spirit of work and discipline; it will be an encouragement to go on with the work assumed and to obtain all the success expected.

Respectfully submitted,

The Superintendent of the Division
of Child Hygiene,

AD. GROULX, M.D.

Division of Sanitation

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Mr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H.,
 Director, Department of Health,
 City Hall, Montreal.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Division of Sanitation for 1930, in which the totals of the year are only given; the statistics by months and weeks being available in the reports that are being submitted to you weekly.

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

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

I

EXAMINATIONS OF PLANS AND APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

(a) New buildings	3,039
(b) Modified buildings	1,543
(c) Plumbing and drainage (permits granted)	2,817

II

SANITARY RECORDS OF DWELLINGS.

Statistics of the completed house survey have been given in the 1929 annual report. The revision which was started in the same year was continued in 1930, with the following results:

(a) Inspections	20,807
(b) Findings:	
1. Dark rooms occupied	255
2. Dark rooms not occupied	97
3. Inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	194
(c) Notifications:	
1. Concerning dark rooms	149
2. Concerning inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	346
(d) Execution:	
1. Dark rooms suppressed	354
2. Dark rooms placarded	345
3. Inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	20

III

(a) Sanitary Inspection.

Complaints:

Total number	9,631
Founded	6,592
Not founded	3,039

The measures ordered and executed after investigation are the following:

Plumbing and drainage	1,616
Constitutional insalubrity	442

Acquired insalubrity (dwellings)	1,481
Acquired insalubrity (yards and out-houses)	3,053
Total number of complaints founded	6,592
Water leakage	1,850

(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)	Inhabited cellars	Other defects	Unclean
Dwellings	37480	4343	239	271	729	1313
Boarding houses	631					
Boarding houses for children (4)	120					1
Public buildings, stores and other establishments	2773	269				302
Educational establishments (5)	694	35				56
Industrial establishments	2956	321				490
Theatres, moving pictures, etc	313	60				56
Laundries (By-law No. 1009)	427	92				77
Barber-shops, hair-dressing parlors, etc. (By-law No. 1006)		109				1331
Barber-shops	953					
Hair-dressing parlors	744					
Manicuring parlors	82					

(1) These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1930 exclusive of second visits. 20807 records of dwellings have been filed, revised and indexed. This work serves as basis for the establishment of the sanitary record of housing.

(2) In many places defects were found after a smoke or oil test which was necessary in 21 cases; 15 smoke and 6 oil of mint tests.

(3) Rooms not lighted directly from the exterior.

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

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

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

This work can be summarized as follows:

	Number of inspections
Lanes	3,425
Yards	25,724
Vacant lots	2,349
Sheds	32,735
Cellars or basements	15,691
Drains	44,740
Manure boxes (nuisances)	179
Stables	1,027

(d) Privy vaults and cesspools.

There are at present in the City of Montreal 856 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 and modified buildings.)

	Number of inspections
1. Drains	2,168
2. Piping (before installation of fixtures) ..	3,914
3. Piping (after installation of fixtures) ..	3,270
4. Oil of mint tests	1,226
5. Water tests	4,658
6. Works completed and tested	2,507
7. Calls for inspection	4,421

V

BUREAU OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS.

(a)	Number of sittings	20
(b)	Total number of plumbers examined	74
(c)	New licenses granted to master-plumbers	5
(d)	New licenses granted to journeymen-plumbers	46

VI

LICENSE PERMITS.

(a)	Master-plumbers	540
(b)	Journeymen-plumbers	563
(c)	Barber-shops (By-law No. 1006)	
(d)	Laundries (By-law No. 1009)	403

VII

Notices.

Official notices served	5,300
Second notices	963
Notices given by inspectors	17,841

Proceedings.

Acations taken (Recorder's Court)	50
Convictions	48

VIII

Supervision (number of visits)	648
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AIME COUSINEAU, C.E.,

Superintendent-Engineer,
Division of Sanitation.

Division of Food Inspection

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

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

Dear Sir: —

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Division of Food Inspection for the year 1930.

The division of the work of this branch of the Health Department into four sections with a supervisor for each section which was started in 1929 has been completed and is proving very satisfactory.

The increase of the staff has permitted the work to be carried out in a much more systematic and efficient manner.

In the following table will be found a brief statement of the work performed by the different sections of the division under my supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. G. HOOD,

Superintendent,
Food Inspection Division.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Section No. 1

Inspection of milk in the City, 1930.

COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

MILK						CREAM		
On the street	At railway stations	In groceries	In dairies	In various places	Total	Collected by the inspectors on the markets.	Submitted by citizens	Total
892	74	367	284	502	2119	139	101	240

COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Milk	5,868
Cream	38
Ice cream	118
Rinsing water Re: washing of dairy utensils ..	533
Drinking water	370
River water for ice cutting	10
Water from Rivière des Prairies	10
Water from wells and springs	1
Samples nil	1
Barley water	1
Total	6,950

EXAMINATION OF MILK IN THE CITY.

Milk :

Research of sediments (discs)	27,166
Temperature taken	30,916
Total number of gallons examined	484,248

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Confiscation :

Milk (in gallons)	45,263
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INSPECTION OF MILK PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTRY

1930

Inspections :

Dairy Score cards	4,358
Special	8,241
At Railway Stations	171
Total	12,770

Examination of milk :

Total of gallons examined	4,728
Temperatures taken	56

Cows :

Number examined	63,672
Clean	54,695
Tuberculin tested within the year	59,489
Tuberculin test overdue	4,183

Stables :

Number	4,358
Clean	3,915
With concrete floor	3,524
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal	4,008
With 1 foot of light area per animal	3,919
Whitewashed entirely	3,942
Whitewashed (walls only)	29

Dairies :

Number	4,174
Clean	3,760
Unfinished or unsuitable	184

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Refrigeration :

With ice	3,987
With spring water	152
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems	219

Miscellaneous :

Written notices	680
Written notices by letter from the office . .	740
Producers interdicted	192

INSPECTION OF CREAM PRODUCERS IN THE
COUNTRY.

1930

Inspections :

Dairy Score cards	1,608
Special	802
At Railway Stations	31
Total	2,441

Cows :

Number examined	18,102
Clean	16,793
Tuberculin tested within the year	17,024
Tuberculin test overdue	1,078

Stables :

Number	1,608
Clean	1,345
With concrete floor	1,101
With 400 feet cubic of air space per animal	1,410
With 1 foot light area per animal	1,251
Whitewashed entirely	1,205
Whitewashed (walls only)	44

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Dairies :

Number	1,100
Clean	715
Unfinished or unsuitable	508

Refrigeration :

With ice	600
With spring water	109
Producers not having satisfactory refrigeration	899

Miscellaneous :

Written notices	536
Written notices by letter from the office	4,561
Producers interdicted	59

INSPECTIONS IN THE CITY.

At the Railway Stations	691
In dairies	5,079
In groceries	5,953
In dining-rooms	656
In restaurants	5,022
In markets	331
In stables	204
In private houses	44
In various places	63
Special	1,414
Total	19,357
Milk cows examined	3,489
Empty cans examined	30,334
Empty cans confiscated	287
Can tops (lips) confiscated	174
Notices for poor milk	54
Written notices (various)	3,848
Actions taken	27
Condemnations	25
Actions lost	2

Section No. 1—(Continued)

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1926 to 1930.

Inspection of dairy farms.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of producers visited.....	2458	3312	3616	4548	4358
Cows examined.....	41220	49913	56486	66144	63672
Cows found clean.....	37769	44526	49425	56527	54695
Stables with cement floor.....	1671	2295	2707	3483	3524
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per animal.....	2196	2840	3442	4319	4008
Stables with one square foot of glass per animal.....	2075	2889	3164	3954	3919
Whitewashed stables.....	2117	2691	3397	4123	3942
Clean stables.....	2233	2999	3323	4075	3915
Producers having a dairy.....	2214	2988	3421	4214	4174
Producers whose dairy was not found satisfactory.....	244	324	195	334	184
Producers whose dairy is maintained in a clean condition.....	1744	2371	3104	3814	3760
Producers having ice.....	2024	2678	3028	3660	3987
Producers cooling milk in spring water or wells.....	151	153	503	139	152
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems.....	283	381	175	749	219
Notices in writing.....	326	416	239	302	680
Notices (letter from office).....	666	554	740	5395	5180
Producers interdicted.....	234	203	145	333	192

Section No. 1—(Continued)

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.

1926 to 1930.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cows:					
Clean.....	91.62%	89.41%	87.49%	85.46%	85.90%
Stables:					
Whitewashed.....					
Clean.....	89.66%	83.84%	93.94%	90.65%	89.93%
With concrete floors.....	90.84%	90.54%	91.89%	89.59%	89.83%
	67.98%	69.29%	74.86%	76.58%	80.86%
Milk rooms:					
Number.....	90.07%	90.21%	94.66%	92.65%	95.77%
Clean.....	78.75%	79.35%	90.73%	90.50%	90.08%
Refrigeration:					
With ice.....	82.34%	80.85%	83.73%	80.47%	91.48%
With spring water or wells.....	6.14%	4.61%	13.92%	3.05%	3.48%

AVERAGE QUALITY OF THE MILK ACCORDING TO THE (Babcock) CENTRIFUGAL TEST
AND THE (Quevenne) LACTO-DENSIMETER AT 60° F.

1930 Month	Density			Butter Fat			Number of samples
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	
January.....	1.028	1.030	1.030	2.8%	5%	3.6%	124
February.....	1.029	1.033	1.029	1.3%	4.9%	3.6%	234
March.....	1.026	1.032	1.030	3.1%	5.1%	3.6%	175
April.....	1.026	1.031	1.029	3%	4.6%	3.5%	231
May.....	1.026	1.031	1.030	2.6%	7.5%	3.4%	217
June.....	1.029	1.031	1.029	2%	4.5%	3.6%	120
July.....	1.029	1.032	1.030	2.2%	5%	3.4%	101
August.....	1.027	1.031	1.030	3%	6.3%	3.6%	124
September.....	1.029	1.031	1.030	3.3%	5%	3.6%	161
October.....	1.028	1.033	1.029	2.8%	4.3%	3.6%	258
November.....	1.022	1.032	1.030	3%	4.8%	3.7%	48
December.....	1.022	1.031	1.030	3%	6.7%	3.6%	326
Mean.....	1.026	1.031	1.029	2.6%	5.3%	3.5%	
Total.....							2119

Section No. 1—(Continued)

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of establishments	12,286
Total number of inspections	34,568
Total number of cows examined	81,774
Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical analysis	2,359
Total number of various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream	67,418
Total number of gallons of milk examined	488,976
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated	45,263
Complaints	101
Actions taken	27
Condemnations	25
Actions lost	2
Written notices	10,419
Permits recommended	428

Section No. 2

	Total number of establishments	Total number of inspections
Private abattoir	1	340
Markets	5	439
Butchers	1,024	10,299
Poultry Dealers	42	550
Fish Stalls	24	261
Cold Storages	14	60
Sundry Manftrs	24	144
Groceries	1,358	5,692
Sundries	316	1,571
Special . . . . .	....	335
Total	2,808	19,691
Actions taken		51
Convictions		43
Cases dismissed		8
Complaints		89

Section No. 2—(Continued)

FOODSTUFFS AND MEATS CONDEMNED (lbs)

	Private abattoir	Inspection stations	Commis- sion stores	Markets, butchers, etc.	Total
Beef.....	6200	20	.....	2168	8388
Veal.....		57	507	911	1475
Mutton.....		40	256	1304	1600
Pork.....		6521	10530	2920	19971
Poultry.....		169	3140	1038	4347
Fish.....				36020	36020
Fruits and veg...				2942	2942
Sundry meats...		12	2554	9247	11813
Sundry foodstuff				4680	4680
Total.....	6200	6819	16987	61230	91236

Ice..... 356 tons.

N. B.—The above foodstuffs and meats have been condemned for the following reasons: spoiled, mouldy, slimy, sour, dirty and affected with disease; and calves too young.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of establishments	2,808
Total number of inspections	19,691
Total number of carcasses inspected.. .. .	117,711
Total number of carcasses condemned	359
Foodstuffs and meats condemned (lbs)	91,236
Actions taken	51
Convictions	43
Cases dismissed	8
Complaints	89
Samples collected	204
Written notices	1,615

Section No. 2—(Continued)

Dogs visited (for Rabies)	1,003
Analysis	239
Researches (Rabies: all negative)	25
Permits granted	1,224
Country abattoirs interdicted	74

Section No. 3

SECTION OF INSPECTION FOR RESTAURANTS,
DINING ROOMS, BAKERIES, ETC.Kind of
establishments

1° Establishments for which a permit is necessary :	Number of establishments to be visited	Number of visits
Restaurants	3,998	16,953
Dining-rooms	773	3,689
Bakeries	128	910
Confectioneries	55	369
Pastry-Shops	96	680
Fruits & Vegetables Stores	184	1,200
Beverage Manufacturers ..	55	299
Various Manufacturers.. ..	102	532
Cooked Meats Establish- ments	18	116
	5,409	24,748

Section No 3—(Continued)

2° Establishments f o r
which a permit is not
necessary :

Institutions	97	134
Hotels & Taverns	237	347
	334	481

3° Sundries :

Vehicles	1,173	187
Special Inspections . . . . .	.....	4,625
Totals	5,743	30,041

Confiscations

Utensils	94	
Fruits (In pounds)		59,846
Vegetables (In pounds)		142,850
Various foodstuffs (In pounds)		4,036
Total confiscations		206,732

Written Notices	6,785
Actions taken	217
Convictions	114
Cases thrown out	101
Cases in Court on January 1st, 1931	2

Permits granted in :

Restaurants, Dining-Rooms, Candy Stores.. 5,052

Permits granted in :

Bakeries, Confectioneries, Pastry - Shops,
Cooked Meats establishments, Beverage
Manufacturers, Various Manufacturers.. .. 367

Permits deferred on January 1st, 1931 282

Permits refused on January 1st, 1931 35

Total number of permits 5,737

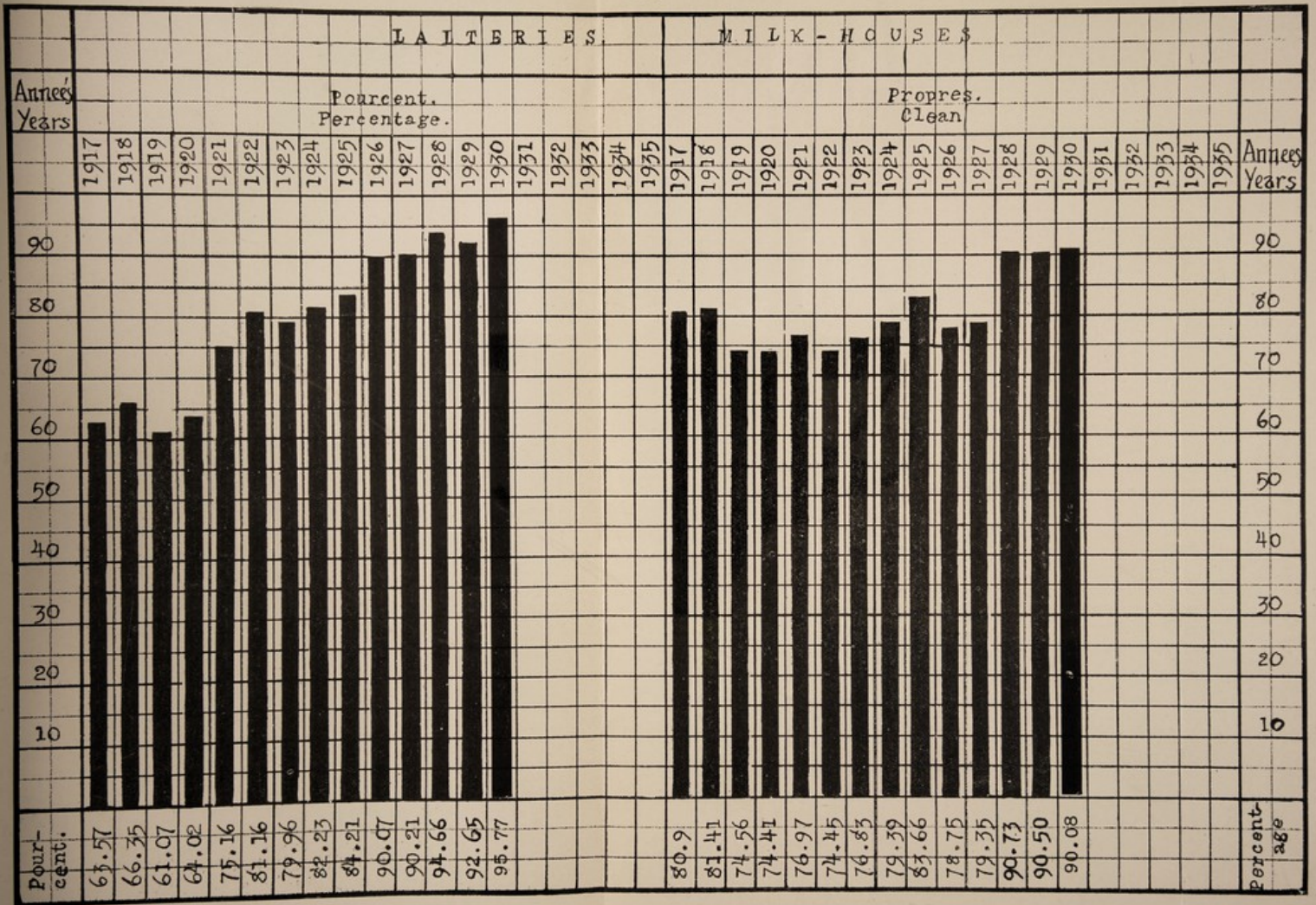
P. S. — The surplus of permits with the establishments to be visited in 1930 is caused by the fact that there has been some establishments where more than one permit was granted, due to the fact that these establishments have changed proprietors, and said permits are not transferable.

Section No. 4

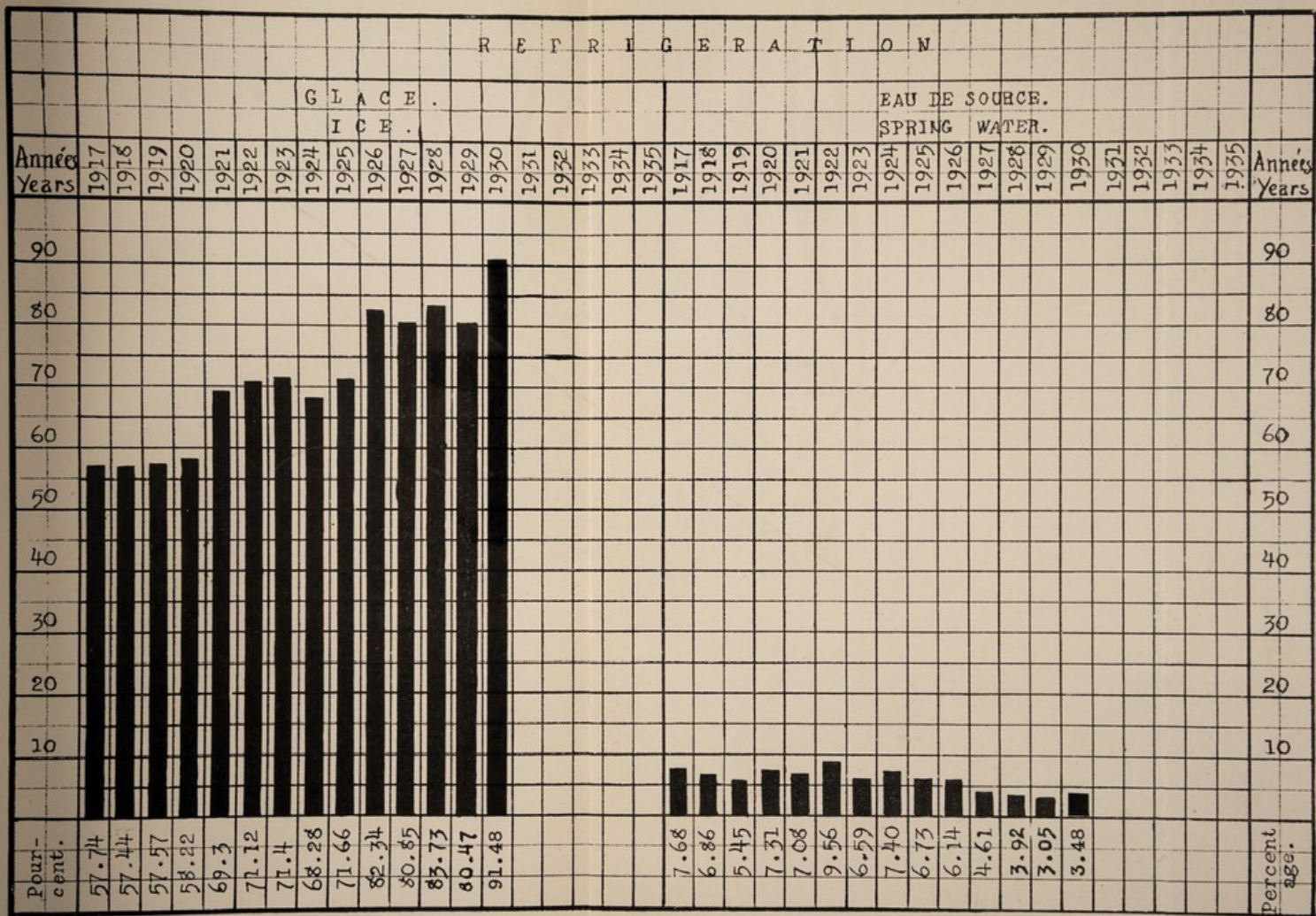
WEIGHT OF BREAD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL
DURING THE YEAR 1930.

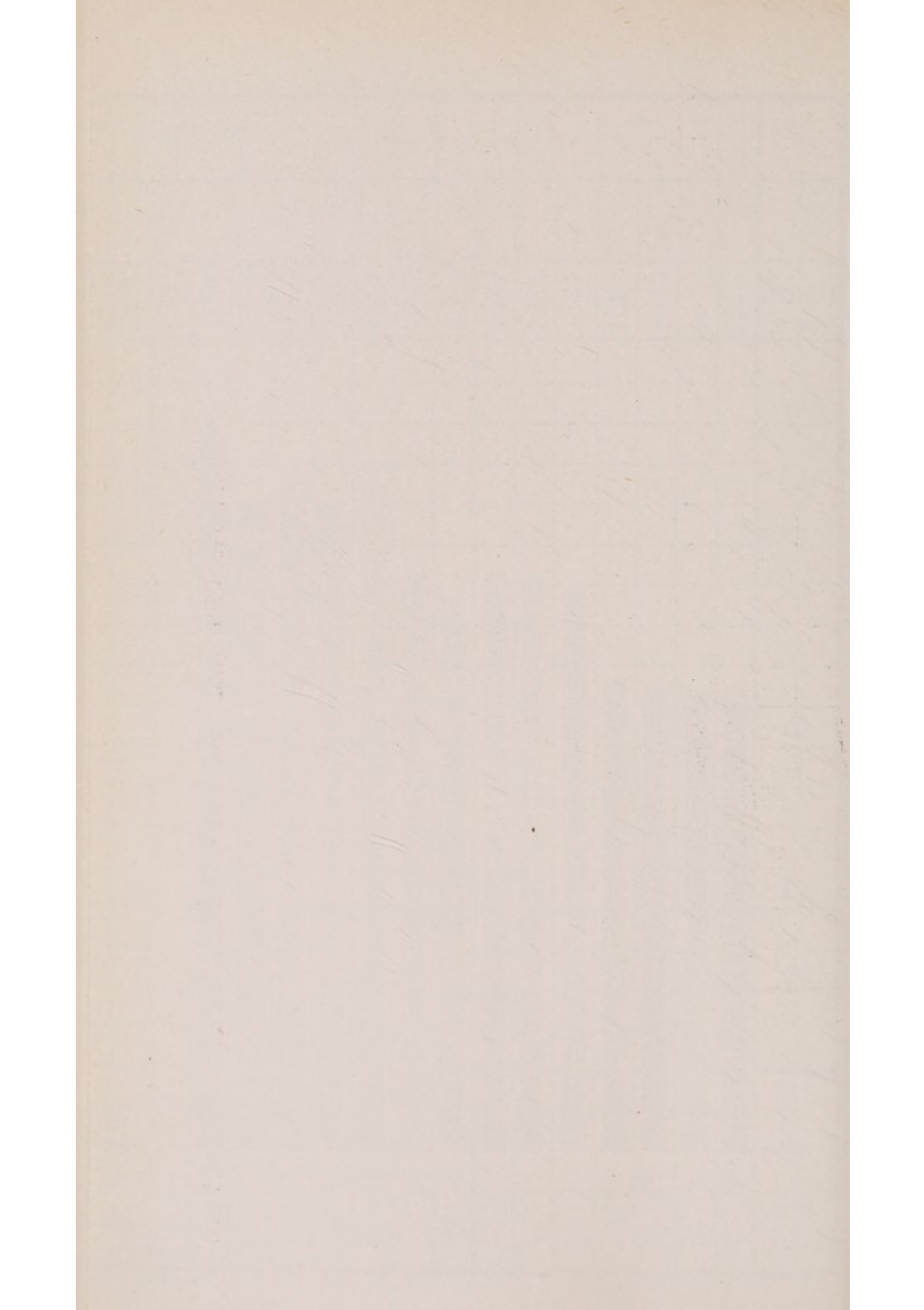
	Inspec- tions made	Loaves weighed	Loaves confiscat- ed	Notices sent
In bakery shops.....	188	57094	13455	87
In grocery stores.....	2065	58514	389	114
In pastry shops.....	61	3187	149	19
In restaurants.....	1308	9648	24	100
In vehicles.....	11	917	219	.....
Total.....	3633	129360	14236	320

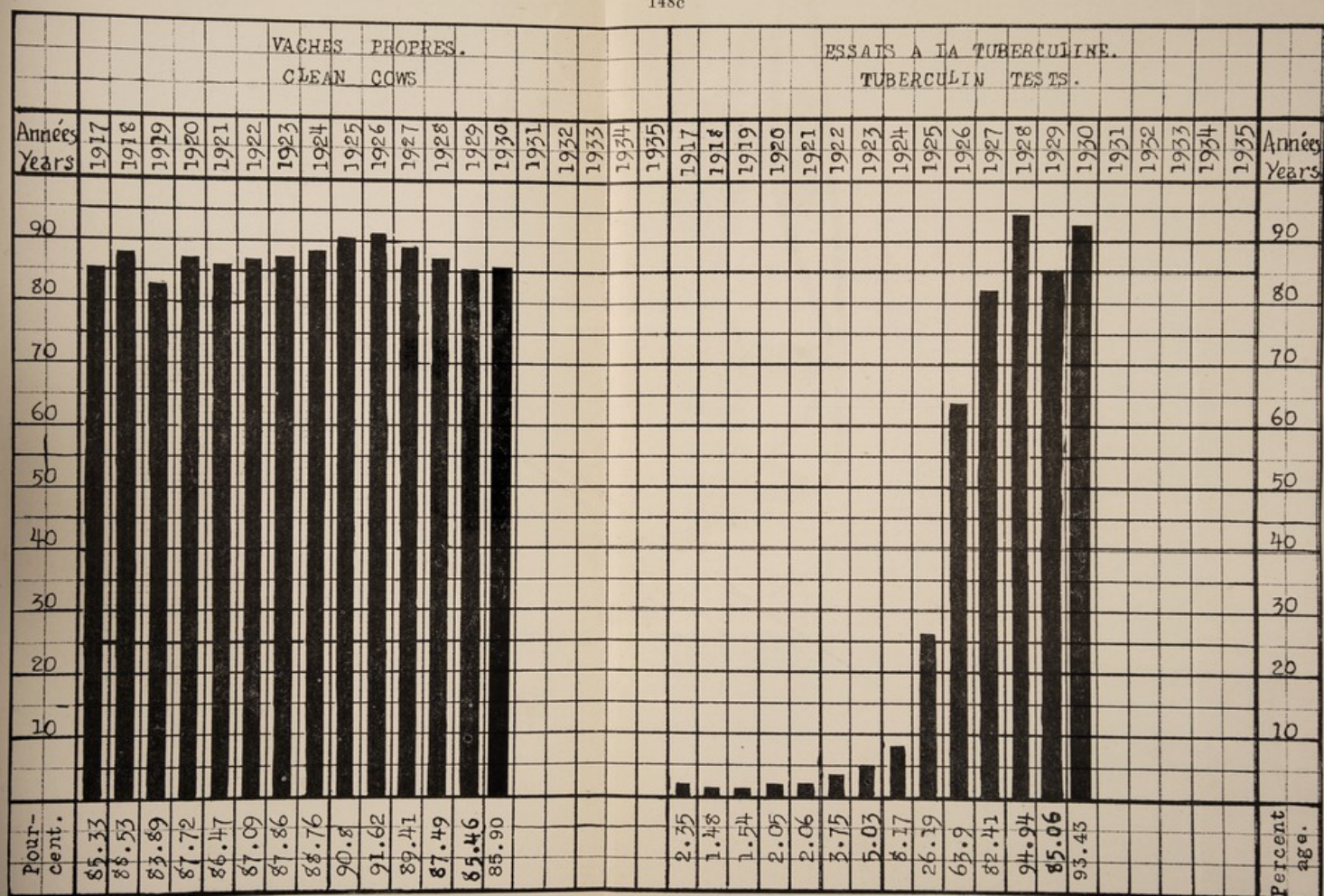


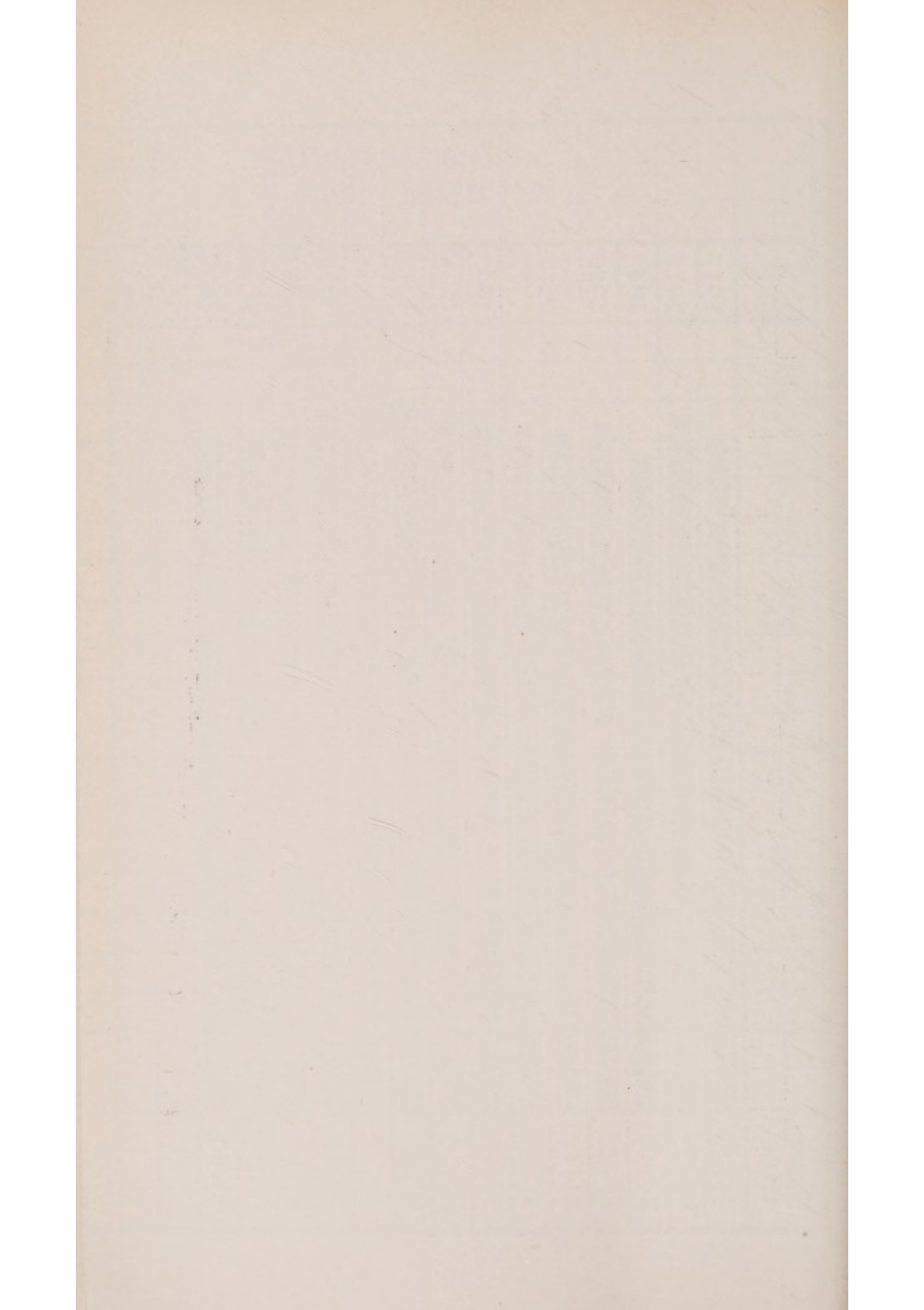


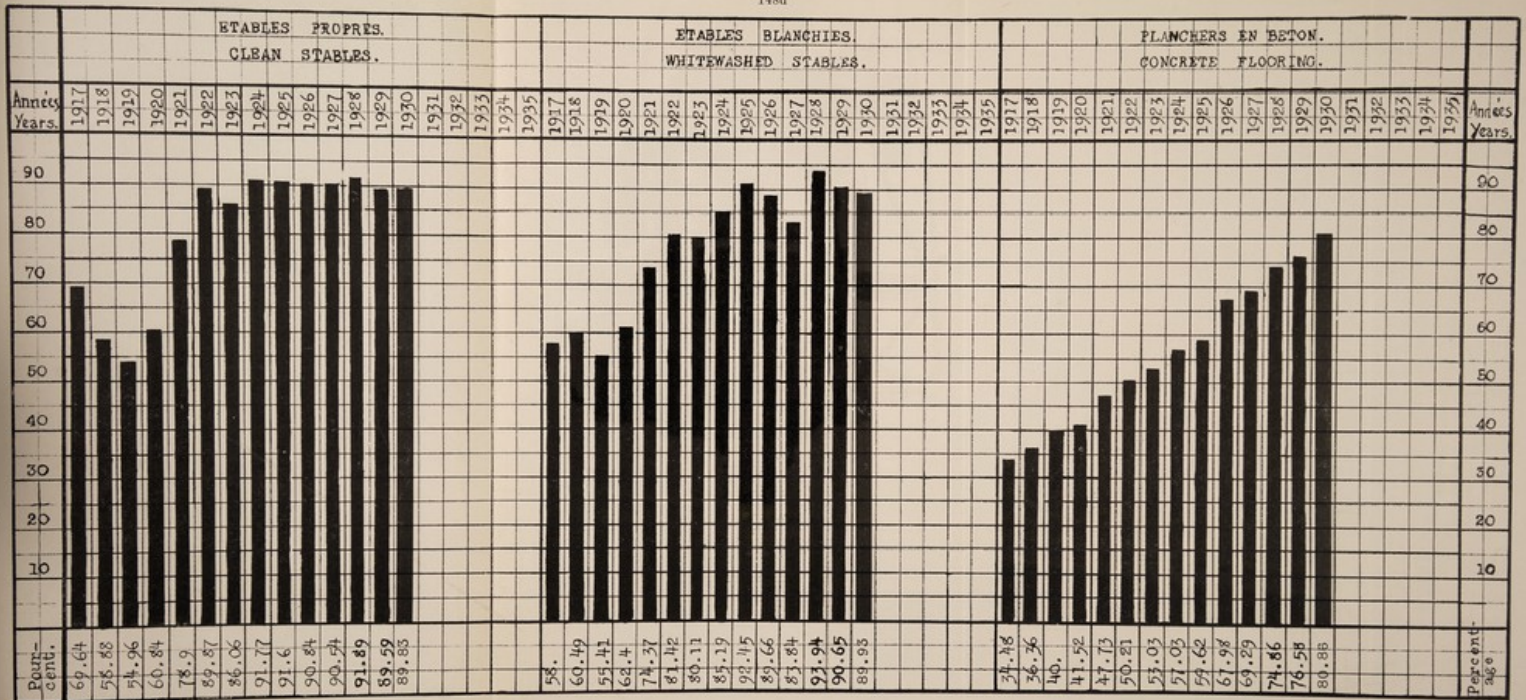












THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Division of Municipal Assistance

**PERSONNEL OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL
ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1930**

ALBERT CHEVALIER	Superintendent.
C. J. GAUTHIER	Assistant Superintendent & Secretary.
G. LAPROTTE	Clerk.
J. A. DONATO	"
J. DEGUISE	"
P. E. GAGNE	"
Mrs C. SAURIOL	"
Miss M. LEONARD	Stenographer-Typist.
Miss Y. LEBLANC	In charge of the Social Ser- vice Record.
Miss T. QUENNEVILLE	Clerk of the Social Service Record.
Miss R. BEAUPRE	" of the Social Service Record.
J. HENRI ST-DENIS	Bookkeeper.
A. BRABANT	Investigator.
ARMINI CHEVALIER	"
CHAS. ED. LEFEBVRE	"
D. LAVOIE	"
P. E. PROVOST	"
J. EDGAR BLAIS	Refuge Clerk.
A. VALIQUETTE	Supervisor of the Meurling Refuge.
A. HENUSET	Fireman
J. BRUNET	"
G. FILION	Launderer.
J. BURON	Cook.
S. BOILY	Watchman.
N. LATRAVERSE	"
J. R. ROBITAILLE	"
A. GOUGEON	"
A. HINTON	"

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION
OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE
YEAR 1930

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health.

Dear Sir,

I beg to transmit the twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance, for the year 1930.

Our Division has concerned itself during the year with 37,432 cases, which necessitated 23,887 investigations and the hospitalization of 29,143 persons at the expenses of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1930 has supplied 214,723 sleeping accommodation to 7,256 individuals and given 442,479 meals to said individuals.

On the 31st. of December 1930, there remained 1,529 enquiries in abeyance, 54 of which for neglected children, 51 for current cases of insanity, 54 for young delinquents, 11 for incurables, 4 for tuberculous, 9 for burial, 1 for street vendor, 115 for deportation and 1,299 for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charity Act.

A better idea can be formed of the work done by this Division by referring to the report attached hereto.

The City of Montreal has spent in 1930 for Assistance to its ratepayers a sum of \$1,709,655.99; as follows:

Help of various kind	\$1,801,001.01	
Remittance of real estate tax to charitable institutions	415,104.08	
Total	2,216,108.09	
Less the money collected for maintenance	\$ 21,953.13	
Less the money collected from amusement tax	484,498.97	506,452.10
		\$1,709,655.99

Or :

• \$371,445.78 more than in 1929.

STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1930

153

Items	Hospitalized at City's costs	Number of investigations	Number of cases	Expenditure	Sums collected
Neglected children.....	490	1,391	1,445	87,244.78	494.00
Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Court.....	964	887	964	41,528.82	224.33
Insane.....	855	1,058	1,032	304,821.39	19,680.24
Incurable.....	80	330	341	53,837.50	
Tuberculous.....	269	411	415	91,000.00	1,101.50
St. Luc Hospital.....	24	24	24	4,440.00	
Refuge Notre-Dame de la Merci.....	25	25	25	583.75	
Assistance to the poor.....		1,424	1,424		
Street vendors.....		253	254		
Special cases.....		163	163		
Burial of poor persons.....		324	333	4,054.94	99.34
Deportation of immigrants.....		242	242		
Repatriation of strangers.....		187	187	1,091.80	18.00
Pensions and annuities.....		66	66	164,523.52	
Charitable institutions having registered (By-Law 626).....		182	182		
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (By-Law 626).....		43	43		
Tag-Days.....		32	32		
Quebec Public Charity Act.....	26,436	16,845	30,290	728,428.36	484,834.69
Grants.....				206,050.00	
Total.....	29,143	23,887	37,432		
In 1929.....	27,279	21,440	33,211		
Meurling Municipal Refuge—Free night lodgings: 214,723; free meals given: 442,479.....				53,164.56	
Administration expenditure of general office.....				26,092.59	
Unemployment crisis.....				33,542.00	
Total money disbursed for assistance purposes.....				1,801,004.01	
To be added: Exemption of taxes to charitable institutions: \$30,748,450.00 at \$1.35%.....				415,104.08	
Grand total.....				2,216,108.09	506,452.10
In 1929.....				1,932,885.50	554,673.29
(Transportation) Tickets distributed to go across St. Helen Island: 18,650.....					

Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance Division: A. CHEVALIER.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$87,-244.78 in 1930. (Placed by the City of Montreal for transportation: \$426.30 and to the Provincial Government: \$86,818.48.)

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 \$494.00.

Juvenile Delinquents

964 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following institutions' monthly statements: St-Vincent de Paul reform school 714, Bon-Pasteur 208, Shawbridge 23, and Girls' Cottage 19.

887 investigations were completed during the year with the following results:

Investigations closed	821
Objections to payment	32
Parents having to reimburse	34
Under investigation on December 31 st. 1930	54

\$224.33 were collected in 1930 from the responsible parties.

There were, on the 31st. of December 1930, in the reform Schools, at the City's expense, 341 juvenile delinquents:

At St-Vincent-de-Paul	158
At Bon-Pasteur	100
At Shawbridge	62
At Girls' Cottage	21

The City paid in 1930 \$6,500.00 to the Provincial Government for the maintenance of the Juvenile Court.

The City paid in 1930 for maintenance expenses \$34,-871.72 and for transportation cost \$157.10 or: a total of \$35,028.82.

Insane

There were in the asylums, at the City's expenses 2,-782 patients on the first of January 1930. During the year,

855 were admitted: at St-Jean-de-Dieu, 561; at Verdun, 97, at Hospice Ste-Anne of Baie St. Paul, 40; at Bordeaux (for the criminal insane), 92; and at LaJemmerais School, 65.

523 having either been discharged from the asylums or having died, there remained 3,114 on the 31st. of December 1930, distributed as follows :—

At St-Jean-de-Dieu	2,075
At Verdun	447
At Hospice Ste-Anne (Baie St. Paul)	232
At Bordeaux (Criminal Insane)	184
At LaJemmerais School	157
At St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	11
At Beauport (St. Michel-Archange)	8

There was an increase of 40 admissions over the year 1929.

Mental cases in 1930 required 1,058 investigations, the results of which were as follows :—

Investigations closed	646
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance to the City	139
Special Investigations for Quebec Government . .	55
Objections to payment	56
Procedures discontinued	126
Insane Deported	31
Repatriated	4
Objection to burial	1

On the 31st. of December, 1930, there remained 51 investigations to be made.

770 commitment papers were prepared by our Division during the year 1930.

The City has received from the parents of patients for the latter board, in 1930, \$19,680.24.

Maintenance of inmates in Hospitals has cost the City in 1930 :—

For repatriation and transportation of insane	\$ 3,138.06
For maintenance of patients in hospitals . . .	301,683.33
Total	304,821.39

INCURABLES AND TUBERCULOUS

Incurables

Applications for hospitalization of incurable patients during 1930 amounted to 341 or 48 more than last year. These applications required 330 investigations, resulting as follows :—

Cases recommended	117
Cases not recommended	162
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City	2
Procedures discontinued	49
Under investigations on the 31st. of December 1930	11

In this same year, 80 patients were hospitalized :

At the Sacred Heart Hospital	72
At Grey Nuns (25 St. Matthew St.)	8

The total of patients at the City's expense, on the 31st. of December 1930 was 129, placed as follows : —

At the Sacred Heart Hospital	100
At Grey Nuns	29

There was 1 vacant place at Grey Nuns on December 31st. 1930 and 8 patients were waiting for their admission.

The amount paid for the maintenance of incurables in 1930 was \$53,837.50:—

To the Sacred Heart Hospital	\$ 45,625.00
To the Grey Nuns	8,212.50

Tuberculous

There were 415 applications for hospitalization of indigents tuberculous during 1930 or 114 less than last year. Said 415 applications called for 411 investigations, with the following results :—

Cases recommended	288
Cases not recommended	23
Procedures discontinued	100
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance..	0
Deported	0
Under investigation, December 31st. 1930	4

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 269

96 tuberculous patients were at the Sacred Heart Hospital on the 31 st. of December 1930, at the City's expense, 4 places were vacant at the same date and no patient was waiting for his admission.

The amount paid for maintenance of tuberculous in 1930 was \$91,000.00.

The sum of \$1,101.50 was refunded to the City by parents of incurables or tuberculous patients.

During the year 1930, a new contract has been signed between the City of Montreal and the Reverend Sisters de la Providence of the Sacred Heart Hospital, amending the contract passed on the 18th. of December 1924, for a period of 20 years; contract which leaves at the disposition of the City 200 beds for tuberculous, at the date of \$500.00 per year for each bed either occupied or not.

It has been stipulated by the new contract, commencing from the first of April 1930, that the number of beds at the disposition of the City of Montreal, for the tuberculous, will be only 100 per year, at the date of \$2.00 per day per bed, occupied or not. The other 100 beds have been transferred under the Quebec Public Charities Act for the same purposes.

St. Luc Hospital

During the month of last August, a contract has been agreed to, between the City of Montreal and St. Luc Hospital, for a period of five (5) years, for the purpose of reserving ten (10) beds at the disposition of the City for the

hospitalization of sick vagrants picked up in the streets by the police, or other persons that may have to be put under observation, at the rate of \$3.00 per day for each of the ten (10) beds, whether or not occupied.

This contract has been put in force since the 21st. of last August and up to the 31st. of last December twenty-four (24) individuals have been hospitalized; the cost of which has cost the City the sum of \$4,440.00.

Notre-Dame de la Merci Refuge

During the month of August 1930, a contract has been agreed to, between the City of Montreal and the Notre-Dame de la Merci Refuge for a period of twenty (20) years, for the hospitalization of vagrants or other persons, sick or homeless, picked up by the police and who cannot be placed in the existing institutions; such as paralytics, old men of all categories, undisciplined, crippled.

The number of beds put at the disposition of the City is seventy-five (75) at the rate of \$1.25 per day, whether or not occupied.

In accordance with this contract, twenty-five (25) persons have been hospitalized up to the 31st. of December 1930 and the sum of \$583.75 has been paid by the City.

Assistance to indigents

In 1930, 1,424 requests for help of various kinds were filed with our Division. Most of these cases were referred to charitable institutions.

Mendicants and street Vendors

254 applications for street vendor licenses were made at our office during the year, requiring 253 investigations resulting as follows :—

Applications recommended upon payment of the	
\$10.00 license	77
Applications recommended free of charge	105
Applications not recommended	66
Applications discontinued	5
Under investigation on the 31st. of December	
1930	1

Special cases

163 requests for researches or information were made through this Division in 1930; we answered every one.

Burial of indigents

333 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1930 which called for 324 investigations resulting as follows:—

Persons buried at the City's expenses	286
Responsible parties having been called upon for reimbursement of whole or part of expenses incurred	21
Requests refused or discontinued	17
Under investigation on the 31st of December, 1930	9

The amount collected in 1930, from the responsible parties for burial expenses was \$99.34.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses in 1930 was \$4,054.94.

Deportation

Cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 242 in 1930. After investigation, these cases were disposed of as follows:—

Immigrants deported	55
Proceedings discontinued	62
Cases refused by the department of Immigration..	8
Special cases	2
Under investigation at Ottawa on the 31st of December, 1930	115

Repatriation

187 requests for repatriation came before this office in 1930. The amount spent by the City for this end was \$1,091.80. The 187 requests were disposed of as follows:

150 persons were repatriated at the City's expenses;
27 requests were refused;
10 requests were discontinued after investigation.

The amount of \$18.00 was reimbursed by an indigent who was repatriated.

Pensions and annuities

During the year 1930, 66 cases of pensions or annuities for City employees were dealt with:—

53 employees have been granted pensions;
11 pensioners died;
2 pensions expired.

On the 31st of December, 1930, there were 342 persons (294 adults and 48 children) were drawing a pension or an annuity from the City.

Expenditure for this purpose in 1930 was \$164,523.52.

Tickets to go across St. Helen Island.

During the year 1930, 28,000 tickets to go across St. Helen Island were transmitted to this Division to be distributed to divers Charitable Institutions, Schools, etc., for the purpose of allowing the poor children to go and amuse themselves in this Municipal Park.

Only 18,650 of these tickets were used; the reason for which the total number of said tickets was not made use of explains itself easily, viz.: the new communications established between Montreal and St. Helen Island by the new bridge.

The practice of distributing tickets for St. Helen exists since a great number of years, excepting the year 1929 when, for special reasons, there was no distribution of said tickets.

TAG-DAYS IN 1930

No.	Date	Associations	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus	% of expenses
1	Mar. 17	St. Patrick's Orphanage.....	\$ 13,559.75	\$ 1,686.07	\$ 11,873.68	12.43
2	April 5	School for Crippled Children.....	6,794.02	387.99	6,406.03	5.71
3	" 12	Catholic Social Service Guild.....	3,275.96	309.22	2,966.74	9.43
4	" 19	Hellenic Ladies' Phil. League.....	1,579.65	468.15	1,111.50	29.63
5	" 26	Hervey Institute.....	1,339.32	140.00	1,199.32	10.45
6	May 3	Hôpital St-Joseph des Convalescents.....	2,988.50	270.15	2,718.35	9.04
7	" 10	Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse.....	3,490.45	541.46	2,948.99	15.51
8	" 17	Union Nationale Française.....	1,109.58	505.75	603.83	45.58
9	" 23	Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.....	1,691.09	296.30	1,394.79	17.52
10	" 31	Salvation Army.....	4,253.47	395.48	3,857.99	9.29
11	June 7	Orphelinat Italien St-Joseph.....	2,980.00	467.92	2,512.08	15.69
12	" 14	Foyer Notre-Dame de la Garde.....	1,779.08	279.13	1,499.95	15.74
13	" 21	St. John Ambulance Brigade.....	1,148.66	184.77	963.89	16.08
14	" 23	Montefiore Hebrew Orphans' Home.....	5,300.04	494.00	4,806.04	9.32
15	Aug. 23	Colonie de Vacances Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus.....	859.35	328.00	531.35	38.16
16	" 26	Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association.....	3,130.79	513.72	2,617.07	16.40
17	Sept. 6	Greek Ladies Benevolent Society.....	1,109.21	161.29	947.92	14.54
18	" 8	Y. H. M. A. Society.....	1,554.50	282.59	1,271.91	18.18
19	" 20	Les Vétérans Français de la Grande Guerre.....	1,384.50	206.00	1,178.50	14.90
20	" 27	Société Humanitaire de Montréal.....	416.78	95.50	321.28	22.91
21	Oct. 4	C. S. P. C. Animals.....	9,119.27	861.52	8,257.75	9.44
22	" 11	Salve Regina Protectorate for Boys.....	2,632.42	253.98	2,378.44	9.64
23	" 18	Women's Labour League.....	464.77	174.34	290.43	37.51
24	Nov. 11	Greater Montreal Poppy Day Relief Fund.....	7,000.92	470.79	6,530.13	6.72
Total.....			\$ 78,962.08	\$ 9,774.12	\$ 69,187.96	12.37

**Registration of Institutions of Charity and of persons
authorized to solicit gift or alms on behalf
of said institutions.**

Complying with Municipal By-Law No. 626, 182 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1930 (in 1929, 175) and 43 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1929, 28).

Tag-Days

32 applications for permission to hold "tag-days" in compliance with the above mentioned by-law were made to the City in 1930.

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

- 24 favourable (for "Tag-Days");
- 7 favourable (for "Guignolées");
- 2 unfavourable (for "Tag-Days").

24 Associations have held "Tag-days" on the dates and with the detailed results that will be found in the table on the following page.

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 1930:—

Amount received from January 1st to the 31st of December, 1930, \$1,022,739.37.

After the payment of the Provincial Government share and the expenditures for the collection of said tax, the net amount left to the City was \$484,498.97.

The City's expenditures for the application of said Act amounted to \$26,870.71. The above expenses were at the City's charge, exclusively.

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

Transportation of patients	\$ 201.85
To Maternities, Infants' Homes	101,355.80
To the Provincial Government, for maintenance of patients in hospitals, homes, orphanages, asylums, etc. (*)	600,000.00
To add: the expenditure for the collection of the tax	26,870.71
Grand total	\$728,428.36

The City has consequently spent \$93,701.61 more than last year.

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

Requests for hospitalization in hospitals, Sanatoria, Homes and Orphanages	16,515
Requests for reconsideration	649
Transfers to other institutions	578
Under investigation on January 1st, 1930	331
Total	18,073
Investigations made during the year	16,844
Under investigation on the 31st of December, 1930	1,229

The results of our investigations were as follows:—

Accepted	14,249
Refused	2,596

To these 14,249 cases accepted after investigation must be added 12,187 cases accepted without investigation, for maternities, day-nurseries, etc., making a total of 26,436 persons hospitalized and 30,260 cases. (Refused: 2,596; under investigation: 1,229.)

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

A sum of \$335.72 has been reimbursed to the City for patients treated hospitals under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

Subsidies

Subsidies and grants awarded by the City of Montreal in 1930 amounted to \$206,650.00 distributed as follows:—

Hospital Ambulance Service:

Notre-Dame Hospital	\$ 1,500.00
Montreal General Hospital	1,500.00
Royal Victoria Hospital	1,500.00
Hôtel-Dieu	500.00
Hôpital Ste-Justine	500.00
Western Hospital	500.00
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	500.00
Hôpital St-Luc	500.00

Education and Assistance:

Royal Life Saving Society	300.00
St. John Ambulance Brigade	200.00
Catholic Society of Cenada for British Migration	200.00

Patronage 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 Fonctionnaires municipaux	100.00
Syndicats catholiques et nationaux..	200.00

Children's Welfare:

Colonie de vacances des Grèves	\$ 1,500.00
Colonie de vacances Jeanne d'Arc	500.00
Summer Camp for Girls	1,500.00
Summer Camp for Boys	1,500.00
Colonie de vacances de Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus (Installation)	1,000.00
Colonie de vacances de Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus	300.00
Diocesan Camp Corporation of Montreal (Installation)	1,000.00
Diocesan Camp Corporation of Montreal	300.00
Parks and Playgrounds Association.	1,100.00

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	2,000.00
Ligue de Sécurité de la Province de Québec	2,000.00

Protection of Animals:

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

Montreal Dispensary	500.00
Herzl Dispensary and Hospital	500.00

Dental Clinics:

Montreal General Hospital	1,000.00
Hôpital Dentaire Laval	2,200.00

Diet Clinic:

Montreal Diet Dispensary	\$ 200.00
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Anti-tuberculosis Clinics:

Institut Bruchesi	7,500.00
Institut St. Denis Clinic	1,800.00
Royal Edward Institute	7,500.00
Royal Rosemount Clinic	1,800.00

Homes, Orphanages and Asylums:

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

Homes' Relief:

Protestant Relief Committee	500.00
Baron de Hirsch Institute	3,000.00
Catholic School Service Guild	1,000.00

Assistance (Women and Children):

Assistance Maternelle	4,000.00
St. Ann's 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 renseignements	2,000.00

Education and Assistance:

Institut des Aveugles "Nazareth"	\$ 1,500.00
Montreal Association for the Blind	500.00
Institution des Sourdes-Muettes	500.00
Association canadienne-française des Aveugles	500.00
Institut du Radium	5,000.00

Night Refuges, Shelters:

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	1,500.00
Union Nationale Française	600.00
Old Brewery Mission	700.00
L'Oeuvre des Sans-Foyer (Soeur Bon- neau)	500.00

Societies for the Protection of Women and Children:

Society for the Protection of Women and Children	800.00
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Special Grants:

Société St. Jean-Baptiste	3,000.00
McGill University (for the time)	150.00
Université de Montréal	10,000.00
McGill University	10,000.00
Société d'Archéologie et de Numismati- que de Montréal	2,000.00
Société d'Agriculture du Comté d'Ho- chelaga	100.00
Institut Bruchési et Royal Edward (Tim- bres de Noël)	2,000.00
Ecole Technique de Montréal (Disposi- tion spéciale de la charte)	75,000.00
Total	\$206,650.00

The value of the real estate owned by Charitable Institutions and exempt from taxes in 1930 was \$30,-748,450.00. The real estate tax at 1.35% amounts to \$415,104.08.

Meurling Municipal Refuge

Summary of expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during the year 1930: —

Salaries	\$13,866.62
Heating	2,661.16
Lighting	893.68
Gas Stove	180.26
Food	9,782.28
Maintenance and laundering given outside during the installation of the new laundry machineries	7,445.86
Linen	1,958.95
Maintenance and repairs to building	2,177.18
Total	\$38,965.99

(In 1929 : \$29,294.51)

There were 214,996 entries for sleeping accommodation in the Refuge in 1930, 273 of which were refused for good cause, leaving thus 214,723 beds supplied. These beds were given to 7,256 persons, or an average of 29 times each.

13,337 refugees have been given work or positions.

The average age of men sheltered in 1930 was 45 years.

Men sheltered in the Refuge represented 36 different nationalities.

The number of refugees found sick after examination by our physician was 32,176 and the number of diseases 46.

442,479 meals were given in 1930 and the cost of each of these meals was .0221 cents.

486,854 pieces were washed in the Refuge's laundry. Of this number, 2,270 pieces belonged to various departments of the City Hall, 2,296 to the refugees, 482,288 to the Refuge.

Laundry

During the year 1930 we have renewed our laundry machineries, the expenses incurred for the installation of said machineries were as follows:—

Cost of new machines	\$13,127.73
Cost of installation	1,070.84
Total	\$14,198.57

Social Service Exchange

Towards the close of the year 1929, and as mentioned in our annual report of that year, this Division started the organization of a new section called: "Social Service Exchange". This work started about the end of the year 1929. On the 31st of December, 1930, we had 85,169 Record-Cards of persons who, for various reasons, had to have recourse to the Municipal Assistance since a certain number of years. I must say that this work is not as far advanced as we had foreseen in our report of 1929; owing to the considerable time lost in transferring our Division from the City Hall Annex to the Meurling Refuge Building and its re-organization. Another reason for which the work mentioned is not so far advanced is, that we had to use, in many instances, for the general work of the office, the personnel of this new division owing to the crisis of unemployment which produced a very considerable increase of work.

However, we hope that during the year 1931, to succeed in bringing these Record-Cards up to date and by so doing a very valuable service will be rendered not only to the Municipal Assistance, but also to all the persons and associations interested in the matter of assistance. We can state, however, that during the year 1930, we had many occasions to fully appreciate the usefulness of such organization.

Co-operation with the Police Department

During the year 1930, the Police Department, through its representatives, detective sergeant Finel and constable Pleau, looked after the following cases:—

Cases reported for medical examination at the Recorder's Court: 202.

Results:

Committed at St. Jean-de-Dieu	39
Committed at Verdun	8
Committed at Bordeaux	94
Handed over to their parents	61
Total	202

Backward or Idiot Children transported under escort:

Committed to l'Hospice Ste-Anne, Baie St-Paul, Quebec	37
Committed to La Jemmerais School, Mastai, Quebec	50
Total	87

Children handed over to parent:

Brought back from Baie St. Paul	8
Brought back from La Jemmerais School	8
Transferred from Baie St. Paul to Mastai	2
Transferred from La Jemmerais to Baie St. Paul	2
Total	20

Children escaped, found and taken back:

To La Jemmerais School, Mastai	4
Total	4

Cases submitted to the Ministry of Immigration at Ottawa and undesirable persons deported to different countries as follows: —

England	89
Ireland	9
Scotland	13
France	2
Sweden	2
Roumania	9
Switzerland	3
Australia	1
Russia	1
Belgium	3
Norway	1
Germany	6
West Indies	1
Czecho-Slovakia	6
Finland	5
Lithuania	1
Danemark	1
United States of America	4
Poland	2
Holland	5
New Zealand	1
Austria	3
Hungary	3
Newfounland	2
Total	173

Cases of deportation submitted but not decided:

Criminal insanes	8
Public charges	103
Total	111

Cases submitted for deportation but refused: 6

Grand total 290

Persons escorted to the different railway stations to be repatriated	174
To the wharf	2
Total	176
Cases of repatriation submitted and refused after investigation	28
Insane persons repatriated under escort:	
Women: at St. Quentin, N.B.	1
Men: at Provincial Hospital, Whitby, Ont.	1
At Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont.	1
Total	3
Young children escorted:	
To Maison du Bon-Pasteur, Laval des Rapides	1
To Ste. Agathe, Que., his parents' home	1
Total	2
Sick persons escorted from their domicile to hospitals using the Police Department's cars:	
Patients transferred from the Sacred Heart Hos- pital, Cartierville, to St. Jean-de-Dieu	7
Patients transferred from the Sacred Heart Hos- pital to the Verdun Protestant Hospital	1
Patients interned and escorted to the St. Jean-de- Dieu Hospital	7
Evaded patients brought back to the St. Jean-de- Dieu Hospital	2
Incurable patients escorted to the Sacred Heart Hospital, at Cartierville	2
Prisoner transferred from the Bordeaux Jail to the Sacred Heart Hospital	1
Total	20

Old men and patients escorted to divers Refuges or Hospitals using a Police Patrol Waggon:

Refuge de la Merci	1
Grey Nuns, St. Matthew street	1
Royal Victoria Hospital	1
General Hospital	1
St-Luc Hospital	2
Total	6

Number of investigations and visits necessitated at domicile and at the Recorder's Court by the aforesaid cases or for children who had to be placed 594

Expenses of administration of the general office

The expenses incurred for the administration of the general office, excepting the Meurling Refuge, during the year 1930 are as follows:

Salaries	\$24,069.78
Transportation	1,379.68
Incidentals	195.05
Furniture	158.82
Delegations	80.80
Special Service Exchange	208.46
Total	\$26,092.59

Unemployment crisis

The unemployment crisis was considerably felt during the year 1930. This crisis was not only local, but also universal, and we are pleased to state that Canada, with the exception of France, has been the least affected. Just the same the public authorities had to intervene and considerable sums of money had to be voted for the relief of

the affected families. A sum of \$20,000,000.00 was voted by the Federal Government; both for direct help and by initiating public works for the unemployed.

In the first case, viz.: for direct relief, every municipality, as well as the Provincial and Federal Governments contributed one-third ($1/3$) each.

In the second case: helping the unemployed by creating new public works, the Municipalities and the Provincial and Federal Governments were called for to contribute their share in the following proportions:

50% by the Municipality and 25% each by the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Concerning the giving of relief by initiating public works, the City of Montreal charged a Commission called "Industrial Commission on Unemployment" with power to act as a Consulting Body.

Regarding the direct help, another Commission has been appointed called "Advisory Relief Board", with the undersigned, Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance, as its President and the following members :—

Rev. Canon H. A. Harbour, representing the Catholic Clergy (who took the place of Bishop Dubuc, formerly nominated member of this Commission but unable to act as such on account of sickness).

Rev. Dean A. Carlisle, representing the Protestant Clergy.

Mr. J. A. Julien, (replaced later on, for reason of absence from the City of Montreal, by Mr. Raoul Carignan, representing the St-Vincent-de-Paul Society.

Mr. George Lyman, representing the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

Mr. Allan Bronfman, representing the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal.

Rev. J. Fallon, S. J., representing the English speaking catholics in the work of alms-giving.

Mr. Norman Holland, president of the Industrial Commission on Unemployment.

As well as the following Aldermen: —

W. H. Biggar, Esq., Mr. Henry L. Auger and Mr. J. M. Gabias.

The undersigned acted as representative of the Advisory Relief Board on the Industrial Commission on Unemployment.

The dispositions above mentioned, taken by the Federal Government in ordre to relieve the unemployed, were taken in virtue of a law adopted in September 1930.

Direct help has been distributed to the indigent families through the three following charitable organizations:

For the Catholics: — The St-Vincent-de-Paul Society;

For the Protestants: — The Montreal Council of Social Agencies;

For the Hebrews: — The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal.

The sums of money distributed to the above mentioned associations, were proportionally to the population by religion in the City of Montreal, based on the last Federal Census of 1921 : i.e. : — 75% to the catholics, 19% to the protestants and 6% to the Hebrews. On the 31st. of December 1930, a sum of \$96,000.00 had been spent for the above mentioned purposes. The two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of this amount were later on reimbursed by the Provincial and Federal Governments, thus, the City's share has been \$32,000.00.

During the month of December 1930, a census or registration of the unemployed took place in the City of Montreal. The expenses incurred for this purpose by the City amounted to \$1,293.19. This registration took place in the Police Stations and in divers Charitable Institu-

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 1930—(Continued)

Special Milk

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Number of samples	Numeration			Percentage		
	Not more than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void	Not more than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):						
584	534	48	2	91.5	8.2	0.3
From June to September (incl.):						
425	(*)	(†)	2	(*)	(†)	0.5
	372	51		87.5	12.0	
From October to December (incl.):						
278	234	43	1	84.2	15.5	0.3
For the year:						
1287	1140	142	5	88.6	11.0	0.4

(*) Not more than 50,000.

(†) More than 50,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 1930—(Continued)

Special Milk

Number of samples	Fermentation Test					Percentage				
	B. Coli Group					B. Coli Group				
	Present			Absent		Present			Absent	
	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	Samples void	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):										
584	16	61	195	387	2	2.7	10.4	33.4	66.3	0.3
From June to September (incl.):										
425	93	167	294	129	2	21.8	39.3	69.2	30.4	0.4
From October to December (incl.):										
278	14	38	118	159	1	5.0	13.7	42.5	57.2	0.3
For the year:										
1287	123	266	607	675	5	9.6	20.7	47.2	52.4	0.4

Division of Statistics

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Doctor S. Boucher,
Director, Department of Health.

Dear Doctor: —

I have the honour to transmit to you the annual report of the Division of Vital Statistics for the year 1930.

The appointment of a steno-typist has enabled us to commit to the clerks a good deal of the purely clerical work, and to allot more time to the questions of details and to the improvement of our statistics. The serious discrepancies existing between our municipal, the federal and provincial statistics, have already been pointed out, and we succeeded in their almost complete disappearance. It is impossible, however, to reach a perfect concordance, because these offices count statistical data at the place of occurrence, whereas we reallocate them to the place of residence. This question is going to be seriously studied by the various interested parties, and we hope it will receive a satisfactory solution. We also communicate daily with several physicians for more precise and detailed informations on causes of deaths, which enables us to classify them more accurately.

The value of statistics depends on the accuracy of data used as their basis.

The basis of vital statistics are on the one hand, the population, and on the other hand births and deaths. The greatest care was taken to avoid as far as possible all factors which may become a source of errors or of omissions arising from these three sources:

Population.

The official enumeration of the Dominion's population is made every ten years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the exception of the Western prairie provinces,

for which a census of the population is taken every five years. This exception has been made, owing to the rapid increase of their population, but it seems to us that the same motive exists in the case of important cities, which are centres of attraction for the rural population, and for foreign immigration, and whose population increases also very rapidly.

As time elapses from the census year, the statistician's work becomes more and more difficult, because the factors of errors are more numerous. The natural increase of our population established from the excess of births over deaths varies little from one year to another, and the average for the last ten years is a little over 10,500; but we figure that a number of people come here every year, almost equal to the figure of the natural increase, and that the average increase of the population since the last census has been about 20,000 per annum.

At the beginning of the year 1930, the population was estimated at 790,000. It is quite below the figure published by the Lovell Company, but is close to that obtained by the engineers of the Bell Telephone Co., with whom we had several interviews during the year, and exchanged informations.

To corroborate our evaluation which is necessarily done arbitrarily, we continued to compile the census made by the French-Canadian parishes, taking for granted that the proportion of the French-Canadian represents 62% of the whole population, as established by the last census.

This parochial census taken in the fall of 1930 showed a French-Canadian population of 495,326, which would place the whole population at 798,913. If 7,000 is taken off this number to compensate the increase occurring between the 1st July and the time of the census, there remains 791,913; this corresponds well with our estimate.

On the other hand, the Assessors' office of the City has registered 209,320 names on the voters lists, and if we keep the quotient 3.8, used since 1926, for multiplying this figure, we obtain 795,416 which is quite close to the figures reached through our other calculations.

Births.

I shall not recall the remarks I made last year on the method of birth registration and of the existing shortcomings. However, the non-catholic population's interest in this question seems to have been roused through publicity in the newspapers, the distribution of a leaflet explaining how and why a birth should be registered, and the number of registrations made at this office has greatly increased.

There are, however, still too many late registrations in the registers of the clergy, as we have found 707 in the registers of the Protestant churches, and 681 in those of the synagogues. These 1,388 births are not included in the figure 20,993 written on Table II, as being the number of births for 1930.

Morti-natality.

Births and deaths tables do not include stillbirths. I shall not repeat my writings on this subject, pages 186 and 187 of our report for the year 1929; be it enough to mention that we followed, in 1930, the definition therein outlined. Moreover, in all cases where the duration of life mentioned on the death certificate was less than half-an-hour, we telephoned to the physician in order to ascertain whether the child had breathed after its birth, and in most cases the reply was negative.

We earnestly desire that a definition of the word "Still-born" be adopted throughout all provinces, for statistical purposes, in order to obtain uniformity in statistics and to get exact comparisons. During the month of May, 1930, I presented a paper on this question at the meeting

of the Canadian Public Health Association in Toronto, in which I demonstrated the numerous differences in the interpretation existing not only between countries, but also between the different provinces of the Dominion.

Following this statement, a committee was appointed to try to find a common basis between the provinces, in conformity with the definition worded by the League of Nations in 1926, which since has received the approval of several countries. We trust this definition will be adopted in Canada, in the near future.

The number of still-born children after a period of over six months gestation, reached 684, compared to 597 during the previous year. This increase of 87 cases does not indicate an increase of still-born children, but it is rather attributable to the fact that our investigations with the physicians enabled us to classify as still-born, several children being reported as having lived a few minutes, and who in previous reports had been classified as born alive. Which increased of as many, the infant mortality rate.

Deaths.

In 1930 we counted 10,256 deaths of persons residing in Montreal, and who died either in Montreal, or outside this City. This is a decrease of 384 compared with the previous year. Following measures we took during the last two years for securing complete reports of deaths, we are convinced the number of those who may have been overlooked does not exceed two per thousand.

We have tried to do away with all shortcomings which may exist. Last year, I drew attention to one concerning corpses handed over to universities for the study of anatomy; we have since discovered that two religious communities having a special cemetery, did not send in their reports of deaths. We had only to notify them of the By-laws, to suppress this gap. Should these factors of errors not have been corrected, we would have counted about 150 deaths less, and the decrease of deaths would have been still more marked.

Table XXII shows that we have issued 1,113 burial permits for people residing outside of Montreal. Our clerks have also delivered 1,506 transportation permits for burial outside the city, and 871 permits to enter it.

During the past six years, Montreal's population has increased about 15%, but the number of deaths in 1930 compared to the average of deaths for the five preceding years has only increased 1%. This had a fortunate effect on the death rate per 1,000 of population, which for the first time was below 13 per thousand. The following table gives, for the years 1925 to 1930, the number and the average of deaths per months, the total of deaths for each year, and the rate per 1,000 population, and it enables to realize easily what I just have said.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER MONTHS FROM 1925 TO 1930

and comparison of 1930 with the five preceding years.

MONTHS	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average 5 years	1930
January.....	848	768	865	886	1079	889.2	979
February.....	846	721	723	837	853	796.0	837
March.....	862	983	881	898	901	905.0	1001
April.....	809	1146	987	1010	961	982.6	1005
May.....	831	887	1027	914	1001	932.0	895
June.....	709	681	901	791	759	768.2	771
July.....	764	691	773	772	819	763.8	706
August.....	921	803	848	981	865	883.6	856
September.....	751	783	770	899	823	805.2	831
October.....	740	720	730	800	862	770.4	772
November.....	777	713	730	777	781	755.6	762
December.....	691	764	756	1396	900	901.4	841
Total.....	9549	9660	9991	10961	10604	10153.0	10256
Monthly Average.....	795.8	805.0	832.6	913.4	883.7	846.1	854.7
Per 1,000 population....	14.26	14.12	14.59	14.78	13.92	14.33	12.98

I stated above that the death rate per 1,000 population was below 13; it really has been 12.98, a decrease of 0.94 from the previous year, and of 1.35 if compared with the average for the five preceding years. One may wonder to what group of diseases this decrease may be attributable, and in consulting the next table which gives a comparative statement of deaths by groups of disease, for the three last years, we find that the decrease concerns almost all

the groups, and that the difference is more felt in the groups of contagious diseases and the diseases of early infancy.

DEATHS BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISEASES.

Causes	Years			Per 1,000 of population		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
I—Epidemic diseases:						
Typhoid.....	39	27	40	0.05	0.04	0.05
Diphtheria.....	157	115	83	0.21	0.15	0.10
Influenza.....	364	204	131	0.49	0.27	0.17
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	801	823	806	1.08	1.08	1.02
Other infectious diseases.....	443	566	501	0.59	0.74	0.63
Total.....	1804	1735	1561	2.42	2.28	1.97
II—General diseases:						
Cancer.....	641	749	806	0.86	0.98	1.02
Other general diseases.....	356	290	334	0.48	0.38	0.42
Total.....	997	1039	1140	1.34	1.37	1.44
III—Diseases of the nervous system.....	814	988	840	1.10	1.30	1.06
IV—Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1147	1394	1466	1.55	1.83	1.86
V—Diseases of the respiratory system.....	1475	1077	1037	1.99	1.41	1.31
VI—Diseases of the dig. organs:						
Diarrhoea 0 to 2 years.....	1062	958	966	1.43	1.26	1.22
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	712	553	592	0.96	0.73	0.75
Total.....	1774	1511	1558	2.39	1.99	1.97
VII—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	931	940	829	1.25	1.23	1.05
VIII—Puerperal state.....	85	85	109	0.11	0.11	0.14
IX—Disease of the skin.....	51	58	39	0.07	0.07	0.05
X—Diseases of the bones.....	7	6	3	0.01	0.01	0.004
XI—Congenital malformation....	80	110	131	0.11	0.14	0.17
XII—Diseases of early infancy:						
Debility, etc.....	420	434	368	0.57	0.57	0.47
Premature birth.....	461	457	452	0.62	0.60	0.57
Other diseases of early infancy..	57	40	8	0.08	0.05	0.01
Total.....	938	931	828	1.27	1.22	1.05
XIII—Senility.....	222	83	77	0.30	0.11	0.10
XIV—External causes:						
Suicides.....	42	50	58	0.06	0.07	0.07
Homicides.....	10	11	24	0.01	0.01	0.03
Other violent deaths.....	401	434	407	0.54	0.57	0.51
Total.....	453	495	489	0.61	0.65	0.61
XV—Ill-defined causes.....	183	152	149	0.25	0.20	0.19
Grand total.....	10961	10604	10256	14.78	13.92	12.98

We have also attempted to demonstrate the principal causes of the high rate of our infant mortality. For this purpose, we compiled a table for the year 1929 showing the death rate under one year per 1,000 births, from various causes, in the various provinces. We figured the average, and marked opposite this average, the rates obtained in Montreal. Perusal of the following table shows the difference being mostly marked in diarrhoeal diseases; in second place come diseases of the respiratory organs, dystocia and premature births. The principal effort in the fight against infant mortality must tend to decrease deaths from diarrhoea.

Should deaths from that cause be brought down to the same level as in the other English provinces, our infant death rate would be below 100 per 1,000 births.

As regards deaths from dystocia and from premature births, I remain convinced that we classify as live births a good number of cases classified in the other provinces as still-births, because physicians report as live-births many children who have not lived neither in the statistical nor in the medico-legal sense of the word. This fact was ascertained in 1930 by telephoning to a number of physicians, whenever the death certificate mentioned a few minutes of survival, and in almost all these cases were we enabled to correct the certificate and to classify it as still-birth.

The lowering of infant mortality in 1930 is attributable, in a large measure, to this classification.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE PROVINCES.

Various causes per 1,000 births, 1929.

Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	Montreal
Births.....	1668	10672	10224	81380	68411	14236	21310	16748	10266	234915	20415
Deaths from congenital debility.....	20	139	102	1394	345	63	145	74	36	2318	211
Rate per 1,000 births.....	12.0	13.02	9.98	17.13	5.04	4.42	6.80	4.40	2.51	9.87	10.33
Deaths from premature births.....	13	169	182	1454	1521	242	401	338	159	4479	457
Rate per 1,000 births.....	7.80	15.84	17.80	17.87	22.24	16.99	18.81	20.20	15.49	19.06	22.39
Deaths from Dystocia.....	2	30	35	429	300	48	73	51	22	990	223
Rate per 1,000 births.....	1.20	2.81	3.42	5.27	4.38	3.37	3.42	3.00	2.14	4.21	10.92
Deaths from other diseases of early infancy.....	8	43	178	547	284	57	73	82	57	1329	40
Rate per 1,000 births.....	4.80	4.03	17.41	6.72	4.15	4.00	3.42	4.90	5.55	5.66	1.96
Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.....	22	136	116	999	555	187	217	218	77	2527	332
Rate per 1,000 births.....	13.20	12.74	11.35	12.28	8.11	13.13	10.18	13.10	7.5	10.76	12.26
Deaths from diarrhoea.....	18	116	128	2422	651	87	131	121	32	3706	865
Rate per 1,000 births.....	10.80	10.87	12.52	29.77	9.52	6.11	6.14	7.20	3.12	15.77	42.37
Deaths from other causes.....	67	327	343	2565	1544	321	527	426	188	6308	573
Rate per 1,000 births.....	40.2	30.64	33.55	31.52	22.57	22.53	24.72	25.50	18.31	26.85	27.07
Total deaths from 0 to 1 year.....	150	960	1084	9810	5200	1005	1567	1310	571	21657	2701
Rate per 1,000 births.....	90.0	89.95	106.03	120.56	76.02	70.55	73.49	78.3	55.61	92.18	132.30

Kindly find below, the various tables compiled for the annual report, by this Division.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GAGNON, M.D.,

Superintendent, Division of
Vital Statistics.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

POPULATION (Evaluated).

	Number	Proportion par 1000
French Canadian	489,800	62.00
British Canadian	180,120	22.80
Jews	55,300	7.00
Other nationalities	64,780	8.2
Total	790,000	100.00

TABLE II.

BIRTHS.

(Still-born not included.)

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000 population
	M.	F.		
French Canadians	8,002	7,657	15,659	31.97%
British Canadians	1,629	1,591	3,220	17.88%
Jews	478	467	945	17.09%
Other nationalities	595	574	1,169	18.05%
Total	10,704	10,289	20,993	26.57%

TABLE III.

DEATHS.

(Still-born not included.)

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1000
	M.	F.		
French Canadians	3,728	3,539	7,267	14.84%
British Canadians	1,042	935	1,977	10.98%
Jews	176	145	321	5.80%
Other nationalities . . .	435	235	670	10.34%
Unknown	15	6	21	0.02%
Total	5,396	4,860	10,256	12.98%

TABLE IV.

MARRIAGES.

	Total	Proportion par 1000
French Canadians	3,827	7.81%
British Canadians	1,801	10.0%
Jews	580	10.50%
Other nationalities	435	6.71%
Total	6,643	8.41%

TABLE V.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

(By place of registration.)

Catholic churches:

	Births		Total Marriages	
	M.	F.		
French Canadians	8,002	7,657	15,659	3,824
Others	1,000	1,023	2,023	730
Total	9,002	8,680	17,682	4,554

Protestant churches:

Anglicans	486	465	951	514
Presbyterians.	89	80	169	122
United Churches.	403	365	768	620
Baptists	19	21	40	25
Other Protestants	75	79	154	173
Total	1,072	1,010	2,082	1,454

Other denominations:

Synagogues	473	405	878	580
Orthodox churches	67	59	126	55
Births registered at the City Hall	90	135	225	...
Total	630	599	1,229	635
Grand total.	10,704	10,289	20,993	6,643

TABLEAU VI.

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS.

	Number	Per cent %
Married	3,483	33.96%
Single	1,421	13.85%
Widowers	638	6.22%
Widows	1,012	9.87%
Unknown	70	0.69%
Children under 15 years	3,632	35.41%
Total	10,256	100.0%

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1000
French Canadians	15,659	7,267	8,392	17.2
British Canadians	3,220	1,977	1,242	7.5
Jews	945	321	624	11.3
Other nationalities	1,169	691	478	7.4
Total	20,993	10,256	10,737	13.6

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Births	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Proportion per 1000
French Canadians	15,659	2,134	136.3
British Canadians	3,220	254	78.9
Jews	945	39	41.3
Other nationalities	1,169	183	156.5
Unknown . . . . .	.....	10	.....
Total	20,993	2,620	124.8

TABLE IX.

DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, IN 1930.

By different causes by months and by groups of ages.

DISEASES	January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December			Grand total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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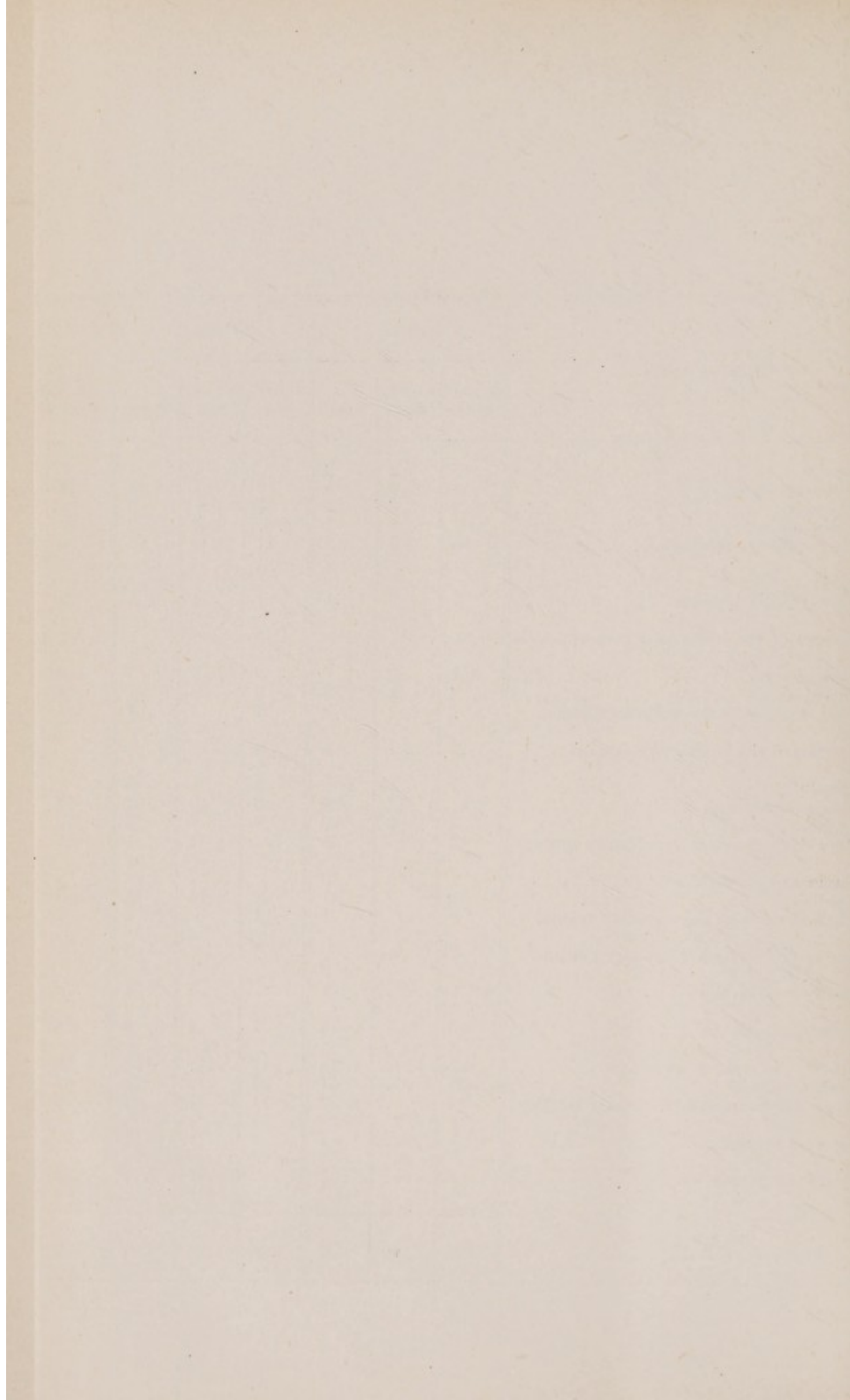


TABLE X.

TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, FROM
DIFFERENT CAUSES, IN 1929 AND 1930.

Diseases	1929			1930		
	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
Measles		4	4	2	8	10
Whooping cough	28	27	55	30	27	57
Influenza	26	28	54	22	16	38
Tuberculosis	15	20	35	11	17	28
Syphilis	30	7	37	57	7	64
Other epidemic diseases	26	13	39	30	10	40
Rickets	1	5	6	5		5
Other general diseases	5	1	6	7	4	11
Meningitis	60	42	102	32	27	59
Convulsions	27	10	37	14	6	20
Other diseases of the nervous system	10	11	21	20	12	32
Diseases of the circulatory system	9	15	24	8		8
Bronchitis	11	2	13	6	5	11
Pneumo-Bronchitis	132	101	233	142	88	230
Pneumonia	34	25	59	55	26	81
Other diseases of the respiratory system	19	8	27	21	6	27
Diseases of the stomach	1	1	2	5	3	8
Diarrhoea	623	242	865	633	244	877
Other diseases of the digestive system	5	2	7	12	5	17
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3	7	10	8	2	10
Diseases of the skin	11		11	16	3	19
Malformations	95	7	102	113	9	122
Debility, icterus, etc	211		211	221	3	224
Premature birth	457		457	452		452
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	263		263	148		148
External causes	4	3	7	11	4	15
Ill-defined causes	11	3	14	6	1	7
Total	2117	584	2701	2087	533	2620

TABLE XI.
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.
Classified according to sex of child, mother's residence and age.

Residence of mother	Montreal			Province of Quebec			Province of Ontario			Other provinces			United States			Not specified			Total		
	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.
	Age of mother																				
Under 15 years.....	2	6	8	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
15 years.....	2	7	9	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
16 "	7	14	21	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26
17 "	18	37	55	14	10	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	56
18 "	22	41	63	14	13	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	32	69
19 "	17	20	37	20	12	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	33	71
20 "	25	22	47	16	8	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31	73
21 "	16	16	32	9	13	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	29	55
22 "	17	19	36	6	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	30	54
23 "	8	10	18	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	18	32
24 "	11	8	19	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	30
25 "	6	7	13	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
26 "	5	3	8	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
27 "	2	2	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
28 "	5	3	8	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
29 "	2	2	4	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
30 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
31 "	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
32 "	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
33 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
34 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
35 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 40 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not specified.....	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	183	177	360	114	95	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	503	516	1019
Percent.....	35.3%			20.5%			0.6%			0.8%			42.8%			100.0%					

TABLE XI A.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN 1930.

By causes, ages and place of death.

Place of death	Crèche de la Miséricorde					Crèche St. Paul					Protestant Institutions					Private boarding houses and maternities					Other places					Grand total				
Causes	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Whooping-cough.....							1			1								1		1				1	1		1	1	1	3
Diphtheria.....														1	1									1	1					2
Grippe.....						1		2	11	14																1		2	11	14
Syphilis.....	25	1	1		27	2	5	7	7	21						1					2				2	30	6	8	7	51
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	1				1		1	1	1	3																1	1	1	1	4
Meningitis.....	1	1			2		2	2	4	8						1					1			2		3	3	3	4	13
Bronchitis.....																		2		2								2		2
Pneumo-bronchitis.....	11	3	4	3	21						1				1	6	1		1	8	4	4	1	3	12	22	8	5	7	42
Pneumonia.....	8	3			11											1		1		1	1	1			2	10	4			14
Diarrhoea.....	91	12	3		106	6	9	13	15	43						23	6	3	1	33	11	2	2	1	16	131	29	21	17	198
Malformation.....	4				4	1				1						5				5	3				3	13				13
Premature birth.....	25				25											6		15		6	15				15	46				46
Congenital debility.....	3				3	5	5			10						12				12	1				1	21	5			26
Other diseases of early infancy.....	15				15											7				7	11				11	33				33
Infanticide.....																					8				8	8				8
Other causes.....	19	5	1	2	27	1	4	1	12	18				1	1			1	1	2	4	2	1	2	9	24	12	5	16	57
Total.....	203	25	9	5	242	16	27	26	50	119	1		1	1	3	62	8	7	2	79	61	9	5	8	83	343	69	48	65	526
Per cent.....	83.9	10.3	3.7	2.1	100.0	13.4	22.7	21.9	42.0	100.0	33.3		33.3	33.3	100.0	78.5	10.1	8.8	2.5	100.0	73.5	10.8	6.0	9.7	100.0	65.2	13.1	9.1	12.6	100.0

Proportion per 1,000 births..... 621.3%

Deaths at "Misericordia" and St. Paul..... 351

Number of births at "Misericordia"..... 581

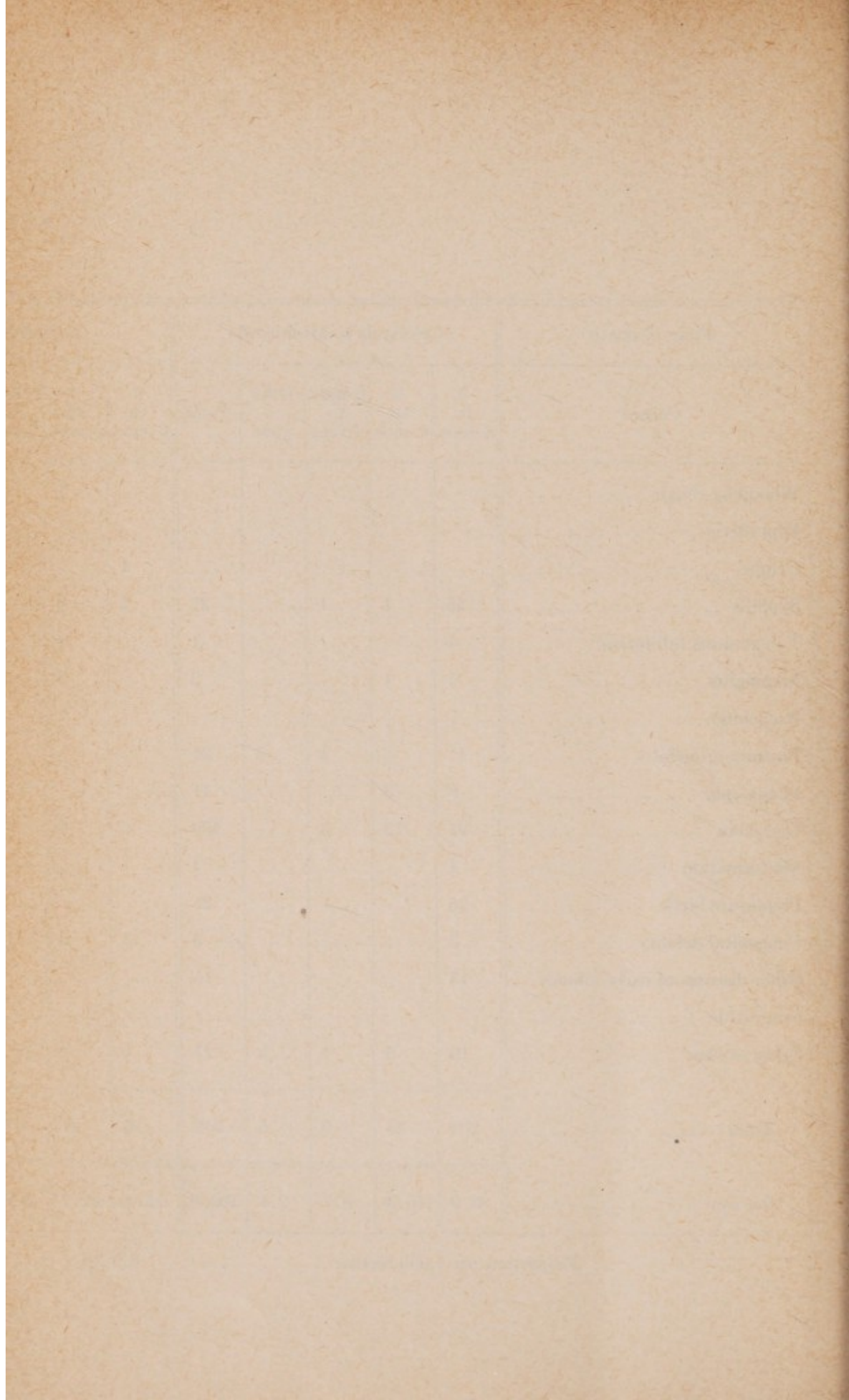


TABLE XII.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
From 1872 to 1930 inclusively.

Years	Populations	Deaths	Proportion per 1000	Births	Proportion per 1000	Marriages	Proportion per 1000
Average from:							
1872 to 1883.....	134,505	4,131	30.71	6,057	45.29	1,327	9.88
1884 to 1888.....	180,951	5,589	30.88	7,653	42.29	1,826	10.09
1889 to 1893.....	219,802	5,527	25.14	9,292	42.27	2,143	9.75
1894 to 1898.....	244,794	6,010	24.55	9,796	40.05	2,033	8.30
1899 to 1903.....	272,603	6,873	25.21	9,925	36.41	2,483	9.11
1904 to 1908.....	339,158	7,782	22.94	12,481	36.80	3,503	10.33
1909 to 1913.....	459,281	9,937	21.63	17,705	38.50	4,930	10.73
1914 to 1918.....	533,501	11,103	20.81	20,373	38.18	5,128	9.61
1919 to 1923.....	618,561	10,477	16.96	20,704	33.48	6,864	10.12
1924 to 1928.....	690,300	9,983	14.46	21,124	30.60	6,287	9.11
1929.....	762,000	10,604	13.91	20,415	26.79	7,332	9.62
1930.....	790,000	10,256	12.98	20,993	26.57	6,643	8.40

TABLE XIII.
STILLBIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN 1930.
Causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex.

Causes of morbi-natality	6 months			7 months			8 months			At full term			Grand total		
			Tt.			Tt.			Tt.			Tt.			Tt.
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
I — Foetal mortality during "gestation":															
Syphilis and other chronic diseases	1	...	1	8	5	13	...	1	1	10	3	13	19	9	28
Toxaemia of pregnancy	9	4	13	20	20	40	15	10	25	33	35	68	77	69	146
Malformation incompatible with life	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	5	7	12	14	26	18	26	44
Other causes and causes not specified	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	7	5	10	15
II — Mortality from premature birth:															
Maternal exertion (over-work)	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	8
Traumatism causing premature birth	3	1	4	6	7	13	5	2	7	8	4	12	22	14	36
Abnormal placental insertion	2	7	9	6	7	13	2	2	4	11	11	22	21	27	48
Acute diseases and infections	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Chronic infection (syphilis)	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	5
Other causes and causes not specified	7	9	16	19	17	36	10	8	18	4	2	6	40	36	76
III — Foetal mortality during "parturition":															
Abnormal presentation and prolapsed cord	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	37	29	66	39	33	72
Obstacles to parturition	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	65	40	105	70	41	111
Other causes and causes not specified	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	57	35	92	57	36	93
Total	26	28	54	69	66	135	39	34	73	239	183	422	373	311	684

TABLE XIV.
DEATHS BY AGES — YEAR 1930.

AGES	Legitimates				Illegitimates					Sex		Grand total	Percentage of total deaths		
	Total			Unknown	Total			Male	Female						
	French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews		Other nationalities	French-Canadians	British-Canadians			Jews	Other nationalities			Unknown	
Premature children.....	347	62	10	24	.....	443	49	3	.....	.....	52	271	224	495	4.83%
From 0 to 1 month.....	389	31	8	25	1	454	108	11	1	.....	128	323	259	582	5.67%
From 1 month to 6 months.....	607	72	10	87	.....	776	204	22	1	5	234	560	450	1010	9.85%
From 6 months to 1 year.....	390	51	9	39	.....	489	40	2	.....	2	44	296	237	533	5.20%
Total under 1 year.....	1733	216	37	175	1	2162	401	38	2	8	458	1450	1170	2620	25.55%
From 1 year to 2 years.....	255	34	4	24	.....	317	47	.....	.....	.....	48	190	175	365	3.56%
From 2 years to 3 years.....	109	12	2	11	.....	134	15	.....	.....	1	15	81	60	149	1.45%
From 3 years to 4 years.....	69	7	1	4	.....	81	2	1	.....	.....	3	35	49	84	0.82%
From 4 years to 5 years.....	64	9	1	4	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	45	78	0.76%
Total under 5 years.....	2230	278	45	218	1	2772	465	39	2	9	524	1797	1499	3296	32.14%
From 5 years to 9 years.....	146	33	4	18	.....	201	.....	1	.....	.....	1	107	95	202	1.97%
From 10 years to 14 years.....	94	17	2	19	.....	132	1	.....	.....	.....	1	70	65	133	1.30%
From 15 years to 19 years.....	160	39	7	16	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	114	222	2.16%
From 20 years to 30 years.....	444	114	25	70	1	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	357	654	6.38%
From 30 years to 40 years.....	410	113	32	66	4	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	290	625	6.09%
From 40 years to 50 years.....	547	219	43	86	4	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	399	899	8.77%
From 50 years to 60 years.....	601	272	43	66	.....	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	411	982	9.57%
From 60 years to 70 years.....	788	352	65	60	1	1266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	581	1266	12.34%
From 70 years to 80 years.....	882	335	33	26	1	1277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651	626	1277	12.45%
From 80 years to 90 years.....	442	141	15	14	.....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	364	612	5.97%
From 90 years to 100 years.....	57	24	4	1	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	59	86	0.84%
From 100 years and over.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	0.02%
Total over 5 years.....	4571	1659	274	443	11	6958	1	1	.....	.....	2	3599	3361	6960	67.86%
Grand total.....	6801	1937	319	661	12	9730	466	40	2	9	526	5395	4860	10256	100.0%

TABLE XV.
DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1930.

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
January:												
Under 5 years.....	264	36.97%	26	14.00%	6	20.70%	13	26.53%	1	100.0 %	310	31.67%
Over 5 years.....	450	63.03%	160	86.0 %	23	79.30%	36	73.47%	.....	.....	669	68.33%
Total.....	714	100.0 %	186	100.0 %	29	100.0 %	49	100.0 %	1	100.0 %	979	100.0 %
February:												
Under 5 years.....	242	40.60%	26	16.67%	9	33.33%	19	34.54%	1	33.33%	297	35.41%
Over 5 years.....	354	59.40%	130	83.33%	18	66.67%	36	65.46%	2	66.67%	540	64.59%
Total.....	596	100.0 %	156	100.0 %	27	100.0 %	55	100.0 %	3	100.0 %	837	100.0 %
March:												
Under 5 years.....	273	39.62%	37	16.97%	7	20.60%	20	34.48%	.....	.....	337	33.67%
Over 5 years.....	416	60.38%	181	83.03%	27	79.40%	38	65.52%	2	100.0 %	664	66.33%
Total.....	689	100.0 %	218	100.0 %	34	100.0 %	58	100.0 %	2	100.0 %	1001	100.0 %
April:												
Under 5 years.....	255	34.79%	21	11.0 %	2	7.14%	14	28.0 %	1	33.38%	293	29.15%
Over 5 years.....	478	65.21%	170	89.0 %	26	92.86%	36	72.00%	2	66.67%	712	70.85%
Total.....	733	100.0 %	191	100.0 %	28	100.0 %	50	100.0 %	3	100.0 %	1005	100.0 %
May:												
Under 5 years.....	226	35.04%	22	14.57%	5	14.71%	24	37.50%	1	100.0 %	278	31.06%
Over 5 years.....	419	64.96%	129	85.43%	29	85.29%	40	62.50%	.....	.....	617	68.94%
Total.....	645	100.0 %	151	100.0 %	34	100.0 %	64	100.0 %	1	100.0 %	895	100.0 %
June:												
Under 5 years.....	172	32.95%	14	9.66%	3	9.09%	14	20.90%	2	50.0 %	205	26.58%
Over 5 years.....	350	67.05%	131	90.34%	30	90.91%	53	79.10%	2	50.0 %	566	73.42%
Total.....	522	100.0 %	145	100.0 %	33	100.0 %	67	100.0 %	4	100.0 %	771	100.0 %
July:												
Under 5 years.....	178	35.25%	24	18.18%	1	5.56%	16	32.00%	.....	.....	219	31.02%
Over 5 years.....	327	64.75%	108	81.82%	17	94.44%	34	68.00%	1	100.0 %	487	68.98%
Total.....	505	100.0 %	132	100.0 %	18	100.0 %	50	100.0 %	1	100.0 %	706	100.0 %

TABLE XV.
DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1930—(Continued)

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
August:												
Under 5 years.....	250	43.12%	37	21.89%	7	28.10%	25	43.86%	2	100.0 %	331	38.67%
Over 5 years.....	343	56.88%	132	78.11%	18	72.0 %	32	53.14%	.....	.....	525	61.33%
Total.....	603	100.0 %	169	100.0 %	25	100.0 %	57	100.0 %	2	100.0 %	856	100.0 %
September:												
Under 5 years.....	278	46.25%	37	25.87%	2	8.33%	35	56.45%	.....	.....	352	42.36%
Over 5 years.....	323	53.75%	103	74.13%	22	91.67%	27	43.55%	1	100.0 %	479	57.64%
Total.....	601	100.0 %	143	100.0 %	24	100.0 %	62	100.0 %	1	100.0 %	831	100.0 %
October:												
Under 5 years.....	179	33.77%	24	16.78%	3	10.0 %	24	35.82%	2	100.0 %	232	20.06%
Over 5 years.....	351	66.23%	119	83.22%	27	90.0 %	43	64.18%	.....	.....	540	69.94%
Total.....	530	100.0 %	143	100.0 %	30	100.0 %	67	100.0 %	2	100.0 %	772	100.0 %
November:												
Under 5 years.....	169	31.88%	20	12.66%	2	8.00%	14	28.58%	.....	.....	205	26.89%
Over 5 years.....	361	68.12%	138	87.34%	23	92.00%	35	71.42%	.....	.....	557	73.11%
Total.....	530	100.0 %	158	100.0 %	25	100.0 %	49	100.0 %	.....	.....	762	100.0 %
December:												
Under 5 years.....	199	28.47%	29	15.68%	.....	.....	9	21.43%	.....	.....	237	28.18%
Over 5 years.....	400	71.53%	156	84.32%	14	100.0 %	33	78.57%	1	100.0 %	604	71.82%
Total.....	599	100.0 %	185	100.0 %	14	100.0 %	42	100.0 %	1	100.0 %	841	100.0 %
Total:												
Under 5 years.....	2695	37.08%	317	15.03%	47	14.64%	227	33.88%	10	47.62%	3296	32.14%
Over 5 years.....	4572	62.92%	1660	84.97%	274	85.36%	443	66.12%	11	52.38%	6950	67.86%
Grand total.....	7267	100.0 %	1977	100.0 %	321	100.0 %	670	100.0 %	21	100.0 %	10256	100.0 %

TABLE XVII.

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS AND BY WARDS, IN 1930.

WARDS	0 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 4 years	5 years to 14 years	15 to 49 years				50 to 69 years				70 years and over				Total				Grand total
					Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	25	2	12	10	30		12		27	8	7		18	23	4	1	75	31	72	1	179
Bourget.....	75	17	27	14	45	5	36	1	62	18	5		25	40	4		132	63	178	1	374
Crémazie.....	43	8	6		30	4	17	2	21	10	10		11	7	1	1	62	21	87	3	173
Delorimier.....	91	21	30	17	62	2	58		76	18	12	1	43	46	3		181	66	232	1	480
Hochelaga.....	61	14	17	8	33	2	31		39	11	4		11	18			83	31	135		249
Lafontaine.....	11	3	5	5	10	1	15		25	1	1		7	18	1		43	20	41		104
Laurier.....	24	7	4	5	35	3	16		36	17	6		16	26	2	1	87	46	64	1	198
Maisonneuve.....	66	20	21	15	45	6	31		65	13	3		16	32	2		126	51	158		335
Mercier.....	49	10	18	12	31	1	18		37	6	2		13	15	3		81	22	112		215
Montealm.....	47	7	19	11	24	1	17		18	8	2		6	11			48	20	103		171
Mount Royal.....	8	2	5	8	5		9		13	3	3		7	7	1		25	10	36		71
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	25	2	11	9	51	4	30		81	20	13	2	32	46	9		164	70	99	2	335
Papineau.....	54	24	21	8	30	3	24	1	33	19	7		25	23	2		88	48	140	1	277
Préfontaine.....	64	16	13	8	41	1	20		18	9	2		17	11			76	21	123		220
Rosemount.....	82	35	35	17	48	4	35		57	20	7		23	23	2	1	128	47	213	1	389
St. Andrew.....	21	5	3	3	28	4	22	1	41	14	12	2	20	32	7	1	89	50	73	4	216
St. Ann.....	41	17	11	11	30	5	21		40	16	9	1	15	19	6		85	40	116	1	242
St. Cunégonde.....	60	21	23	10	46	5	29		44	7	8	1	28	23	3	1	118	38	154	2	312
St. Denis.....	53	11	26	8	25	2	17		37	17	4	1	29	29	4	2	91	48	123	3	265
St. Edward.....	82	18	29	16	51	2	39		49	20	4		35	35	3		135	57	191		383
St. Eusèbe.....	74	23	30	8	29	2	16		30	10	2		15	18	1		74	30	154		258
St. Gabriel.....	51	18	13	10	33	5	28	1	39	8	4		23	31	4		98	44	128	1	271
St. George.....	9	1	2	3	19	2	17	2	27	8	11	2	10	23	9		56	33	52	4	145
St. Henry.....	88	28	38	24	45	4	35		46	21	2		33	48	4		124	73	220		417
St. James.....	69	16	17	9	47	6	40		50	14	9		19	40	8	1	116	60	168	1	345
St. John.....	61	14	24	15	45	1	35		51	17	3	1	29	31	1	1	125	49	153	2	329
St. Jean-Baptiste.....	54	18	19	6	57	1	40		60	31	5		29	35	5	1	146	67	147	1	361
St. Joseph.....	33	7	7	3	24	4	20		44	15	8	1	9	21	6		77	40	84	1	202
St. Lawrence.....	40	11	8	4	41	9	34	3	25	10	13	1	8	15		2	74	34	110	6	224
St. Louis.....	25	6	13	7	54	6	31	1	56	25	8		25	34	7		136	65	97	1	300
St. Mary.....	54	22	22	10	31	1	12		33	8	6		14	21	2		78	30	128		236
St. Michael.....	19	7	9	3	23	1	21		30	16	4	1	11	23	3	1	64	40	66	2	172
St. Paul.....	69	15	28	12	51	3	27		33	4	5	1	20	25	2	1	104	32	158	2	296
Ville Mary.....	26	8	8	2			18	2	12	7	10	1	8	14	5	1	41	21	77	4	143
Villeray.....	130	42	42	20	75	2	38		80	19	8	1	47	55	6		202	76	286	1	565
Unknown.....	11	2	1	2	7	1	13	11	5	2	6	2	2	3	2	1	14	6	37	14	71
Institutions.....	291	37	59		9	1	37	1	9	28	48	6	19	120	65	2	37	149	538	9	733
Total.....	2086	535	676	335	1311	104	960	26	1450	499	273	25	722	1047	188	19	3483	1650	5053	70	10256

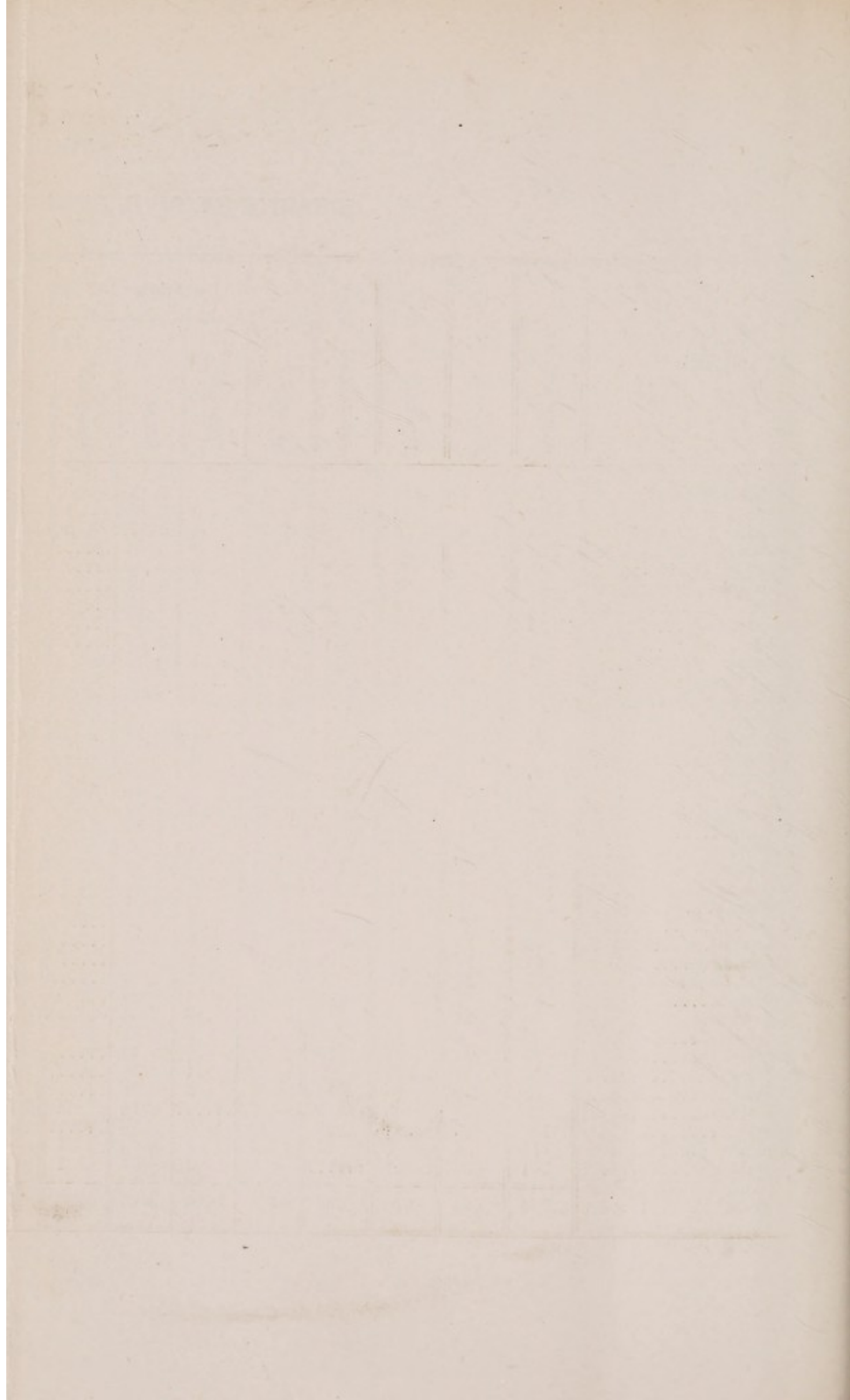


TABLE XVIII.
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS
BY SEXES AND BY WARDS.

WARDS	DEATHS																
	Grand total	0 to 1 year		Total from 0 to 1 year	Per-centage of total deaths	1 to 5 years		Total from 1 to 5 years	Per-centage of total deaths	0 to 5 years		Total from 0 to 5 years	Per-centage of total deaths	Over 5 years		Total over 5 years	Per-centage of total deaths
		M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F		
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	179	17	10	27	15.1	5	7	12	6.7	22	17	39	21.8	70	70	140	78.2
Bourget.....	374	55	37	92	24.6	16	11	27	7.2	71	48	119	31.8	127	128	255	68.2
Crémazie.....	173	29	22	51	29.5	2	4	6	3.5	31	26	57	33.0	70	46	116	67.0
Delorimier.....	480	67	45	112	23.3	16	14	30	6.3	83	59	142	29.6	179	159	338	70.4
Hochelaga.....	249	38	37	75	30.1	7	10	17	6.8	45	47	92	36.9	71	86	157	63.1
Lafontaine.....	104	4	10	14	13.5	4	1	5	4.8	8	11	19	18.3	48	37	85	81.7
Laurier.....	198	21	10	31	15.7	2	2	4	2.0	23	12	35	17.7	85	78	163	82.3
Maisonneuve.....	335	51	35	86	25.7	12	9	21	6.3	63	44	107	32.0	118	110	228	68.0
Mercier.....	215	31	28	59	27.4	7	11	18	8.4	38	39	77	35.8	76	62	138	64.2
Montcalm.....	171	34	20	54	31.6	14	5	19	11.1	48	25	73	42.7	45	53	98	57.3
Mount Royal.....	71	5	5	10	14.1	3	2	5	7.0	8	7	15	21.1	30	26	56	78.9
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	335	17	10	27	8.1	3	8	11	3.3	20	18	38	11.4	141	156	297	88.6
Papineau.....	277	45	33	78	28.2	12	9	21	7.6	57	42	99	35.8	81	97	178	64.2
Préfontaine.....	220	48	32	80	36.4	2	11	13	5.9	50	43	93	42.3	65	62	127	57.7
Rosemount.....	389	58	59	117	30.1	18	17	35	9.0	76	76	152	39.1	115	122	237	60.9
St. Andrew.....	216	16	10	26	12.0	3	6	9	4.1	19	10	29	13.4	105	82	187	86.6
St. Ann.....	242	33	25	58	24.0	5	11	16	6.5	38	31	69	28.5	105	68	173	71.5
St. Cécile.....	312	41	40	81	26.0	11	12	23	7.4	52	52	104	33.4	110	98	208	66.6
St. Denis.....	265	37	27	64	24.2	14	15	29	7.6	69	60	129	33.7	101	153	254	66.3
St. Edward.....	383	55	45	100	26.1	14	15	29	7.6	69	60	129	33.7	101	153	254	66.3
St. Eusèbe.....	258	51	46	97	37.6	13	17	30	11.2	64	63	127	48.8	74	57	131	51.2
St. Gabriel.....	271	38	31	69	25.5	4	9	13	4.8	42	40	82	30.3	97	92	189	69.7
St. George.....	145	5	5	10	6.8	1	1	2	1.4	6	6	12	8.2	83	50	133	91.8
St. Henry.....	417	63	53	116	27.8	16	22	38	9.1	79	75	154	36.9	130	133	263	63.1
St. James.....	345	39	46	85	24.6	8	9	17	4.9	47	55	102	29.5	120	123	243	70.5
St. John.....	329	43	32	75	22.8	11	13	24	7.3	54	45	99	30.1	129	101	230	69.9
St. Jean-Baptiste.....	361	36	36	72	19.9	8	11	19	5.3	44	47	91	25.2	124	146	270	74.8
St. Joseph.....	202	18	22	40	19.8	2	5	7	3.5	20	27	47	23.3	79	76	155	76.7
St. Lawrence.....	224	26	25	51	22.8	5	3	8	3.6	31	28	59	26.4	113	52	165	73.6
St. Louis.....	300	21	10	31	10.3	6	7	13	4.3	27	17	44	14.6	143	113	256	85.4
St. Mary.....	236	44	32	76	32.2	14	8	22	9.3	58	40	98	41.5	78	60	138	58.5
St. Michael.....	172	17	9	26	15.1	4	5	9	5.2	21	14	35	20.3	65	72	137	79.7
St. Paul.....	296	46	38	84	28.4	15	13	28	9.5	61	51	112	37.9	106	78	184	62.1
Ville Mary.....	143	16	18	34	23.8	5	3	8	5.6	21	21	42	29.4	61	40	101	70.6
Villeray.....	565	98	74	172	30.4	29	13	42	7.4	127	87	214	37.8	167	184	351	62.2
Unknown.....	71	7	6	13	18.3	1	1	2	1.4	7	7	14	19.7	43	14	57	80.3
Institutions.....	733	180	147	327	44.6	36	23	59	8.0	216	170	386	52.6	167	180	347	47.4
Total.....	10256	1450	1170	2620	25.5	347	329	676	6.6	1797	1499	3296	32.1	3599	3361	6960	67.9

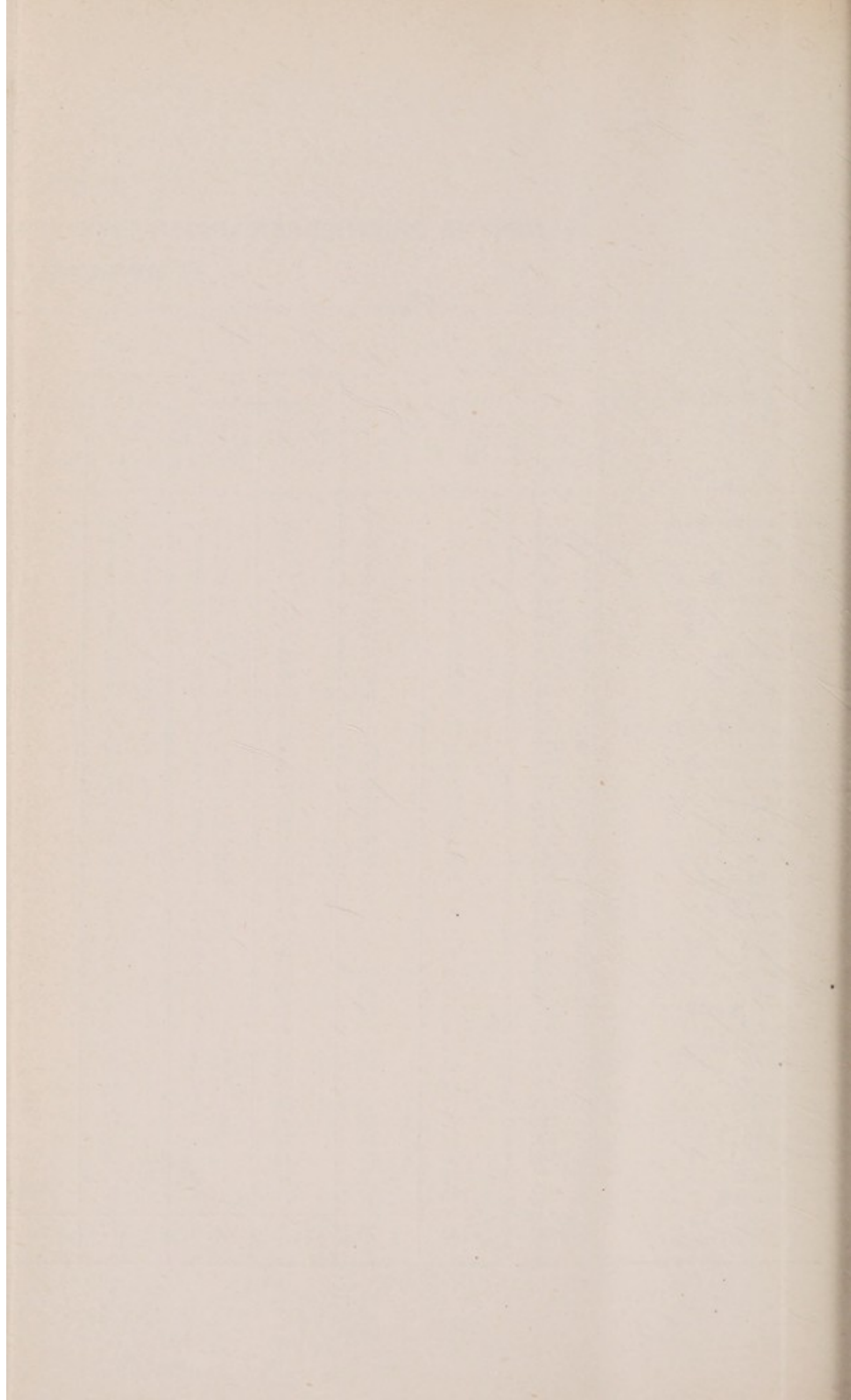


TABLE XIX.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, BY WARDS, IN 1930.

WARDS	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Other contagious diseases	Cancer	Diabetes	Cerebral hemorrhage	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Puerperal state	Diseases of early infancy	Deaths by violence			Other diseases	Total
																			Suicide	Homicide	Others		
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	1		3		3	3	9	5	2	13	2	5	14	7		24	3	10	2		11	55	179
Bourget.....		1		3	3	4	45	7	4	29	2	8	33	9	42	29	5	30			12	108	374
Crémazie.....			1			4	15	1	4	10		11	14	7	25	10	2	11	1	1	9	47	173
Delorimier.....	3		1	2	2	8	35	6	5	36	8	16	46	14	46	45	7	37	5	2	20	136	480
Hochelaga.....	2	1		1	1	1	31	2	3	14	2	5	17	7	34	19	4	26			10	64	249
Lafontaine.....				1	1	2	13	1		7	4	2	12	4	5	8		6	2		7	29	104
Laurier.....	3						13	3		26		7	27	8	9	17	2	14	1	1	4	61	198
Maisonneuve.....	1	1	3		5	5	26	9	1	32	4	12	43	10	27	20	4	35	1		10	82	335
Mercier.....	1			2	2	2	20	3	3	15	3	13	13		24	12	2	26	1	1	12	60	215
Montcalm.....					2	1	21	3	2	11	1	4	10	5	12	6		26		1	6	60	171
Mount Royal.....					5	1	5	1		3	1		7	2	3	6		6			6	25	71
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....			1	2	3	1	27	5	2	35	9	24	38	9	7	24	5	12	2		16	113	335
Papineau.....				2	8	1	25	5		18	2	10	27	5	34	14	2	23	3		14	78	277
Préfontaine.....	1	2		3	3	6	23	5	6	11	1	5	13	10	27	13	5	25			16	49	220
Rosemount.....	1		3	6	1	3	14	9	9	28	3	14	32	15	51	27	3	38	3	1	15	115	389
St. Andrew.....			1		1		11	3	2	28	3	11	36	4	10	18	1	5	1		17	63	216
St. Ann.....	1			2			22	5	5	21	3	9	20	10	22	18	3	15			17	67	242
St. Cunégonde.....			2	4	5	2	31	5	2	15	2	14	40	10	36	28	1	27	1	5	15	67	312
St. Denis.....	2		3		4	6	12	6	3	27	1	20	15	8	26	16	2	29	1		9	73	265
St. Edward.....	3			2	4	8	28	14	4	37	5	12	26	15	38	22	2	41	2		6	115	383
St. Eusébe.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	18	8	1	15	2	6	23	15	39	11	4	28	1		6	69	258
St. Gabriel.....	1	2	1	2	2	2	20	2	5	34	1	13	30	14	36	14	4	18	3	1	12	54	271
St. George.....	1				2	9	9	1	1	16	2	7	21	4	2	11	2	4	2	1	7	52	145
St. Henry.....	4	1	3	3	8	6	31	11	2	25	2	13	44	12	53	24	4	34	1	1	14	121	417
St. James.....	2	4	2	3	1	6	33	3	3	29	4	17	31	7	41	25	4	21	3		11	95	345
St. John.....	1		1		3	3	29	5	5	25		14	40	17	25	17	5	28	3		13	95	329
St. Jean-Baptiste.....	1	1	1	3	4	2	28	6		35	4	16	39	16	34	33	3	18	2		15	100	361
St. Joseph.....			1		2		24	2	3	27	2	8	15	12	11	18	1	14	1		6	52	202
St. Lawrence.....				2	1	3	30	5	9	30	5	4	15	12	16	14	2	13	2	1	7	65	224
St. Louis.....	2			1	1		27	3	4	30	5	19	47	8	7	20	5	14	4	2	16	86	300
St. Mary.....	1	2		2	1	5	21	5	1	16	2	6	16	4	36	17	5	21	1		7	67	236
St. Michael.....	1			1	2	2	7	2	1	14	1	7	24	11	7	17	1	11	3		6	54	172
St. Paul.....			5	9	2	3	16	7	6	30	6	5	23	12	33	22	3	23			10	81	296
Ville Mary.....	1			4	1	1	13	2	2	12	1	4	14	4	8	8		13	1		5	49	143
Villeray.....	5	3	6	5	1	7	38	14	4	33	5	13	53	17	52	46	13	56	3	1	16	174	565
Unknown.....		1	2			1	1			2	2	2	3	1		4		5	2	5	17	16	71
Institutions.....						17	28	3	59	29	1	24	92	23	165	38		64			7	183	733
Total.....	40	21	41	76	83	131	806	177	165	806	99	380	1013	348	1050	715	109	827	58	24	407	2880	10256

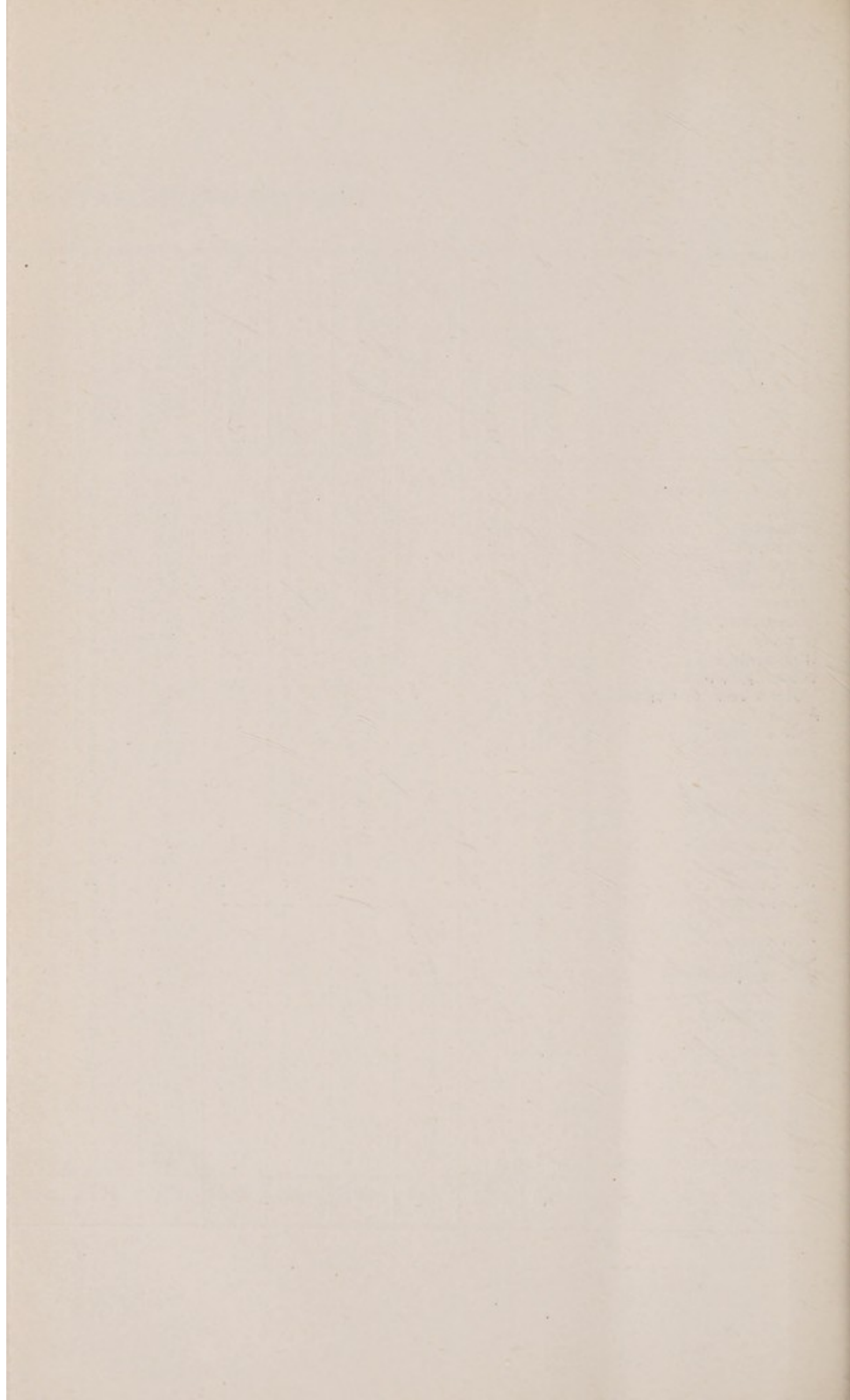


TABLE XVI.
DEATHS BY AGES, QUARTERS OR SEASONS, IN 1930.

AGES	1st quarter (Winter)				2nd quarter (Spring)				3rd quarter (Summer)				4th quarter (Autumn)			
	Total				Total				Total				Total			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	4th quarter	3rd quarter	2nd quarter	1st quarter
From 0 to 1 month.....	115	90	123	87	93	68	248	65	85	78	228	86	85	101	273	1077
From 1 month to 6 months...	82	70	103	81	75	50	206	78	126	145	349	77	56	61	194	1010
From 6 months to 1 year.....	40	56	55	52	44	23	119	43	62	66	171	40	23	29	92	533
From 1 year to 2 years.....	41	42	35	32	37	37	106	14	41	28	83	11	21	26	58	355
From 2 years to 3 years.....	16	17	15	22	11	13	46	6	8	14	28	10	6	11	27	149
From 3 years to 4 years.....	11	6	4	9	10	6	25	6	5	8	19	4	10	5	19	84
From 4 years to 5 years.....	5	10	2	10	8	8	26	7	4	13	24	4	3	4	11	78
Total under 5 years.....	310	297	337	293	278	205	776	219	331	352	902	232	205	237	674	3296
Over 5 years.....	669	540	664	712	617	566	1895	487	525	479	1491	540	557	604	1701	6960
Grand total.....	979	837	1001	1005	895	771	2371	706	856	831	2393	772	762	841	2375	10256

TABLE XX.
DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES, BY MONTHS. YEAR 1930.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid fever.....	2	1	2			2		1	7	8	11	6	40
Small-pox.....													21
Measles.....	4	3	6	3	5	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	41
Scarlet fever.....	7	7	3	5	2	5	3	1	6	10	7	12	83
Diphtheria.....	9	10	6	8	6	3	6	3	4	4	3	1	76
Whooping cough.....	9	14	10	10	9	1	2			1			19
Meningitis C. S.....	1	2	5	7	1								19
Erysipelas.....	5	6	6	5	2	2		2	1		3	3	35
Poliomyelitis.....		2						1				1	4
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	63	63	75	100	69	79	68	68	53	59	52	57	806
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	7	19	19	22	18	22	16	10	14	9	12	9	177
Influenza.....	23	19	18	18	16	7	5	2	1	6	9	7	131
Mumps, varicella, German measles.....		1		1									2
Syphilis.....	8	9	8	12	8	13	5	9	7	8	5	11	103
Gonococœmia.....					1								1
Purulent infections.....	5	3		2	2	2	3		2			1	20
Other infectious diseases.....						1		1					2
Parasitic diseases.....					1		1	1	1				4
Enteritis.....	50	49	69	61	67	59	100	203	208	95	54	50	1065
Total.....	193	208	227	254	207	199	210	303	303	202	160	161	2630
Per cent.....	7.3	7.9	8.6	9.7	7.9	7.6	8.0	11.5	11.6	7.7	6.1	6.1	100.0

TABLE XXI.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

Average number and proportion per 100,000 population
for each period of 5 years from 1876 to 1930.

Periods of years	(*)	Typhoid	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis		Cancer	Diarrhoea	Bright's disease
							Pulmo- nary	Other forms			
1876-1880	No	81	510	30	35	173	417	.....	46	492	.....
	Rate	59.7	376.1	22.1	25.8	127.6	307.5	.....	33.3	362.8	.....
1881-1885	No	95	634	42	38	214	434	.....	58	523	.....
	Rate	61.9	413.1	27.4	24.7	139.4	282.7	.....	40.7	340.7	.....
1886-1890	No	82	15	59	15	304	513	.....	84	699	.....
	Rate	41.0	7.5	29.5	7.5	151.9	256.3	.....	42.4	349.3	.....
1891-1895	No	50	.....	40	155	114	547	.....	106	806	.....
	Rate	21.8	.....	17.4	67.6	49.7	238.5	.....	46.2	351.4	.....
1896-1900	No	68	5	47	62	182	680	.....	163	663	.....
	Rate	26.6	1.9	18.4	24.3	71.3	266.3	.....	63.5	359.6	.....
1901-1905	No	91	3	68	70	89	616	168	181	1070	126
	Rate	31.7	1.0	23.7	24.4	31.0	214.7	57.0	63.1	373.0	42.7
1906-1910	No	156	.....	85	67	114	683	186	247	1822	232
	Rate	40.0	.....	21.8	17.2	29.3	175.3	47.7	63.4	467.6	59.5
1911-1915	No	108	1	66	90	157	969	183	341	2249	402
	Rate	21.9	0.2	13.4	18.2	31.8	176.2	37.1	69.1	455.9	81.5
1916-1920	No	89	1	63	69	174	929	194	422	1844	509
	Rate	16.1	0.2	11.4	12.5	31.5	168.4	35.2	76.5	334.3	92.2
1921-1925	No	55	.....	45	78	134	785	165	532	1382	612
	Rate	8.5	.....	6.9	12.1	20.8	122.0	25.6	82.6	214.7	95.2
1926-1930	No	139	.....	37	46	143	798	157	681	1028	726
	Rate	18.9	.....	5.1	6.3	19.4	108.4	21.3	92.5	139.7	98.7
1930	No	41	.....	21	41	83	805	177	806	1065	664
	Rate	5.2	.....	2.7	5.2	10.5	102.0	22.4	102.0	134.8	84.1

(*) In this column, "No" indicates the average number and "Rate" the proportion per 100,000 of population for each of the diseases.

TABLE XXII.
DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS OF MONTREAL.
By months, by sex and by nationalities, in 1930.

Months	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Total		Grand total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January.....	33	22	26	9	3	1	2	7			64	39	103
February.....	26	20	12	13	2	2	4				44	35	79
March.....	34	25	25	17	1	2	2				62	44	106
April.....	37	23	16	18	2	1	2	2			57	44	101
May.....	26	21	18	16	2	4	6	2		1	52	44	96
June.....	22	17	21	19	3	2	3	1			49	39	88
July.....	18	17	25	22	3	2	1	2			47	43	90
August.....	26	23	23	15	1	1	4	1			54	40	94
September.....	27	17	25	10	3	2	4	3			59	32	91
October.....	21	20	21	24	2	2	1	5			45	51	96
November.....	21	19	20	17	1		2				44	36	80
December.....	24	20	25	16	1	2	1				51	38	89
Total.....	315	244	257	196	24	21	32	23		1	628	485	1113

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

Men.....	794
Women.....	712

Total..... 1506

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

TABLE XXIII.
DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.
By nationalities, in 1930.

Population	489,800—32.0%	180,120—38%	55,300—7.0%	64,780—8.2%	Unknown	790,000
Causes of death	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	Total
Typhoid.....	31—77.5%	6—15.0%	2—5.0%	1—2.5%	.....	40—100%
Measles.....	19—90.4%	1—4.8%	.....	1—4.8%	.....	21—100%
Scarlatina.....	32—78.1%	7—17.1%	1—2.4%	1—2.4%	.....	41—100%
Whooping cough.....	60—78.9%	11—14.5%	.....	5—6.6%	.....	76—100%
Diphtheria.....	63—75.0%	15—18.0%	.....	5—7.0%	.....	83—100%
Influenza.....	114—86.8%	7—5.4%	2—1.6%	8—6.2%	.....	131—100%
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	555—68.9%	148—18.3%	29—3.6%	74—9.2%	.....	806—100%
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	133—75.1%	19—10.7%	4—2.3%	21—11.9%	.....	177—100%
Other contagious diseases.....	124—75.2%	20—12.1%	2—1.2%	19—11.5%	.....	165—100%
Cancer.....	482—59.8%	245—30.4%	32—4.0%	47—5.8%	.....	806—100%
Diabetes.....	63—6.4%	20—2.0%	8—8.0%	8—8.0%	.....	99—100%
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	248—65.2%	100—26.3%	17—4.5%	15—4.0%	.....	380—100%
Endocarditis and myocarditis, acute and chronic.....	633—62.5%	283—27.9%	57—5.6%	40—4.0%	.....	1013—100%
Pneumonia.....	223—64.0%	73—21.0%	19—5.5%	33—9.5%	.....	348—100%
Enteritis.....	872—83.1%	84—8.0%	11—1.1%	82—7.8%	1—0.0%	1050—100%
Nephritis.....	554—77.5%	114—16.0%	10—1.4%	37—5.1%	.....	715—100%
Diseases of early infancy.....	683—82.6%	88—10.6%	14—1.7%	38—4.6%	4—0.5%	827—100%
Accidents.....	228—56.0%	122—30.0%	12—3.0%	41—10.0%	4—1.0%	407—100%
Total.....	5117—71.2%	1363—18.9%	220—3.0%	476—6.6%	9—0.3%	7185—100%
Other causes of death.....	2149—70.0%	614—20.0%	101—3.3%	195—6.3%	12—0.4%	3071—100%
Grand total.....	7266—70.9%	1977—19.3%	321—3.1%	671—6.5%	21—0.2%	10256—100%

KIV.

D THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

d ages—(Continued)

		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1929	
rs		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
																											29
		1				1				1			1							1							30
																											31
		2	1	3	1	2		2	1	1	1		3	1	1			2									32
		1	1		1	1									1												a)
																											b)
																											c)
																											33
																											34
										1	1		2		1	1				1							a)
		2		1	3		3	1	2	1	4		1	3		1											b)
																											c)
																											35
			1								1		1				1		1		2						36
																											a)
																											b)
																											c)
																											37
																											38
																											a)
																											b)
																											39
																											40
																							1				41
		1										1															a)
																											b)
									1																		42
																											43
																											44
		02	62	70	49	56	46	39	60	37	73	27	36	23	29	18	20	17	20	10	15	15	7	7	2	1	

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

No. of 1929	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
48	Cancer and malignant tumor of the uterus.....	104		104						1						
49	Cancer and malignant tumor; other female genital organs...	19		19												
50	Cancer and malignant tumor of the breast.....	61	1	60												
51	Cancer and malignant tumor of male genito-urinary organs...	43	43													
52	Cancer and malignant tumor of the skin.....	12	8	4												
53	Cancer and malignant tumor of other organs not stated.....	60	35	25											1	
54	Tumors (non-malignant):															
	a) female genital organs.....	23		23												
	b) other organs.....	12	7	5												
55	Tumors whose character is not specified:															
	a) female genital organs.....	7		7												
	b) other organs.....	4	3	1												
	Total.....	852	389	463					1	2					1	
III.—Rhumatic Diseases, Diseases of the Nutrition of Endocrin Glands and other General Diseases.																
56	Acute articular rhumatic fever.....	37	19	18					2	1	2	2	3	1	1	3
57	Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis.....	23	8	15									1	2	1	1
58	Gout.....															
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	99	43	56					2						1	
60	Scurvy:															
	a) infantile scurvy (Barlow's disease).....	3	3				3									
	b) scurvy.....															
61	Beriberi.....	1	1													
62	Pellagra.....															
63	Rickets.....	13	8	5	4	1		3	3		1					
64	Osteomalacie.....															
65	Disease of the pituitary gland (hypophysis).....	1	1													
66	Disease of the thyroid gland and parathyroid glands:															
	a) goitre.....	5		5												
	b) exophthalmic goitre.....	5		5					1							
	c) myxoedema and cretinism.....	6	2	4			1		1							
	d) tetany.....	2	2					2								
	e) others.....	2		2												
67	Diseases of the thymus.....	6	6		5			1								

CIV.

THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

d ages—(Continued)

		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1929																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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7		3		4		7		2		1		6		3		5		7		5		6		3		8		15		20		11		11		10		19		1		4		1		1		69																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

[illegible]

KIV.

D THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
d ages—(Continued)

0 to 4 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 79 years	80 to 89 years	Over 90 years	No. of 1929												
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F												
			1					1	1				100												
									1				101												
													102												
	1		1			1					1		103												
13	12	10	10	10	20	13	29	19	31	31	59	30	72	42	82	64	85	81	208	193	103	143	13	19	
									1											1					104
										1									1						105
																			1	2	2	1		1	103
						1			1		2	1	3		1		1		1	1	2	1		2	a)
									1											1		1			b)
																									c)
3	2	1	3		2	1	1		5	2	4		5	4	5	5	3	7	10	10	1	5		3	107
2	1		1	2	3	2	7	1	5	4	5	1	6	3	6	1	8	9	11	6	2	7	1		108
2		2	5	1	5	2	6	7	6	3	5	3	3	3	6	5	8	5	14	16	4	7		2	109
1	1			2	1				1		3		1		1			1	1	2					110 a)
	2			2	1				2		1		1		1										b)
3	1	2	2		1	1			3	2	3	1	1	2	6	2	3	1	7	9	3	16		1	111
									3	2	2	1	3	2	5			4	1	1	1		1		112
									1		1					1			1						113
																									114
																			1						a)
	1	1					1				1				1				2	1	1				b)
11	8	6	11	7	13	7	15	8	29	14	27	7	24	14	32	14	23	27	51	50	16	38	2	9	
2		1					2	1			1														115
																									116
			2		3		4		1		4	1	2		4			1	3	2					117
	1	1	1		1		2	1	1				1						1						a)
																									b)

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

No. of 1929	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
139	Non-venereal diseases of the female genital organs:															
	a) fallopian tube and parametrium.....	21		21												
	b) uterus.....	8		8												
	c) mammae.....															
	d) others.....	4		4					1							
	Total.....	829	399	430	5	3	2	5	2	3	2	1	4	2	5	
	XI.—The Puerperal State.															
140	Abortion, with septic conditions.....	9		9												
141	Abortion, without mention of septic conditions, including haemorrhages.....	3		3												
142	Ectopic gestation.....	7		7												
143	Other accidents of gestation (haemorrhages not included)...	5		5												1
144	Puerperal haemorrhage:															
	a) placenta proevia.....	10		10												1
	b) other haemorrhages.....	5		5												
145	Septicaemia and puerperal sepsis (not returned as result of abortion):															
	a) Puerperal septicaemia and puerperal pyaemia.....	30		30												2
	b) puerperal tetanus.....	1		1												
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	18		18												1
147	Other forms of toxæmia of pregnancy.....	2		2												
148	Phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not returned as septic):															
	a) phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis.....	2		2												
	b) embolism and sudden death.....	7		7												
149	Other accidents of pregnancy...	10		10												
150	Other stated diseases or conditions not mentioned (puerperal state).....															
	Total.....	109		109												5
	XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.															
151	Furunculosis.....	3	2	1												
152	Phlegmon.....	27	14	13	5	6	1	1	2							
153	Other diseases of the skin, annæxa, and of the cellular tissue.....	9	5	4	3	2	1	1								
	Total.....	39	21	18	8	8	1	2	1	2						

XIV.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

and ages—(Continued)

[illegible]

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

No. of 1929	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	XVII.—Violent Deaths and Accidental.															
163	Suicide by solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances.....	16	16													
164	Suicide by poisonous gases.....	10	8	2												
165	Suicide by hanging or strangula- tion.....	6	4	2											1	
166	Suicide by drowning.....	5	3	2												
167	Suicide by firearms.....	10	10													
168	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	4	1	3												
169	Suicide by jumping from high places.....	6	4	2												
170	Suicide by crushing.....															
171	Suicides by other means.....	1		1												
172	Infanticide (under one year): a) immediately after birth..... b) others, under one year.....	8	4	4	4	4										
173	Homicide by firearms (one year and over).....	10	6	4												
174	Homicide by cutting and piercing instruments (one year and over).....	2	2													
175	Other homicides of persons of one year and over.....	4	2	2											1	
176	Poisoning by venomous animals.....															
177	Poisoning by food.....	1		1					1							
178	Accidental absorption of poison- ous gas.....	9	6	3											1	
179	Other acute accidental poisoning (not by gas).....	14	11	3											1	
180	Conflagration.....	4	4								1					
181	Accidental burns (conflagration excepted).....	22	9	13			3	3	5		1				2	
182	Accidental mechanical suffoca- tion.....	3	3		2		1									
183	Accidental drowning.....	63	60	3				2	1	7		3		11		
184	Accidental injury by firearms, except combatants in battle...	8	7	1								2		2		
185	Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments, except combatants in battle.....															
186	Accidental injury by fall, crush- ing, land slide.....	104	68	36			1	1	5	4	1		2	1	5	2
186	1) Accidental injury in mining and quarrying.....															
	2) Accidental injury by machine- ry.....	5	5													
	3a) Railway accidents.....	13	12	1							1					
	3b) Tramway accidents.....	14	11	3							1				2	
	3c) Automobile and motorcycle accidents.....	119	86	33					5	3	10	5	7	1	9	3
	3d) Accidents by other means of transportation by land...	6	6					1		2		2				

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

By causes, sex

No. of 1929	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	3e) Accidents by water transportation.....															
	3f) Accidental injury by aerial transportation.....															
187	Cataclysm.....															
188	Injury by animals.....	3	3						1							
189	Hunger or thirst.....	3	3		1											
190	Excessive cold.....															
191	Excessive heat.....	1	1													
192	Lightning.....	1	1													
193	Accidental injury by electric currents (lightning excepted)...	5	5								1				1	
194	Other accidents:															
	a) foreign body.....	2		2					1							
	b) others.....	4	2	2												
195	Violent death of unstated nature or unknown cause.....															
196	War injuries.....															
197	Execution of civilians by belligerent armies.....	1	1													
198	Execution (sentence of death)...	2	2													
	Total.....	489	366	123	7	4	2	4	16	15	23	7	17	2	36	5
	XVIII.—Ill-defined Causes of Death.															
199	Sudden death.....	132	95	37	1	3				1	1	1				
200	Cause of death unstated or not specified.....	17	11	6	1	1		1		1						
	Total.....	149	106	43	2	4		1		2	1	1				
	Total M.....	5396	5396		1154		296		347		107		70		108	
	Total F.....	4860		4860		933		237		329		95		63		114
	Grand total.....	10256	10256		2087		533		676		202		133		222	



METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA, ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1930.

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

Month	Thermometer					*Barometer				* Mean relative humidity	Wind		Per cent possible sunshine	Precipitation						
	† Mean	(a) Deviation from 55 years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	† Mean	Max	Min	Mean daily range		Resultant direction	Mean velocity M. P. H.		Inches Rain	No. of days on which rain or sleet fell	Inches snow	Inches of rain and melted snow	No of days on which snow fell	No of days on which rain & snow fell.	No of days on which rain or snow fell
January.....	17.52	+4.84	44.0	-15.1	15.53	30.165	30.99	29.60	.342	77.1	.....	.....	23.40	3.03	7	28.8	5.26	14	3	18
February.....	18.30	+3.22	45.7	-13.8	15.48	30.035	30.61	29.49	.635	72.7	.....	.....	41.70	0.20	3	11.4	1.08	8	.....	11
March.....	26.96	+1.09	43.0	1.4	13.37	29.734	30.47	29.04	.309	70.4	.....	.....	38.52	1.31	6	12.3	2.99	13	5	14
April.....	40.95	+0.09	66.0	21.1	17.26	29.957	30.58	29.00	.294	63.9	.....	.....	44.82	1.73	9	3.3	2.06	3	1	11
May.....	56.56	+1.79	86.1	35.8	19.11	29.907	30.38	29.44	.168	71.3	.....	.....	39.95	4.13	14	.....	4.13	.....	.....	14
June.....	68.77	+4.73	90.0	48.0	18.10	29.856	30.30	29.34	.166	74.6	.....	.....	41.41	4.42	14	.....	4.42	.....	.....	14
July.....	68.77	-0.28	90.0	54.0	15.68	29.844	30.19	29.48	.172	72.7	.....	.....	55.91	5.56	13	.....	5.56	.....	.....	13
August.....	66.60	+0.06	85.1	49.6	16.05	29.950	30.28	29.56	.140	76.0	.....	.....	50.45	1.52	13	.....	1.52	.....	.....	13
September.....	60.40	+1.84	84.4	45.9	13.59	29.912	30.24	29.47	.177	75.0	.....	.....	40.83	2.39	12	.....	2.39	.....	.....	12
October.....	49.37	+2.86	76.9	30.5	13.24	30.044	30.45	29.51	.149	73.2	.....	.....	40.47	1.41	9	.....	1.41	.....	.....	9
November.....	38.32	+5.10	56.6	7.0	10.79	30.076	30.59	28.99	.288	75.0	.....	.....	29.35	2.13	9	5.4	2.81	4	1	12
December.....	23.32	+3.79	39.7	-6.0	11.57	30.008	30.77	29.22	.236	79.9	.....	.....	17.32	0.20	2	12.5	1.44	12	1	13
Sums for 1930.....	535.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881.8	.....	.....	464.13	28.03	111	73.7	35.07	54	11	154
Means for 1930.....	44.66	+2.36	67.29	21.53	14.98	29.957	30.470	29.345	.256	73.85	.....	.....	38.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means for 56 years ending Dec. 31 1930.....	42.30	.....	66.33	18.98	.....	29.981	.....	.....	.....	74.18	.....	.....	43.80	29.34	110	115.8	.....	78	15	173

* Barometer readings reduced to sea level and 32° F. † The monthly thermometer and barometer means are from bi-hourly readings from self-recording instruments. (a) "+" indicates that the temperature has been higher, "-" that it has been lower than the average for 56 years. ‡ Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer. § For 49 years only. The anemometer and wind vane are exposed at the summit of Mount Royal, 54 feet above the ground and 807 feet above sea level.

The greatest heat was 90° 0 (Fahr.) above zero, on July 19th, the greatest cold was -15.1 below zero on Jan. 26th. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 105.1 degrees. The greatest temperature range in one day was 34.8 on Jan. 12th, the least range was 2.8 on March 8th. The warmest day was June 15th. The minimum relative humidity observed was 32 on May 4th. Hail on — days. Fog on 10 days. Thunderstorms on 21 days. Auroras observed on 6 nights. Lunar halos on 4 nights. Solar halos on 6 days. First trace of snow on Oct. 20th. First appreciable snowfall on Nov. 6th. First sleighing on Dec. 3rd. First zero weather on Dec. 2nd. The greatest rainfall in one day was 1.32 inches on July 14th. The heaviest snowfall was on Jan. 12th, when 5.1 inches fell in 7 hours.

Note:—Yearly means are averages of monthly means.





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