

Report of the Department of Health / City of Montreal.

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CITY OF MONTREAL

Report of the Department of Health
OF
MONTREAL, P.Q., (Canada)
Year 1932

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



MONTREAL

1933

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MONTREAL

1933

CITY OF MONTREAL

MAYOR :

His Worship The Honourable FERNAND RINFRET, M.P.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

Alderman J. M. GABIAS, M.P.P., President; Aldermen A. LEGAULT, A. A. DesROCHES, J. MONETTE, L. O. BELL, Members.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H., Director.
L. de G. SYLVESTRE, Secretary.

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STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE :

Dr. S. BOUCHER, Director.
Mr. L. de G. SYLVESTRE, 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.
1 Senior clerk.
4 Junior typists.
4 Epidemiologists.
1 Nurse (supervisor).
9 Nurses (one acting as temporary superintendent of Smallpox hospital).
2 Nurses (temporary).
4 Distinfectors.
1 Janitor (Smallpox hospital).
1 Cook (Smallpox hospital).

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE :

Dr. AD. GROULX, Superintendent.
1 Senior stenographer clerk.
5 Junior clerks.
1 Messenger.
Dr. C. A. BOURDON, chief inspector for Medical Inspection of schools.
1 Medical inspector (supervisor).
21 Medical inspectors of schools.
5 Dental inspectors of schools.
1 Head nurse.
5 Nurses supervisors.
92 Visiting school nurses.
2 Nurses inspecting boarding houses for children.
2 Nurses (temporary) in baby clinics.
6 Asst.-nurses.
4 Psychiatrists.
4 Nurses (psychologists).
1 Nurse — test of hearing.

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 Supervisor of plumbing inspectors.
- 11 Plumbing inspectors.
 - 1 Inspector of gas connections and appliances.
 - 1 Supervisor of sanitary inspectors.
- 25 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 Country inspectors.
- 7 City inspectors.

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.
- 8 District inspectors.
- 6 Veterinary surgeons, meat inspection stations.
- 2 Asst.-inspectors, meat inspection stations.
- 1 Inspector, private abattoirs.

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

- 1 Supervisor
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Typist-clerk.
- 7 Inspectors.

Section No. 4 — Inspection of bakeries:

- 1 Supervisor.
- 2 Inspectors.

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL :

- Dr. J. A. BRIEN, Superintendent.
- 3 Visiting physicians.
- 2 Clerks.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES :

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

DIVISION OF STATISTICS :

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

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE :

- Mr. A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent.
- Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, Joint-superintendent.
- 1 Chief clerk.
- 1 Stenographer clerk.
- 6 Clerks.
- 1 Chief investigator.
- 7 Investigators.
- 1 Clerk in charge, Social Service Exchange.
- 2 Clerks, Social Service Exchange.

- Mr. J. DESROCHERS, Supervisor, Meurling Refuge.
- 1 Senior clerk.
- 2 Furnacemen.
- 1 Head laundryman.
- 1 Head cook.
- 5 Guards.



ANNUAL REPORT

1932

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 1932.

Expenses.

The total expenditure for 1932, in the Department of Health amounted at \$3,300,392.03, distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$ 565,531.13
Municipal assistance	2,339,042.58
Pensions and annuities (pensioners)	275,818.32
Allocations to Universities	20,000.00

It should be noted that payment of allocations to Universities, and of Pensions and Annuities to pensioned employees, should preferably come under another Service than the Health Department.

The City's population for 1932 having been estimated at 833,000, the expenditure for the section of Hygiene is distributed at the rate of \$0.678 per capita of population; the rate for the Municipal Assistance being \$2.807; the increase of expenditure over the year 1931 was for Hygiene properly speaking \$0.01.9 cent per head of population.

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

Hygiene.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :

Library: books and reviews	\$	292.04	
Lecture to the public and to the staff *			
Auto Service (Director's of- fice)			
Illustrated publications on hygiene		3,988.47	
Baby clinic's, subsidies . . .		8,500.00	
			\$ 12,780.51

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE :

Salaries	\$	13,535.65	
Employees' transportation allocation		360.00	
Supplies		75.58	
Congress		144.98	
Casual		218.04	
			\$ 14,334.25

SANITATION :

Salaries	\$	81,596.39	
Employees' transportation allocation		5,151.96	
Supplies for plumbing tests, etc.		115.58	
Supplies for plumber's ex- aminations		82.20	
Fees: plumbers' examina- tions		400.00	
Uniforms		1,997.51	
Congress		150.00	
Supplies		191.11	
Casual		215.44	
			\$ 89,900.19

* These lectures were delivered free of charge by physicians of the Health Department.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES :

Salaries	\$ 35,708.36	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,166.68	
Disinfectants	187.37	
Supplies	311.31	
Scholarship	600.00	
Vaccine	1,600.00	
Maintenance of small-pox hospital	1,238.52	
Transportation of patients		
Houses quarantined		
Clinic for the treatment of scabies	5.14	
Uniforms	538.75	
Stamped envelopes	220.80	
Casual	225.91	
		\$ 43,802.84

CHILD HYGIENE :

Salaries	\$205,871.68	
Employees' transportation allocation	1,973.70	
Municipal baby clinics and maternal clinics	15,980.94	
Baby camps	225.30	
Supplies	3,265.65	
Stamped envelopes	895.00	
Diphtheria immunization	4,519.99	
Measuring scales	254.41	
Uniforms	3,863.69	
Scholarship	1,200.00	
Purchase of serum re: Po- lyomyelitis	1,019.25	
Dental clinic	5,692.13	
Casual	235.00	
		\$ 244,996.74

FOOD INSPECTION :

Salaries	\$ 93,777.45
Employees' transportation allocation	4,781.94
Special inspections	24.96
Samples of food	1.29
Supplies	924.71
Auto service (superin- tendent)	148.26
Travelling expenses (milk inspectors in the coun- try)	15,264.16
Medical examination of dairy employees	128.75
Rental of butchers' stalls Nos. 51 and 53, Bonse- cours Market	976.24
Casual	246.69
	\$ 116,274.45

MEDICAL CONTROL :

Salaries	\$ 12,780.00
Employees' transportation allocation	450.93
Supplies, casual, interpreter	183.28
Scholarship	600.00
	\$ 14,014.21

STATISTICS :

Salaries	\$ 9,706.72
Supplies	52.69
Congress	55.35
Casual	243.00
	\$ 10,057.76

LABORATORIES :

Salaries	\$ 15,794.26	
Material, apparatus, instruments	691.19	
Supplies	537.60	
Milk analysis	809.13	
Refrigerator	1,385.00	
Casual	153.00	
		\$ 19,370.18
Total		\$ 565,531.13

Municipal Assistance.

Salaries	\$ 30,359.39	
Employees' transportation allocation	1,610.40	
		\$ 31,969.79

ADMINISTRATION :

Supplies	\$ 255.27	
Congress	185.95	
Casual	246.01	
		\$ 687.23

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE	\$ 323.30	323.30
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ASSISTANCE :

Burial of poor and unknown people	\$ 3,964.21	
Repatriation of strangers..	3,463.71	
		\$ 7,427.92

SUBSIDES AND ALLOCATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS :

Art. 338a of the Charter ..	\$ 39,150.00	
Art. 351b of the Charter ..	464,550.00	
		\$ 503,700.00

CONTRACTS, STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND OTHERS :

Maintenance of insane... ..	\$351,277.62	
Destitute children in Industrial schools	90,260.69	
Juvenile Court	6,500.00	
Maintenance of children in Reform schools	33,339.21	
Hospitalization of incurables	60,205.72	
Hospitalization of tuberculous	73,200.00	
Grey Nuns (Home)... ..	14,640.00	
Oeuvres de Notre-Dame de la Merci (Home)... ..	33,768.75	
St. Luke Hospital (vagrants, etc.	10,980.00	
Hospitalization of indigents (Quebec Public Charities Act: Paid to institutions)	118,452.38	
* Government's account... ..	977,744.06	
		\$1,770,368.43

MEURLING REFUGE :

Salaries	\$ 14,640.00	
Food... .. .	4,938.74	
Maintenance	2,415.13	
Linen	1,187.04	
Refrigerator	1,385.00	
		\$ 24,565.91
Total		\$2,339,042.58

* 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 the City of Montreal computed by the Superintendent of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Health was evaluated at 833,000 inhabitants on the First July, 1932.

The final report of the census made in June, 1931, established the population of the City of Montreal to 818,577 inhabitants. The increase occurred between the date of the federal census and July 1st, 1932, is evaluated to 14,423. The natural increase of the population being 10,269, a number of 4,154 was added to this figure to cover the surplus of the immigration over emigration.

It should be remembered that the population of Montreal has increased of 200,000 between the censuses of 1921 and that of 1931. This increase, superior to that of the two previous censuses, has necessitated an adjustment of the calculation of the population of the last ten years and the statistical rates which were calculated on an inexact evaluation had to be readjusted in the various tables of this report; consequently, it is preferable to refer to the 1932 report than to those of the past ten years.

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births in 1932 was 19,997; in 1931 it had been 20,699, showing therefore a decrease of 702 compared with the preceding years and of 996 over the year 1930.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants, based on the valuation of the population at 833,000 is 24.1, being 2.58 per thousand below the average for the five years from 1927 to 1931, and of 4.80 below the average for the ten preceding years.

The birth rate has shown a slight decrease of 1.45% in 1932, over the year 1931.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1932 with the ten preceding years, taken separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE I

BIRTHS

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1922	637,600	20,720	32.50
1923	655,700	20,527	31.31
1924	674,300	21,500	31.89
1925	693,500	21,976	31.69
1926	713,200	21,098	29.58
Average	674,860	21,164	31.36

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	733,460	20,740	28.28
1928	754,300	20,307	26.92
1929	775,800	20,415	26.32
1930	796,800	20,993	26.33
1931	818,577	20,699	25.29
Average	775,787	20,631	26.59

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average	725,323	20,897	28.81
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Year 1932

Year 1932	833,000	19,997	24.01
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MARRIAGE RATE.

In 1932 there were 5,780 marriages, as against 6,196 in 1931, representing a decrease of 416 for the year 1932. Comparing it with the year 1930, the decrease is 863.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 6.93, being 1.80 below the ten years average from 1922 to 1931.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1932 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II

MARRIAGES

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1922	637,600	5,589	8.77
1923	655,700	6,103	9.31
1924	674,300	6,058	8.98
1925	693,500	6,102	8.80
1926	713,200	6,133	8.60
Average	674,860	5,997	8.89

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	733,460	6,320	8.62
1928	754,300	6,825	9.05
1929	775,800	7,332	9.45
1930	796,800	6,643	8.34
1931	818,577	6,196	7.57
Average	775,787	6,663	8.59

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average	725,323	6,330	8.73
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Year 1932

Year 1932	833,000	5,780	6.93
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DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1932 rose to 9,728 as against 9,886 in 1931, showing in consequence a decrease of 158 deaths.

The proportion compared to the population is 11.68 per thousand as against 12.16 in 1931, or a decrease of 0.48 per thousand.

The 1932 death rate is 1.65 below the average for the five years from 1927 to 1931. It is 2.20 below the average of the ten preceding years.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1932 for each year separately and by groups of five and ten years.

TABLE III

DEATHS

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1922	637,600	9,945	15.60
1923	655,700	10,074	15.36
1924	674,300	9,752	14.46
1925	693,500	9,545	13.77
1926	713,200	9,660	13.54
Average	674,860	9,795	14.51

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	733,460	9,991	13.63
1928	754,300	10,961	14.53
1929	775,800	10,604	13.67
1930	796,800	10,256	12.87
1931	818,577	9,886	12.08
Average	775,787	10,340	13.33

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average... ..	725,323	10,067	13.88
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Year 1932

Year 1932	833,000	9,728	11.68
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NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

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

In 1932 the excess of births over deaths was 10,269, while for the ten years from 1922 to 1931 it was 10,830 which shows a decrease of 561.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1932 a rate of 12.3 per thousand of population.

TABLE IV**NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION**

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths .
1922-1926	105,821	48,976	56,845
1927-1931	103,154	51,698	51,456
Average (10 years) ..	20,897	10,067	10,830
Year 1932... .. .	19,997	9,728	10,269

INFANT MORTALITY.

The registered number of deaths in 1932 of children under 1 year is 1,979 as against 2,345 in 1931, showing therefore a decrease of 366.

The proportion per 1,000 births is 98.9 in 1932, as against 113.3 in 1931, representing a decrease of 14.4 per thousand. It is the lowest death rate ever recorded for Montreal. If the proportion of deaths had been as high as

the average rate of the past ten years, 675 more deaths would have been recorded.

Table V indicates the variations in infant mortality since 1922, 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 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Births	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
1922	20,720	3,304	159.4
1923	20,527	3,057	148.9
1924	21,500	3,151	146.5
1925	21,976	2,690	122.4
1926	21,098	2,521	119.5
Average	21,164	2,945	139.1

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	20,740	2,424	116.9
1928	20,307	2,929	143.7
1929	20,415	2,701	132.3
1930	20,993	2,620	124.8
1931	20,699	2,245	113.3
Average	20,630	2,604	126.2

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average	20,897	2,774	132.7
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Year 1932

Year 1932	19,997	1,979	98.9
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DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS AND BY PERIODS OF TEN YEARS.

Table VI shows the average of deaths from 0 to 1 year, in periods of ten years since 1907 to 1931, and the mortality for the year 1932.

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 1932; it may perhaps be slight from one period to another, but the particularly interesting feature is that it has been constant and regular, the average of decrease being, for these 15 periods, of 5.9 per thousand births.

TABLE VI

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

Years	Rate	Decrease
1907-1916	221.2	
1908-1917	214.2	7.0
1909-1918	208.3	5.9
1910-1919	201.1	7.2
1911-1920	196.9	4.2
1912-1921	188.2	8.7
1913-1922	183.4	4.8
1914-1923	176.7	6.7
1915-1924	171.7	5.0
1916-1925	165.1	6.6
1917-1926	158.6	6.5
1918-1927	153.0	5.6
1919-1928	148.2	4.8
1920-1929	143.7	4.5
1921-1930	137.0	6.7
1922-1931	132.7	4.3
1932	98.9	

INFANT DIARRHOEA.

Table VII 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 1922 and the averages for the five years and ten years periods.

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea is 30.7 per thousand, in 1932 while the average for the ten years from 1922 to 1931 is 46.8, which indicates a decrease of 16.1 per thousand births, in favour of the year 1932.

TABLE VII

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

Period 1922-1926 (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
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
1926	2,521	817	32.4	38.7
Average. ..	2,945	1,091	37.0	51.5
Period 1927-1931 (5 years)				
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
1931	2,345	817	34.8	39.5
Average. ..	2,604	866	33.3	41.9
Period 1922-1931 (10 years)				
Average. ..	2,773	978	35.3	46.8
Year 1932				
Year 1932.	1,979	614	31.0	30.7

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS

Table VIII indicates the mortality from diarrhoea of children from 0 to 2 years. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1932 is 29.3 against 32.8 in 1931, which shows a decrease of 3.5 per cent; the average for the ten preceding years from 1922 to 1931 is of 32.8; 1932 indicates a decrease of 3.5% compared to this average.

TABLE VIII

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 2 years	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 2 years	Percentage of deaths by diar- rhoea
1922	3,831	1,482	38.7
1923	3,682	1,249	33.9
1924	3,615	1,172	32.4
1925	3,202	1,098	34.3
1926	2,952	877	29.7
Average	3,456	1,176	34.0

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	2,846	870	30.6
1928	3,434	1,061	30.9
1929	3,165	958	30.3
1930	2,985	966	32.4
1931	2,676	877	32.8
Average	3,021	946	31.3

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average	3,239	1,061	32.8
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Year 1932

Year 1932	2,267	664	29.3
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**PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS 0 TO 1 YEAR, COMPARED
WITH THE TOTAL OF DEATHS.**

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

The proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to total of deaths was 20.34 in 1932; it is a decrease of 3.38 per cent on the figure for the year 1931, and a decrease of 4.82 per cent from the average for the five years from 1927 to 1931.

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	30.05

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

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
1931	9,886	2,345	23.72
Average (5 years)	10,340	2,602	25.16

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average (10 years)	10,068	2,773	27.54
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Year 1932

Year 1932	9,728	1,979	20.34
-----------------	-------	-------	-------

**PERCENTAGE BY GROUPS OF AGES, OF DEATHS
UNDER 1 YEAR, COMPARED TO THE TOTAL
OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.**

Table X allows to compare the percentage, by groups of ages, of deaths under 1 year compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year, since the year 1927.

This table shows, besides, the average for the five years 1927 to 1931, and the percentage for 1932.

TABLE X

**PERCENTAGE BY GROUPS OF AGES OF DEATHS
UNDER 1 YEAR, COMPARED TO THE TOTAL
OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.**

Age	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Average	
						5 yrs.	1932
Under 24 hours.....	13.33	17.06	17.25	14.7	12.8	15.1	14.5
1 day to 1 week.....	10.73	11.10	11.18	11.3	13.2	11.5	12.7
1 week to 1 month.....	14.02	11.41	12.77	14.7	14.0	13.3	14.5
1 to 3 months.....	18.73	17.20	18.59	20.6	21.0	19.2	20.5
3 to 6 months.....	15.39	19.39	18.59	18.3	18.9	18.1	18.2
6 to 9 months.....	13.57	13.05	11.62	11.6	11.9	12.4	11.4
9 to 12 months.....	14.23	10.79	10.00	8.8	8.2	10.4	8.2
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

It will be noted that diarrhoeal diseases show a slight decrease of 2.28% as compared to the average of the five years 1927 to 1931, and that 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	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Average	
						5 yrs.	1932
Pneumonia.....	2.89	2.67	2.18	3.09	2.39	2.64	2.53
Broncho-pneumonia..	8.41	9.25	8.63	8.78	10.28	9.07	9.75
Dis. of the stomach..	2.19	2.33	0.07	0.31	0.77	1.14	0.51
Diarr. and enteritis .	32.95	33.27	32.02	33.47	34.84	33.31	31.03
Malformation	2.93	2.50	3.78	4.66	5.41	3.86	7.13
Premature birth.....	9.32	15.79	16.92	17.25	18.08	15.47	17.79
Congenital debility..	21.07	16.24	17.55	14.20	13.05	16.42	12.88
Meningitis (simple)..	2.14	2.19	3.78	2.25	1.15	2.30	1.31
Syphilis.....	1.44	1.06	1.37	2.44	1.79	1.62	2.63
Contagious diseases..	7.51	6.61	6.22	6.22	4.99	6.31	8.13
Others.....	9.15	8.09	7.48	7.33	7.25	7.86	6.31
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Table XII shows the number of cases reported and of deaths from certain contagious diseases, in period of five years from 1922 to 1926, the average of these five years, and in period of five years from 1927 to 1931, as well as the average for these five years and comparative figures for the year 1932.

YEAR 1932 — DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

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 XII
CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Meas- les	Whoop- ing cough	Erysi- pelas	Chick- en-pox	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
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	3037	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
1926	Cases	1219	2119	1302	718	164	792	—	105
	Deaths	139	48	27	129	31	1	—	34
Average (5 years)	Cases	1048	2135	2102	573	132	732	2	166
	Deaths	131	74	43	105	21	2	—	49

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	Cases	1826	2006	2607	749	166	662	10	5132 } *
	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	—	27
1930	Cases	930	2364	2077	2014	206	2723	5	196
	Deaths	83	41	21	76	35	2	—	40
1931	Cases	706	1730	7333	964	170	2501	—	129
	Deaths	71	20	30	29	20	5	—	34
Average (5 years)	Cases	1269	2144	3367	1199	193	1793	33	1146
	Deaths	129	41	38	67	32	4	—	139

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average (10 years)	Cases	1159	2139	2934	886	163	1263	18	645
	Deaths	130	58	40	86	26	3	—	94

Year 1932

1932	Cases	607	1840	3655	2219	216	2070	—	166
	Deaths	53	24	47	91	27	1	—	37

* Epidemic.

YEAR 1932 — DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

Month		Under 24 hours		1 day to 1 week		1 week to 1 month	
		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
January.....	M	9	24	18	28	19	26
	F	15		10		7	
February.....	M	11	20	12	24	14	30
	F	9		12		16	
March.....	M	12	27	21	31	15	20
	F	15		10		5	
April.....	M	11	19	14	22	13	19
	F	8		8		6	
May.....	M	27	37	16	27	21	32
	F	10		11		11	
June.....	M	11	25	12	20	19	29
	F	14		8		10	
July.....	M	12	25	7	14	14	19
	F	13		7		5	
August.....	M	16	25	13	19	20	24
	F	9		6		4	
September.....	M	7	18	12	21	11	21
	F	11		9		10	
October.....	M	11	23	7	14	23	32
	F	12		7		9	
November.....	M	10	18	7	13	7	12
	F	8		6		5	
December.....	M	17	26	15	18	14	23
	F	9		3		9	
Total.....	M	154	287	154	251	190	287
	F	133		97		97	
Average.....		23.9		20.9		23.9	
Per cent.....		14.6%		12.6%		14.5%	

XIII.

Classified by months, sex and age categories.

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
19	33	18	30	11	19	4	11	98	171
14		12		8		7		73	
15	25	8	16	8	15	8	10	76	140
10		8		7		2		64	
24	37	14	24	6	17	13	20	105	176
13		10		11		7		71	
30	50	18	25	6	14	13	25	105	174
20		7		8		12		69	
17	23	18	28	8	21	7	12	114	180
6		10		13		5		66	
15	27	15	34	8	14	10	16	90	165
12		19		6		6		75	
14	38	24	41	16	30	4	9	91	176
24		17		14		5		85	
27	53	27	45	22	36	11	18	136	220
26		18		14		7		84	
24	41	26	48	12	24	7	11	99	184
17		22		12		4		85	
18	31	11	23	5	12	6	10	81	145
13		12		7		4		64	
8	15	13	20	7	13	3	6	55	97
7		7		6		3		42	
13	33	15	25	6	11	10	15	90	151
20		10		5		5		61	
224	406	207	359	115	226	96	163	1140	1979
182		152		111		67		839	
33.1		29.9		18.8		13.6		164.9	
20.5%		18.2%		11.4%		8.2%		100.0%	

A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY.

Deaths from 1922-1932.

Table XIV shows the number of deaths from certain principal causes, from 1922 to 1926, the average for these five years; the number of deaths for 1927 to 1931 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 1922-1931, and deaths during the year 1932 from the same diseases.

TABLE XIV

A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY.

Deaths from 1922-1932.

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Brocho Pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
1922	489	571	768	538	521
1923	539	618	687	580	542
1924	546	655	696	485	407
1925	605	676	719	482	583
1926	609	738	727	507	454
Average ..	558	652	719	518	501

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	601	762	821	431	351
1928	641	674	867	666	500
1929	749	794	1204	465	346
1930	806	664	1235	540	500
1931	808	741	1322	452	328
Average ..	721	727	1090	511	405

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average ..	639	689	905	514	453
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Year 1932

Year 1932.	823	889	1326	411	360
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PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

Period 1922-1932.

Table XV shows the proportion of deaths in periods of 5 years, the average for the five years from 1922 to 1926 and from 1927 to 1931 and average for the 10 years from 1922 to 1931, from the diseases mentioned in table XIV, compared to the total of deaths, and deaths from the same diseases for the year 1932.

This table indicates for 1932 compared to 1931, an increase of 0.3% in the proportion of deaths from cancer, an increase of 1.6% in deaths from Bright's disease and an increase of 0.1% in deaths from organic diseases of the heart, over the preceding year.

There was also an increase of 0.4% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia, but a decrease of 0.4% in the proportion of deaths from broncho-pneumonia.

TABLE XV

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
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%
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%
Average ..	9,796	5.7%	6.7%	7.3%	5.3%	5.1%

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

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%
1930	10,256	7.9%	6.5%	12.0%	4.3%	3.4%
1931	9,886	8.2%	7.5%	13.5%	4.6%	3.3%
Average ..	10,340	7.0%	7.0%	10.5%	4.9%	3.9%

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average ..	10,068	6.3%	6.8%	9.0%	5.2%	4.5%
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Year 1932

Year 1932.	9,728	8.5%	9.1%	13.6%	4.2%	3.7%
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**DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES
MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM
1922 TO 1932.**

Table XVI indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XIV for the years 1922 to 1931, in periods of 5 years, the average for five years, from 1922 to 1926 and for five years from 1927 to 1931, and the average for ten years from 1927 to 1931, as well as the average of deaths for the year 1932.

A study of this table shows that in 1932 the proportion of deaths from cancer is exactly the same as in 1931; it is 16.1 higher than the average for the five years 1922-1926, and 3.9 higher than the average for the five years 1927-1931, and 10.7 higher than the average for the ten years 1922-1931; 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 741 in 1931 have increased to 889 in 1932. If we consider these deaths compared with the population, we arrive at an average of 96.6 per 100,000 inhabitants for the period of 1922 to 1926; an average of 93.7 for the five following years; of 95.0 for the 10 years and 106.7 for 1932. It is quite an obvious increase in regards to the average of the last ten years.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have still increased considerably in 1932, not only for the average of the last ten years, but also for over the year 1931.

On the other hand, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are decreasing to quite an extent.

TABLE XVI

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES
MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM
1922 TO 1932.

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)						
Years	Population	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho pneumonia	Pneumonia
1922	637,600	76.7	89.6	120.5	84.4	81.7
1923	655,700	82.2	94.2	104.8	88.4	82.7
1924	674,300	81.0	97.1	103.2	71.9	60.4
1925	693,500	87.2	97.5	103.7	69.4	84.1
1926	713,200	85.4	103.5	101.9	71.1	63.6
Average	674,800	82.7	96.6	106.6	76.8	74.2

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927	733,500	82.0	103.9	111.9	58.8	47.9
1928	754,300	84.9	89.3	114.9	88.3	66.3
1929	775,800	96.5	102.3	155.2	59.9	44.6
1930	796,800	101.2	83.3	155.0	67.8	62.7
1931	818,577	98.7	90.5	161.5	55.2	40.1
Average	775,800	92.9	93.7	140.5	65.9	51.9

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average	725,300	88.1	95.0	124.8	70.9	62.5
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Year 1932

Year 1932 ...	833,000	98.8	106.7	159.2	49.3	43.2
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MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its form, was 834 in 1932, having been 887 during previous year; it shows consequently a decrease of 53 on the whole number. The proportion per 100,000 population which in 1931 was 108.3 is of 100.1 for 1932, showing a decrease of 8.2 and the average of the ten preceding years which was 130.9 shows a decrease of 30.8 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 1932.

TABLE XVII

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Period 1922-1926 (5 years)

Years	Popula- tion	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 inhabitants
1922... ..	637,600	761	179	940	147.4
1923... ..	655,700	813	167	980	149.5
1924... ..	674,300	807	171	978	145.0
1925... ..	693,500	805	131	936	135.0
1926... ..	713,200	796	158	954	133.8
Average... ..	674,800	796	161	957	141.8

Period 1927-1931 (5 years)

1927... ..	733,500	763	123	886	120.8
1928... ..	754,300	801	137	938	124.4
1929... ..	775,800	823	190	1,013	130.6
1930... ..	796,800	806	177	983	123.4
1931... ..	818,577	766	121	887	108.3
Average... ..	775,800	792	150	942	121.4

Period 1922-1931 (10 years)

Average... ..	725,300	794	155	949	130.9
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Year 1932

Year 1932	833,000	722	112	834	100.1
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COMMENTS

BIRTH REGISTRATION REPORTS.

The Civil Code of the Province of Quebec prescribes that the birth of every child be registered in the four months following its birth.

To have his child registered, the father must apply to an authorized officer appointed to keep register of civil status. The said officer is the minister of the church to which the father belongs: for the Roman Catholics it is their parish priest, for the Protestants their pastor when authorized, for the Jews their rabbi, if also authorized.

If there is no minister of the church authorized or if the parents do not belong to any religious creed, they must apply to the city clerk of their municipality (in Montreal to the Department of Health).

The Civil Code also prescribes that the officers appointed to register births must deposit to the Prothonotary Office of the Superior Court of their District, a copy of the registers when the year is ended.

The delay granted to the said Officers is of 6 weeks, but the returns are sometimes retarded as long as five or six months.

To be aware of the number of births that have taken place during the preceding year, there was no other means for Health Department up to 1932, than to go to the Prothonotary's Office of the Superior Court, and to consult there the registers of births.

This practice did not permit us to get in touch with the mother immediately after a child's birth and to supply her with information of the utmost importance.

In order to remedy this defect, a new organization has been made to secure each week, a list of the births registered during the preceding week.

I beg to say that the officers appointed for these registrations have eagerly answered our appeal, have granted this Department their entire cooperation; even if the reports that have been transmitted as yet are not entirely complete, this new organization has worked quite satisfactorily for a beginning.

The weekly reports received enabled us to send to every new mother a few pamphlets on the care that should be given to the nurslings, etc.; moreover, it has also enabled us to prepare a monthly statistic of the infantile mortality.

As soon as the birth reports are received, a series of publications is sent to the mother: the list of which includes the following:

- 1° A circular "Birth Registration".
- 2° A circular "Immunization against diphtheria".
- 3° A circular "Vaccination against smallpox".
- 4° An excerpt of the municipal by-law concerning the vaccination against smallpox.
- 5° A Booklet "Hygiene of the Child during Infancy".
- 6° A Booklet "Breast-feeding".
- 7° A Circular "The Contagious diseases".
- 8° A poster "Hygiene of the Child during Infancy".
- 9° A poster "Mother feed your baby yourself".

Moreover, if there is a contagious disease on which we care to especially call the attention we add to the above mentioned list a circular concerning this malady; as an example, in 1932, a circular concerning the infantile paralysis has been added to the aforesaid list.

THE POLIOMYELITIS.

A poliomyelitis epidemic of a quite intensive character occurred in Montreal in 1931; the number of those who contracted it was of 744, with 74 deaths.

During the year 1932, there was also a few cases, registered as follows: in January 9; in February 1; in May 1; from June 19th the cases became more numerous attaining their highest mark between the 17th to the 30th July to then gradually decrease and disappear completely by the 15th October.

The number of deaths was 7, which means that the average of the deaths compared to the cases is, 10%; it is the same proportion as recorded during the 1931 epidemic.

It is interesting to note at what period of the year the cases were more numerous, because it is exactly in accordance with that of the preceding years and with the records given by other epidemics.

The poliomyelitis convalescent serum was the mode of treatment utilized as it was in 1931, neglecting the fact that this manner of treatment has failed to give satisfactory results and that, as it was said in the 1931 Annual Report, research should be made to find a more convenient manner of employing the serum that would render it more efficient, or to discover another effective means.

In the meantime we continue in the Laboratory of the Health Department to prepare and to keep a sufficient quantity of the serum in order to be able to answer the requests from the physicians and to be ready, in case the disease would reappear in an extensive form, once more.

Mention must be made that the City of Montreal has voted a grant of \$7,500.00 per year to the hospitals for children: Ste-Justine and Children's Memorial, which shall be paid during 3 years in the following manner: \$5,000.00 to the Ste-Justine Hospital and \$2,500.00 to the Children's Hospital, to help them to pay the expenses occasioned for the treatment of those who, in 1932, have become paralysed following this disease.

SCABIES.

Clinic for its Treatment.

In 1920, we organized, in the Meurling Refuge, (night shelter) a clinic for the treatment of scabies, which treatment consists in sulphur ointment and rubbings.

At that time only a small number of persons where asking their admission to the Refuge, because as it was immediately after the Great War there was work for every one willing to earn his living.

So it was decided to benefit by this arrangement to begin a campaign amongst school-children with a view of stamping out entirely all cases of scabies.

This treatment-post was working well until the destruction of the City Hall by fire; then, to give the space occupied by the Health Department in the Annex of the City Hall to those who had been turned out by the fire, it was necessary to move temporarily our offices into the Meurling Refuge Building.

In 1932 a new organization was made and the Small-pox Hospital, which has been unoccupied for three years, due to there not being a single case of smallpox during that time in Montreal, was utilized to this end.

It is very well equipped to be employed for the treatment of scabies cases: baths, special disinfection ovens, separate rooms, etc., render the place an ideal one.

The staff of the Department of Health is undertaking the management above its regular work. During the week a choice is made of a certain number of school-children — about ten — which are asked to go to the treatment-post, usually on Saturday, accompanied by their parents.

After prescription of the doctor, the nurses and the attendants proceed to the rubbings, apply the medicine prescribed, etc.

The patients are kept for a full day; during their stay their clothes are disinfected through special ovens and they return to their home only at night.

This new organization is functioning since the beginning of December and the number of patients cared for was of 44; this clinic was set up because the general hospitals have no such organization for the treatment of scabies.

By so doing it is our earnest hope to stamp out entirely and completely this disease amongst school-children, and that, in a very short period of time.

PROJECT OF BY-LAW.

On November 8th 1932, a project of by-law concerning gas installations in buildings (piping, appliances and flue connections) has been laid before the City Administrators with recommendation for its adoption.

Its aims is to ameliorate the mode of installation and to permit a more effective control of the laying of the piping system and of the various gas apparatus.

Its adoption will contribute to safeguard public health and to decrease the number of fatal accidents which, during the last few years, were too numerous.

We hope that this By-law will be adopted after study, in the course of the year 1933.

No.

By-law concerning gas installations in buildings (piping-appliances and flue connections) and to repeal Sections 63 to 63y of By-law No. 318, as well as By-law No. 1029.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 23rd December 1932 and, by the Council, on the 1933).

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 23rd December 1932, in the manner and after the observance of the formal-

ities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Legault, Acting Chairman, Monette and Bell. members of said Committee,

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

Definitions.

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

(a) The words "Health Department" shall mean the Health Department of the City of Montreal.

(b) The words "service pipe" shall mean that part of the exterior gas piping system connecting the street gas main to the main horizontal pipe, at a point near the foundation wall, within a building.

(c) The words "main horizontal pipe" shall mean that part of the interior gas piping system connecting the service pipe to branches, risers, etc., at a point near the foundation wall, within a building.

(d) The word "nuisance" shall mean any act or omission which may endanger the life, safety, health, property or comfort of the public or of an 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 His Majesty's subjects.

Service pipe.

ARTICLE 2. — The service pipe of every building shall be separately and independently connected with the street gas main in front of such building; if the building is located on a corner lot, the service pipe may be connected to the adjoining cross street gas main; nevertheless, two or three contiguous buildings may have only one service pipe, provided their main horizontal pipes be not less than 1½" in diameter and be connected to the common service pipe, at a point near the foundation wall or the building

where it enters. If a service pipe is used for three buildings, it shall be connected to the street gas main in front of the central building. The service of a building may be extended at the rear, through a yard, passage or other intervening space, to another building which cannot be provided with a separate and independent service pipe, provided it be not less than 1½" in diameter and have a condensation fitting at its lowest point.

Valve.

ARTICLE 3. — A valve of a type approved by the Health Department shall be placed on the end of each service pipe, at a point near the foundation wall, within the building served; when bulidings are contiguous or one building is located at the rear of a lot and connected to a common service pipe, there shall be, in addition to a main valve, a separate valve within each building thus connected, the same to be installed at a point near the wall through which the connection is made.

Service pipe, valve and condensation fittings to be accessible.

ARTICLE 4. — The service pipe at the point of entrance into a building and the valve connected thereto shall always be accessible. If there be no cellar or basement, there shall be an inspection pit at the point of entrance, the same to have an area of 4' x 4' and to be at least 4' in. depth below the ground or floor, and to be made accessible by a trap-door, 3' x 3', directly over the required valves.

All condensation fittings on a gas piping system shall be accessible for inspection.

Connection of main horizontal pipe with service pipe.

ARTICLE 5. — The main horizontal pipe shall be connected with the service pipe by means of an elbow fitted

to the side of a tee, which shall in turn be connected to the valve required by the preceding articles. A drip fitting shall be placed at this point when required by the Health Department.

The main horizontal pipe and the riser, where the length thereof does not exceed 90', shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter; where the length exceeds 90', the diameter shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ " throughout their length.

Connection of riser with main horizontal pipe.

ARTICLE 6. — The risers shall be connected with the main horizontal pipe by means of a cross-fitting, at the lower outlet of which a nipple and cap or a plug shall be placed.

A tee fitting, with the bottom outlet plugged or capped, shall be placed at the bottom of all risers that are not used for lighting purposes.

Rigid connections.

ARTICLE 7. — Accessible rigid connections, of a type approved by the Health Department, shall be permanently installed for the purpose of connecting the meters directly to same, which said meters shall be solidly supported.

Supply and outlet pipes to meters.

ARTICLE 8. — Where the inlet pipe to the meter connection is not more than 15' in length, the same shall be at least 1" in diameter; where the length exceeds 15', the diameter shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ " throughout its length.

The outlet pipe from the meter connection, where the length thereof does not exceed 15', shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter; where the length of such pipe exceeds 15', the diameter thereof shall not be less than 1" throughout its length.

**Location of meters in
certain buildings.**

ARTICLE 9. — In apartment-houses, office buildings, manufacturing establishments and all other buildings where a group of meters are to be installed, a special well ventilated room shall be provided for the same in the basement thereof and separate risers shall be installed for each meter.

**Installation and
material.**

ARTICLE 10. — (a) The slope required for all the gas piping system shall not be less than 1" to every 20', except for distribution pipes for lighting purposes, the slope whereof shall not be less than 1" to every 40'.

(b) Every pipe shall be fastened at every 8' or at any other point which may be designated by an inspector of the Health Department.

(c) Running lines or branches shall not cross any beams at more than 36" from their ends and, in no case, shall they be inserted into the beams more than 2" in depth.

(d) Outlets shall extend at least 1" beyond the finished walls, partitions or ceilings and shall be securely fastened to the same.

(e) Gas piping and fittings shall be new, of the best quality and of standard weight.

**Apartment-houses,
gas engines, etc.**

ARTICLE 11. — The diameter of all interior piping for apartment-houses, gas engines, industrial, hotel or large domestic equipments, shall be determined from the maximum hourly demand in cubic feet, according to the following table:—

Length of pipe	DIAMETER						
	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1"	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	2"	3"	4"
	cubic feet per hour						
15'	168	350	620	960	2000	5400	11200
30'	120	245	430	680	1400	3800	7900
45'	98	200	355	530	1150	3200	6500
60'	84	175	310	480	1000	2700	5600
75'	76	155	275	430	890	2450	5000
90'	70	145	250	395	810	2260	4550
105'	64	132	232	370	750	2100	4200

REMARKS: — (a) For all intermittent flows, the maximum rate shall be taken; for gas engines, fluctuations shall be taken into account and the necessary corrections made.

(b) On straight runs of pipe, allowance of 2/10" loss of pressure shall be made.

(c) All apparatus for industrial purposes requiring gas power shall be supplied by a special service pipe, if deemed necessary by the Health Department.

Ceiling and wall lights.

ARTICLE 12. — Pipes or branches for ceiling lights shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter nor more than 20' in length; pipes or branches for wall lights shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter nor more than 20' in length, although they may be used for two outlets.

Gas flues.

ARTICLE 13. — In all new buildings and in every existing building which is being altered, every stove or other appliance with an oven, and every radiator, fireplace, furnace, hot water heater, or automatically controlled appliance, burning gas, shall be provided with a flue extending, independently of any other pipe or conduit, to at least 1' above the roof.

In existing buildings where there are no independent flues, gas appliances may be connected with the chimney of the building served; where both gas appliances and

stoves are used, the flue connection may be made by means of a Y branch set directly in the chimney opening or on the side of the smoke pipe connected therewith.

Material for flues.

ARTICLE 14. — Flues shall be made of incombustible and non-corrosive material. If installed within walls, partitions, between floors and ceilings, etc., they shall be made of asbestos, tile or other material non conductive of heat, approved by the Health Department.

Galvanized pipes and other similar pipes shall be installed only in accessible places or where they can readily be replaced; such pipes shall have, at the point where they cross a partition or a floor, etc., constructed of combustible material, a layer of asbestos at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness and an air space of at least 1".

Size of flues.

ARTICLE 15. — The flue shall be tight and firmly supported, shall be not less than 3" in diameter and as direct as possible, and shall be free from any interior obstruction throughout its length.

The minimum diameter of 3" is required for flues 20' or less in length; the diameter shall be increased by 1" for each 10' of additional length.

Connection between flues.

ARTICLE 16. — The flues shall not have any connection with one another, unless they be located in the same building, and, in such case, the diameter of the main conduit shall be increased by 1" for each of the branches connected therewith.

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

Hoods.

ARTICLE 17. — In hotels, restaurants and other public establishments, all stoves and other open appliances burning gas shall be provided with a metal hood, extending above and beyond their surfaces and placed at a convenient distance and as near as possible to the appliance. Such hood shall be connected with an independent flue extending to the outside air, above the roofs of the adjoining buildings; whenever the Health Department shall deem it necessary, this flue shall be provided with an adequate electric exhaust fan.

Restrictions.

ARTICLE 18. — It is forbidden:—

- (a) to leave risers and outlets open until fixtures are connected thereto;
- (b) to use cement, except for joining together lighting fixtures, or brine or leak stopping compound;
- (c) to branch a service pipe outside of a building;
- (d) to use union fittings unless the piping is exposed;
- (e) to use flexible tubing unless it be approved by the Health Department;
- (f) to install any gas pipe or flue outside of a building or in any place exposed to frost;
- (g) to use pipes of smaller diameter than those prescribed in this by-law;
- (h) to clear a beam or a column without placing a condensation fitting at the lowest end of the pipe;
- (i) to remove the elbow or tee required to be placed at the end of the street service pipe or to connect the interior piping at the end of the said tee;

(j) to open or close gas valves before giving due warning to occupants or on the dwellings served;

(k) to look for gas leaks or other defects with lamps other than electric lamps;

(l) to use any gas appliance, unless it be previously tested, as to its installation and good working order, by a registered plumber or by a gas fitter recognized by the Health Department;

(m) to install any gas appliance in a room which is not lighted and ventilated directly to the outer air;

(n) to install any gas hot water heater or any space heating appliance in a bath-room or bed-room or in any other room normally kept closed;

(o) to let air or oxygen under pressure into the gas piping system;

(p) to install any device or attachment or any appliance which may in any way impair the combustion of gas;

(q) to install any gas piping, flues or appliances from which emanations are liable to cause a nuisance;

(r) to use any cast iron fittings except for plugs.

Registered plumbers, etc

ARTICLE 19. — All gas piping ,connections thereto and appliances shall be installed by registered plumbers or gas fitters recognized by the Health Department.

By-law No. 318.

ARTICLE 20. — All provisions of By-law No. 318, as amended, relating to the qualifications of plumbers and concerning permits, inspections, etc., shall be complied with.

Inspection and test.

ARTICLE 21. — The plumber or gas fitter shall notify the Health Department as soon as the gas piping is ready for inspection.

The gas piping system shall then be tested by the plumber or the gas fitter, in the presence of an inspector of the Health Department, within two days following the aforesaid notifications. The minimum, pressure shall be 6 lbs. per square inch, maintained for a period of 10 minutes.

Application of by-law.

ARTICLE 22. — This by-law shall apply to buildings which may hereafter be erected as well as to all new installations in existing buildings. It shall likewise be enforced in any building whenever the Health Department may deem it necessary in order to prevent or abate a nuisance.

By-law repealed.

ARTICLE 23. — Articles 63 to 63y inclusive of By-law No. 318, concerning the rules to be observed with regard to gas piping inside of dwelling-houses, and By-law No. 1029 concerning gas appliances and flue connections are hereby repealed.

Penalty.

ARTICLE 24. — 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 such 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 period longer 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.

PROJECT OF BY-LAW CONCERNING THE WATER SUPPLY OF ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

In 1932, the number of cases of typhoid fever registered was 227, 61 of them had their onset outside of the limits of the City; the number of deaths was 37.

The epidemiologic enquiries showed that the majority of those affected were residents of the district bounded South by the St. Lawrence River, North by Hochelaga street, West by Delorimier avenue and East by Dickson street; indeed of the 166 cases imputable to the City of Montreal, 54 were in the aforesaid area; consequently it seems that there was a local cause of infection.

This fact is only a repetition of one that happened the year before 1931, when on 129 cases registered in the City, that year 57 cases also had their onset in the said district.

The reader is referred to page of this report, to see a table of the number of cases for each year, per month and age.

The inquiries made bring us to believe that these cases could be attributable to the fact that in that district, a certain number of industrial establishments were drawing water from the St. Lawrence River, in addition to the water supplied by the Municipal Aqueduct; generally the piping system of these two water supplies were connected together, enabling them to use whenever necessary (in case of fire, etc.) the two sources of water supply.

Many sewers of the City have their outlet in the St. Lawrence River and its water is much contaminated; if the cross-connections were to leak it would be a cause of pollution for the water of the municipal aqueduct.

A general inspection of all the establishments located in the City demonstrated that, up to now, there were 85 establishments which were equipped with a dual water supply taken at two different sources; many of these establishments drawing water from artesian wells.

To prevent the danger occurring from this state of affairs for the water of the Aqueduct, and in order to exercise a more strict control on the water supply of all establishments located in the City, a project of By-Law was prepared and presented to the Executive Committee the 22nd July 1932; it was adopted by the City Council the 11th October 1932.

It is corresponding to many similar by-laws passed in many states of U.S.A. in certain provinces of Canada and in a few big cities.

There is no Provincial Legislation in this province covering the case.

The adopted by-law is the following:

No. 1203

By-law concerning the water supply of establishments located in the City of Montreal.

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 24th August 1932 and, by the Council, on the 11th October 1932).

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 24th day of August 1932, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Gabias, Chairman, DesRoches, Legault, Monette and Bell, members of said Committee, and

At the monthly meeting of the City Council of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 11th October 1932, 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 Brunet, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, Aldermen O'Connell, DesRoches, Quintal, Gabias, Trépanier, Lalancette, Angrignon, Savard, Hogan, Schubert, Legault, Monette, Weldon, Fortin, Dupéré, Biggar, Lesage, Auger, Dupuis, Deguire, Seigler, Schwartz, Taillefer, Côté, Arcand, Bell, Caron, Goyette, Demers, Filion, Dubreuil, Brien and Papineau.

It was ordained and enacted as follows:—

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 of an establishment, as defined in paragraph (b) of this article, as well as the president, manager, representative, authorized agent or employee of any company, firm or corporation keeping or operating any such establishment.

(b) the word "establishment" shall mean any plant, factory, industrial or commercial establishment, any private house or public building of any nature whatever existing for any purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 2. — It is forbidden to draw water, for the supply of any establishment located in the City, from the St. Lawrence river, the Des Prairies river, the Lachine canal or any other water-course, from a well or any other underground source, in the limits of the City or outside its limits, unless a permit be previously obtained from the Executive Committee of the City.

ARTICLE 3. — The permit shall be granted by the Executive Committee only on a favorable report from the Health Department and on a favorable report from the Public Works Department.

ARTICLE 4. — The water drawn from any one of the sources indicated in Article 2 of this by-law, shall be utilized only for the following purposes: industrial use, feeding of steam boilers or feeding of a fire protection system.

However, the City's approval may cover the use of the water for all purposes provided that the water is or is rendered of the same sanitary quality as the aqueduct water.

ARTICLE 5. — It is forbidden to make any connection between the mains used for the distribution of water from any of the sources specified in Article 2 of this by-law and those used for the distribution of water from the municipal water-works; however, in certain cases, when there is water supplied from any other source than the municipal water-works and utilized for the purposes mentioned in Article 4 of this by-law, the Health Department may permit that one or the other of the two following systems be installed: 1° an elevated tank; 2° an underground tank, one or the other, as the case may be, being open to atmospheric pressure, with connection of the water-works main made at an elevation above the high water line of such tanks, and in such a manner that there be no possible contact between such connection and the water in the tank. Complete diagrammatic plans of the proposed system shall be furnished, in duplicate, to the Health Department, before a permit can be granted.

ARTICLE 6. — In the case of existing establishments, temporary cross-connections may be continued in use if made through properly installed and adequately supervised all bronze, rubber-seated double check valves, when such connections are approved by the Health Department, and then only when extraordinary circumstances prevent complete severance, at the discretion of the said Department.

ARTICLE 7. — Every person desiring to obtain a permit under Article 2 of this by-law shall furnish, together with his or her application for such permit, detailed and complete diagrammatic plans in duplicate, showing precisely and

entirely the canalization of the water supply systems in the buildings and grounds where they shall be installed; such plans shall show separately the whole canalization of each system: water from the municipal water-works, water from any other source.

ARTICLE 8. — The piping system used for the distribution of the water from the municipal water-works shall be painted green or marked with green dots spaced 18 inches; that supplying water from any other source than the municipal water-works shall be painted red or marked with red dots spaced 18 inches; the paint shall always be maintained in good condition, so as to retain its distinct and conspicuous color.

ARTICLE 9. — The piping of both systems shall always be kept visible in all its parts, and in case it should be necessary to do any works to render it visible, such works shall be carried out by the owners of the establishments, at their expense, except that, where in special cases it is not practicable to render all the piping visible, the approval of the City Public Works and Health Departments shall be obtained and arrangements made, to their satisfaction, for the carrying out of tests to verify that the water from other sources is not flowing into the conduits of the municipal water system.

ARTICLE 10. — It is expressly forbidden to allow, in the municipal water-works piping system, infiltration of water from any source of supply not authorized by the City Health Department.

Sanitary fountains, sinks, wash-basins, shower-baths and other fixtures may be connected only to the municipal water-works or to a source of supply of safe sanitary quality approved by the said City Health Department.

ARTICLE 11. — The owners of establishments in the City at present supplied with water from two different sources shall file, within ninety days following the adoption of this by-law, all plans mentioned in Article 7 of this by-

law, and remove, within twelve months after the adoption of said by-law, all unauthorized connections between the piping systems of the two sources of supply.

ARTICLE 12.—The owners of establishments supplied by the municipal water-works shall install, on their piping system, check valves or other approved apparatus in such manner as to prevent back-flow, in the water-works mains, of water, steam, or any other substance that may have been formed within the system.

ARTICLE 13. — The Health Department is entrusted with the enforcement of this by-law, which shall come into force immediately after its adoption.

ARTICLE 14. — The officials of the Health Department and delegates thereof 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.

ARTICLE 15. — The officials of the Health Department and delegates thereof shall have about them a certificate signed by the Director of said Department, or wear a badge, showing their authority, and shall exhibit such certificate or badge whenever required to do so.

ARTICLE 16. — It shall be unlawful to interfere with the duties of the officials of the Health Department, and every person (as defined in Article 1, paragraph (a), of this by-law), shall give to said officials all the necessary assistance and perform any work required for a thorough inspection.

ARTICLE 17. — The officials of the Health Department are authorized to arrest any person who infringes the provisions of Article 16 of this by-law.

ARTICLE 18. — The owner or owners of an establishment, the president, manager, representative or authorized

agent of any company, firm or corporation keeping or operating an establishment, as well as the employees, shall be responsible for any infringement of this by-law.

ARTICLE 19. — Any person infringing any of the provisions of this by-law may be held personally responsible for such infringement and shall be liable to prosecution, to the same extent as the owner or employee of any establishment.

ARTICLE 20. — In the event of a typhoid fever epidemic or of an infection caused by water, the permits granted under Articles 2 and 3 of this by-law may be cancelled; moreover, the owners of establishments shall immediately comply with the notice given to them by the Health Department and discontinue the use of water from any other source than the municipal water-works.

ARTICLE 21. — In the event of owners of establishments failing to comply with a notice from the Health Department and to make the corrections required under this by-law, within the delay prescribed in said notice, the City may have the required work carried out, and the cost of said work shall be charged to the owners of said establishments and shall be recoverable by action in the usual form without prejudice to the penalty provided in Article 23 of this by-law.

ARTICLE 22. — Every provision inconsistent with this by-law is repealed.

ARTICLE 23. — Every person offending against 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 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 the said fine shall not exceed \$40.00, and the term of imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days, the said imprison-

ment, 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 continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

ARTICLE 24. — 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.

DIPHTHERIA

Every year diphtheria is still responsible for a great number of fatalities.

Statistical reports from the City of Montreal show that amongst the contagious diseases, diphtheria claims the highest mortality rate and that has been the case for the last ten years.

The proportion of deaths compared to the number of cases has been more than that of the other diseases; however, we have to curtail this illness, a mode of treatment more effective than those generally utilized against other communicable affections.

Apart from its use for the treatment, the antidiphtheric serum may be used also as a preventive amongst those persons exposed to contract it.

Furthermore, the preventive medicine provides an absolutely effective means to develop the immunity to every child to whom it is injected.

These agents have been in use for many years; the serum was discovered approximately 38 years ago, and the antitoxine-toxine which has now been discarded by the anatoxine has been in use for the last 12 years.

It is hard to understand that with such effective means of control, diphtheria still continues to attack so many subjects and make so many victims. One would gather therefrom that these means of prevention have not been sufficiently utilized.

In 1926 the Department of Health of the City of Montreal began to distribute free of charge the antidiphtheric serum, and in 1928, to perform the immunization of children in the well-baby clinics.

Immunization of children was also practised in the English and French Independent clinics and in the Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée; it was also performed by the Antituberculosis and General Health League.

To this date approximately 50,000 children have been immunized in our City, but there still remains much too great a number who are not as yet protected against this constant threat.

For this reason, a new campaign has now been inaugurated so as to invite parents to have all their children without exception immunized, in order to remove completely and entirely from the limits of our City this terrible and insidious disease to which they are exposed as long as there remains a single case of Diphtheria in our midst.

The programme of the aforesaid campaign is the following:

1° Showing in all the City theatres of a short talking picture; in English in certain theatres and in French in the others; the picture will show how the immunization is practised in a well-baby clinic.

2° Distribution of a circular in every family through School-children.

3° Radio-talks in English and French.

4° Publication in all the daily newspapers of articles prepared by practising physicians, professors in the universities and physicians of the Department of Health, etc.

5° An illustrated poster will be distributed to appropriate locations: public places, stores, etc.

We hope that this campaign will be effective and that the citizens of Montreal will take benefit of this opportunity; they will give their entire support and cooperation by taking their children to their family doctor or to a well-baby clinic.

It is our sincere hope that the result of the campaign will come up to our expectation by the disappearance of Diphtheria, one of the most dangerous disease that may visit our homes.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Dental clinics for school-children are rendering services of the utmost importance, because pupils with infected teeth are very numerous and because a great number of families are in the impossibility to pay for the extraction and the treatment of infected teeth.

Similar clinics are existing in most of the big cities and are considered as indispensable; it was observed that everywhere where there are such clinics the attendance to schools became better, the attention and work of the pupils were ameliorated and their progress more probant.

It had been our wish, for a long time, to open some of these clinics but circumstances up to 1932 did not allow us to do so.

It was only in the month of June of this year that we were able to open the first dental clinic which is located in Maisonneuve.

It is used for the removal of decayed teeth, to clean, fill temporarily the cavities when teeth are good enough to be conserved and for certain urgent treatments.

In a short while, some other clinics will be opened and placed in the different wards of the City; in the meantime children are sent to the various dental clinics that are receiving grants from the City.

Those who have parents able to pay are referred to their family dentist through the medium of notices sent to their families.

Those who are received in the school clinics or in clinics subsidized by the City must produce a certificate attesting that their parents are unable to pay for a dentist; such a certificate must be supplied by a church minister of the parish priest, the family doctor or dentist, the President of a St-Vincent de Paul Conference or of another charitable institution.

In certain cases an inquiry can be made by the school visiting nurses.

Since its inauguration, in the middle of August 1932, to 31st of December, the aforesaid dental Clinic has been opened during 123 days; the following table shows the amount of work that has been accomplished.

Days of Clinic	123
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Children:

Examined	1,548
Treated	1,511

Treatments:

Extractions	1,119
Prophylaxis	395
Dressings	112

Total	1,626
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Number of teeth extracted	5,276
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During the year campaigns for the complete cleanliness of children's mouths were organized in many schools

by their Principals or Directors, who jointly with the dentists of the Department of Health undertook to put in good order the teeth of their pupils.

In the schools directed by some Congregation it was Brother Liguori, Director of Charlevoix School who was the first to undertake such a campaign and in those directed by lay people, it was Mr. Denhey, Principal of the De Lévis school whom was the beginner.

They were followed by the Directors and Principals mentioned in the following list:

- 1.—R.S. S. A. du Sauveur, Directrix, N.D. de Grâces school, girls,
- 2.—R.S. S. Marie Laure, Directrix, Lartigue school,
- 3.—Superior, Ste-Elizabeth school, girls,
- 4.—Miss A. Samson, Principal, Geo. Etienne Cartier school,
5. M. J. A. Dorais, Principal, Victor Rousselot school,
- 6.—Mr. G. Lacombe, Principal, Lebrun & DeLavérendrye schools,
- 7.—Mr. Arthur Sauvé, Principal, Frontenac school,
- 8.—Mr. G. Bellefleur, Principal, Jacques Viger school,
- 9.—Mr. E. Lanthier, Principal, Champlain school,
- 10.—Mr. Guérin, Principal, Victor Doré school,
- 11.—Mr. James G. Bennett, Principal, Berthelet school,
- 12.—Mr. Fred. J. Fyles, Principal, Victoria school,
- 13.—Mr. J. M. McKenzie, M.A., LL.B., Principal, Commercial High School.
- 14.—R.B. Josaphat, S.C., Principal, N.D. de Grâces school, boys,
- 15.—R.B. Isidore, Principal, St. Paul school,
- 16.—Mr. Emile Girardin, Principal, Olier school.

In each of these schools it was a complete success owing to the cooperation of parents and children and the

percentage of pupils whose teeth were put in good condition reached the rate of 98%.

It was possible to arrive at such a result only by the activity of the directors or Principals of schools, the dentists, medical inspectors and visiting nurses of the Department of Health.

At the end of each campaign undertaken in a school, a public meeting to which I was pleased to assist, enables me to offer my wholehearted thanks to those who participated in the campaign and to those who gave their support: professors, parents, pupils, dentists with offices located in the neighbourhood of each school which for most of them offered their co-operation by treating free of charge children of parents in poor circumstances and unable to pay.

It is our intention, during the year 1933 to continue similar campaigns in the schools of the City.

HEALTH COMMISSION.

This Commission appointed by the City Council according to by-law No. 1044, was composed for the year 1932, as follows:

Alderman J. M. Gabias, Chairman of the Executive Committee,

Alderman H. A. Quintal, M.D.,

Alderman Z. H. Lesage, M.D.,

Alderman F. L. Demers, M.D.,

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

Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the Université de Montréal,

Dr. E. G. Asselin, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, Université de Montréal,

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Director of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, McGill University,

Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Assistant professor of Industrial Hygiene, McGill University.

During the year, this Commission studied the following questions:

Inquiry made by the Department of Health concerning establishments provided with a dual water supply.

Project of by-law prepared by the Health Department concerning establishments provided with a dual water supply and recommendation for its adoption with a few amendments.

Project of by-law prepared by the Health Department and submitted to the Municipal Council concerning private maternities and private hospitals, with recommendation for its adoption.

Project of a talking-picture scenario prepared by the Health Department, in view of the campaign undertaken in support of Diphtheria immunization.

Statistics on mortality since a certain number of years.

Project of a Budget of the Health Department for the year 1933.

Project of a by-law prepared by the Health Department concerning gas installations (piping, appliances and flue connections).

Project of the Director of the Health Department concerning the organization of the Sanitary Commission of municipalities forming the Metropolitan Commission.

Comparative statistics of death for the first nine months of the years 1923 to 1932, inclusive.

Organization of the campaign undertaken by the Health Department, in support of diphtheria immunization.

Registration of births reports from May to October inclusive, by a new method adopted by the Health Department.

Project of amending the Charter of the City, concerning the inspection of dairies.

The organized dispensaries for the treatment of venereal diseases in Montreal.

By-law concerning the control of communicable diseases and nomination of a sub-committee to study the question.

The extermination of vermin through the fumigation of houses: lecture delivered by Mr. Aimé Cousineau, Superintendent-Engineer, Division of Sanitation.

Municipal organization for the treatment of scabies: lecture delivered by Dr. J. H. Gervais, D.P.H., Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Division.

The working-out of the municipal dental clinics (Laurier, Maisonneuve, etc.); lecture delivered by Dr. A. Groulx, Superintendent of the Child Hygiene Division.

The ventilation of stables, through the medium of the "Vessot" system; lecture delivered by Dr. A. J. G. Hood, V.S., Superintendent of the Food Inspection Division.

Cases of diphtheria and deaths from this disease in Montreal, from 1906 to 1932 inclusive.

Visit to the Laurier Clinic. Study of the working-out of such clinics.

Visit to the new Hospital for contagious diseases.

Division of Contagious Diseases

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DIVISION

Doctor S. Boucher,
Director, Department of Health,
City of Montreal.

Sir: —

I wish to submit to you the report of the activities of the Contagious Diseases Division for the year 1932.

In the following summary will be found a brief statement of the work performed. Further on are shown in tabular form the detailed operations of the Division.

SUMMARY.

Cases reported and confirmed	15,538
Number of deaths	1,448
Cases hospitalized (St. Paul and Alexandra) ..	2,634
Cases visited by nurses (including subsequent visits)	23,188

Visits and special investigations by supervising nurse	478
Cases visited by epidemiologists	5,442
Houses placarded	5,643
Houses disinfected	3,883
Various visits by officers appointed to the fumigation	3,243
Various analysis submitted to the Laboratory ..	4,169

Specimens analyzed are divided as follows:

Nose and throat culture re-diphtheria (examination after culture)	3,831
Rabies (research of Negri bodies)	21
Blood: test re-Brucella Abortus	20
Widal test	25
Stools (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A. & B. Bacilli)	138
Urines (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A. & B. Bacilli)	134

Diphtheria.

Free distribution of antidiphtheric serum:

(a) preventive doses	522
(b) curative doses	543
Stations for free distribution of antidiphtheric serum	19

Free distribution of Toxoid (anatoxine Ramon) against diphtheria (number of vials)	2,607
Free distribution of diphtheria toxin for Schick Test (number of vials)	1,363
Number of complete immunizations reported to this Division and done by the Child Hygiene and other institutions:	
(a) By Division of Child Hygiene	11,373
(b) By Child Welfare Association of Mont- real	1,128
(c) By Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile	766
(d) By Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée	336
Total	13,603

Small-pox and Vaccination.

The total amount of vaccinations made by physicians appears as follows:

(a) By the Contagious Diseases Division	7,765
(b) By the Child Hygiene Division	14,800
(c) By the Medical Control Division	1,669
Total	24,234

On this total amount of vaccinations, 3,904 have been made in industrial establishments.

Number of vaccination certificates issued	22,115
---	--------

Dog bites.

Number of cases reported	414
------------------------------------	-----

Number of researches for Negri bodies submitted to the Laboratory	21
---	----

Positive results of animal or human rabies	0
--	---

Typhoid fever.

During 1932, 227 cases were reported, of which 61 had been infected outside of Montreal. There were 111 patients suffering from this disease hospitalized, 19 of which were outside cases. Total number of deaths has been 37, let us say 16.4%.

The particular prevalence of typhoid in a single district has uncovered one source of contamination hitherto unsuspected. In the latter territory, numerous establishments were occasionally drawing raw water from the river for industrial purposes. Cross-connections with pipes of the municipal aqueduct were bringing polluted water to the latter pipes; luckily pollution extended only to the affected district. To prevent further accidents of this nature, a municipal regulation was enacted, during the course of the year, forbidding industrial establishments to get a supply of raw water in similar conditions of operation.

Hereafter follows a chart indicating prevalence of typhoid cases (years 1931 and 1932) in the aforementioned district.

**TERRITORY SITUATED BETWEEN DELORIMIER ST.
(east side and eastern limits of City) AND ST.
LAWRENCE RIVER AND HOCHELAGA
(southern side)**

Year 1931		Year 1932	
Month	Number of cases	Month	Number of cases
January.....	1	January.....	0
February.....	0	February.....	1
March.....	1	March.....	13
April.....	3	April.....	21
May.....	0	May.....	3
June.....	7	June.....	7
July.....	16	July.....	4
August.....	10	August.....	1
September.....	8	September.....	2
October.....	5	October.....	0
November.....	5	November.....	2
December.....	1	December.....	0
Total.....	57	Total.....	54
(on 129 cases)		(on 166 cases)	
i.e..... 44.1%		i.e..... 32.5%	

NUMBER OF CASES PER AGE.

Year 1931		Year 1932	
Age	Number of cases	Age	Number of cases
From 0 to 10 years.....	12	From 0 to 10 years.....	10
From 11 to 20 years.....	25	From 11 to 20 years.....	23
From 21 to 30 years.....	9	From 21 to 30 years.....	15
From 31 to 40 years.....	7	From 31 to 40 years.....	2
From 41 to 50 years.....	4	From 41 to 50 years.....	2
From 51 to 60 years.....		From 51 to 60 years.....	2
Total.....	57	Total.....	54

Measles accounts for the largest number of cases reported in year 1932. Having started in fall 1931, it has developed rather steadily during the first 5 months of 1932, and then in June, a rapid decrease followed.

At the end of the year, measles alone amounted to 3,655 out of 15,538 cases reported.

After measles, communicable diseases that seem to be more prevalent are whooping-cough (2,219), chicken-pox (2,070), mumps (1,936).

It is encouraging to notice a striking decrease of diphtheria cases, the total amount of which aggregated to 607 in the course of this year, whereas in 1929 it was of 1,254, in 1930-930, and in 1931-706. There were 53 deaths from diphtheria, i.e. 8.7% of cases reported or 5.9 per 100,000 of population.

When the campaign actually waged against diphtheria will be over, it is reasonably hoped that in a near future this disease will show itself an exception in the general evolution of communicable disease in the City.

Anterior acute Poliomyelitis, which developed in an epidemic form in 1931, amounted to 72 cases only in 1932, 52 cases of which occurred during months of July, August and September. At about the same time in the preceding year, the outbreak of poliomyelitis was at its beginning.

Against a possible new infantile paralysis epidemic, the Health Department has prepared during this year a supply of convalescent serum for treatment purposes. On December 31st, 1932, 4½ liters of serum were available at the Municipal Laboratory.

As no case of small-pox has been reported in Montreal since 1930, we have opened at the Small-pox Hospital a clinic for the treatment of scabies. Patients detected are brought to the hospital by group of 15. Most of them cannot afford their fare and they are brought in automobiles by the fumigating officers of the Contagious Diseases Division.

On their arrival at the hospital at 9 a.m. they are examined by a physician for confirmation of diagnosis. As soon as treatment has been applied, they are put to bed. During that time all their linen is subjected to vapor pressure sterilization. At noon hour, a warm lunch is served. Departure from hospital is fixed to 4 o'clock.

A follow up of these patients is done by nurses of the Division, who then advise further treatment if necessary.

During November and December, 62 cases were treated. Out of 85 treatments given, 44 cures were reported, at the beginning of 1933, 18 of them were still kept under observation in order to appreciate results from the last treatment clinic of 1932.

Following this general statement of the activities of the Contagious Diseases Division, are in numerical order tables which show the particulars of these operations

TABLE No. 1

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PER MONTHS, 1932.

Diseases	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Total of deaths in 1932
Diphtheria.....	85	67	79	58	41	35	24	28	35	58	55	42	607	53
Scarlet fever.....	213	221	237	168	162	152	82	75	78	139	129	184	1840	24
Measles.....	709	965	807	598	348	68	24	12	15	21	43	45	3655	47
German measles.....	9	11	17	20	5	4	1	7	7	6	5	10	102	..
Whooping-cough.....	141	134	120	116	83	112	148	182	218	298	366	301	2219	91
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps.....	259	433	533	306	161	96	32	13	6	15	40	42	1936	1
Chicken-pox.....	228	214	238	115	162	221	52	14	29	123	322	352	2070	1
Erysipelas.....	18	30	21	30	28	23	8	11	7	17	10	13	216	27
Typhoid fever.....	10	6	5	40	12	27	27	10	3	17	5	4	166	37
C. S. meningitis.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	11	7
Poliomyelitis.....	8	2	..	..	..	2	21	20	11	8	..	..	72	11
Puerperal septicaemia.....	3	5	7	5	..	3	2	5	5	3	..	4	42	42
Purulent ophthalmia.....	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	10	1
Lethargic encephalitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	2
Total.....	1688	2088	2064	1456	1004	745	423	380	415	707	977	1002	12949	344
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	132	158	171	226	190	191	119	123	130	169	132	160	1901	722
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	22	22	28	28	21	21	30	18	16	10	8	17	241	112
Epidemic influenza.....	18	17	63	50	24	5	7	5	..	8	10	98	305	270
Scabies.....	13	11	1	3	3	5	..	4	2	1	18	81	142	..
Grand total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15538	1448

TABLE No. 3
CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY NATIONALITIES, 1932.

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Total
Diphtheria.....	350	129	69	59	607
Scarlet fever.....	868	680	215	77	1840
Measles.....	1820	1434	190	211	3655
German measles.....	32	55	11	4	102
Whooping-cough.....	1403	526	66	224	2219
Small-pox.....					
Mumps.....	589	1181	105	61	1936
Chicken-pox.....	1057	717	195	101	2070
Erysipelas.....	113	60	21	22	216
Typhoid fever.....	131	21	4	10	166
C. S. meningitis.....	6	3	1	1	11
Poliomylitis.....	59	10	2	1	72
Puerperal septicaemia.....	28	11	1	2	42
Purulent ophthalmia.....	9			1	10
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3				3
Total.....	6468	4827	880	774	12949
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1202	453	99	147	1901
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	159	61	7	14	241
Epidemic influenza.....	220	43	12	30	305
Scabies.....	128	10	2	2	142
Grand total.....					15538

TABLE

[illegible]

DISEASES BY WARDS, 1932.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 5

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, 1932.

Diseases	Control Visits			
	Diagnosis	Supervision of quarantined houses	Disinfections	Placards
Diphtheria	28	2095	527	590
Scarlet fever	247	3214	1437	1528
Typhoid fever	115	438	77	218
German measles	21	137	4	.....
Measles	1034	3909	133	2086
Chicken-pox	776	2488	30	.....
Whooping-cough	753	2628	193	1100
Tuberculosis	13	1301	1161	.....
C. S. meningitis	3	19	5	17
Scabies	40	84	.....	.....
Influenza	7	97	.....	.....
Smallpox . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	3	151	104	.....
Skin diseases	60	10	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis	149	269	72	104
Purulent ophthalmia	2	6	.....	.....
Mumps	860	2251	23	.....
No infection	728	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	603	4077	117	.....
Total	5442	23188	3883	5643

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 7,765 persons and issued 6,974 verification certificates.

3,243 miscellaneous visits have also been made by officers attending fumigation.

It should also be stated that in the course of their home visits the Visiting-Nurses have taken 2,774 specimens for laboratory cultures.

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 6

DURATION OF SOJOURN OF PATIENTS.

Patients hospitalized	2,363
Number of days of hospitalization	77,243
Average sojourn for each patient	32
Maximum hospitalization by day	264
Minimum hospitalization by day	131
Average hospitalization by day	197

Mortality

		Per- centage
Deaths during the years 1932	103	4.40%
Deaths during the first 48 hours	47	1.98%
Number of deaths happened after the first 48 hours	56	2.37%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total deaths		50%

Miscellaneous

Ambulance calls	1,650
Microscopical examinations	3,037
Urine analysis	18,834

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 7 — FLUCTUATION OF PATIENTS AND DEATH RATE.

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1932	Admitted	Total number of patients.	Percentage of cases	Results			In hospital December 31st, 1932	Total
					Cured	Dead	Percentage of deaths		
Diphtheria.....	51	443	494	18.7%	424	44	8.9%	26	494
Scarlet fever.....	178	1266	1444	54.8%	1245	23	1.5%	176	1444
Measles.....	8	193	201	7.6%	189	7	3.4%	5	201
Erysipelas.....	3	174	177	6.7%	162	7	3.9%	8	177
Varicella.....	1	40	41	1.5%	36	.....	.....	5	41
Whooping-cough.....	4	179	183	6.9%	143	13	7.1%	27	183
Mumps.....	.....	25	25	0.9%	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Scabies.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Meningitis (t.b.c.).....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
German measles.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Poliomyelitis.....	26	14	40	1.5%	36	3	7.5%	1	40
Influenza.....	.....	15	15	.....	12	2	13%	1	15
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Laryngitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Laryngismus stridulus.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Phlegmon.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hereditary syphilis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	271	2363	2634	.....	2282	103	.....	249	2634

Alexandra and St. Paul Hospitals

TABLE No. 8

INTUBATION AND RESULTS

Ages	Intuba- tions	Cured	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Under 1 year.....	2	.....	2	100%
1 to 2 years.....	22	17	5	23%
2 to 3 years.....	8	8	.....	.....
3 to 4 years.....	3	3	.....	.....
4 to 5 years.....	7	6	1	14%
5 to 6 years.....	2	2	.....	.....
6 to 7 years.....	7	5	2	29%
7 to 8 years.....	3	2	1	33%
8 to 9 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 to 10 years.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	55	44	11	20%

TABLE No. 9

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF PATIENTS

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians.....	2052	87%	Roman Catholics.....	1393	58%
Jews.....	247	10%	Protestants.....	703	29%
Other nationalities.....	64	2%	Jews.....	247	10%
			Other religions.....	20	.84%
Total.....	2363		Total.....	2363	

TABLE No. 10

POLIOMYELITIS

From January 1st to December 31st

Number of cases by months:

January	8	July	22
February	2	August	19
March	0	September	11
April	0	October	8
May	0	November	0
June	2	December	0
			72

On this total of 72 cases, 60 have been hospitalized:

At Ste. Justine	37
" Children's Memorial	11
" St. Paul	9
" Alexandra	2
" Montreal-General	1
Total	60

Nationality:

French-Canadians	60	Sex
English-Canadians	9	M. 39
Jews	2	F. 33
Italians	1	
Total	72	

Number of cases per family:

1 case in 61 families	61
2 cases in 4 families	8
3 cases in 1 family	3
Total	72

Classification of cases by age:

From 0 to 5 years incl.	50
From 6 to 10 years incl.	16
From 11 to 15 years incl.	3
From 16 to 20 years incl.	2
From 21 to 30 years incl.	1
Total	72

Number of deaths by age:

From 0 to 5 years iclusively	7
--------------------------------------	---

In handing you over this report of the Contagious Diseases Division, I wish, Dear Sir, to express my keen appreciation to the staff of this division for its co-operation and its zeal.

Respectfully yours,

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

Superintendent of the
Contagious Diseases Division.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. HENNING
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. HENNING
1850

Division of Child Hygiene

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

Dear Sir: —

I have the honour to submit the report of the Division
of Child Hygiene for the year 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

AD. GROULX, M.D., D.P.H.,

Superintendent of the Division of
Child Hygiene.

REPORT OF CHILD HYGIENE DIVISION FOR YEAR 1932.

In order to further improve the status of the personnel of the Health Department, the City of Montreal has again granted scholarship for study in foreign universities.

Last year I had the honour of furthering my studies in Public Hygiene at Johns Hopkins University (School of Hygiene) Baltimore. I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Director of the Health Department and to the City administrators.

This year one of the scholarship has been granted to Dr. C. A. Bourdon, chief medical inspector of this division. It is to be hoped that these grants will be continued and that the same opportunity will be furnished to other members of the staff.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, 1931-32.

A summary of the medical inspection of primary schools, secondary schools, catholic and protestant, French and English, and of a certain number of independent schools follows:

1°	Number of catholic schools, French and English	232	
	Number of protestant schools	49	
2°	Number of pupils (catholic French and English schools)	111,194	
	Number of pupils (protestant schools)	32,516	
		Average schools, ea.	Average pupils, ea.
3°	19 Medical-inspectors	14.8	7,564
	2 Medical-inspectors to replace doctors absent.		
4°	70 Visiting-nurses	4.0	2,053
	10 Nurses to replace nurses absent.		
5°	4 Dental-inspectors	70.2	35,927

6°	4 Psychologists	70.2	35,927
7°	1 Psychiatrist (full-time) .. (Cath. French and Eng- lish schools).	116.0	55,597
8°	2 Psychiatrists (half-time).. (Cath. French and Eng- lish schools).	58.0	27,798
9°	1 Psychiatrist (half-time) .. (Protestant schools).	49.0	32,516

WORK OF STAFF IN CHARGE OF MEDICAL INSPEC- TION OF SCHOOLS.

School Year 1931-32.

TABLE I.

1°	Work of Chief Medical-Inspector:		
	N.B. On account of absence of the Superintendent of the division who was pursuing his studies in the United States, the chief medical-inspector has replaced him as acting-superintendent.		
2°	Work of Medical-Supervisor:		
	Visits to schools		565
	Visits to baby clinics		408
	Special visits or investigations		54
3°	Work of Chief-Nurse:		
	Visits to schools		76
	Visits to baby clinics		105
	Special visits or investigations		18
	Attendances at supervisors meetings at City Hall		49
	Attendances at different nurses district meetings		18
4°	Work of Supervisors of Nurses (5):		
	Visits to schools		1717
	Visits to Clinics, V.A.D. or V.A.V.		1434
	Visits to control home visits		122
	Home visits		577
	Special visits or investigations		112

5° Staff Meetings:

General meetings and lectures (City Hall)	14
Supervisors meetings (City Hall)	52
Nurses district meetings (in the Centres)	331

WORK OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

TABLE II.

		Percentage
Number of schools to visit	281	
Number of visits to schools	7,925	
Number of pupils enrolled in schools	143,710	
Number of pupils seen by doctors (special cases and physical examinations)	107,345	74.70% (1)
Number of pupils (special cases examined)	29,268	20.36% (1)
Number of pupils (complete physical examinations)	78,079	54.33% (1)
Number of normal pupils	36,826	47.17% (2)
Number of defective pupils	41,253	52.83% (2)
Number of physical defects found	66,079	
Number of dental defects	40,533	52.91% (2)
Number of notices to parents . . .	25,995	
Number of pupils found not vaccinated	948	

(1) The percentage of pupils seen by the doctor (107,345) those special cases examined (29,266) and the number of physical examinations (78,079), is based on the total number of pupils frequenting the schools (143,710).

(2) The percentage of normal pupils (36,826), of sick pupils (41,253), those with dental defects, (40,533) is based on the total number of pupils who have been given physical examination (78,079).

TABLE III

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

(Complete)

Defects found:

Eyes	10,254	15.52%
Ears	1,931	2.92%
Nose	5,525	8.36%
Tonsils	13,402	20.28%
Lymphatic system	9,149	13.85%
Goitre	798	1.21%
Skin	4,285	6.49%
Lungs	2,847	4.31%
Heart	2,448	3.70%
Digestive system	802	1.21%
Genito-urinary system	259	0.39%
Orthopedic	1,535	2.32%
Nervous system	1,467	2.22%
Mental condition	542	0.82%
Malnutrition	10,835	16.40%
Total defects		66,079 100%

During the school year 1931-32 there was used in the medical inspection of schools a new general notice which was sent to the parents of children suffering from physical defects which necessitated medical or surgical treatment.

On this notice reproduced below there is a list of defects which correspond to those of the medical card. The defects are shown on the column to the right by an arrow (←), the arrow pointing to the defect found on examination.

This notice is made in duplicata and a copy is kept by the visiting nurse of school. On the reverse side will

92a

MONTREAL

SERVICE DE SANTE — HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Div. Hyg. de l'Enfance — Child Hygiene Division

No 13

DEFECTUOSITES — DEFECTS

.....193.....

Aux Parents ou Tuteurs de
To Parents or Guardians of

Nom..... Age.....
Name

Adresse.....
Address

Ecole..... Classe.....
School Room

L'examen de votre enfant démontre qu'il paraît souffrir
d'une ou des défectuosités indiquées dans les colonnes à
droite par une flèche (←).

Veillez le conduire chez votre médecin ou dentiste.

The examination of your child shows that he has the
defects marked in the columns to the right with an
arrow (←).

Kindly take him to your physician or dentist.

.....
Med. Insp.

Cet avis n'EXCLUT PAS l'enfant de l'école.
This Notice DOES NOT EXCLUDE the child from school.

Vision		Coeur — Heart	
Mal. des Yeux Eye Disease		Syst. Digesti. Syst.	
Audition Hearing		S. Genito-Urin. Genito-Urin. Syst.	
Mal. des Oreilles Ear Disease		Syst. Osseux Bone and Joint def.	
Obstr. Nasal Obstr.		Syst. Nerv. Syst.	
Amygdales Tonsils		Mauv. Nutrition Malnutrition	
Ganglions Glands		Dents — Teeth	
Goitre			
Peau — Skin			
Poumons Lungs			

Remarques:
Remarks:

(Verso—Over)

cin ou le Dentiste qui examinera cet enfant voudra bien signer cette carte et l'enfant ou aux parents.

Physician or Dentist who examines this child kindly sign and date the card and child or parents?

Examiné.....
Examined

..... et ai prescrit
and have begun

.....193.....

..... M.D.
D.D.S.

SERVICE DE SANTÉ — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MONTREAL

tuteurs de.....
or Guardian of

ez ci-inclus le résultat de
que de votre enfant par le
eur de l'école. Veuillez con-
decin de famille ou dentiste
es défectuosités, puis nous
signé avec ses recomman-

renseignements vous pour-
er avec l'infirmière ou le
ole.

You will find enclosed the school doctor's report of your child's physical examination. Please consult your family doctor or dentist about these defects. Then return the card by your child to the nurse with a report of your own doctor's or dentist's advice.

If there is anything in this report that you do not understand, the school doctor or nurse will be glad to explain.

ION DE L'HYGIÈNE DE L'ENFANCE — CHILD HYGIENE DIVISION

be indicated the visits made and remarks connected therewith.

This notice is signed by the school medical inspector, he being the only one having the right to do so.

Furthermore, the family physician or dentist who examines or treats a child for any discovered defect is asked to sign on the reverse side of the notice and return same to the parents who will return it to the school medical-inspector.

Below is a reproduction of this new form (No. 13) "Notice to Parents".

CONTROL EXAMINATIONS.

The use of new form "Notice to Parents" with duplicates have brought about certain changes in the method of making the control examinations. The children are first re-examined at the end of the school year 1931-32 during the months of April, May and June to find out the number of defects corrected amongst those who have been given notions. Following this a new control is made after the opening of school in September and October (1932) to find the defects treated during the summer.

The results of the control examination appear below.

TABLE IV

Table IV shows the number of children whose parents have been advised of defects by means of notice No. 13 and the results obtained.

Number of notices to parents	14,107	%
Number of children with defects, cured or corrected	3,595	25.48
Number of children under treatment, not cured	3,628	25.72
Number of children not treated	4,395	31.15
Number of children not traced	2,489	17.65

TABLE V

The following table shows the number of children suffering from enlarged tonsils, adenoids, defective vision, and the number of above who have been corrected by operation or procuring of glasses.

	Advised	Operated	%
Number of children suffering from enlarged tonsils	4,586	1,446	31.53
Number of children suffering from adenoids	2,644	982	37.14
Number of children who have procured glasses . . . . .	.....	2,322	.....

TABLE VI

RESULTS OF CONTROL EXAMINATIONS

Defects	Total	Not treated	Treated	Corrected or cured	
				Number	%
Eyes.....	2681	1779	902	2322	86.61
Ears.....	657	228	429	239	36.38
Nose.....	2644	2129	515	982	37.14
Tonsils.....	4586	3833	753	1446	31.53
Glands.....	1015	520	495	299	29.46
Goitre.....	270	133	137	14	5.19
Skin.....	266	57	209	161	60.53
Lungs.....	282	55	227	87	30.85
Heart.....	293	70	223	41	13.99
Digestive system.....	57	10	47	16	28.07
Genito-urinary system.....	41	10	31	10	24.39
Orthopedic.....	101	51	50	6	5.94
Nervous system.....	199	60	139	32	1.61
Mental condition.....	10	4	6	2	20.00
Malnutrition.....	2019	684	1335	326	16.15
Total.....	15121	9623	5498	5983	39.57
Teeth.....	4261	3019	1242	577	13.54

N.-B.—The percentage of defects treated is based on the total number of defects observed.

Furthermore, the school medical inspectors in addition to the work in the schools have given from 3 to 5 p.m. consultations in the different baby clinics.

These clinics are at the disposition of the public all the year and vaccination against small-pox, inoculation against diphtheria and baby consultations are given free of charge.

VISUAL DEFECTS AND "CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND".

The control of pupils suffering from defective vision, continues by the cooperation of the visiting nurses and it has continued on similar lines as last year as described in the annual report 1930-31 by the acting-superintendent.

Due to the willing co-operation accorded the Child Hygiene division by the school authorities and the Canadian National Institute for the blind, a special class was begun in November, 1931, in the Wm. Dawson school for children presenting serious ocular defects, but with avoidable blindness.

It is also important to note that a large number of pupils presenting defective vision have obtained free glasses from this association following special examination made by oculists in city hospitals.

WORK OF VISITING SCHOOL NURSES.

TABLE VII

Generalities.

Number of schools to visit	283
Number of pupils enrolled in schools	143,710
Number of visits to schools	29,813
Number of home visits	42,679
Number of pupils examined	893,601
Number of pupils showing defects	201,411
Number of pupils referred to the doctors	29,266

Number of pupils excluded from school	4,895
Number of pupils readmitted to school	4,999
Number of sundry treatments	39,878

Details.

Contagious diseases :

Measles	323
Scarlet fever	82
Diphtheria	36
Chicken-pox	381
Mumps	254
Whooping-cough	83
German-measles	9

Defects :

Uncleanliness	51,681
Pediculosis	59,233
Skin	46,913
Teeth	24,332
Eyes	10,763
Ears	5,716
Lymphatic system	9,083
Nervous system	3,345
Mental condition	544
General condition	32,519
Children taken to dispensaries	2,585

HEARING TESTS AND AUDIOMETER.

The system of examining for auditory acuity was inaugurated several years ago. It has been reorganized by the adoption of a new method.

The actual work of this service is confined to a visiting school nurse, specially trained, who is aided by a machine "Audiometer No. 4-A Western Electric" used to determine the degrees of acuity of hearing of children in the French and English schools.

Below is a table showing the results of this examination.

TABLE VIII

HEARING TESTS WITH AUDIOMETER No. 4-A

1931-32.

Number of schools visited	20
School population in schools visited	14,710
Number of pupils examined	6,289
Number of pupils normal	5,526
Number of pupils defective	763
Number of pupils with running ears	818

Classification of defective :

Number of deaf pupils with both ears	260
Number of deaf pupils with right ear only.. . . .	324
Number of deaf pupils with left ear only	179

N.B. — The ratio of pupils suffering from defective hearing partial or total, is based on the school population (14,710) of 20 schools visited, which is 5.18% or 1/20 of the school population examined.

MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

1931-32

The staff in charge of the control and examination of abnormal pupils in the City schools is composed of four psychiatrists, of which three work on part-time and one full-time, and four psychologists, full-time. One of these nurses acts also as a supervisor of the group.

The survey of these abnormal pupils (backward and unstable) by a Canadian adaptation of the "Binet-Simon Mental Test" (revision of Stanford) is made in the classes of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years in the schools visited for this purpose. The following table shows the work of the psychiatrists and the psychologists and the results of this survey.

TABLE IX
WORK OF PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS-
NURSES.

Number of schools visited.....	64
School population in schools visited.....	32,751
School population in grades 1st, 2nd and 3rd.....	14,750

	Classes 1st, 2nd 3rd year	Special cases		Total
		(a)	(b)	
Number of pupils reported.....	2585	938	79	3602
Number of pupils examined.....	2236	890	79	3205
Number of pupils normal.....	546	160	7	713
Number of pupils under observa- tion.....	2	3	.....	5
Number of pupils abnormal.....	1688	727	72	2487
1—Unsteady.....	27	7	11	45
2—Backwards.....	1470	666	39	2175
3—Backwards and unsteady.....	191	54	22	267

Classification

The backwards.....	1661	720	61	2442	Recommen- dations :
1—Slow-minded.....	672	204	6	882	Ordinary classes.
2—Border-line.....	610	244	23	877	Auxi- liary classes.
3—Mental debility.....	293	184	12	489	La Jem- merais School.
	69	66	13	148	
4—Feeble minded.....	17	22	5	44	Baie St. Paul Asylum.
5—Idiocy.....	.....	.....	2	2	
6—Number of visits and investigations by psychologist-nurses.....					192

(a) Result of the regular examination which was carried on in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year.

(b) Result of the examination of some pupils in the preparatory classes or over the third year.

N.-B.—These statistics are established after revising the records.

DENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

Organization and Function

The dental hygiene division was established in 1915 following the nomination of a dental inspector. The number was increased to four in 1928.

The work of this section consists of:

- 1° Dental inspection in schools.
- 2° Organization of Dental hygiene campaigns, and
- 3° Municipal dental clinics.

I.—DENTAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Its object: to assure good health to the child, supervise normal eruption of the teeth, to prevent disease and consequent illness due to dental caries.

Its activities consist:

- a) Prophylactic work and dental education by lectures to the pupils and teachers during the first school term.
- b) Systematic and periodic examination of teeth by doctors and dentists; searching for defects and indication of proper treatment. Notice to parents.
- c) Correction of defects found and facilities for treatment.
- d) Visiting homes by nurses.

Duties of staff:

The dental work is distributed over four districts, three French and English, each district in charge of a dentist.

The programme of school visits is prepared in advance by the superintendent or his assistant and no changes are made, without the aforementioned person receiving notice and knowing the reasons.

Dental Inspectors: Their duties:

- 1° Giving lectures to the school children during the first trimester of the school year on oral hygiene and dental prophylaxis.

These lectures are to impress on the children the necessity of careful hygiene of the mouth, "why, when and how" to keep the teeth clean and to insist on the necessity of treating decay or other troubles on their first appearance, and to warn them of the danger of dental caries.

- 2° Examination (during the second term) of all pupils noted on the Medical cards as having defective teeth, to write the result of this examination on that part of the Medical card reserved for dental examination and to give practical advise to the children and to forward notices to parents affected.
- 3° Organization of dental campaign in schools and
- 4° Work in dental clinics.

The Medical Inspectors make a systematic examination of first and second dentition during the physical examination of the pupils. The defects observed are placed on the Medical card of the child and draw the attention of the nurses and dentists for complete dental examination.

The Visiting-nurses, following notices given to the pupils, make frequent visits to the homes to impress on the parents the necessity of correcting defects and at the same time to insist on treatment by a private dentist or in a clinic, if the parents are poor.

Often the nurses themselves take the children to the clinics or dispensaries.

The success of the dental work is also contributed to by the co-operation of teachers and principals who impress on the children and parents the dangers of dental defects.

TABLE X

RESULT OF WORK OF DENTAL INSPECTORS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Year 1931-1932.

A—Generalities :

Number of schools visited	281
Number of pupils enrolled in schools.	143,710
Number of visits to schools	1,117
Number of lectures given	1,763
Number of pupils who attended lectures	140,919

B—Dental examination :

Number of pupils examined	28,181
------------------------------------	--------

Number of defects :

Caries	23,032	47.14%
Pyorrhoea alveolar	86	0.18%
Gingivitis	1,925	3.94%
Prophylaxis (urgent)	23,814	48.74%
Total defects	48,857	

Number of notices sent to parents ..	22,682
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The ratio is based on the total number of defects found (48,857).

II.—DENTAL HYGIENE CAMPAIGN.

The organization of "Dental Campaigns" in the schools constitute a new activity and an improvement in the work of the Child Hygiene division.

These campaigns are undertaken by the dental-inspectors and visiting nurses with the wholehearted and sincere co-operation of the directors, principals and teachers of the schools.

They were inaugurated in the Charlevoix and De Levis schools, thanks to the initiative and foresight of the directors Rev. Father Liguori and Mr. Denhez.

During the year 1932, other similar campaigns were undertaken with success in the following schools:

Victor Rousselet	Lartigue
Notre-Dame de Grâces—girls	Victor-Doré
Notre-Dame de Grâces—boys	Olier
Lebrun and De-la-Vérendrye	G. Etienne Cartier
St. Paul	Ste. Elizabeth
Frontenac	Berthelet
Jacques-Viger	Victoria
Champlain	Commercial High

The success of these campaigns is such that nearly 98% of children showing defective teeth have been treated.

It is very agreeable for me to note the support and attention of private dentists who have given us so generously their co-operation in treating poor children at their offices or in private institutions and who have contributed to their success.

The "Programme" of a dental hygiene campaign consists of:

- 1° Examination of the mouth and teeth of all children in a school by the dentist assisted by a nurse.
- 2° A notice signed by the dentist and a letter written by the director to the parents.
- 3° Insisting on treatment of all defects found:
 - a) by a private dentist if able to pay;
 - b) referring those unable to pay to the municipal dental clinics or other public clinics, on the condition they procure a certificate from the parish priest, the president of St. Vincent de Paul so

ciety, the family doctor or dentist, or also after investigation of home conditions by a nurse.

- 4° Daily inspection by the class teacher of children who need treatment. For this, list or tables are used indicating those who have received treatment and those who have not, with registration each day of the new children treated. The dentist also will further contribute to this work by subsequent visits to the school.
- 5° The hearty co-operation that exists between the medical staff and teaching body in this special work.

A public closing event usually terminates each one of these campaigns and at this time the Director of the Health Department presides.

III.—MUNICIPAL DENTAL CLINICS.

1932.

Another important improvement to be noted is the organization of "municipal dental clinics" and this progress is to be attributed to the city administrators in their welfare towards their constituents and the desire of the Health director to see the best conditions of hygiene amongst the working class and to aid the children of the poor and furnish facilities for dental treatment to those children who, due to negligence of their parents, have not received treatment. These clinics fill a long felt need in a large city.

The first dental clinic was founded and installed in Maisonneuve at 4301 Adam Street in August, 1932. Following this, a second was opened in the new "Laurier Health Centre", 4505 Henri-Julien Street.

The territory served by these clinics consists of:

- 1° **Maisonneuve Clinic:** Eastern district and a part of the Central and English, that is east of Papineau and all its surrounding streets.

- 2° **Laurier Clinic:** Northern district and Northern part of Central district and part of Western and English districts, that is North of Sherbrooke St. to Rivière des Prairies, Western side of Papineau St. to Bleury St., Mount-Royal West, Hutchinson comprising Park Extension, Côte des Neiges and Bordeaux.

N.B.—The poor pupils of other districts are also admitted; but first of all they are directed towards dental clinics maintained by private institutions in the district in which they live.

THE OBJECT of these clinics is to treat poor children who attend the schools and the children of pre-school age.

THEIR ACTIVITIES consist in the examination of the mouth and teeth, the extraction of carious teeth, the cleaning of teeth and certain urgent treatments.

THE WORK of each clinic is conducted by a dentist in charge assisted by a registered graduate nurse and a nurse's assistant.

The clinics are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 12 noon p.m. for extractions (by appointment made previously) and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for prophylaxis and examination.

The conditions of admission are as follows:

- 1° **Poor school children** showing dental defects discovered and referred by the Medical Inspector or the visiting dentist on presenting a notice to their parents.
- 2° **Certificate** showing the impossibility of paying a dentist, furnished by the parish priest or his assistant—the family physician or dentist, or an officer of St. Vincent de Paul Society or other charitable societies.
- 3° **After investigation** of home conditions by a visiting-nurse.

DUTIES OF STAFF are as follows:

- 1° **DENTISTS** — To make examinations and treatments, extractions and cleaning, examination and control of notices.
- 2° **NURSES** — Registration of children, compilation of notices and reports; they also assist the dentist in investigating home conditions.
- 3° **NURSES' ASSISTANTS** — Aid the nurse in preparing the children. Caring for and washing instruments. They also look after the cleanliness of the clinic and its equipment and maintain order there.

TABLE XI

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC (Maisonneuve)
(September to December, 1932)

Number of sessions	95
Number of children:	
Examined	1,173
Treated	1,146
Treatments for:	
Extractions	870
Prophylaxis	278
Dressings	112
Total	1,260
Number of teeth extracted	4,677

"DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS"

During the months of July and August, 1932, lasting a period of six weeks, an organization called "The Daily Vacation Bible Schools of Montreal" opened a certain number of classes in eight schools in the City of Montreal, where the children received special training such as manual training work, singing, etc.

Four doctors and four visiting-nurses from the Child Hygiene division have been put in charge of the medical examination of these classes and they have also made visits to the homes of children, suffering from any physical defects.

Following table shows the result of this work.

TABLE XII

Number of schools visited	8
School population in these schools	1042
Number of pupils:	
Examined	1042
Normal	761
With physical defects	281
Number of physical defects found	367
Number of dental defects	380
Number of pupils found not vaccinated	72
Number of pupils vaccinated	73
Number of revaccinations	4
Number of verifications or certificates	48
Number of notices to parents	384
Number of visits to the homes	415

PRENATAL HYGIENE.

Prenatal Clinics.

The two prenatal clinics St. Jean-Berchmans and St. Philomene of Rosemount, have continued their work.

A new clinic has been opened and maintained in Notre-Dame des Neiges parish under the combined direction of the Health Department and the School of Social Hygiene.

In virtue of an agreement between those two organizations, the School of Social Hygiene furnishes the staff, the doctor who directs the clinic and the student-nurses who attend to the work of the clinics and home visits.

They further occupy themselves by giving daily care to the mothers and their new-born in the days following delivery, and visits are made by them to the homes of the infants at least once per week during the first month.

Reports and records used are sent regularly to the Child Hygiene division and become the property of the Division.

The following table shows the results obtained during the year 1932.

TABLE XIII

	Clinics			Total
	N.-D. des Neiges	Rose-mount	St-Jean Berchmans	
Total registration.....	33	89	103	225
Total discharged.....	12	71	72	155
Balance December 31st, 1932.	18	36	53	107
Consultations with doctor....	112	346	362	820
Blood pressures.....	112	345	325	782
Urinalysis.....	112	336	308	756
Home visits:				
Recruitment visits.....	170	257	324	751
To registered mothers.....	144	137	264	545
Post-partum visits.....	64	74	80	218
Notices to family physicians.	3	51	24	78
Number of sessions.....	16	52	52	120

CHILD HYGIENE.

Well Baby-Clinics.

The Well Baby-Clinics constitute a very important part of the programme in the fight against infant mortality undertaken in Montreal. It is an excellent means of educating mothers.

The staff of the Child Hygiene division has worked very actively in the city clinics. The doctors and the nurses, whether it be at the Clinic or during visits to the homes, endeavour as much as possible to show to the

mothers the advantages of breast feeding and to give the necessary advice regarding artificial feeding and proper care of babies.

During July, 1932, a new city clinic has been opened in the parish of St. Barthelemy. On the other hand, the clinic of St. Pascal-Baylon suspended its work due to the repairing of the school in which the clinic was held. The children, however, are served by the neighboring clinic of Notre-Dame des Neiges, until the other clinic is completed.

The total number of city clinics to date is 36.

Comparison with the three years 1930-31-32 follows:

	Consulta- tions	Weighing	Home visits
1930	48,984	1,070	41,325
1931	61,280	1,297	38,402
1932	68,244	976	43,147

Besides these 36 municipal clinics, there are in Montreal 33 independent clinics, twenty of which are French and thirteen English.

These clinics are under the control of two organizations "La Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" and the "Child Welfare Association".

The three organizations work in perfect harmony. The independent organizations forward monthly reports to our department which are compiled.

Registration of Births and Visits to New-born.

The Health Department has formed a new organization described elsewhere by means of which the division of statistics knows during the year and each week also the registered births.

A list is furnished our department by Dr. E. Gagnon, superintendent of this division.

This list of new-born babies allows the nurses attached to the Baby clinics to visit the mothers the first fifteen days after the birth of their children.

During these visits the nurses carry a message from Dr. S. Boucher, Director of Health Department, presenting his wishes to the mothers and offering them some publications from the Department of Health.

These publications concerning the "Necessary Care and Hygiene of the New-Born", are delivered by the nurses.

This birth registration visit to the homes of the new-born babies and distribution of literature constitute the most important parts in the action taken in Montreal in its fight against infant mortality and its desire to inculcate the advantage of breast feeding.

Table XIV shows the results of the work which has been accomplished in all the city clinics.

TABLE XV

Comparative statement of operations of baby clinics for each of the three years.

	1930	1931	1932
Number of clinics.....	68	68	70
Children registered.....	13,807	13,159	13,849
Number of deaths.....	313	300	296
Proportion of deaths.....	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%
Number of consultations.....	154,103	166,316	171,839
Average per child.....	11.2	12.6	11.7
Home visits.....	82,362	93,569	94,013
Municipal grant to independent clinics..	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00

TABLE XIV

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Name of Clinics	Registrations		Deaths		Weighing		Consultations		Visits	
	New	(1)	Number	%	Nurses	Physi- cians	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
(Municipal Clinics)										
Rosemont.....	316	264.4	6	2.3	12	4538	17.2	1020	489	1507
St-Michel.....	62	542.2	3	0.6	205	3568	6.6	2014	450	2464
St-Jean-Berchmans.....	240	193.2	4	2.1	.....	3366	17.4	1507	618	2125
Maisonneuve.....	231	246.6	7	2.9	1	2893	11.7	590	956	1546
St-Etienne.....	86	153.8	5	3.3	37	2698	17.5	1076	759	1835
St-Irénée.....	66	169.8	12	7.1	113	2659	15.7	578	621	1199
St-Arsène.....	189	158.4	7	4.4	101	2510	15.9	876	1013	1889
St-Zotique.....	314	118.3	5	4.2	.....	2484	20.9	561	347	908
Villeray.....	254	168.6	6	3.6	18	2306	13.7	730	905	1635
St-Ambroise.....	150	102.0	5	4.9	10	2385	23.4	740	388	1128
St-Vincent Ferrier.....	220	174.9	4	2.2	37	2299	13.2	997	553	1550
Delormier.....	146	199.8	5	2.5	25	2229	11.2	598	998	1596
St-Gabriel.....	337	184.0	6	3.6	2	2173	11.8	1058	1085	2143
St-Henri.....	180	173.5	9	5.1	70	2123	12.3	578	504	1082

St-Louis de Gonzague.....	196	123.4	7	5.7	.....	1938	15.7	1184	565	1749
St-Anselme.....	262	167.1	13	7.8	44	1928	11.5	827	572	1399
St-Marc.....	234	126.0	6	4.1	.....	1900	15.1	1018	372	1390
St-Clément.....	123	147.9	3	2.0	34	1871	12.6	1008	585	1593
Côte St-Paul.....	214	148.1	3	2.0	39	1819	12.3	694	429	1123
St-Jean de la Croix.....	233	135.7	3	2.2	1	1748	12.9	678	569	1247
St-Jacques.....	158	92.6	4	4.3	6	1734	18.7	722	369	1091
Baril.....	115	120.0	2	1.7	.....	1433	11.9	243	355	598
St-Bernard.....	106	110.6	3	2.8	40	1404	12.7	410	322	732
St-Denis.....	76	99.3	4	4.0	.....	1390	15.0	296	442	738
St-Jean de Matha.....	89	94.3	5	5.3	2	1289	13.6	596	281	877
St-Sacrement.....	252	87.6	2	2.3	.....	1263	14.4	256	357	613
St-Jean-Baptiste de Lasalle.....	178	118.2	1	0.9	.....	1216	10.3	247	372	619
Notre-Dame des Victoires.....	175	96.8	1	1.0	1	1152	11.9	235	343	578
Ste-Hélène.....	223	77.0	4	5.2	.....	1114	14.5	889	429	1318
St-Earthélemy.....	165	51.9	1	1.9	6	931	17.9	324	308	632
St-François Solano.....	191	70.8	1	1.4	.....	872	12.3	148	262	410
Côte des Neiges.....	86	64.0	.....	.....	.....	856	13.4	342	364	706
Ste-Clotilde.....	435	67.8	4	5.8	122	773	11.4	236	214	450
Ste-Claire.....	83	60.5	3	5.0	16	588	9.7	255	258	513
St-Jean Vianney.....	136	61.8	1	1.6	16	519	8.4	338	389	757
St-Pascal Baylon.....	24	32.2	3	9.3	.....	289	9.0	195	197	392
Total.....	6776	5064.9	158	3.1	976	68244	13.5	24552	18597	43147
Average.....	183.1	136.9	4.3	3.1	26.4	1844.5	13.5	663.6	502.6	1166.1

BABY CLINICS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932—(Continued)

Name of Clinics	Registrations		Deaths		Weighing	Consultations		Visits		
	New	(1)	Number	%		Physi- cians	Average per child	Children entered	New entries	Total
English (Independent) Clinics:										
Maisonneuve.....	269	582.4	1	0.1	547	2214	3.8	.....	.....	1467
Rosemount.....	286	637.2	5	0.8	1027	2047	3.2	.....	.....	2112
Iverley & Coursol.....	274	487.3	7	1.4	548	1920	4.0	.....	.....	1545
Montreal Foundling.....	377	507.2	2	0.4	772	1612	3.2	.....	.....	1980
Montreal General Hospital.....	161	470.9	2	0.4	317	1594	3.4	.....	.....	1874
Amherst Park.....	201	372.4	2	0.5	318	1414	3.8	.....	.....	2207
Pointe St-Charles.....	174	354.4	5	1.4	2347	1236	3.5	.....	.....	1498
Park Extension.....	182	447.5	4	0.9	258	1140	2.6	.....	.....	2415
St. Ann's.....	103	220.0	1	0.5	111	1138	5.2	.....	.....	676
Notre Dame de Grâces.....	190	255.6	.....	.....	394	1047	4.1	.....	.....	1579
Mount Royal.....	109	351.0	.....	.....	287	859	2.4	.....	.....	2284
St. Paul.....	110	313.3	1	0.4	309	848	2.7	.....	.....	1897
Cote des Neiges.....	46	81.5	.....	.....	132	384	4.7	.....	.....	236
Total.....	2482	5090.7	30	0.5	7367	17453	3.2	.....	.....	21770
Average.....	170.9	391.6	2.3	0.5	559.0	1342.5	3.2	.....	.....	1674.6

**French (Independent)
Clinics:**

Ste-Brigide.....	339	.....	8	3.0	.....	7971	23.4	.....	1283
St-Vincent de Paul.....	349	.....	13	4.4	.....	7533	21.6	.....	2333
Ste-Cunégonde.....	218	.....	3	1.6	.....	6235	28.6	.....	1565
St-Stanislas.....	350	.....	9	3.0	.....	6143	17.6	.....	1745
Sacré-Cœur.....	302	.....	8	2.9	.....	5469	18.1	.....	2727
Immaculée-Conception.....	303	.....	3	1.0	.....	5334	17.6	.....	1453
Hochelaga.....	262	.....	10	4.5	.....	4979	15.2	.....	2185
St-Jean-Baptiste.....	182	.....	3	1.9	.....	4834	26.6	.....	904
Ste-Jeanne d'Arc.....	219	.....	3	1.7	.....	4078	18.6	.....	1667
St-Eusèbe.....	227	.....	4	2.0	.....	3966	17.5	.....	1419
St-Joseph.....	175	.....	4	2.6	.....	3786	21.5	.....	1056
St-Enfant-Jésus.....	196	.....	9	5.2	.....	3772	19.1	.....	1441
Notre-Dame du Perp. Secours.....	227	.....	5	2.7	.....	3664	16.1	.....	960
Ste-Catherine.....	221	.....	5	2.6	.....	3033	13.7	.....	1878
St-François d'Assise.....	104	.....	1	1.2	.....	2859	27.5	.....	1150
St-Alphonse d'Youville.....	284	.....	3	1.2	.....	2856	10.1	.....	1273
Stadacona.....	139	.....	3	2.5	.....	2789	20.1	.....	1090
St-Pierre.....	149	.....	5	3.9	.....	2376	15.8	.....	1129
Ste-Cécile.....	222	.....	6	3.2	.....	2330	10.5	.....	976
Ste-Elisabeth.....	122	.....	3	3.1	.....	2135	17.5	.....	862
Total.....	4591	.....	108	2.2	.....	86142	18.8	.....	29096
Average.....	229.5	.....	5.4	2.2	.....	4307.2	18.8	.....	1454.8
Grand total.....	13849	10155.6	296	.....	8243	171839	.....	24552	94013
Average.....	197.8	203.1	4.2	.....	164.9	2454.8	.....	663.6	1343.1

(1) Figures in this column indicate the average number of children attended by the clinic each month in the year. The percentage of deaths and the average of consultations per child, in the French independent baby clinics, have been calculated from the total of registrations. The total of deaths comprises only children under 1 year, whereas in the English and the municipal baby clinics, it comprises children under two (2) years.

Open Air Clinics.

Two open air clinics are opened in the summer months, one in Park Lafontaine, the other at St. Helen Island.

They are provided with material necessary for urgent dressings and are fitted up for the needs of the mothers with hammocks, ice and stove.

In the kiosk at Park Lafontaine which has been rebuilt, there is a baby clinic under the direction of a physician and graduate nurses, where the mothers can bring their babies during the months of July and August, every day except Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Furthermore, vaccination is performed here on all children who need it, free of charge.

TABLE XVI
Work of open air clinics.

	Lafontaine Park	St. Helen Island	Total
Camp open for a period of.....	2 months	2 months	.....
Number of registrations.....	561	116	677
Number of consultations (doctor).....	719	.....	719
Number of consultations (nurse).....	393	.....	393
Dressings.....	343	285	628
Number of vaccinations.....	2082	.....	2082
Number of revaccinations.....	139	.....	139
Number of certificates.....	1625	.....	1625

CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUES.

In order to spread the ideas of infant hygiene amongst families, the Child Hygiene division has formed the "Child Hygiene Leagues" amongst young school girls and certain feminine associations.

Young girls who take the course, follow a series of lectures in elementary hygiene from a program designed by the Department of Health.

These girls become precious agents of Hygiene in their families and surroundings.

TABLE XVII

CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUES.

	Groups	Members
Independent associations:		
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	1	76
Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée.....	1	15
Total.....	2	91
By the inspecting staff:		
St. Clotilde Group.....	1	33
St. Cunégonde Group.....	1	25
St. Henry Group.....	1	26
St. Elizabeth Group.....	1	26
Devonshire Group.....	1	13
St. Clément Group.....	1	25
St. Nom de Jésus Group.....	1	25
St. Nom de Marie Group.....	1	21
Delorimier Group.....	1	44
Immaculée Conception Group.....	1	30
St. Edouard Group.....	1	28
St. Ambroise Group { Falconieri	1	4
{ St. Jean de la Croix }		2
{ St. Ambroise }		15
St. Cécile Group { Ste. Amélie	1	4
{ St. Arsène }		2
{ St. Cécile }		21
Marguerite Lemoyne Group.....	1	24
St. Jacques Group { Marchand	1	31
{ Jeanne-Mance }		11
Total.....	15	410
Grand total.....	17	501

INSPECTION OF CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOUSES
AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND MATERNITIES.

In the year 1932, an agreement was arranged with Dr. Hood, superintendent of the Food Inspection Division, whereby a control and inspection of foods and especially milk given children in the places mentioned, was put into force.

The food inspectors visit these places from time to time, take samples of milk which are afterwards subjected to a chemical and bacteriological examination at the Municipal laboratory and a report is then sent to our

department with notes and necessary comment. Notification is sent to the interested parties if there is need.

Children's Boarding Houses.

These establishments take children of less than 12 years and they are governed by Municipal By-Law No. 1096, adopted by the Municipal Council December 17, 1930.

Inspection has been carried out on 98 of these homes, nine of which have been cancelled during the year 1932.

Number of Children's Boarding Houses, January

1st, 1932	86	
Permits issued during the year	12	
Permits discontinued	..	9
	—	—
	98	9
Number of Boarding Houses Dec. 31st, 1932 ..	89	

Private Hospitals and Maternities.

By-law No. 1204 concerning private hospitals and maternities published in the annual report of the Director of Health for the year 1930, was adopted the 11th October, 1932. The adoption of this measure has been delayed on account of amendments made to the City Charter.

This Municipal by-law allows the enforcement of a strict supervision and an improvement of sanitary conditions of these establishments.

It is important to note that in virtue of this new by-law, a qualified physician holding a license to practice medicine in the Province of Quebec must be attached to the hospital or home and also a registered nurse and en-

rolled with the Nurses Association of the Province of Quebec must be in charge. All members of the staff must be vaccinated against small-pox and must submit to a medical examination and possess a health card from the superintendent of Medical Control of the Health Department.

The number of private hospitals and maternity homes inspected was 29, five of which were closed during the year. There was born in the maternity hospitals 269 legitimate and 295 illegitimate children, making a total of 564 births.

Work of the Nurses.

The inspection of these establishments above referred to is under the care of two nurses who give their full-time to this work.

TABLE XVIII

	Number of visits	Number of investiga- tions	Number of actions taken
Children's boarding-houses.....	1929	846	3
Private maternity hospitals.....	791	239	.....
Total.....	2720	1085	3

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

In the year 1932, immunization against diphtheria was continued in the clinics and schools.

The total number of children immunized in 1932 by the staff of this division was 12,199, an increase of 1,227 over the year 1931.

Of this number, 3,055 children were immunized in school and 9,144 in the different free clinics in all parts of the City.

3,334 children of 10 years of age and over were given the Schick test, 921 in the schools and 2,413 in the clinics.

Method Employed :

The method used consists in making three injections of Anatoxin-Ramon in increasing doses at three weeks intervals, the first dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c., the second 1 c.c. and the third and final dose 1.5 c.c., on all children after six months of age without previous Schick up to 10 years, and also the injections are given following a positive Schick on children over 10 years.

Six months after the final injection, a Schick posterior is given to find out those who are immune following the injection. If the test is positive, a fourth or supplementary injection is given.

The table following shows the results of immunization against diphtheria from September 1928 to December 1932.

For the registration made in 1932, the reports will be completed in the year 1933, as soon as the subsequent injections and the posterior Schicks will be given.

The figures in the column 1932 show the work which has been done from January 1st, 1932, to March 4th, 1933.

TABLE XIX
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

	1928 1929 and 1930	1931	1932 Jan. 1st to March 4th 1933	Total
I—Anterior schicks.....	4999	3709	3334	12042
Negative reaction.....	3181	2402	.....	5583
Positive reaction.....	1614	1110	.....	2724
Immunized.....	1563	1066	.....	2629
Not immunized.....	51	44	.....	95
Doubtful reaction.....	31	7	.....	38
No readings.....	173	190	.....	363
II—Total registration for immunization.....	14484	10972	12199	37655
1o—Received 3 doses.....	13054	10064	11373	34491
2o—Received only 2 doses.....	688	442	.....	1130
3o—Received only 1 dose.....	742	466	.....	1208
Difference of.....	1430	908	.....	2338
III—Posterior schicks.....	11941	9219	4622	25782
a) Total:				
Negative reaction.....	11309	8886	.....	20195
Positive reaction.....	128	81	.....	209
No readings.....	504	252	.....	756
b) Details:				
1o—After 2 doses:	231	219	.....	450
Negative reaction.....	207	200	.....	407
Positive reaction.....	13	11	.....	24
No readings.....	11	8	.....	19
2o—After 3 doses:	11710	9000	.....	20710
Negative reaction.....	11102	8686	.....	19788
Positive reaction.....	115	70	.....	185
No readings.....	493	244	.....	737
3o—Number of children who had no schick test after 2 or 3 doses.....	1801	1287	.....	3088
IV—Repeated injections (4th dose).....	91	56	13	160
Posterior Schicks.....	96	43	.....	139
Negative reaction.....	93	39	.....	132
Positive reaction.....	2	2	.....	4
No readings.....	1	2	.....	3

From September 1928 to December 1932, the total registrations for immunization against diphtheria in the Municipal clinics and schools amounts to 37,655.

There follows the results obtained from immunization against diphtheria in the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, as far as the posterior Schick test is concerned:

- 1° Of 21,160 children who have received Posterior Schick Test, 20,404 have returned for readings; of this number, 20,195 showed no reaction (Schick Negative) and were considered immune, a percentage of 98.97%.
- 2° After three doses: of 23,118 children who have been given three doses of Anatoxin, 20,710 were given Schick Posterior Test; of this number, 19,973 have returned for readings and 19,787 showed no reaction (Schick negative) and were considered immune, a percentage of 99.06%.
- 3° After two doses: 1,130 children have received only two doses of Anatoxin; 450 of these were given Posterior Schick and 431 returned for readings, and of this number 407 showed no reaction Schick (negative) 94.04%.

The above results show how efficacious immunization against diphtheria by Anatoxin-Ramon is. The percentage of negative posterior Schick: 99.06%, obtained after three injections of Anatoxin, show without doubt the effectiveness of the method advocated by the Health Department.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Small-pox vaccination is carried on in the clinics all the year on the same days and hours as baby consultations. During the summer holidays in the months of August and the first week in September, in order to give the school population greater facilities to become vaccinated before the opening of classes, 39 vaccination centres

have been opened in different parts of the City. These stations have been installed where clinics already exist, in the same building or in municipal buildings. In the clinics special hours are reserved for vaccination, in the forenoon, in order not to interfere with the work of the clinics which are more patronized during the summer.

Furthermore, the staff has been called to make vaccination in establishments handling food.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations made by the medical-inspectors in 1932.

TABLE XX

Number of vaccinations:

At Lafontaine Park	2,082
In the clinics and schools	8,887
In the food and industrial establishments	3,904
Total	14,873
Number of revaccinations	617
Number of verifications or certificates	13,625

PUBLICATIONS

Circulars, posters and publications distributed by the Child Hygiene Division are as follows:

Circulars:

- No. 1—"Medical Inspection of Schools".
- No. 2—"Height and Weight Table for Children".
- No. 3—"Immunization against Diphtheria".
- No. 4—"Help the Infant".
- No. 5—"Technic of Immunization against Diphtheria".

Placards:

- "Infant Hygiene".
- "Help the Infant".
- "Mother, Nurse your Child".
- "Campaign to wipe out Diphtheria".
- "Prevention of Diphtheria".

Publications:

- "Infant Hygiene".
- "Prenatal Hygiene".
- "Child Hygiene League".

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL AND THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND APPLIED HYGIENE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.

Since its foundation, the school of Social and Applied Hygiene of the University of Montreal was installed in the building of the "Syndicats Catholiques" on Demontigny Street. Its field of action was in the parishes of St. Catherine and Sacred-Heart.

In the summer of 1932, the school was moved to a new location in Côte des Neiges, close to the new University of Montreal. It therefore has a new field of action in the territory of Notre-Dame des Neiges and St. Pascal Baylon, belonging by rights to the Department of Health.

In many ways this department was willing to co-operate and assist the student-nurses of the school in their practical training of Social and Applied Hygiene.

Therefore an agreement was signed on July 6, 1932, between Dr. S. Boucher, director of the Health Department, and Dr. J. A. Baudouin, director of the school of Social and Applied Hygiene.

Below are the terms of this agreement:

SEEING THAT

The School of Social and Applied Hygiene of the University of Montreal now established in the parish of Notre-Dame des Neiges has need of a field for practical training for the advantage of its students;

SEEING THAT

Also the Department of Health is ready and willing to give its assistance to provide practical training for the students of the School of Social and Applied Hygiene;

The present agreement was passed between the Department of Health and the School of Social and Applied Hygiene:

THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN that in virtue of this agreement the school recognizes that the territory above mentioned belonging by right to the Health Department of the City of Montreal, the school will cooperate as closely as possible.

Following this agreement, certain services will be carried on conjointly by the staff of the Health Department, the division of Child Hygiene and by the staff of the school under the combined direction of the Health Department and the school of Social and Applied Hygiene, on the other hand the school will direct and manage certain hygienic services on its own responsibility after conferring with the Health Department, if above services meet no objection from the department.

II—SERVICES RENDERED UNDER THE COMBINED DIRECTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND APPLIED HYGIENE.

1. Prenatal Clinics:

Opening and maintaining a prenatal clinic the personnel of which will be furnished by the School.

- a) The clinic is to be directed by a doctor chosen from the staff of the School;
- b) The nurses work at the clinic and home visits will be performed by student-nurses of the School;
- c) The daily care to be given mothers and new-born in the days following delivery, also home visits, re: feeding, at least once a week during the first month will be done by the student-nurses of the School.

2. Baby and Pre-School Clinics:

Baby and pre-school clinics established in the parishes of Notre-Dame des Neiges and St. Pascal-Baylon, in virtue of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee on July 16th, 1929, are under the immediate direction of the Health Department of the City.

The medical consultant at the Notre-Dame des Neiges clinic must be a medical-inspector in the service of the City or a noutside doctor (pediatrician or practising physician) proposed by the pastor of the parish, engaged by the Health Department and paid by them, conforming to a resolution mentioned above.

The nurse in charge of the clinics will be a visiting-nurse of the Child Hygiene Division of the Health Department.

The student-nurses of the school must conjointly and after an agreement with the nurse in charge of the clinic, follow the work of the clinic and make home visits to the new-born, do recruiting and give instructions and demonstrations to the mothers regarding the preparation of the baby meals and general care of the infant etc.

3. Vaccination and Immunization.

Vaccination vs. Small-pox and Immunization vs. Diphtheria, the Schick test will be directed by the Health

Department, Child Hygiene division and performed by a doctor from the Health Department or the school doctor.

The student-nurses of the school work in union with the nurses of the Health Department.

All other vaccinations must be undertaken only after special agreement between the two interested parties.

4. Service of Medical Inspection of Schools.

The student-nurses must work conjointly with the visiting nurses during their visits to schools and families.

5. Reports and Records.

Reports of the work accomplished by the doctors and nurses of the Health Department and the student-nurses of the school must be forwarded to the office of the Child Hygiene Division on the forms and record-cards approved and furnished by the Health Department.

The records and reports used and completed by the students of the school must be addressed regularly to the Department of Health.

Records of the pre-natal clinics, baby and pre-school clinics, also those referring to vaccination and immunization, become the property of the Health Department.

Permission will be given to take copies of reports and records for the need of the School.

The report-forms, etc., furnished to the School of Social and Applied Hygiene, will be those in use by the Department of Health, Child Hygiene division.

II.—SERVICES PERFORMED UNDER THE DIRECTION
AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCHOOL.

1. Vaccination with "B.C.G." of new-born on request of the attending physician and with the parents consent.
2. Investigation of cases of tuberculosis and educational visits to the families.
3. Care of the sick at home of the Metropolitan Insurance Co. and attending physician.

Agreement signed at Montreal, July 6, 1932.

During the year 1932 the doctors and nurses of this division have given generously and willingly their help to the Contagious Disease and Medical Control divisions.

In closing it is to me an agreeable task to emphasize the good feeling existing between the members of the staff. Allow me in conclusion to congratulate and thank them for their devotion displayed in the accomplishment of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

AD. GROULX, M.D., D.P.H.,

Superintendent of the Division of
Child Hygiene.

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 1932, in which the totals of the year are only given; the statistics by months and weeks being available in the reports 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	1,308
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(b) Modified buildings	1,372
(c) Plumbing and drainage (permits granted) ..	1,669

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 1932, with the following results:

(a) Inspections	30,068
(b) Findings	
1. Dark rooms occupied (re-inspections, etc.)	762
2. Dark rooms not occupied (used for storage, etc.)	126
3. Inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	108
4. Demolished dwellings (Expropriations, etc.)	2,231
(c) Notifications:	
1. Concerning dark rooms	69
2. Concerning inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	21
(d) Execution:	
1. Dark rooms suppressed	246
2. Dark rooms placarded	158

3. Inhabited cellars and other unsanitary dwellings	8
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III

(a) Sanitary Inspection.

(a) Complaints:

Total number	10,187
Founded	6,743
Not founded	3,444

The measures ordered and executed after investigation are the following:

Plumbing and drainage	1,397
Constitutional insalubrity	566
Acquired insalubrity (dwellings)	1,564
Acquired insalubrity (yards and out-houses) . .	3,216
Total number of complaints founded	6,743
Water leakage	2,431

Special Inspections.

Enforcement of By-law No. 1226 (Gas installations, etc.):	
Number of inspections	770
Defects (flue pipes, etc.)	150

(b) Regular Inspections.

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

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

	Inspections (1)	Plumbing and drainage (2)	Light and ventilation (3)	Inhabited cellars	Other defects	Unclean
Dwellings	49850	5430	200	129	386	392
Boarding houses	296					
Boarding houses for children (4)	150					
Public buildings, stores and other establishments	4273	168				182
Educational establishments (5)	715	18				22
Industrial establishments	2756	172				398
Theatres, moving pictures, etc.	414	37				58
Laundries (By-law No. 1009)	708	27				41
Barber-shops, etc. (By-law No. 1006)						
Barber-shops	1164	61				317
Hair-dressing parlors	875					
Manicuring parlors	15					
Establishments:—Mattresses, filling materials. By-law No. 1089	1705					

(1) These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1932 exclusive of second visits. 30068 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 106 cases; 86 smoke and 20 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. Inspections before granting permits are made by this Division only.

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

This work can be summarized as follows:

	Number of inspections
Lanes	3,955
Yards	33,392

Vacant lots	1,463
Sheds	44,469
Cellars or basements	20,944
Drains and plumbing systems	60,119
Manure boxes (nuisances)	198
Stables	922

(d) Privy vaults and cesspools.

There are at present in the City of Montreal 513 privy vaults and cesspools, nearly all of which are located in the wards annexed to the City in the last few years.

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

IV

DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING

(New or modified buildings)

	Number of inspections
1. Drains	1,699
2. Piping (before installation of fixtures) . .	3,050
3. Piping (after installation of fixtures) . .	2,287
4. Oil of mint tests	1,346
5. Water tests	3,155
6. Works completed and tested	2,680
7. Calls for inspection	3,356

V

BUREAU OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS

(a) Number of sittings	21
(b) Total number of plumbers examined	125

102

103

104

105

106

Division of Food Inspection

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

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

Dear Director,

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Division of Food Inspection for the year 1932.

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.

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
660	0	331	1103	434	2528	86	84	170

Average Density and Butterfat of above samples.
1.0296 3.7%

COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Milk	5,033
Cream	58
Ice cream	92
Rinsing water re: washing of dairy utensils	570
Drinking water	332
River water for ice cutting	9
Water from wells and springs	27
Total	6,121

EXAMINATION OF MILK IN THE CITY.

Milk :

Acidity tests	6,568
Sediments tests	9,637
Temperatures taken	23,299
Total number of gallons examined	451,336

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Confiscation :

Milk (in gallons)	23,717
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INSPECTION OF MILK PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTRY.

1932

Inspections :

Dairy Score Cards	4,562
Special	9,479
At Railway Stations	94
Total	14,135

Cows :

Number examined	69,403
Clean	63,428
Tuberculin tested within the year	69,058
Tuberculin test overdue	345

Stables :

Number	4,562
Clean	4,237
With concrete floor	3,903
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal	4,250
With 1 foot of light area per animal	4,304
Whitewashed entirely	4,383
“ (walls only)	18

Dairies :

Number	4,470
Clean	4,381
Unfinished or unsuitable	89

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Refrigeration :

With ice	4,210
With spring water	143
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems	209

Miscellaneous :

Written notices	830
“ “ by letter from the Office . .	5,487
Producers interdicted	112

INSPECTION OF CREAM PRODUCERS IN THE
COUNTRY.

1932

Inspections :

Dairy Score cards	1,894
Special	1,728
At Railway Stations	17
Total	3,639

Cows :

Number examined	24,128
Clean	19,944
Tuberculin tested within the year	22,652
Tuberculin test overdue	1,476

Stables :

Number	1,894
Clean	1,491
With concrete floor	1,369
With 400 feet cubic of air space per animal	1,795
With 1 foot light area per animal	1,559
Whitewashed entirely	1,518
“ (walls only)	33

Section No. 1—(Continued)

Dairies :

Number	1,455
Clean	1,079
Unfinished or unsuitable	376

Refrigeration :

With ice	777
With spring water	79
Producers not having satisfactory refrigera- tion	1,038

Miscellaneous :

Written notices	731
“ “ by letter from the Office	2,246
Producers interdicted	379

INSPECTIONS IN THE CITY.

At the Railway Stations	368
In dairies	5,038
In groceries	4,809
In dining-rooms	4,862
In restaurants	753
In markets	452
In stables	278
In private houses	164
In various places	395
Special	1,520

Total 18,639

Milk cows examined	2,853
Empty cans examined	34,160
“ “ confiscated	279
Can tops (lids) confiscated	137
Notices for poor milk	192
Written notices (various)	7,767
Actions taken	39
Condemnations	35
Judgments deferred	4

Section No. 1—(Continued)

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1928 to 1932.

Inspection of dairy farms.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of producers visited.....	3616	4548	4358	4373	4562
Cows examined.....	56486	66144	63672	65676	69403
Cows found clean.....	49425	56527	54695	59055	63428
Stables with cement floor.....	2707	3483	3524	3748	3903
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per animal....	3442	4319	4008	4175	4250
Stables with one square foot of glass per animal.	3164	3954	3919	4107	4304
Whitewashed stables.....	3397	4123	3942	4218	4383
Clean stables.....	3323	4075	3915	4042	4237
Producers having a dairy.....	3421	4214	4174	4296	4470
Producers whose dairy was not found satisfactory	195	334	184	55	89
Producers whose dairy is maintained in a clean condition.....	3104	3814	3760	4241	4381
Producers having ice.....	3028	3660	3987	3887	4210
Producers cooling milk in spring water or wells..	503	139	152	139	143
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems.....	175	749	219	347	209
Notices in writing.....	239	302	680	1006	830
Notices (letter from office).....	740	5395	5180	5312	5487
Producers interdicted.....	145	333	192	207	112

Section No. 1—(Continued)

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.

1928 to 1932.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Cows:					
Clean.....	87.49%	85.46%	85.90%	89.94%	91.39%
Stables:					
Whitewashed.....					
Clean.....	93.94%	90.65%	89.93%	96.91%	96.49%
With concrete floors.....	91.89%	89.59%	89.83%	92.43%	92.87%
Milk rooms:	74.86%	76.58%	80.86%	85.70%	85.55%
Number.....					
Clean.....	94.66%	92.65%	95.77%	98.23%	97.98%
Refrigeration:	90.73%	90.50%	90.08%	98.72%	98.00%
With ice.....	83.73%	80.47%	91.48%	88.88%	92.28%
With spring water or wells.....	13.92%	3.05%	3.48%	3.19%	3.13%

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Milk section No. 1.

RECAPITULATION, 1932.

Total number of establishments	13,529
“ “ inspections	36,413
“ “ cows examined	96,384
“ “ samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chem- ical and bacteriological ana- lyses	8,819
“ “ various examinations of milk, “ “ cream and ice-cream	56,417
“ “ gallons of milk examined.. ..	451,336
“ “ “ “ “ confiscated ..	23,717
Complaints	44
Actions taken	39
Condemnations	35
Judgments deferred	4
Written notices	17,253
Permits recommended	531

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN THE RECORDER'S COURT AND RESULTS.

By Section No. 1.

Of the Food Inspection Division, 1932.

Number of Prosecu- tions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW No. 891		
9	Article 2..... (Selling milk in the City without a permit for license.)	\$130.00	\$ 47.17
1	Article 6c..... (Refusing to furnish the name of a milk shipper.)	\$ 10.00	\$ 6.95
1	Article 6d..... (Receiving milk from an interdicted shipper.)	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.25
4	Article 10..... (Delivery vehicles not bearing name and address; vehicles not exclusively re- served to convey milk.)	\$ 45.00	\$ 13.52
4	Article 20..... (Milk cans not bearing a label.)	\$ 40.00	\$ 9.52
1	Article 27..... (Milk shipped in rusty cans.)	\$ 10.00	\$ 7.70
2	Article 86..... (Milk not containing the required per- centage of butterfat or density.)	\$ 30.00	\$ 11.40
4	Article 87..... (Dirty cream.)	\$ 40.00	\$ 21.87
2	Article 89d..... (Not having produced a health certifi- cate.)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.75
1	Article 139..... (Adulterated or unwholesome milk.)	\$ 10.00	\$ 6.03
5	Article 153..... (Selling milk after having been inter- dicted.)	\$ 50.00	\$ 34.16
	BY-LAW No. 926		
1	Article 27..... (Dirty grocery stores.)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
4	Total..... Judgments deferred.	\$405.00	\$172.05
39			

FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

Section No. 2.

	Total number of establishments	Total number of inspections
Private Abattoir (City)	1	297
Private Abattoirs (country)	411	1,635
Markets	6	349
Butchers	492	13,132
Butchers and Grocers	657	9,779
Groceries	1,293	5,265
Poultry Dealers	89	692
Fish Stalls	38	400
Cold Storage	7	82
Sundry manufacturers	26	228
Sundries	33	585
Special	..	2,025
Total	3,053	34,469
Actions taken		60
Convictions		60
Cases dismissed		0
Complaints		105
Samples collected		297
Written notices		4,230
Dogs visited, having bitten someone		1,466
Analyses		314
Research RE: Negri bodies		18
Permits granted		1,411
Country abattoirs interdicted		148

Section No. 2.—(Continued)

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONFISCATED.

At the private abattoir (*)

	Inspections	Confiscations
Cattles	596	3
Calves	1,526	2
Carcasses of mutton	1,779	0
Hogs	1,425	3
Total	5,326	8

At the meat inspection stations.

	Inspections	Confiscations
Calves	22,065	129
Carcasses of mutton	4,110	5
Hogs	22,467	10
Sundries . . . . .	.....	12
Total	48,642	156

At the commission stores.

	Inspections	Confiscations
Calves	41,727	311
Carcasses of mutton	10,769	48
Hogs	31,329	18
Total	83,825	377
Total number of carcasses inspected	137,792	
Total number of carcasses confiscated . . . . .	.....	541

(*) The inspection at the public abattoirs is performed by the Federal Government.

Section No. 2.—(Continued)

FOODSTUFFS AND MEATS CONDEMNED (lbs.)

	Private abattoir	Inspection stations	Commis- sion stores	Markets, butchers, etc.	Total
Beef.....			30	4078	4108
Veal.....		25	2412	1138	3575
Mutton.....		350	265	2457	3072
Pork.....		12072	7147	4322	23541
Poultry.....		44	4285	2325	6654
Fish.....				64018	64018
Fruits and veg....				170	170
Sundry meats....	8320	1722	1741	17581	29364
Sundry foodstuff..				49764	49764
Total.....	8320	14213	15880	145853	184266

Ice..... 2 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.. . . .	3,053
Total number of inspections.. . . .	34,469
Total number of carcasses inspected	137,793
Total number of carcasses condemned	541
Foodstuffs and meats condemned (lbs.)	184,266
Actions taken	60
Convictions	60
Cases dismissed	0
Complaints	105
Samples collected	297
Written notices	4,230
Dogs visited having bitten someone	1,466
Analyses	314
Research RE: Negri-bodies (all negative)	18
Permits granted	1,411
Country abattoirs interdicted	148

**STATEMENT AND RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN RECORDERS' COURT
BY SECTION No. 3, FOR 1932.**

By-law	Article	Contravention	Number of actions taken	Against	Fines	Costs	Total
296	55	Sale of meat unfit for consumption. . . .	1	Farmer.	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 6.20
828	14	Establishments dirty.	1	Poultry dealer. . . . .	.....	4.90	4.90
"	20b 21	Live poultry not properly kept.	2	Butchers.	10.00	8.63	18.63
"	22	Dirty utensils.	1	Poultry dealer. . . . .	.....	3.73	3.73
896	25	Presence of preservatives.	10 5	Butchers.	440.00	50.28	490.28
"	26	Sale of meat unfit for consumption. . . .	1	Sausage manufacturers. Butcher.	300.00 40.00	23.28 4.25	323.28 44.25
"	28	Establishments and utensils dirty.	7	Butchers.	160.00	33.93	193.93
926	27 64	Establishments and utensils dirty.	1 5	Cooked meat. Grocers.	10.00 55.00	4.73 20.42	14.73 75.42
1120	49	Foodstuffs exposed not covered.	7	Grocers.	170.00	19.46	189.46
"	49a	Foodstuffs exposed outside.	2 15 2	Butchers. Butchers. Grocers.	20.00 140.00 20.00	3.90 35.66 3.73	23.90 175.66 23.73
			60		\$1,366.00	\$ 222.10	\$1,588.10

FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

Section No. 3.

SECTION OF INSPECTION FOR RESTAURANTS,
DINING-ROOMS, BAKERIES, ETC.

Kind of establishments	Number of establishments to be visited	Number of visits
1° Establishments for which a permit is ne- cessary :		
Restaurants... ..	4,915	19,664
Dining-Rooms	976	9,374
Bakeries	126	2,770
Confectioneries	87	1,441
Pastry-Shops	136	2,242
Fruit and vegetable stores ..	259	1,859
Beverage manufacturers	72	1,124
Sundry manufacturers	127	1,529
Hotels and Taverns	252	295
Total	6,950	40,298

2° Establishments for
which a permit is not
necessary :

Institutions	109	101
---------------------	-----	-----

Section No. 3—(Continued)

3° Sundries :

Vehicles	1,473 (1)	1,382
Special Inspections		5,567
Total	1,473	6,949
Grand total	7,059	47,348

4° Samples collected for
analysis :

Bateriological	1,331
Chemical	21
Total	1,352

5° Confiscations :

Utensils	141
Fruits (in pounds)	21,731
Vegetables (in pounds)	92,346
Various foodstuffs (in pounds)	16,167
Total	130,244

6° Sundries :

Complaints	111
Written notices	3,524
Actions taken	58

(1) The number of vehicles to be examined does not appear in the total.

Section No. 3—(Continued)

Actions in Court on January	
1st, 1932	..
Actions withdrawn	..
Actions dismissed	1
Convictions	54
Actions in Court on Decem-	
ber 31st, 1932	3

7° Permits :

Granted in restaurants, dining-	
rooms, candy stores	7,146
Granted in bakeries, confec-	
tioneries, pastry-shops,	
beverage manufacturing	
and various manufac-	
turing	649
Deferred on December 31st,	
1932	20
Refused on December 31st,	
1932	78
Establishments for which a	
permit is not required	
(religious institutions,	
welfare associations, etc.)	122
Total number of per-	
mits	8,015

P.S. — The surplus of permits with the number of establishments to be visited in 1932 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 owners, and that said permits are not transferable.

**STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN THE
RECORDERS' COURT AND RESULT,
BY SECTION No. 3.**

Of the Food Inspection Division, 1932.

Number of Prosecu- tions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW No. 283		
2	Section 4a: (Dirty utensils.) Bakeries.....		\$ 8.73
1	Section 4b: (Dirty establishments.) Bakery.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.73
2	Section 7: (Dirty delivery wagons.) Bakeries.....	\$ 30.00	\$ 8.63
3	Section 8: (Use of tobacco.) Employees smoking while on duty.....	\$ 15.00	\$ 11.88
1	Section 13: (Delivery wagons not bearing name and address.) Bakery.....		\$ 3.73
	BY-LAW No. 926		
1	Article 10: (Employees not provided with medical cards.) Bakery.....	\$ 10.00	
2	Restaurants.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 7.98
9	Article 27: (Establishments not kept in a clean and sanitary condition.) Bakeries.....	\$158.00	\$ 43.72
7	Restaurants.....	\$ 23.00	\$ 24.57
2	Fruits and vegetables stores.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 9.38
1	Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturing establishment.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.23
1	Sundry manufacturing establishment...	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.08
2	Pastry shops.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.50
3	Confectioneries.....	\$ 45.00	\$ 13.88
1	Article 31: (Dirty water-closets.) Bakery.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.73
2	Restaurants.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 7.46
1	Fruit and vegetable store.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.60

**STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN THE
RECORDERS' COURT AND RESULT,
BY SECTION No. 3—(Continued).**

Of the Food Inspection Division, 1932.

Number of Prosecu- tions		Fines	Costs
1	Article 84a: (Person interfering with the duties of the officers of the Health Depart- ment.) Restaurant.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.90
	BY-LAW No. 1120		
3	Article 49: (Foods displayed in food establish- ments without any protection against contamination.) Bakeries.....	\$ 20.00	\$ 9.96
1	Restaurant.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.90
1	Fruit and vegetable store.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.25
1	Article 49a: (Foods displayed outside of food estab- lishments.) Restaurant.....	\$ 10.00	.....
4	Fruit and vegetable stores.....	\$ 40.00	\$ 16.04
	Total.....	\$506.00	\$208.28
2	Judgements deferred.		
1	Thrown out.		
3	Entered in December, which will be heard in January 1933.		

Section No. 3—(Continued).

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Section of Inspection for Restaurants, Dining-Rooms,
Bakeries, Confectioneries, Pastry-Shops, etc.

Establishments	1930		1931		1932	
	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited
1—Establishments for which a permit is necessary:						
Restaurants.....	3998	16953	4466	16963	4915	19664
Dining-rooms.....	773	3689	926	5999	976	9374
Bakeries.....	128	910	128	1844	126	2770
Confectioneries.....	55	369	70	898	87	1441
Pastry-shops.....	96	680	135	1355	136	2242
Fruit and vegetable stores.....	184	1200	240	1597	259	1859
Beverage manufacturing estab.....	55	299	59	571	72	1124
Various manufacturing estab.....	102	532	109	976	127	1529
Cooked meats establishments.....	18	116	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hotels and taverns.....					252	295
2—Establishments for which a permit is not necessary:						
Institutions.....	97	134	112	63	109	101
Taverns.....	237	347	231	194	(2)	(2)
3—Sundries:						
Vehicles.....	1173(3)	187	1478(3)	1224	1473(3)	1382
Special inspections.....		4625		5874		5567
Total.....	5743	30041	6476	37558	7059	47348
4—Samples collected for analysis:						
Chemical.....				5		21
Bacteriological.....				468		1331
Total.....				473		1352
5—Confiscations:						
Utensils.....		94		4		141
Fruits (in pounds).....		59846		14258		21731
Vegetables (in pounds).....		142850		79307		92346
Various foodstuffs (in pounds).....		4036		9400		16167
Total.....		206732		102965		130244

Section No. 3—(Continued).
COMPARATIVE TABLE—(Continued).

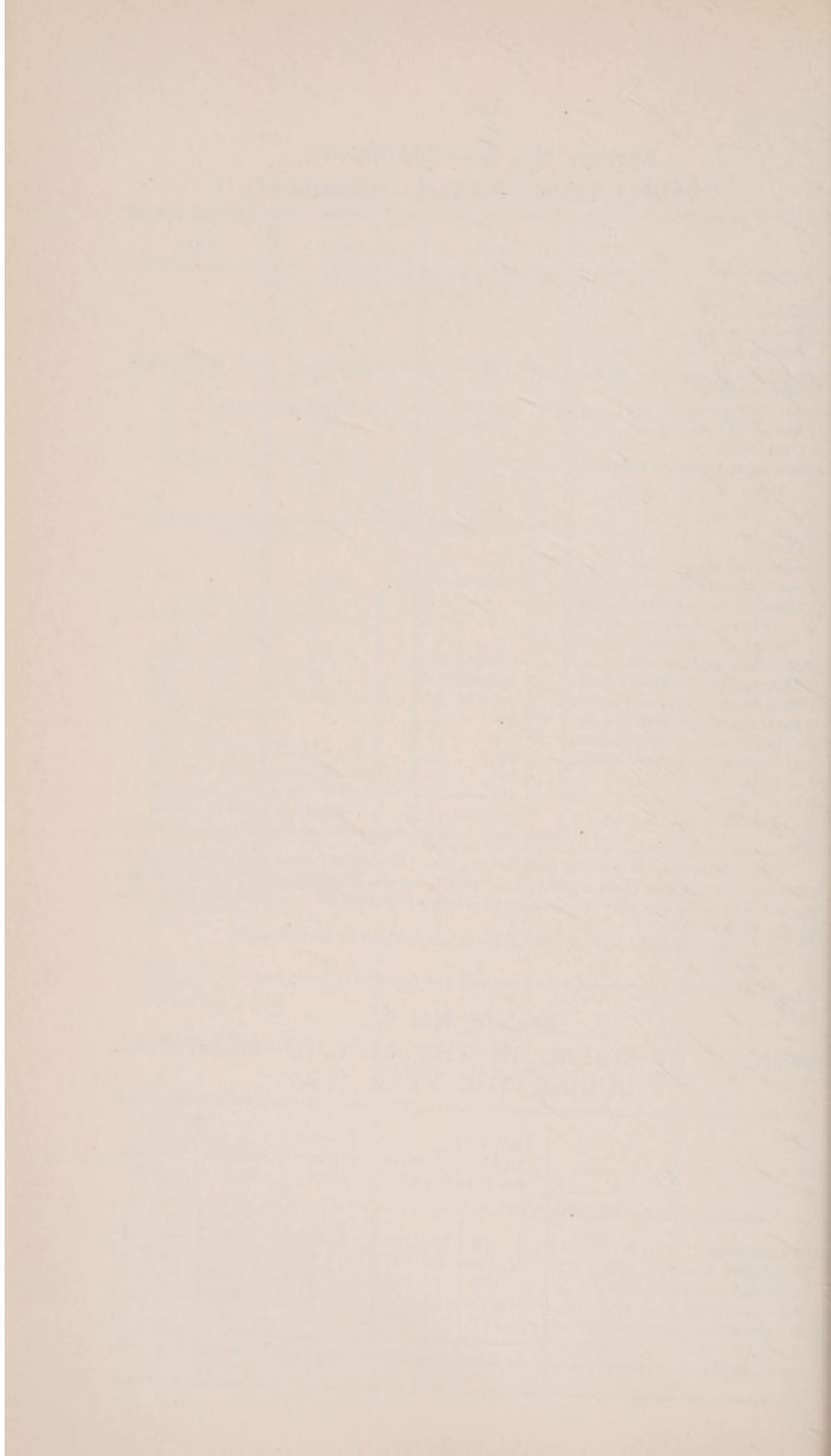
	1930	1931	1932
6—Sundries:			
Written notices		50	111
Actions in Court on January 1st	6785	3604	3524
Actions taken		2	58
Actions withdrawn	217	138	
Actions thrown out	101	47	
Convictions		1	1
Actions in Court on December 31st	114	92	54
	2		3
7—Permits:			
Granted in restaurants, dining-rooms, candy stores, etc....	5052	6029	7146
Granted in bakeries, confectioneries, pastry-shops, beverage manufacturing and various manufacturing	367	594	649
Deferred on December 31st....	282	26	20
Refused on December 31st....	35	57	78
Establishments for which a permit is not required: religious institutions, welfare associations, etc.			122
Total permits	5736	6706	8015

P.S.—The surplus of permits with the number of establishments to be visited in 1932 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 owners, and that said permits are not transferable.

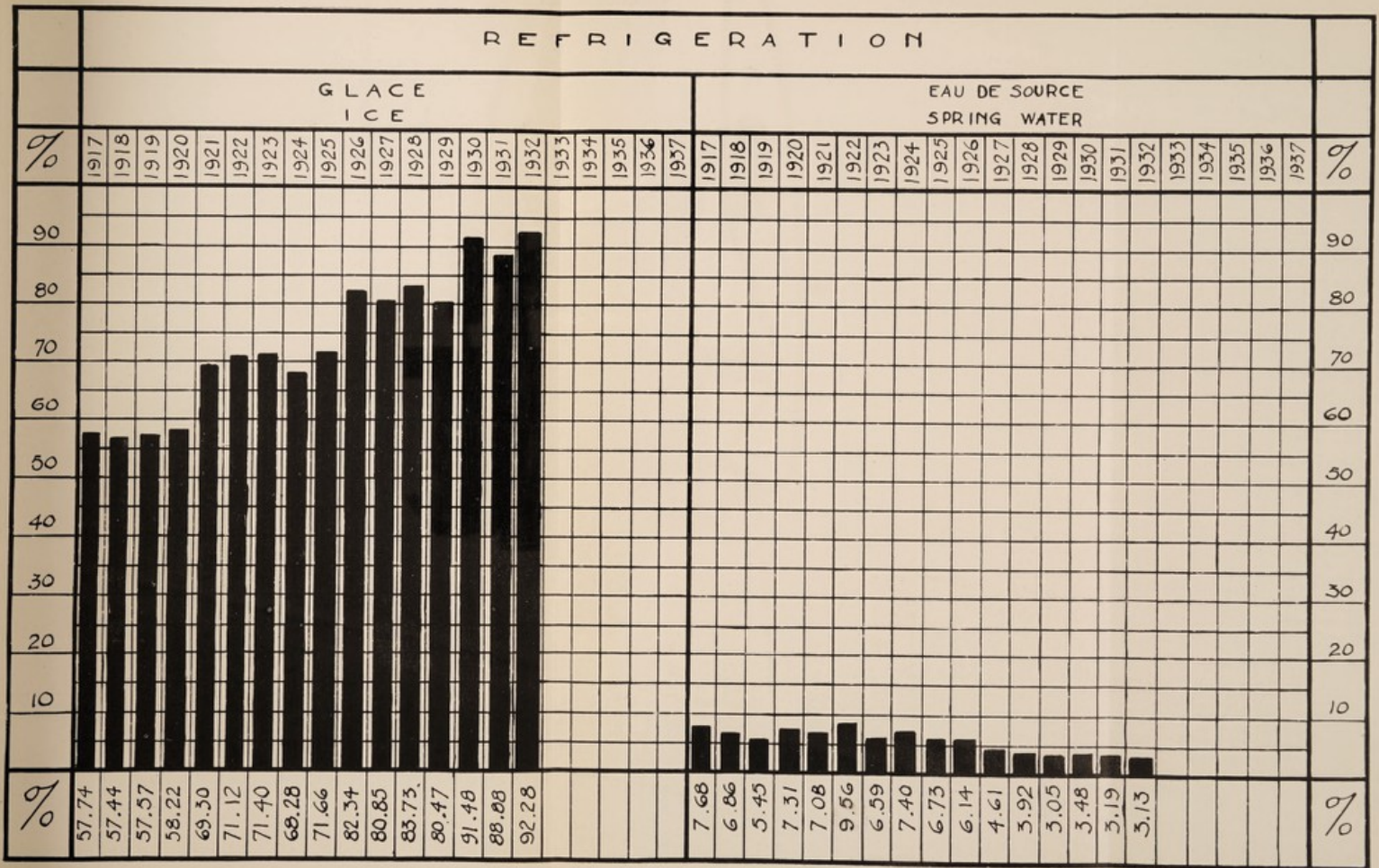
- (1) These establishments are now under the supervision of Section No. 2.
- (2) See Table 1.
- (3) The number of vehicles to be examined does not appear in the total.

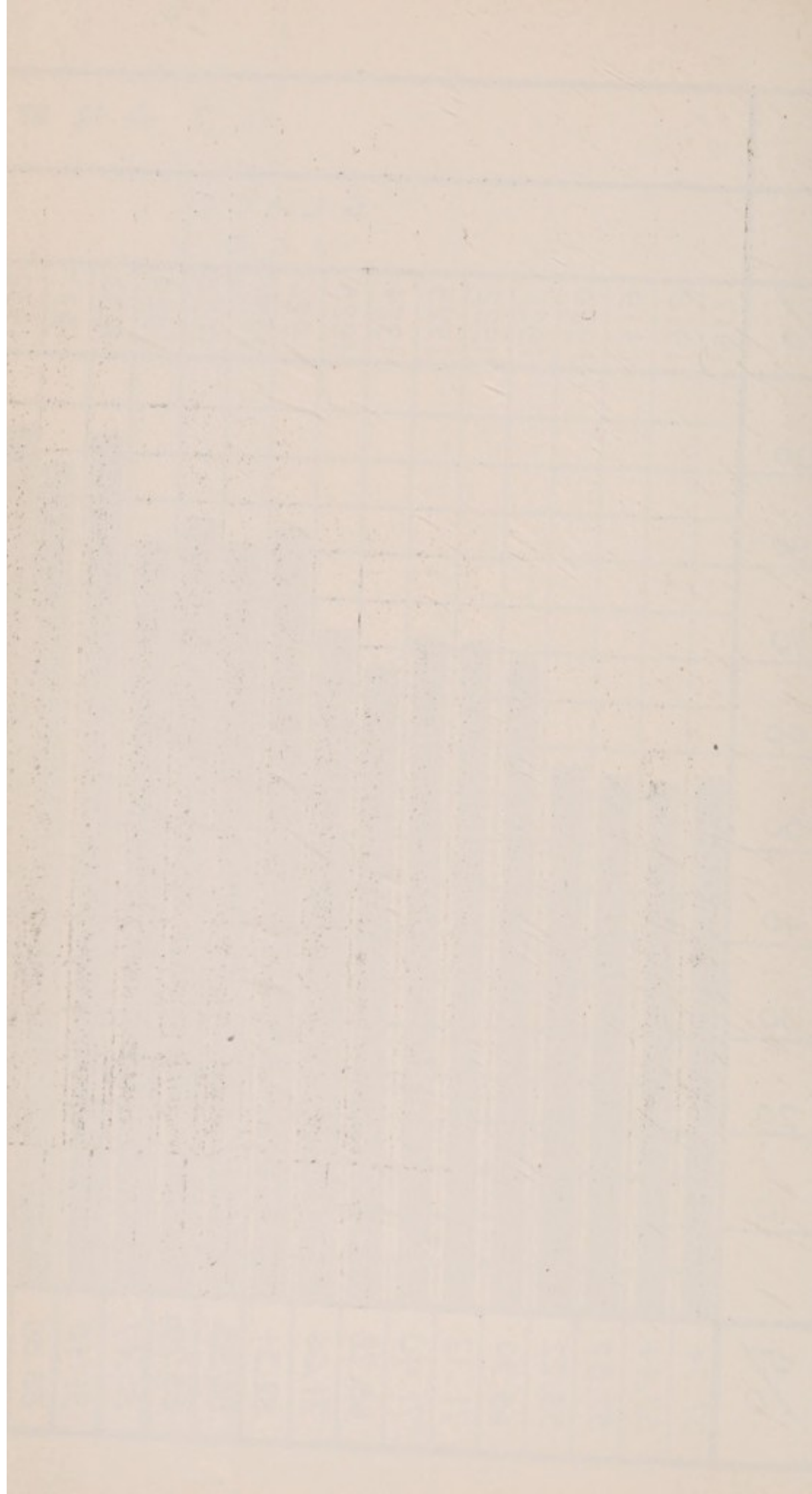
Section No. 4.
WEIGHT OF BREAD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL
DURING THE YEAR 1932.

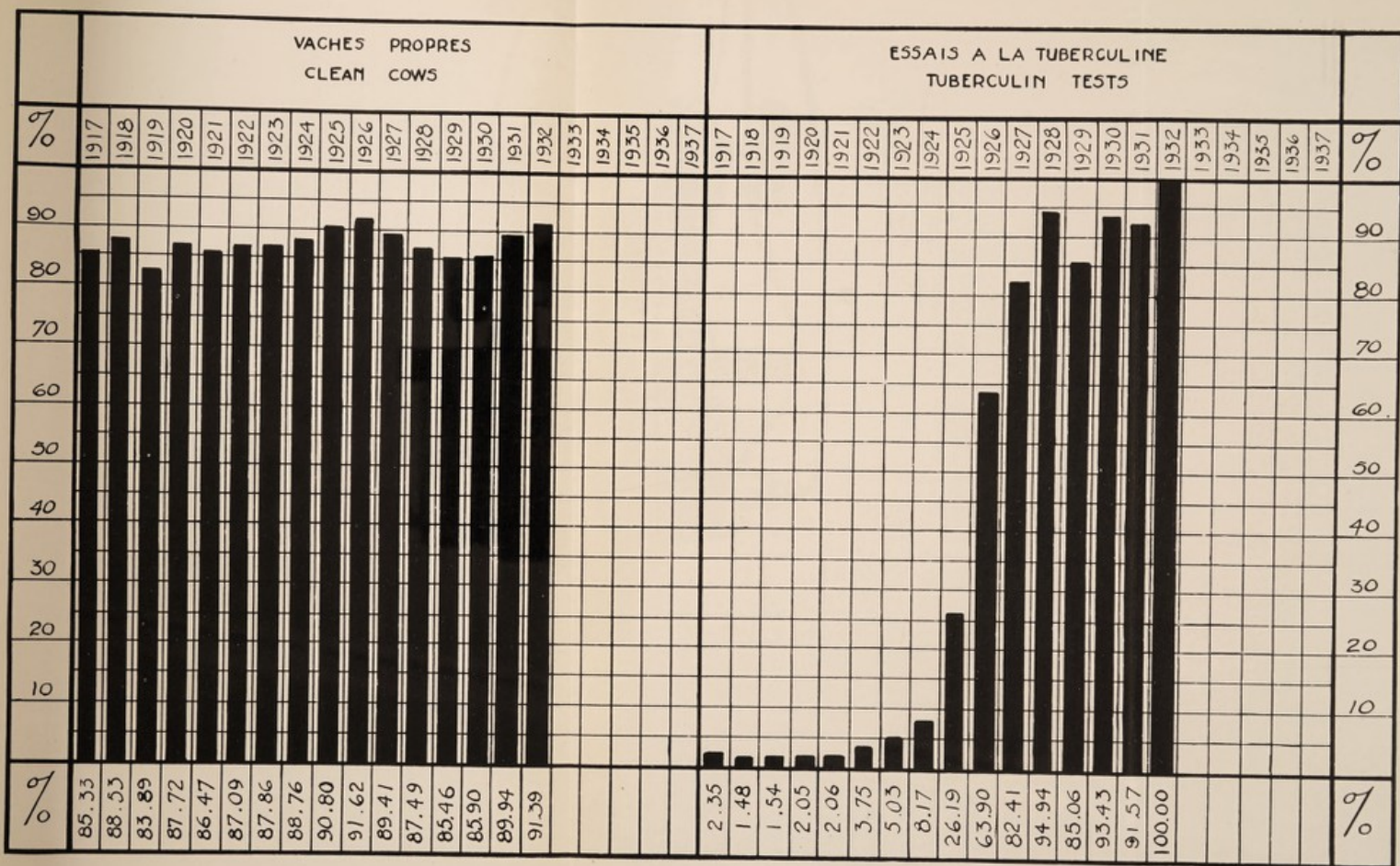
	Inspections made	Loaves weighed	Loaves confiscated	Notices sent	Actions taken
In bakeries	912	102,210	5,316	86	1
In grocery stores	2,051	57,522	86	74	
In pastry shops	195	4,188	61	15	
In restaurants	1,981	18,653	11	145	
In vehicles	177	2,017		30	
Total	5,316	184,590	5,474	350	1

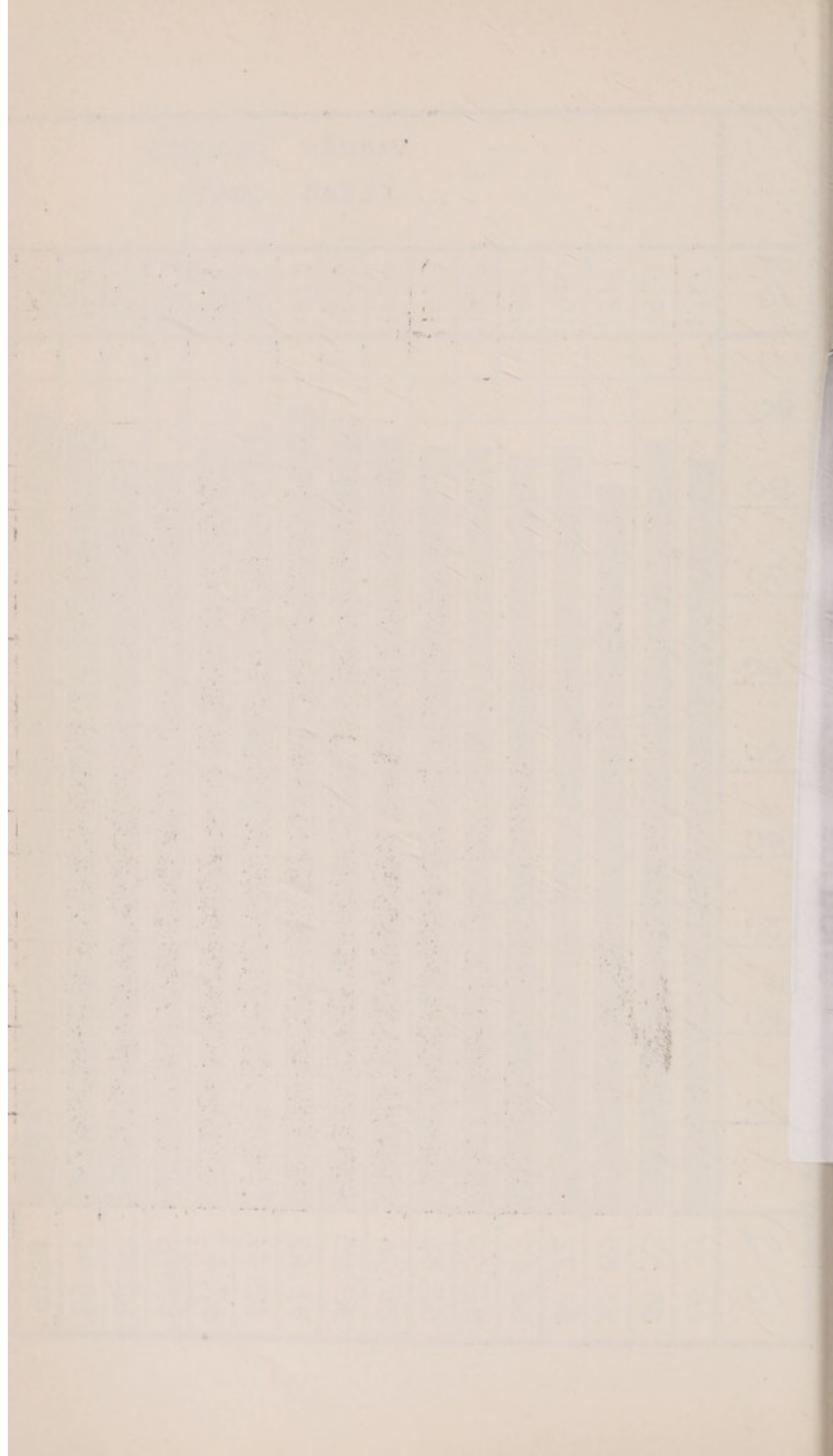


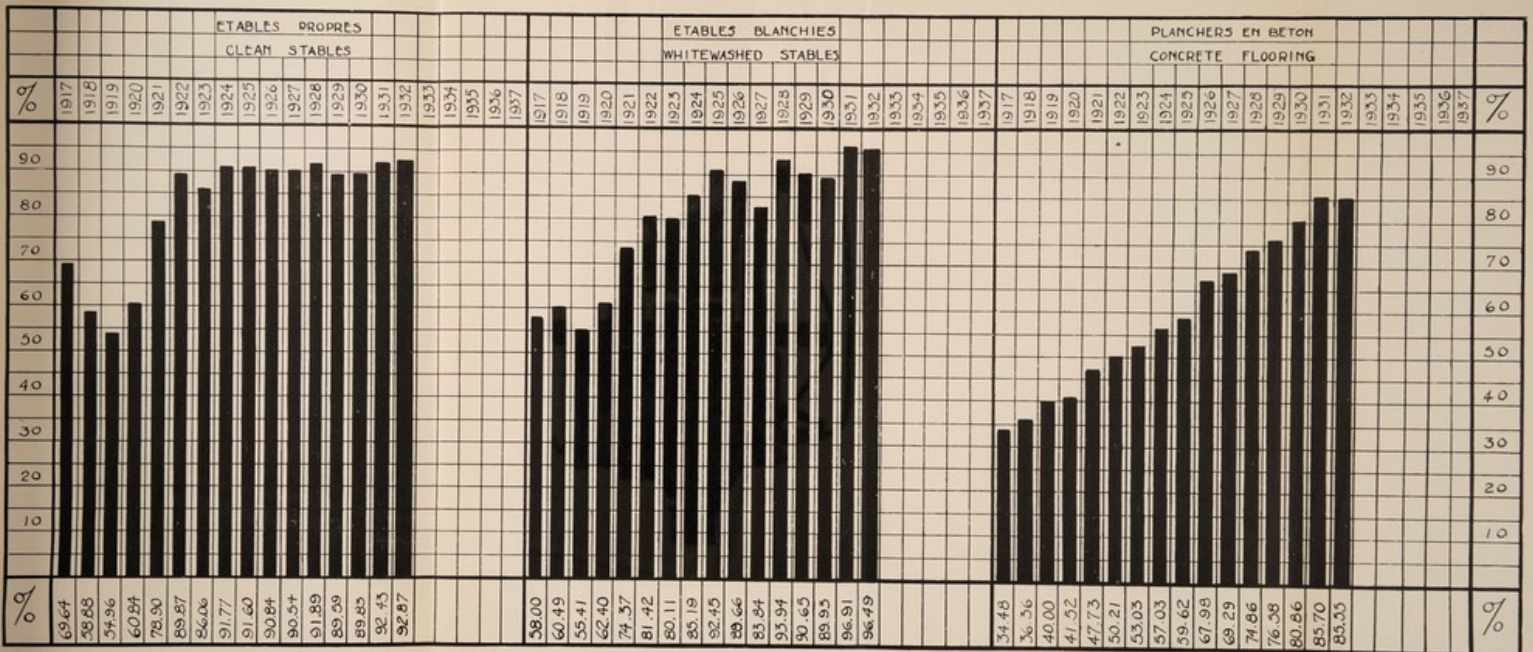
REFRIGERATION

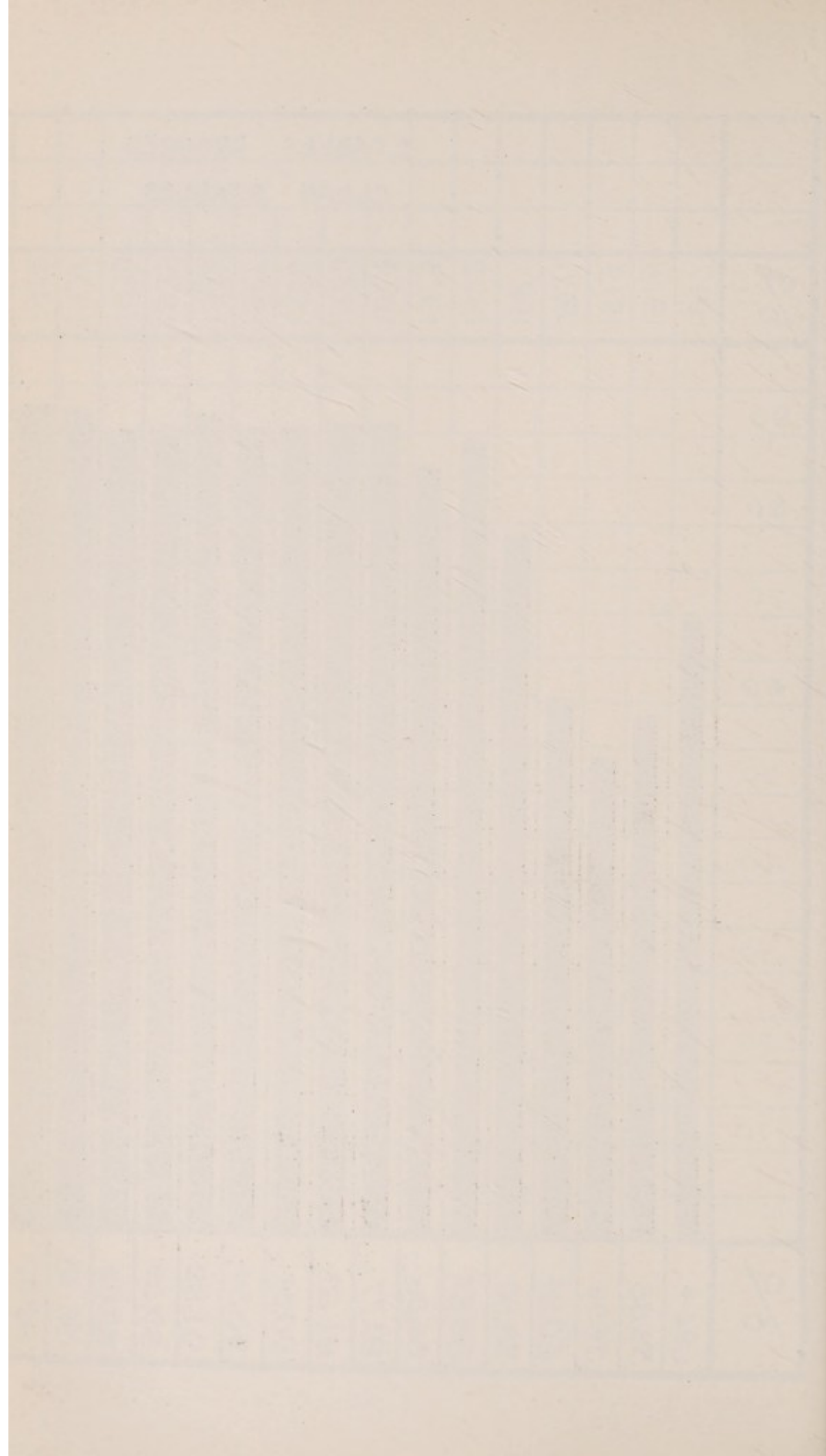
GLACE
ICEEAU DE SOURCE
SPRING WATER











Division of Municipal Assistance

**PERSONNEL OF THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL
ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1932.**

ALBERT CHEVALIER	Superintendent.
C. J. GAUTHIER	Assistant Superintendent & Secretary.
G. LAPROTTE	Chief Clerk.
J. DEGUISE	Clerk.
P. E. GAGNE	"
Z. LONGPRE	"
Mrs. C. SAURIOL	"
Miss G. CONTANT	"
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. M. LALIBERTE.. .. .	Bookkeeper.
Dr. E. CHABOT	Physician.
J. A. DONATO	Chief Investigator.
P. E. PROVOST	Investigator.
A. BRABANT	"
CHAS. ED. LEFEBVRE	"
ARMINI CHEVALIER	"
E. SANCHE	"
O. GIROUX	"
J. DESROCHERS	Supervisor of the Meurling Refuge.
D. LAVOIE	Clerk.
A. HENUSET	Fireman
J. BRUNET	"
G. FILION	Launderer.
J. BURON	Cook.
N. LATRAVERSE	Watchman.
J. R. ROBITAILLE	"
A. GOUGEON	"
A. HINTON	"
L. PARISIEN	"

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION
OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE
YEAR 1932.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health.

Dear Sir: —

I beg to submit herewith the twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance for the year 1932.

This year our Division has dealt with 51,247 cases, which necessitated 37,003 investigations and the hospitalization of 40,509 persons at the expense of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1932 has supplied 254,219 sleeping accommodation to 5,531 individuals and given 525,345 meals to the individuals lodged.

On the 31st of December, 1932, there remained 1,103 enquiries in abeyance.

A better idea can be formed of the work done by this Division by referring to the report which follows herewith: —

The City of Montreal has spent in 1932 for assistance to its ratepayers a sum of \$5,534,615.78, as follows: —

Relief of various kinds	\$7,327,314.17	
Remittance of real estate tax to Charitable Institutions	486,292.40	
Total	\$7,813,606.57	

Less the money collected for maintenance	\$ 24,271.90	
---	--------------	--

Less the money collected for amusement tax	378,375.22	
---	------------	--

Less the reimbursement for unemployment by the Federal and Provincial Governments.	1,864,206.25	
---	--------------	--

Less the reimbursement for unemployment by the Federal and Provincial Governments for the Meurling Municipal Re- fuge	12,137.42	
--	-----------	--

Total	\$2,278,990.79	2,278,990.79
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\$5,534,615.78

Or: — \$2,944,747.57 more than in 1931.

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Items	Hospitalized at City's cost	Number of investigations	Number of cases	Expenditure	Sums collected
Neglected children.....	780	1,490	1,521	\$ 90,260.69	\$ 835.04
Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Court.....	275	268	275	39,839.21	59.32
Insane.....	907	1,185	1,214	351,277.62	22,630.85
Incurables.....	97	324	326	74,845.72	
Tuberculous.....	131	191	191	73,200.00	695.90
St. Luke's Hospital.....	35	32	35	10,980.00	
Refuge Notre-Dame de la Merci.....	70	131	131	33,768.75	
Assistance to the poor.....		1,587	1,587		
Street vendors.....		401	401		
Special cases.....		515	515		
Burial of paupers.....		336	342	3,964.21	50.79
Deportation of immigrants.....		822	822		
Repatriation of strangers.....		534	534	3,463.71	
Pensions and annuities.....		103	103	275,818.32	
Charitable institutions having registered (By-Law 626).....		195	195		
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (By-Law 626).....		60	60		
Tag-Days.....		32	32		
Quebec Public Charities Act.....	38,214	28,807	42,963	1,114,226.01	378,375.22
Grants.....				587,455.00	
Total.....	40,509	37,013	51,247		
In 1931.....	33,990	28,956	42,987		
Meurling Municipal Refuge—Free night lodgings: 254,219; free meals given: 525,345.....				28,462.05	
Administration expenditure of general office.....				32,979.72	
Unemployment crisis (\$5,273.16 included for miscellaneous expenditures).....				4,606,773.16	1,876,343.67
Total money disbursed for assistance purposes.....				7,327,314.17	
To be added: Exemption of taxes to charitable institutions: \$37,132,770.00 at 1.35%.....				486,292.40	
Grand total.....				\$7,813,606.57	\$2,278,990.79
In 1931.....				\$3,566,514.50	\$ 976,646.29

A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance Division.

The following particulars show how the divers sums of money mentioned in the preceding page have been spent:

Placing of neglected children in schools of industry

1,521 applications for placing or discharging neglected children had to be settled during 1932. These applications necessitated 1,490 investigations; 31 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December 1932.

The result of said investigations was as follows:

Accepted cases	692
Refused cases	360
Procedures discontinued	176
Applications for release granted	187
Special cases	48
Placed in families	27
Total	1,490

Children were placed as follows:

Children in schools of industry on the 1st of January 1932	1,202
--	-------

Admitted during the year:

At Maison Ste-Domitille	217
At Notre-Dame de Montfort	153
At Orphelinat d'Huberdeau	163
Total	533

Readmitted during the year	247
--------------------------------------	-----

Total	780
-----------------	-----

Total	1,982
-----------------	-------

Discharged, set free or internments terminated	744
--	-----

On the 31st of December 1932	1,238
--	-------

Distributed as follows:

Maison Ste-Domitille, Laval-des-Rapides... ..	595
Notre-Dame de Montfort	343
Orphelinat d'Huberdeau	294
Orphelinat d'Youville (Quebec)	6

All these children are placed at joint expenses with the Provincial Government.

On December 31st. 1932, none was waiting for their admission.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$90,260.69 in 1932 (paid by the City for transportation \$873.15 and to the Provincial Government, \$89,387.54).

The parents of certain children found able to pay for the maintenance of said children were called upon to refund to the City the amount of \$835.04.

Juvenile delinquents.

275 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following Institutions' monthly report:

Mont St-Antoine	152
Bon-Pasteur	72
Shawbridge	33
Girls' Cottage	18

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

Investigations closed	249
Objections to payment	15
Parents having to reimburse	4
Under investigation on December 31st. 1932	10

The sum of \$59.32 was collected in 1932 from responsible parties.

On the 31st of December 1932, there were, in Reform Schools, at the City's expense, 344 juvenile delinquents, as follows:

At Mont St-Antoine	176
At Bon-Pasteur	81
At Shawbridge	69
At Girls' Cottage	18

The City of Montreal paid to the Provincial Government in the year 1932, for the maintenance of the Juvenile Court, the sum of \$6,500.00.

Another sum of \$33,227.21 was paid by the City for maintenance expenses and \$112.00 for transportation expenses in the year 1932, making a total of \$33,339.21.

Insane

There were in the Asylums for the insane, at the City's expense, on the first of January 1932, 3,296 patients. During the year 907 of these patients were admitted: at St-Jean-de-Dieu, 587, at Verdun, 129, at l'Hospice Ste-Anne-de-la-Baie-St-Paul, 58, at l'Asile de Bordeaux (for criminal insane), 87, and at LaJemmerais School, 46; 728 of these patients were either discharged from these Asylums or died during the year; consequently, there were left 3,475 patients on the 31st of December 1932, distributed as follows:

Institutions	Patients
St-Jean-de-Dieu	2,016
Verdun	513
L'Hospice Ste-Anne-de-la-Baie-St-Paul.. . . .	283
Bordeaux (Criminal Insane)	197
Ecole de LaJemmerais	169
L'Aide à la Femme	123
Beauport (St-Michel-Archange and Hospice Du-frost)	107
Les Buissonnets	44
St-Ferdinand d'Halifax	23

There was an increase of 102 admissions in the year 1932 over the year 1931.

Mental cases in 1932 required 1185 investigations, the results of which have been as follows:

Investigations closed	835
Parents having to reimburse the City.. . . .	127
Special investigations for the Quebec Government.	41
Objections to payment	54

Procedures discontinued	103
Insane persons deported	19
Insane persons repatriated	6

On the 31st of December 1932, there remained 29 investigations to be made. 846 commitment papers were prepared in 1932 by our Division.

The City of Montreal has received for the board of the insane patients, from the latter's parents during the year 1932 the sum of \$22,630.85.

The maintenance of the insane patients in the asylums in the year 1932 has cost the City:

For the repatriation and transportation of insane persons	\$ 4,971.67 *
For the maintenance of patients in hos- pitals	346,305.95
Total	<u>\$351,277.62</u>

INCURABLES AND TUBERCULOUS

Incurables

Applications for the hospitalizations of incurable patients during the year 1932 amounted to 326. These applications necessitated 324 investigations, the result of which has been as follows:

Recommendable cases	130
Cases not recommendable	153
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City	1
Procedures discontinued	38
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1932.	2

There were 97 patients hospitalized during the year 1932:

At l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	89
At the Grey Nuns' — St. Mathieu street	8

* At the presentation of this report, this account was not as yet verified.

The total number of patients at the City's expenses on the 31st of December 1932, was 133, located as follows:

At l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	93
At the Grey Nuns'	40

On the 31st of December 1932, there were seven vacant places at l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur; 8 patients were waiting their admission on the same date.

The amount paid for the maintenance of the incurables during the year 1932 was \$74,845.72, as follows:

To l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	\$60,205.72
To the Grey Nuns	\$60,205.72

Tuberculous

There were 191 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during the year 1932. These applications necessitated 191 investigations, the result of which has been as follows:

Recommendable cases	163
Cases not recommendable	12
Procedures discontinued	15
Deported	1

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 131.

91 tuberculous patients were at the Sacred Heart's Hospital on the 31st of December 1932, at the City's expenses; there were 9 vacant places and 14 patients were waiting for their admission on the same date.

The amount paid for the maintenance of the tuberculous during the year 1932 was of \$73,200.00.

The sum of \$695.90 has been reimbursed to the City by the parents of incurables or of tuberculous.

St. Luke's Hospital

10 beds are at the disposition of the City, in virtue of a contract agreed to between the City of Montreal and the above mentioned Institution for the hospitalization of sick persons that may have to be put under observation. In the course of the year 1392, 35 persons were hospitalized and the sum spent for this purpose amounted to \$10,890.00. These hospitalizations have necessitated 32 investigations and one deportation.

On December 31st 1932, there were 2 vacant places.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci Hospital

During the year 1932, 131 applications were made and after investigation 105 of these applications were accepted and 26 refused or discontinued; 70 were hospitalized and the sum paid by the City for this purpose amounted to \$33,768.75.

Assistance to the indigents

During the year 1932, 1,587 applications for relief of various kinds were filed with our Division. Most of these cases were referred to the Charitable Institutions.

Mendicants and street vendors

401 applications for street vendor licenses were made at our office in the course of the year. These applicattions have necessitated 401 investigations with the following result:

Applications recommended upon payment of the	
\$10.00 license fee	25
Applications recommended free of charge	210
Applications not recommended or discontinued ..	186

Special cases

515 requests for research or information were made through this Division during the year 1932. These researches being of a particular nature, we are pleased to state that they were attended to satisfactorily.

Burial of indigents

342 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1932. These have necessitated 336 investigations, with the following results:

Persons buried at the City's expenses	311
Responsible parties having been called upon for reimbursement of whole or part of expenses incurred	4
Requests refused or discontinued	21
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1932	6

The amount collected in 1932, from responsible parties for burial expenses was \$50.79.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses during the year 1932 was \$3,964.21.

Deportation

The cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 822 in 1932. After investigation these cases were disposed of as follows:

Immigrants deported	322
Proceedings discontinued or refused	111
Under investigation at Ottawa on the 31st of December 1932	389

Repatriation

534 requests for repatriation came before this office in 1932. The amount spent by the City for this purpose was \$3,463.71.

The above mentioned requests were disposed of as follows :—

Persons repatriated at the City's expenses	337
Requests refused or discontinued after investigation	197

Pensions and annuities

During the year 1932, 103 cases of pensions and annuities for the City employees were dealt with, as follows:

Employees who have been granted pensions	80
Pensioners deceased	23

On the 31st of December 1932, there were 485 persons (408 adults and 77 children) drawing a pension or annuity from the City.

The expenses incurred for this purpose in 1932 amounted to \$275,818.32.

Registration of charitable institutions and of persons authorized to solicit gifts or alms on behalf of said institutions

In conformity with the Municipal By-Law No. 626, 195 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1932 (in 1931, 187) and 60 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1931, 36).

Tag-Days

His Worship the Mayor received, during the year 1932, 32 applications for permission to hold Tag-Days or Guignolée, in compliance with the above mentioned By-Law. These applications were handed to this Department for attention and we reported as follows:

Favourable recommendations	28
Not recommended	4

25 Associations have held "Tag-Days" on the dates and with the detailed results which will be found in the table on the following page:

TAG-DAYS IN 1932

No.	Date	Associations	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus	% of expenses
1	April 2	Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals.....	\$ 8,818.00	\$ 1,512.93	\$ 7,305.07	17.16
2	" 9	St. John Ambulance Brigade.....	1,505.35	186.54	1,318.81	12.39
3	" 16	School for Crippled Children.....	3,446.93	174.55	3,272.38	5.06
4	" 30	Colonie Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus.....	1,100.00	453.84	646.16	41.26
5	May 7	Salvation Army.....	3,636.46	76.58	3,559.88	2.11
6	" 14	Union Nationale Française.....	648.49	117.00	531.49	18.04
7	" 21	Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse.....	1,933.35	334.93	1,598.42	17.32
8	" 28	L'A. C. J. C.....	1,043.00	566.96	476.04	54.36
9	June 4	Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.....	1,539.97	48.17	1,491.80	3.12
10	" 6	Young Hebrew Malbish Arumim Society.....	1,719.15	232.46	1,486.69	13.52
11	" 14	Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association.....	2,070.90	294.70	1,776.20	14.23
12	" 25	Hervey Institute.....	500.59	84.25	416.34	16.83
13	" 27	Jewish Laurentian Fresh Air Camp.....	1,552.19	150.00	1,402.19	9.66
14	July 9	Navy League of Canada.....	588.53	109.87	478.66	18.67
15	" 26	Montreal Humane Society.....	211.06	48.73	162.33	23.09
16	Aug. 22	Montefiore Hebrew Orphans Home.....	2,402.06	345.00	2,057.06	14.36
17	Sept. 3	Greek Ladies Benevolent Society.....	603.99	105.57	498.42	17.48
18	" 10	Vétérans Français de la Grande Guerre.....	142.12	69.11	73.01	48.63
19	" 17	Foyer Notre-Dame de la Garde.....	1,279.16	349.54	929.62	27.32
20	" 24	St. Joseph Italian Orphanage.....	1,248.00	214.07	1,033.93	17.15
21	Oct. 1	Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie.....	385.00	15.00	370.00	3.90
22	" 8	Hellenic Ladies Philanthropic League.....	500.21	149.68	350.53	29.92
23	Nov. 11	Greater Montreal Poppy Day Relief Fund.....	5,868.77	1,619.81	4,248.96	27.60
24	" 19	Salve Regina Protectorate for Boys.....	651.24	194.89	456.35	29.92
25	" 26	Secours aux Enfants Infirmes.....	2,776.56	336.69	2,439.87	12.13
Total.....			\$46,171.08	\$ 7,790.87	\$38,380.21	16.87

Quebec Public Charities Act

The proceeds from the "Amusement Tax" applied to the working of the Quebec Public Charities Act, during the year 1932 were as follows:

Amounts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1932	\$962,376.38
After paying the Provincial Government's share and the expenses for the collection of said tax, the net amount left to the City was	378,375.22
The expenses incurred by the City for the application of said By-law amounted to	28,503.83

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

The City disposed of its share of the said proceeds as follows:

For transportation of patients and paid to Maternities, Crèches and day nurseries \$	107,978.12
To the Provincial Government for the maintenance of patients in the Hospitals, Hospices, Orphanages, Asylums, etc. (*)	977,744.06
To include the expenses of collection of the tax	28,503.83
Grand total	\$1,114,226.01

The number of requests for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act, sent to our Division during the year 1932 was as follows:

Applications for hospitalization in Hospitals, Sanatoria, Homes and Orphanages	28,106
Cases reconsidered	1,475
Under investigation on the first of January 1932	858
Transferred to other Institutions	1,000
Total	29,439

(*) At the presentation of this report, this account was not as yet verified.

Investigations made during the year	28,807
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1932	632

The result of these investigations has been as follows:

Accepted cases	24,696
Cases refused	4,111

To these 24,696 cases accepted after investigation, we must add 13,518 cases accepted in the Maternities, Crèches, Day Nurseries, and school for crippled children (6 cases were refused) without investigations, making a total of 38,214 hospitalized persons and of 42,963 cases (refused 4,111, under investigation, 632).

Meurling Municipal Refuge

The expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during the year 1932 were as follows:

Salaries	\$14,640.00
Heating	3,435.74
Lighting	891.10
Gas	118.41
Food	4,938.74
Repairs of the building (\$835.89) and main- tenance of the building (\$2,415.13)	3,251.02
Laundering	1,187.04
Total	\$28,462.05

During the year 1931, the total cost amounted to \$37,955.88.

The City of Montreal was reimbursed by the Provincial and Federal Governments of a sum of \$12,137.42, from the funds of direct relief voted by the above mentioned Governments to come to the aid of indigents, and more particularly so for the homeless, so that the expenses incurred by the Meurling Refuge during the year 1932 have really amounted to \$16,324.63.

During the year 1932, there were 254,407 entries for lodging accommodations in the Meurling Municipal Refuge. Of this number, 188 individuals were refused admission for good cause, so that the net number of lodgings given was 254,219. These lodgings were given to 5,531 individuals, or an average of 45.9 times each individual.

The number of refugees who have been supplied with work or with situations amounted to 15,446, the average age of the persons lodged was 43 years. The refugees lodged at this Institution represented 32 different nationalities.

The number of refugees found sick by our physician, after examination was 44,660 and the number of diseases was 40.

525,345 free meals were given and the cost of each of these meals amounted to \$0.0109.

687,984 pieces of linen were washed in the Refuge's Laundry. Of this number, 4,495 pieces belonged to the various departments of the City Hall, 6,489 pieces to the refugees and 677,000 pieces to the Meurling Refuge.

Administration expenses of the General Office

The expenses incurred for the administration of the General Office, to the exclusion of the Refuge, in the course of the year 1932, were as follows:

Salaries (permanent)	\$29,778.73
Salaries (temporary)	580.66
Transportation	1,609.80
Incidentals	246.01
Furniture	255.27
Social Service Exchange	323.30
Congress	185.95
Total	\$32,979.72

SUBSIDIES.

Subsidies and grants accorded by the City of Montreal in 1932 amounted to \$587,455.00, 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
Hôpital Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc	500.00
Hôpital St-Luc	1,000.00

Education and Assistance :

Royal Life Saving Society	300.00
St. John Ambulance Brigade	200.00

Patronages and Homes :

St-Vincent-de-Paul Patronage	500.00
Maison d'Oeuvres Jean-le-Prévost	500.00
Montreal Boy's Home	500.00
Salve Regina Boy's Home	500.00

Fraternal Societies :

Conseil Fédéré du Travail	200.00
Union Mutuelle des Employés Civiques	100.00
Montreal Sailors' Institute	100.00
Catholic Sailors' Club	400.00
Syndicat catholique et national des fonctionnaires municipaux	100.00
Syndicats catholiques et nationaux	200.00

Children's Welfare :

Colonie de vacances des Grèves	1,800.00
Colonie de vacances Jeanne-d'Arc	500.00
Summer Camp for Girls (Bruchési Institute)	1,800.00

Summer Camp for Boys (Bruchési Institute)	1,800.00
Colonie de vacances de Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus	700.00
Colonie de vacances de Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus (construction)	300.00
Colonie de vacances de l'Aide aux Enfants Infirmes	500.00
Diocesan Camp Corporation of Montreal	500.00
Parks and Playgrounds Association	1,100.00
Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse	1,200.00

Educational :

Victorian Order of Nurses	850.00
University Settlement	300.00
Fédération St-Jean-Baptiste	400.00
Ecoles ménagères provinciales	4,000.00
Ecoles des Arts et Métiers	3,000.00
Ecole d'Hygiène sociale appliquée	5,000.00
Child Welfare Association	3,000.00
Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile	3,000.00
Art Association	1,200.00
Société d'Archéologie et Numismatique de Montréal	2,500.00

Educational Campaign :

Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau	5,000.00
Ligue de Sécurité de la Province de Québec	2,000.00
Ligue du Progrès Civique	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
Dispensaire de l'Hospice St-Henri	3,000.00

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 Bruchési	8,000.00
Institut Bruchési, Dispensaire St-Denis..	1,900.00
Royal Edward Institute	8,000.00
Royal Edward Institute, Rosemont Dispensary	1,900.00

Homes, Orphanages and Asylums :

Assistance Publique	6,000.00
Orphelinat St-Arsène	1,500.00
Asile de la Providence (for old men) ..	1,500.00
Asile des Vieillards des Petites Soeurs des Pauvres	1,500.00
Bon-Pasteur (Penitents)	500.00
Sheltering Home (Temporary Home for Women)	250.00

Home Relief :

Protestant Relief Committee.. . . .	500.00
Baron de Hirsch Institute	3,000.00
Catholic Welfare Bureau	1,000.00
Catholic Social Service Guild	500.00

Assistance (Women and Children) :

Maternal Assistance	4,000.00
St. Ann's Day Nursery	100.00
Grey Nuns (Bureau of Adoption)	3,000.00

General Assistance :

Salvation Army	2,000.00
Family Welfare Association	2,500.00
Société catholique de protection et de renseignements	2,500.00

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
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	500.00
Radium Institute	5,000.00

Night Refuges, Shelters :

Union Nationale Française	600.00
Old Brewery Mission	700.00
L'Oeuvre des Sans-Foyers (Sister Bon- neau)	800.00

Society 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
French Canadian Boy Scouts	3,000.00
Boy Scouts Association	2,000.00
Hospice Ste-Brigide	1,000.00
Université de Montréal, for 1931	10,000.00
Université de Montréal, for 1932	10,000.00
McGill University	10,000.00
Greater Montreal Poppy Day Relief Fund	55.00
Ecole Technique de Montréal (Disposi- tion spéciale de la charte)	75,000.00
Hôpital Notre-Dame	12,500.00
Children's Memorial Hospital	15,000.00
Hôpital St-Luc	25,100.00
Montreal General Hospital	25,000.00
Hospice St-Henri	15,000.00
Hebrew General and Maternity Hospital	12,500.00
Hôpital Ste-Justine	5,000.00
Children's Memorial Hospital	2,500.00

Homeopathic Hospital	6,000.00
Hôtel-Dieu	30,000.00
Women's General Hospital	6,000.00
Hôpital Ste-Jeanne d'Arc	30,000.00
Hôpital Ste-Justine	30,000.00
Hôpital Notre-Dame	17,500.00
Montreal Children's Hospital	6,000.00
Montreal Convalescent Home	22,000.00
Royal Victoria Hospital (Montreal Maternity)	6,000.00
Grace Dart Home	6,000.00
Institut Nazareth pour les Aveugles	6,000.00
Crèche d'Youville (SS. Grises)	6,000.00
Laurentian Sanatorium Ass.	10,000.00
Montreal Ass. for the Blind	3,750.00
Association Canadienne-Française des Aveugles, Inc.	5,000.00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	3,750.00
Société de Secours aux Enfants Infirmes	3,000.00
Assistance maternelle	5,000.00
Ass. de l'Aide aux Enfants Infirmes	3,000.00
Royal Edward Institute	15,000.00
Institut Bruchési	15,000.00
L'Aide à la Femme	2,000.00
Total	\$587,455.00

The value of the real estate owned by Charitable Institutions and exempted from taxation, in 1932, was \$37,132,770.00. The real estate tax at \$1.35% amounts to \$486,292.40.

Social Service Record.

Since the 21st. of September 1932 the Social Service Exchange is in full operation.

The number of Record-cards on the 31st. of December 1932 amounted to 112,615: i.e., 104,940 individual records and 7,675 cards for lodging.

Unemployment crisis.

The crisis of unemployment is existing since the year 1930. The Public Authorities had to intervene as they did in the year 1931 in order to relieve the affected population. Unemployment works had to be discontinued, only direct relief was maintained.

As in the previous year, direct relief was distributed through the Charitable Organizations according to the religion or nationality to which the unemployed families belong.

These Associations were: For the French speaking Catholics, The St. Vincent-de-Paul Society; for the English speaking Catholics, The Federation of Catholic Charities; for the Protestants of all denominations, The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, and for the Hebrews, The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Concerning the homeless persons, they have been relieved through the Meurling Municipal Refuge of the City of Montreal, the Canadian Red Cross Refuge, for the ex-soldiers, the Temporary Refuge on Vitré and Inspector streets — the latter under the control of a Special Committee called the Montreal Relief Committee — and also by some other Private Refuges for homeless men and women.

The Advisory Relief Board nominated in 1930 was maintained in its functions by the new Administration in power since the month of April 1932. The functions of this Board are to make the proper recommendations to the City Authorities for the distribution of direct relief. This Board is composed of the undersigned — Albert Chevalier, as Chairman, Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance, Alderman A. A. DesRoches, member of the Executive Committee, Alderman Léon Trépanier, Leader of the Council, representing the City of Montreal, Rev. Canon A. Harbour, representing the foreign speaking Catholics, Mr. J. A. Julien, President of the Central Council of the St-Vincent-de-Paul Society, Mr. Allan Bronfman, representing the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Mr. Walter Molson, representing the Montreal Council of Social Agencies and Mr. James E. Walsh, representing the Federation of Catholic Charities.

Attached herewith will be found a table showing the direct relief distributed monthly to the families affected by the unemployment crisis in the City of Montreal.

The total amount spent by the City of Montreal for direct relief during the year 1932 was \$4,601,500.00. The City was reimbursed by the Provincial and Federal Governments during this same period of the sum of \$1,876,343.67, including a sum of \$12,137.42 which was reimbursed for the cost of maintenance of the Meurling Municipal Refuge. Therefore, the City of Montreal has really disbursed up to the 31st. of December 1932 from its budget the sum of \$2,-725,156.33; but at the same time there is a balance still due to the City by both Governments of about \$1,100,000.00.

In addition to the amount above mentioned, the City of Montreal was called upon to disburse from its ordinary budget, the sum of \$5,273.16 for expenditures incurred for the registration of the unemployed and investigations necessary to that effect, as well as for other expenses incurred by the above mentioned Board and other expenditures entailed by said crisis.

**TABLE SHOWING DIRECT RELIEF DISTRIBUTED IN
THE CITY OF MONTREAL, IN 1932.**

Months	Number of heads of families relieved	Depend- ents of heads of families	Indivi- duals relieved (Homeless)	Total number of persons	Total number of meals distrib- uted	Total number of lodgings given
January.....	14,731	73,940	4,272	92,943	423,701	85,440
February.....	16,803	82,318	5,743	104,864	449,062	95,010
March.....	16,787	80,916	5,580	103,283	478,236	97,563
April.....	14,427	73,637	5,790	93,854	406,668	89,362
May.....	12,378	60,321	5,647	78,346	353,423	71,160
June.....	13,824	68,636	4,845	87,305	367,210	65,033
July.....	19,167	92,570	4,371	116,108	364,766	65,558
August.....	25,390	125,433	4,287	155,110	357,749	66,022
September.....	33,322	148,022	5,853	187,197	368,069	71,172
October.....	32,693	144,149	10,663	187,505	405,854	91,560
November.....	34,418	164,769	10,514	209,701	443,891	87,735
December.....	37,480	176,690	11,147	225,317	466,909	88,476
Total.....					4,885,541	974,091

Co-operation with the Police Department.

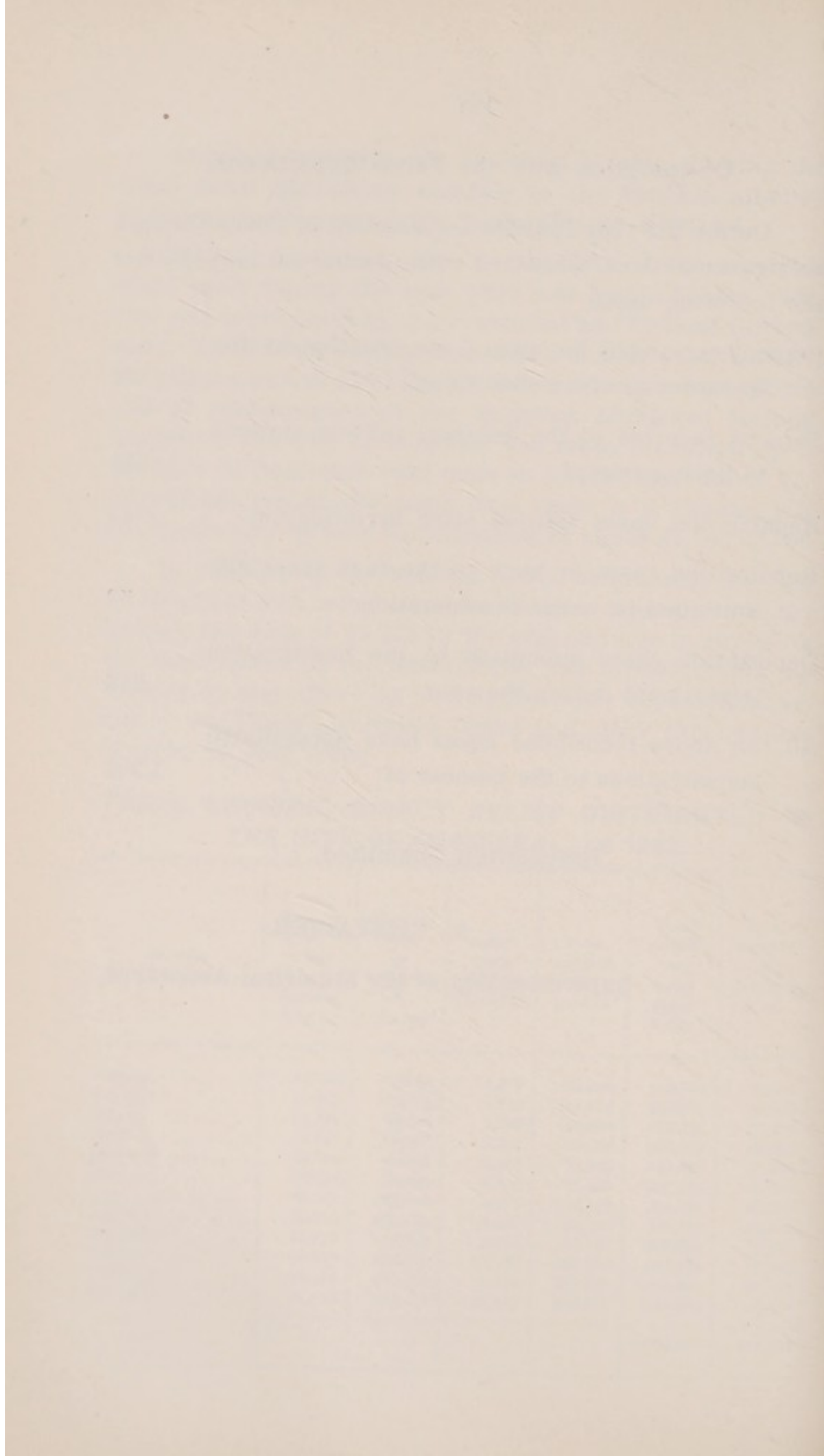
During the year 1932 the Department of Police through its representatives connected with our bureau looked after the following cases.

Persons remanded for mental examination by the Recorder or the Police Court	150
Persons escorted to the different railway stations to be repatriated	386
Repatriation cases refused after investigation ..	27
Repatriation cases or back to the land cases discontinued or under consideration	58
Deportation cases submitted to the Immigration Department during the year	785
All the above mentioned cases have necessitated investigations to the number of	1,301

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHEVALIER,

Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance.



Division of Medical Control

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL.

STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Dr. J. A. Brien	Superintendent.
Dr. A. N. Bourdeau	Medical-Inspector.
Dr. J. A. Dauth	Visiting-Physician.
Dr. L. P. Robert	Medical-Inspector.
Miss A. Bernier	Stenographer-typist.
Miss G. Charette	Stenographer-typist.

Doctor S. Boucher,

Director, Department of Health,
City Hall.

Sir,

I beg to transmit the report of the work done by the
DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL in 1932, which is as
follows :—

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

Sick referred for examination	2,486
Candidates applying for a position referred for examination	87
Special reports	32
	2,605

In March 1932, a bad epidemic of Influenza took place and a good number of civic employees were sick from it. From that cause comes the increase of 183 more sick employees than in 1931.

We have continued in 1932 to make special examinations for the Service of Public Works of those who wanted to work in cofferdam. These examinations bore especially on the blood pressure, the heart, lungs and kidneys; organs who had to be in perfect condition. A great number of applicants were referred on account of lesions of these organs or because they were older than fifty (50) years. Thanks to these examinations, not one accident occurred among the workmen or engineers who had to work in compressed air.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Under the Law of the Public Assistance.

Referred for examination before being sent	
to industrial schools	415
Referred after coming out of industrial schools	347
	762

The Industrial Schools where the City places neglected children, are :

Notre-Dame de Montfort and Orphelinat d'Huberdeau,
for boys;

Maison Ste-Domitilde at Laval des Rapides, for girls.

The age of admission and that of discharge are the same for these three Institutions: 6 to 14 years.

The Nurseries have to turn out every year a great number of children having reached the age for their admission to the Industrials Schools. The other requests are

made by indigent parents or, in case of their death, by persons, relatives or not, who took care of those neglected children until that time. Sometimes the Police Department refers very bad case to the Municipal Assistance: poor children given up to the street or scandalized by an indecent conduct of their parents. We give to these our best attention and their departure is settled without delay.

Each child passes a medical examination before being sent to the industrial school. This examination consists to ascertain that the child has been vaccinated with success against small-pox. If he is affected with contagious diseases, the departure is deferred until he is perfectly cured. The physician gives great attention in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and skin diseases: impetigo, tinea capitis, etc. It is easy to understand what a mischief, one of these diseases could do in an Institution, if it was not detected in time by the physician. A great number of children are affected with adenoidal tumors or enlarged tonsils. The parents are requested to have these children treated before their departure in order to give them full benefit for a normal development.

The exception of children coming directly from the Nurseries and who are educated in an hygienic sphere, most of the others, examined by us, suffer from malnutrition. Their parents, very often, are unacquainted with the first hygienic rules; from that cause proceed their poor physical shape. It is with great pleasure that we look at the departure of these neglected children for the Country of health where fresh air rules.

The children are, also, referred to us for medical examination after coming out of the Industrial School. We are glad to tell that every one is in good health and ready to fight for their living.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTURE (1932)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children leaving.....	206	209	415
Accepted.....	204	199	403
Refused.....			
Adjourned.....	2	10	12
Total.....			415
Vaccinated.....	203	202	405
Non vaccinated.....	3	7	10
Total.....			415

CHILDREN'S RETURN (1932)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children's return.....	178	169	347
In good health.....	174	168	342
Unwell.....	4	1	5
Total.....			347

INCURABLES.

Referred for examination who were disposed of as follows:

Suffering from incurable diseases	52
Suffering from tuberculosis	200
Suffering from cancerous diseases	74
Suffering from acute diseases for Hospital treatment	78
Suffering from chronic diseases for treatment in Homes	48
Placed in Notre-Dame de la Merci Home .. .	182

HOUSING OF INCURABLES IN THE CITY BEDS.

We must not confound the beds held by the City of Montreal in different Hospitals or Homes, with those under the Quebec Public Charities Act. The Metropolis is the only tenant of the former and it pays the total cost of the hospitalisation of the patients occupying said beds, whereas the City pays only one third of the expenses for the beds under the Quebec Public Charities Act; the Province of Quebec pays the second third and the remainder is taken care of by the Institution.

In this report, we are concerned with the City beds only, since it is in the said beds that the City of Montreal hospitalizes indigent persons for whom a request has been made directly. In fact, we say "directly" because, when a patient wants to be placed in a City bed, request must be directed to the Health Department, Division of Municipal Assistance, whereas to be admitted under the Quebec Public Charities Act, the request is made to the Home or the Hospital chosen, who reports the case to the City.

Only homeless indigents are placed in the City beds; all others are excluded.

The classification of beds, at the disposal of the City of Montreal, is as follows:

SACRED-HEART HOSPITAL.

100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis (50 women, 50 men)

100 beds for cancer or other incurable diseases requiring medical cares.

NOTRE-DAME DE LA MERCI HOME.

75 beds for old men or cripples.

ST. LUKE HOSPITAL.

10 beds for emergency cases.

GREY NUNS, ST. MATTHEW ST.

20 beds for old men and cripples.

20 beds for old women and cripples.

Each request must be accompanied by a sworn medical certificate from the applicant's family doctor who certifies the symptoms of the disease concluding to an exact diagnostic of same.

During the year 1932, we often had to ask for these details from doctors who neglected to give us sufficient informations regarding diseases, thereby delaying patient admittance in the City beds. For instance, we often have to return medical forms bearing following diagnostic: probable cancer of the stomach.

When a request to hospitalize a patient is made to the City, the doctor of the Municipal Assistance, either in his office or at home, examines the said patient, to approve the family's doctor diagnostic. At the same time, he inquires in order to prove, without any doubts, if the patient is a citizen from Montreal and if he is a homeless indigent. The final decision, that is to say acceptance or rejection of the request, is in the hands of the Municipal Assistance Superintendent.

During the year 1932, according to the economic crisis, the number of requests has increased to **634** compared with **586** in 1931. From that number there is 200 tuberculosis cases; 74 cancer cases; 52 other incurable diseases; 230 home cases; 78 hospital cases.

It is very comforting to note a decrease of such proportion in tuberculosis cases. Such results are to demonstrate the efficiency of the City Health Department and augurs well for the future.

There was, also, a notable decrease in the "other incurables cases".

There was a considerable increase in the number of requests for Homes and Hospitals. This increase is entirely due to the economic crisis we have had during the year 1932 and is not in itself alarming.

In summing up, we may say that the increase in the number of requests received during the year 1932, is due wholly to the present economic crisis. The decrease in the tuberculosis and incurables cases is a high tribute to the Health Department's efficiency.

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Number of certificates issued during the year 1932	28,078
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Number of certificates refused :

Pyorrhea	71	
Tuberculosis	15	
Skin diseases	45	
Venereal diseases	50	181
Number of vaccinations during the year 1932		1,669
Number of verifications during the year 1932		1,564

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD HANDLERS.

About four (4) years ago, Dr. S. Boucher, Director of the Department of Health, gave to the Medical Control, the

duty to see to the application of By-Law No. 926, in so far as it concerns the control of Health Certificates.

There are in the City of Montreal, about five thousand (5,000) food establishments, including: hotels, restaurants, dairies, bakeries, manufactures of biscuits, candies, preserves, jams, butcher shops and groceries stores, etc., etc.

These various establishments employ between twenty-five (25,000) and thirty thousand (30,000) persons of both sexes and of all ages. That is to say that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done in this department. All these employees having to pass every six (6) months a medical examination showing that they are free from contagious or infectious diseases and that they have been vaccinated within seven (7) years. This examination is made free of charge at the Medical Control Division for all those who choose to present themselves there. Vaccination is also done free of charge at the Contagious Diseases Division. When, there are more than twenty (20) employees in one place, the examination and the vaccination are done there by our physicians.

I must say that all the interested persons willingly submit themselves to this procedure, with the understanding that it is in the interest of all those concerned, and that it equally protects the employer, the employees and the public at large. Therefore we do not find any difficulty in enforcing this By-Law, and at each period of six (6) months, the interested persons, come of their own free will to be examined and have their certificates renewed.

The causes for which the Health Certificates are refused, by order of frequency are: venereal diseases, skin diseases, pyorrhea, tuberculosis, diseases of the face or the hands showing a repulsive appearance such as: eczema

of the hands or of the face, cancer of the nose or any other part of the face. etc.

While going through the examination of the food handlers, one notices right away that a great number of them ignore completely the most elementary rules of hygiene, as far as cleanliness is concern. They neglect to wash their hands, clean their finger-nails and brush their teeth. An education should be made along these lines, and cleanliness, the most important of all hygiene laws, should be taught to all. To keep clean is the best way to immunise oneself from the contagion of infectious diseases brought by germs. To be clean is also the best means to regulate the good action of all the organs.

A great number of people have, regarding cleanliness, queer ideas and prejudices; these for the greater physical welfare of all, should be destroyed by an intelligent hygienic education.

The mouth and more particularly the teeth should be looked after, much more carefully than they are generally. One cannot take too much care in the practices intended for the disinfection of the mouth; it is a hobby which deserves to be encouraged. The practices of physical cleanliness, doubtless, requires some time, but it is a well spent time. One is immediately rewarded by the sensation of welfare, which proves the happy result that health derives therefrom, and the increase of energy that one thereby gains.

MEURLING MUNICIPAL REFUGE.

Number of refugees examined during the year	
1932	254,219
Number of sick refugees during the year 1932	44,600

If the want of work was a general fact during the past away 1932, the Meurling Refuge, was not in lack of it.

During the same year, the number of night hospitalisations was: **254,219**.

And on a basis of 365 days yearly, we obtain an average of: **696.4** daily; summing all up, we can say that this institution has been operating in its full extent, as the number of available beds is 708.

In the same way, the examining doctors were not in stoppage of work; the number of sick refugees, for the same period being: **44,600**.

That means an average of 122.3 sick persons being looked after daily, the sixth of the refugees.

Indeed, the great majority of them, was not at the worst, and their treatment consist of a few pills for an headache or a violent toothache. We must hear them, to pity them sometimes and we are more than convinced that, many a time, it is not the pill that cured, but the sympathy shown to them. The most of them, are big children and it is interesting to note how they like to complain and to amplify their illness. They are used to face all the bad weather barely clothed and suffer stoically the pains and the anxiety of starvation; they use to be ready to fight at the least challenge and they take pleasure in giving in to a slight hurt, the appearance of a severe generalized infection, or yet, to a small stomachache, all the symptoms of and acute appendicitis.

An interesting study of customs amongst those refugees, is to be made, from the old customer, often drunk and without repentance, who passes his medical examination turning his head away, fearing that the doctor detects

the smell of liquor, to the new coming refugee, as timid as a young girl, who presents himself keeping his eyes cast down; we must know them all, to answer them properly.

After all, this habit is easily obtained, seeing that, a few excepted, all are year round customers.

Amongst these, the invalids are numbering among twenty and the amputated figure about ten.

Some thirty suffer with dangerous varicose veins, between fifteen and twenty with voluminous hernias.

The parasitical affections are met chiefly amongst the newcomers. Coming, we don't know where, dirty and unshaved, they appear sometimes covered with parasitic insects.

Amongst the regular customers, the daily shower-bath and disinfection banishes away the parasitic tribe.

The contagious are immediately dismissed and sent away to a proper hospital.

The doctor has to make chiefly "small surgery" and gives medicaments. To one of them he lances a boil, to another one he dresses a wounded finger, result of a fight, or a foot hurt by a too narrow shoe and to a third he gives a good "physic".

If the case is urgent, the refugee is immediately sent to the hospital.

The venereal diseases are uncommon. All those who are suffering of them, prefer their boarding elsewhere, during their sickness, avoiding, in this manner, to be the laughing-stock of everyone.

Forty-three years old has been the average age. Many of the old customers have been placed occasionally

in the Homes. The few old patriarchs who assiduously come yet, are those who prefer a wandering life to the certainty of a permanent home and those newly coming in the Metropolis, who seek hospitality.

A polyglot should be glad in this society, for we are addressed in a countless of idioms, and many a time an interpreter must be sent for, to make them understand.

In 1932, twenty-nine (29) different nationalities have been registered. At the Meurling, we don't make any difference between them. All are boarded on equal rights. The Chinese as well as the Caffre, the Indian as the German, the Russian as the Frenchman, the Englishman as the French-Canadian, are for us a suffering being and we look at them heartily, without distinction.

The discipline is severe, but equitable. It is easy to understand that with so many refugees coming from everywhere and sometimes with a so suspectable standing, we must have a strong arm to repress immediately all breach of order. The communists and fomenters of disorder are turned out of doors. Nevertheless, the refugees understand well that they have all to gain by being respectful and submissive to established rules.

TABLE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES DEAD DURING YEAR 1932.

Department of Public Works.....				9
Name	Age	Date	Illness	
O. Aumont.....	53	5-1-32	Cirrhosis of liver and insanity.	
E. Desjardins.....	56	12-4-32	Rectal and vesical cancer.	

J. Potvin.....	64	9-6-32	Heart failure.
N. Bélanger.....	72	7-8-32	Sclerosis of arteries.
H. R. Lordly.....	63	4-10-32	Cancer of bowers.
D. Chabot.....	52	4-11-32	Uremia.
W. Desjardins.....	72	14-11-32	Infectious jaundice.
A. Robert.....	55	21-11-32	Acute bronchitis.
C. Gignac.....	42	26-12-32	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

Department of Finances..... 3

Name	Age	Date	Illness
A. Chabot.....	64	23-1-32	Cancer of liver.
H. Leblanc.....	77	17-5-32	Sclerosis of arteries.
O. Bellerose.....	37	12-8-32	Pneumonia.

Department of Health..... 1

Name	Age	Date	Illness
T. A. Reeb.....	62	17-2-32	Myocarditis and nephritis.

Comptroller and Auditor..... 2

Name	Age	Date	Illness
J. J. Nolan.....	49	15-4-32	Pneumonia.
A. Baquet.....	73	12-12-32	Heart failure.

Assessor's Office..... 3

Name	Age	Date	Illness
W. H. Chapman....	71	1-9-32	Heart failure.
A. Sénécal.....	66	7-10-32	Heart failure.
R. A. Lockerby....	53	17-11-32	Heart failure.

I am highly pleased to hereby express my gratitude to the staff of the Medical Control, who has done the utmost during this past year 1932, by their cooperation with me in doing their individual work in a praise worthy manner.

My hearty thanks to every Division of the Department of Health whose cooperation was always at hand. May they accept the expression of my deep gratefulness.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. BRIEN, M.D.,

Superintendent of the Division of
Medical Control.

Division of Laboratories

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Mr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H.,

Director, Department of Health,
City Hall, Annex.

Dear Sir: —

I respectfully submit to you the report of the Division of Laboratories for the year ending December 31, 1932.

Our routine work during the year was as follows: 19,519 examinations for the Division of Food Inspection, 4,169 for the Division of Contagious Diseases, 860 for the other Divisions of the Department of Health, 4,103 for the Police Department and 9,790 for the physicians of the City.

Our activities also included the making of about five litres of convalescents' serum, to be used for the treatment of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). This item is not mentioned in report submitted.

Yours truly,

A. BOLDUC, M.D.,

Superintendent, Division of Laboratories.

ANNUAL REPORT, YEAR 1932.

Analyses for the Department of Health

Division of Food Inspection.

Beer	1
Blood (Widal test) (*)	336
Butter-milk (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	1
Candies	1
Carbonated beverages and spruce beers (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	1,275
Chopped meats (research of adulterations)	99
Chop Suey	1
Corn (research of sulphides after sulphuration)	1
Corn (canned) (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	1
Corn flour (bacteriological analysis)	1
Doughnuts (bacteriological analysis)	2
Evaporated milk (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	4
Fish cake (chemical analysis)	1
Goat's milk (chemical analysis)	1
Honey	1
Jellied meats (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	2
Lard	1
Meat: pathological examination	10
examination for tubercle bacilli	2
Milk : Bacteriological analysis	11,500
Complete analysis (specific gravity, butter fat, dry extract, defatted extract, water)	79

Summary analysis (specific gravity by "Quevenne" lacto-densimeter, butter fat by "Babcock" test)	2,196	
Acidity test	105	
Preservative test	1,089	
Milk and cream brought by citizens (specific gravity, butter fat)	465	
Sausages (research of adulterations) . .	219	
Spices	1	
Stools (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Bacilli) (*)	662	
Urines (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Bacilli) (*)	662	
Vinegar	1	
Water: from the Montreal Aqueduct (bacteriological analysis)	660	
From various sources (bacteriological and chemical analysis) . .	136	
Washing (dairies)	2	
Wheat flour	1	
	19,519	19,519

Division of Sanitation.

Air (chemical analysis)	1	
Water from public swimming pools (bacteriological and chemical analysis) . .	342	
Water from various sources (bacteriological and chemical analysis)	89	
	432	432

(*) These tests are carried out for the detection of "germ carriers" among the employees of dairies and other food handlers.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

Blood: test re: Brucella Abortus	20	
Widal test	25	
Diphtheria (examination after culture) ..	3,831	
Rabies (research of Negri bodies)	21	
Stools (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Ba- cilli)	138	
Urines (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Ba- cilli)	134	
	4,169	4,169

Division of Child Hygiene.

Diphtheria (examination after culture) ..	192	
Milk (bacteriological and chemical ana- lysis)	1	
	193	193

Division of Medical Control.

Urethral secretions (food handlers) .. .	99	
Sputum (tuberculosis)	5	
Stools (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Ba- cilli)	1	
Urines (agglutination test for Typhosus Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B Ba- cilli)	1	
Urines (chemical and microscopic ana- lysis)	129	
	235	235

Analyses for the Police Department.

Alcoholic liquors	2	
Milk (research of poisons)	1	
Narcotic drugs	65	
Urethral and vaginal secretions (prostitutes)	4,035	
	4,103	4,103

Specimens analyzed for Physicians.

Ascitic fluid	5
Blood: Culture	8
Red and white cells count	14
Research of bile salts	2
Research of Chloridemia	1
Test for coagulation time	2
Test for cholesterol	19
Test for creatinine	26
Test for sugar	222
Test for urea	172
Test for uric acid	34
Widal test	225
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2
Conjunctival secretions (gonococcus)	2
Diphtheria: direct examination	5
examination after culture	144
Liquid soap	1
Maternal milk	17
Nasal secretions	2
Pleural fluid	8
Pus (gonococcus)	232
Sputum (tuberculosis)	1,091

Stools: Agglutinations test for Typhosus		
Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B		
Bacilli	37	
Bacteriological examination (tu- bercle bacilli, ameba, worms, blood, etc.)	17	
Urines: Agglutination test for Typhosus		
Bacillus and Paratyphoid A & B		
Bacilli	17	
Bacteriological examination (go- nococcus, tubercle bacilli, B. coli, etc.)	64	
Chemical and microscopic ana- lysis	7,394	
Vincent's angina	10	
Wounds pus	17	
	9,790	9,790
Total		38,441

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES — YEAR 1932.

Diseases	Number of spe- cimens	Positive	Negative	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory	Percentage			
						Positive	Negative	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory
Diphtheria.....	4167	342	3810	1	14	8.21	91.43	0.02	0.34
Rabies.....	21	0	21	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.....	1142	200	941	0	1	17.51	82.40	0.00	0.09
Typhoid: Clinic.....	530	40	490	0	0	7.55	92.45	0.00	0.00
Detection of "germ carriers" (food handlers).....	1634	2*	1632	0	0	0.12	99.88	0.00	0.00
Gonorrhea: Clinic.....	238	62	176	0	0	26.05	73.95	0.00	0.00
Food handlers.....	99	12	87	0	0	12.12	87.88	0.00	0.00
Prostitutes †.....	4035	295	3740	0	0	7.31	92.69	0.00	0.00

* These two positive results are Widal's Tests in convalescents from typhoid fever.

† Women arrested in disorderly houses.

ANNUAL REPORT 1932.

Bacteriological analyses of milk, cream, ice cream,
water, etc.

Quantitative analysis (Standard Plate Count).

Pasteurized milk (samples taken on delivery wagons)	2,359	
Special milk (samples taken on delivery wagons)	1,162	
Cream	41	
Ice cream	64	
Controls in pasteurizing plants and special milk establishments	1,567	
Tests on washing of utensils	556	
Water from various sources, eggs, oysters, food sundries	111	
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct	330	
Water from public swimming pools	114	
Carbonated beverages and spruce beers	623	
	6,927	6,927
Quantitative analysis (Fermentation test for the detection of bacteria of the B. coli group) in the above samples	6,927	6,927
Total		13,854

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, YEAR 1932.

Pasteurized Milk — Plate-count.

Number of samples	Numeration					Percentage				
	Less than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	From 25,000 to 50,000 bacteria per c.c.	From 50,000 to 100,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void	Less than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	From 25,000 to 50,000 bacteria per c.c.	From 50,000 to 100,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):	976	71	20	43	5	87.5	6.4	1.8	3.9	0.4
From June to September (incl.):	460	120	61	52	3	66.1	17.2	8.8	7.5	0.4
From October to December (incl.):	454	53	23	16	2	82.9	9.7	4.2	2.9	0.3
For the year:	1890	244	104	111	10	80.1	10.4	4.4	4.7	0.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, YEAR 1932—(Cont.)
Pasteurized Milk — B. Coli Group.

Number of samples	Fermentation Test					Percentage					
	B. Coli Group				Samples void	B. Coli Group				Samples void	
	Present		Absent			Present		Absent			
	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.		0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.		
From January to May (incl.):	1115	34	57	144	967	4	3.0	5.1	12.9	86.7	0.4
From June to September (incl.):	696	79	153	251	442	3	11.3	21.9	36.0	63.6	0.4
From October to December (incl.):	548	18	30	87	459	2	3.6	5.4	15.9	83.8	0.3
For the year:	2359	131	240	482	1868	9	5.5	10.2	20.4	79.2	0.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, YEAR 1932—(Cont.)
Special Milk — Plate Count.

Number of samples	Numeration			Percentage		
	Less than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void	Less than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	More than 25,000 bacteria per c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):						
503	476	21	6	94.6	4.2	1.2
From June to September (incl.):						
317	(*)	(†)		(*)	(†)	
	277	40	0	87.4	12.6	0.0
From October to December (incl.):						
342	312	30	0	91.2	8.8	0.0
For the year:						
1162	1065	91	6	91.7	7.8	0.5

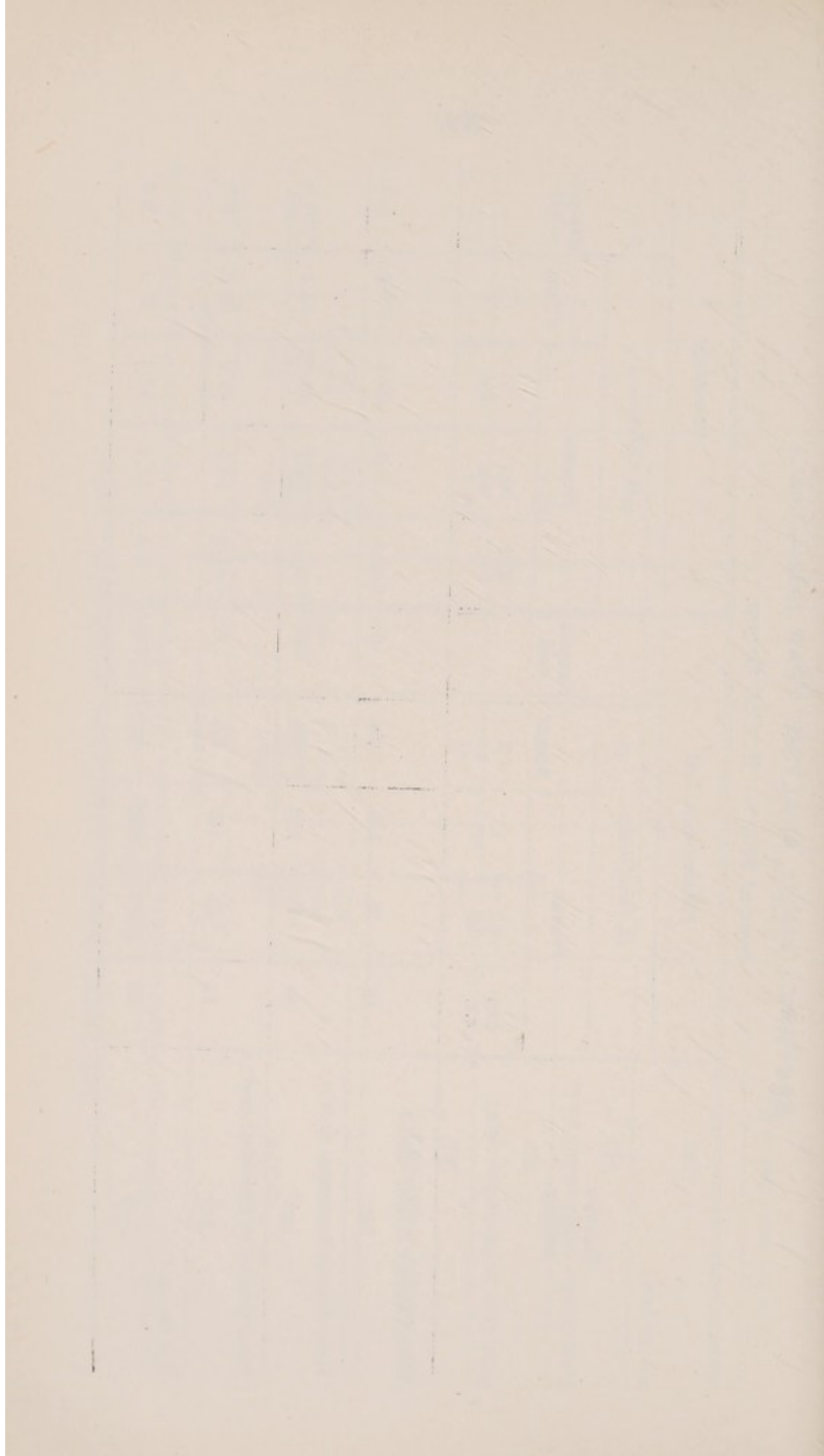
(*) Not more than 50,000.

(†) More than 50,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, YEAR 1932—(Cont.)

Special Milk — B. Coli Group.

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.				0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.			
From January to May (incl.):	503	12	39	133	364	6	2.4	7.8	26.4	72.4	1.2	
From June to September (incl.):	317	48	115	209	108	0	15.1	36.2	65.9	34.1	0.0	
From October to December (incl.):	342	15	51	148	194	0	4.4	14.9	43.2	56.8	0.0	
For the year:	1162	75	205	490	666	6	6.4	17.6	42.1	57.4	0.5	



Division of Statistics

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director, Department of Health,
City Hall, (Annex).

Dear Sir: —

I have the honour of transmitting to you the report of the Division of vital statistics for year 1932.

The main fact to be mentioned is that the general mortality rate has been lowered to 11.68 per 1,000 population. This rate gives Montreal a good situation amongst the great cities of the world.

Population.

It was stated at the end of the report for year 1931 that according to census results, the population of this city was 818,577 on June 1st, 1931. The increase of population has therefore been 200,059 between the two last censuses. Yearly increase has been calculated according to geometrical progression, and the population for intercensal years has been readjusted, which means that all rates based on population had to be modified.

If the same rate of increase had been used to estimate the population of year 1932, we would have added 23,575

to the Census population, and the total would have been 842,152; such an increase, however, does not seem to be justifiable if one considers the result of parochial censuses, and the fact that the number of occupied dwellings is the same as in 1931. Consequently, the population on July 1st, 1932 has been estimated at 833,000.

According to bulletins already published by the Bureau of Census, the ethnical composition of the population has been slightly modified, and the main groups are divided as follows:

Racial origin	Number	Per cent
French	523,063	63.90
British :		
English	99,666	
Irish	41,955	
Scotch	35,762	
Others	1,078	
Total	178,461	21.80
Hebrew	48,724	5.95
Italian	20,871	2.55
Polish	7,184	0.88
Czecho slovac	3,643	0.45
German	5,260	0.64
Ukrainian	3,510	0.43
Belgian	2,603	0.32
Hungarian	3,514	0.43
Lithuanian	2,141	0.26
Roumanian	2,210	0.27
Russian	2,488	0.30
Greek	1,828	0.22

Austrian	1,133	0.14
Finnish	1,545	0.19
Other European races	4,321	0.53
Chinese	1,928	0.24
Japanese	26	0.003
Negroes	1,202	0.15
All others	2,868	0.35
Total	818,577	100.00

According to religious denominations, the population of Montreal is divided as follows :

Religious denomination	Number	Per cent
Roman catholics	624,209	76.27%
Anglicans	60,913	7.44%
Hebrews	48,486	5.92%
Presbyterians	28,892	3.53%
United church	28,166	3.44%
Greek orthodox	6,417	0.78%
Protestants	6,126	0.75%
Lutherans	4,543	0.55%
Baptists	3,604	0.44%
All others	7,221	0.88%
Total	818,577	100.00%

The Census Bureau has not yet issued any table showing the age of the population of the great cities. In his Bulletin No. XVI this information is given for each of the provinces. In the following table, the ages are divided in three groups, and a comparison is made of the rate pertaining to each group at the four last censuses.

PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

(Canada and Provinces)

Ages.....	0 to 19 years				20 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	1901		1911		1921		1931		1901		1911	
	1901	1911	1911	1921	1921	1931	1931	1931	1901	1911	1911	1921
Census year.....												
Canada.....	44.93	42.57	43.58	41.64	40.50	43.55	41.57	41.69	14.57	14.08	14.85	16.67
Prince Edward Island.....	47.21	43.99	42.33	42.03	35.11	35.79	35.97	35.80	17.68	20.22	21.70	22.17
Nova Scotia.....	44.65	43.97	43.83	42.95	37.78	38.23	38.17	37.40	17.57	17.80	18.00	19.65
New Brunswick.....	46.74	45.86	46.11	45.94	37.36	37.66	37.40	36.55	15.90	15.48	16.49	17.51
Quebec.....	49.05	48.57	48.54	46.01	37.34	37.90	37.95	39.88	13.61	13.53	13.51	14.11
Ontario.....	41.94	38.90	38.89	37.23	42.35	44.54	43.30	43.40	15.71	16.56	17.81	19.37
Manitoba.....	48.59	44.08	45.69	42.26	42.17	46.17	42.69	42.63	9.24	9.73	11.62	15.11
Saskatchewan.....	50.04	42.62	48.12	46.38	40.58	49.24	42.58	41.07	9.38	8.14	9.30	12.55
Alberta.....	48.60	40.95	44.62	42.80	43.14	50.54	44.93	43.56	8.26	8.51	10.45	13.64
British Columbia.....	33.08	30.36	35.71	33.61	56.27	59.26	49.17	45.79	10.65	10.38	15.12	20.60

From this table, it is easy to find that, excepting British Columbia, the proportion of the population in each province between 20 and 50 years has practically remained the same since 1901. It may be seen that the group 0 to 20 years is gradually decreasing, and that the third group (50 years and over) is increasing proportionately. New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan show a greater proportion of population of 0 to 20 years, than the other provinces, while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia exceed the other provinces in the third age groups.

Such age differences between the provinces are liable to affect the rate of death from various diseases, and it is necessary to keep them in mind when comparing provincial statistics.

Births.

In 1932 as in former years, births have been collected from parochial registers of births, marriages and burial.

This is a defective system owing to the fact that the compilation is made after the end of the year, and does not permit to follow the monthly occurrence of births on the one part, and on the other, the registration act does not supply all the information required for statistics.

In order to correct this situation, this office has initiated in the course of the year 1932 a new system to collect statistics of births as registered in the churches. For each birth registered, the minister of the church is compelled to fill a statistical form for the Provincial and Federal statistics. We have requested the clergy to send to this office, each month or even each week, a transcription of that statistical form. This request has been cordially received and with very few exceptions monthly reports of births are promptly forwarded.

Education work as regards birth registration has also been intensified, and judging from the number of inquiries received on this subject we may state that the population is more interested in early registration.

Stillbirths.

At the beginning of 1932, the Provincial Bureau of statistics has issued a special form on which, stillbirths and deaths of children who died within twenty-four hours from birth are reported. This form has been drafted according to the suggestions I made to the meetings of the Canadian Public Health Association in 1930 and 1931 for a better definition of the word "stillbirth" in order that more uniformity be obtained in all the provinces.

With the use of this form, a better classification of the stillbirths is obtained. The attending physician is no longer bound to state whether the child was born alive or dead, but to supply information corresponding to the adopted definition. Diverging opinions are thus avoided, and classification is more uniform and more in accordance with the facts.

In 1932, 643 stillbirths were recorded and the rate per hundred living births was 3.23%.

Deaths.

The number of deaths in 1932 has been reduced to 9,728 which is a decrease of 158 from the previous year and 912 if comparison is made with 1929. The death rate per 1,000 of population is 11.68 which is considered a low death rate. Since 1927, the rate of death has decreased gradually from year to year. This is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER MONTH FROM 1927 TO 1932.

Comparison of 1932 with the 5 preceding years.

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Mean 5 years	1932
January.....	865	886	1079	979	966	955.0	865
February.....	723	837	853	837	894	828.8	704
March.....	881	898	901	1001	927	921.6	1014
April.....	987	1010	961	1005	859	964.4	968
May.....	1027	914	1001	895	801	927.6	852
June.....	901	791	759	771	694	783.2	741
July.....	773	772	819	706	832	780.4	744
August.....	848	981	865	856	820	874.0	718
September.....	770	899	823	831	785	821.6	721
October.....	730	800	862	772	767	786.2	738
November.....	730	777	781	762	729	755.8	708
December.....	756	1396	900	841	812	941.0	955
Total.....	9991	10961	10604	10256	9886	10339.6	9728
Monthly mean.....	832.6	913.4	883.7	854.7	823.8	861.6	810.7
Rate per 1,000.....	14.6	14.8	13.9	13.0	12.2	13.7	11.7

The preceding table shows that the rate in 1932 has decreased of three per thousand if compared with years 1927 and 1928, and of two per thousand if comparison is made with the mean rate of the five previous years.

On the other hand, the number of monthly deaths, excepting March, April and December has been quite lower than the average of the five years 1927-1931.

By comparing deaths for the last three years as classified according to the international list of the causes of deaths, one takes into account the relative importance of each group of diseases and their tendency to increase or decrease. This is done in the following table in which the number of deaths for each group and the rate per 1,000 population are indicated.

DEATHS BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISEASES

Causes	Years			Per 1,000 of population		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
I—Epidemic diseases:						
Typhoid.....	40	34	37	0.05	0.04	0.04
Diphtheria.....	83	71	53	0.10	0.09	0.06
Influenza.....	131	164	270	0.17	0.20	0.33
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	806	766	722	1.02	0.94	0.87
Other infectious diseases.....	501	395	428	0.63	0.49	0.51
Total.....	1561	1430	1510	1.97	1.76	1.81
II to V—General diseases:						
Cancer.....	806	808	823	1.02	0.99	0.99
Other general diseases.....	334	356	355	0.42	0.44	0.42
Total.....	1140	1164	1178	1.44	1.43	1.41
VI—Diseases of the nervous system.....	840	629	572	1.06	0.77	0.69
VII—Diseases of the circulatory system..	1466	1554	1651	1.86	1.91	1.98
VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system..	1037	983	960	1.31	1.21	1.15
IX—Diseases of the digestive organs:						
Diarrhoea, 0 to 2 years.....	966	877	664	1.22	1.08	0.80
Other diseases of the digestive system..	592	637	590	0.75	0.78	0.71
Total.....	1558	1514	1254	1.97	1.86	1.51
X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system..	829	931	1056	1.05	1.14	1.27
XI—Puerperal state.....	109	90	99	0.14	0.11	0.12
XII—Diseases of the skin.....	39	48	28	0.05	0.06	0.03
XIII—Diseases of the bones.....	3	9	10	0.004	0.01	0.01
XIV—Congenital malformation.....	131	136	155	0.17	0.17	0.19
XV—Diseases of early infancy:						
Debility, etc.....	376	306	255	0.47	0.37	0.31
Premature birth.....	452	424	352	0.57	0.52	0.42
Total.....	828	730	607	1.05	0.90	0.73
XVI—Senility.....	77	76	59	0.10	0.09	0.07
XVII—External causes:						
Suicides.....	58	52	53	0.07	0.06	0.06
Homicides.....	24	29	19	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other violent deaths.....	407	416	391	0.51	0.52	0.47
Total.....	489	497	463	0.61	0.61	0.55
XVIII—Ill-defined causes.....	149	95	126	0.19	0.12	0.15
Grand total.....	10256	9886	9728	12.98	12.16	11.68

From the table, it is evident that contagious diseases have been slightly more prevalent than in 1931, but much less than in 1930. In this same group, tuberculosis and diphtheria show a rapid decrease. Cancer does not show any tendency to increase.

Amongst the diseases which have been less prevalent, must be mentioned the diseases of the respiratory system, those of the digestive system and most specially diarrhoea and the diseases of early infancy. Deaths from violence show a slight decrease. The rate of suicide is the same, homicides and accidents have decreased.

On the other hand, diseases of the circulatory and genito-urinary system are increasing rapidly.

On the whole, at a sanitary point of view, year 1932 may be considered a very good year.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GAGNON, M.D.,

Superintendent of the Division of
Vital Statistics.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED).

Nationalities:	Number	Proportion per 1,000
French-Canadians	532,287	63.90%
British-Canadians	181,594	21.80%
Jews	49,563	5.95%
Other nationalities	69,556	8.35%
Total	833,000	100.00%

TABLE II.

BIRTHS.

(Still-births not included)

Nationalities:	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000 Population
	M	F		
French-Canadians	7,560	7,251	14,811	27.83%
British-Canadians	1,602	1,482	3,084	16.96%
Jews	457	451	908	18.32%
Other nationalities	601	593	1,194	17.17%
Total	10,220	9,777	19,997	24.01%

TABLE III.

DEATHS.

(Still-births not included)

Nationalities:	Sexe		Total	Proportion per 1,000
	M	F		
French-Canadians	3,452	3,317	6,769	12.72%
British-Canadians	1,019	940	1,959	10.79%
Jews	183	155	338	6.82%
Other nationalities	384	255	639	9.19%
Unknown	16	7	23	.....
Total	5,054	4,674	9,728	11.68%

TABLE IV.

MARRIAGES.

Nationalities:	Total	Proportion per 1,000
French-Canadians	3,240	6.09%
British-Canadians	1,342	7.39%
Jews	605	12.21%
Other nationalities	593	8.52%
Total	5,780	6.93%

TABLE V.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

(By place of registration.)

	Births		Total	Marriages
	M	F		
Catholic Churches:				
French Canadians	7,527	7,200	14,727	3,086
Others	912	863	1,775	700
Total	8,439	8,063	16,502	3,786
Protestant Churches:				
Anglicans	480	447	927	372
Presbyterians	149	127	276	147
United Churches	343	344	687	578
Baptists	28	19	47	24
Other protestants	79	66	145	157
Total	1,079	1,003	2,082	1,278
Other denominations:				
Synagogues	446	383	829	605
Orthodox Churches	101	112	213	111
Births registered at the City Hall	155	216	371	...
Total	702	711	1,413	716
Grand total . .	10,220	9,777	19,997	5,780

TABLE VI.
DEATH BY CIVIL STATUS AND NATIONALITIES, YEAR 1932.

Civil status	French- Canadians		British- Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities and unknown nationalities		Total		Grand total	Per- cent
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Married.....	1268 36.73	1061 31.99	519 50.93	335 35.64	103 56.28	63 40.65	145 36.25	93 35.49	2035 40.27	1252 33.21	3587 36.87%	36.87%
Single.....	463 13.41	535 16.13	178 17.47	170 18.09	29 15.84	11 7.09	87 21.75	20 7.63	757 14.98	736 15.74	1493 15.35%	15.36%
Widowers and widows.....	420 12.17	726 21.89	147 14.42	320 34.04	28 15.31	58 37.42	29 7.25	32 12.22	624 12.35	1136 24.31	1760 18.09%	18.09%
Unknown.....	8 0.23	.....	11 1.09	2 0.21	1 0.55	.....	1 1.75	.....	27 0.53	2 0.04	29 0.30%	0.29%
Children under 15 years.....	1293 37.46	995 29.99	164 16.09	113 12.02	22 12.02	23 14.84	132 33.00	117 44.66	1611 31.87	1248 26.70	2859 29.39%	29.39%
Total.....	3452 100.00	3317 100.00	1015 100.00	940 100.00	183 100.00	151 100.00	400 100.00	262 100.00	5054 100.00	4674 100.00	9728 100.00%	100.00%

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1,000
French Canadians	14,811	6,769	8,042	15.11%
British Canadians	3,084	1,959	1,125	6.20%
Jews	908	338	570	11.50%
Other nationalities and unknown	1,194	662	532	7.65%
Total	19,997	9,728	10,269	12.33%

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Births	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Proportion per 1,000
French Canadians	14,811	1,581	106.7%
British Canadians	3,084	198	64.2%
Jews	908	28	30.8%
Other nationalities	1,194	152	127.3%
Unknown . . . . .	.....	20	.....
Total	19,997	1,979	98.9%

TABLE

DEATHS FROM 00

By different causes, by

DISEASES	January			February			March			April			May		
	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total
Measles.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	5	5	...
Whooping cough.....	...	4	4	1	1	2	...	4	4	2	4	6	3	3	6
Influenza.....	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	6	8	4	2	6	1	3	4
Tuberculosis.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	...	2	2
Syphilis.....	3	...	3	3	...	3	6	1	7	3	1	4	6	...	6
Other epidemic diseases.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	...	2
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77).....	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Meningitis.....	2	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	1
Convulsions.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	2	5
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Broncho-pneumonia.....	11	7	18	6	6	12	9	9	18	6	6	12	8	3	11
Pneumonia.....	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	4	8	...	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	1	...	1	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Diseases of the stomach.....	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea.....	43	6	49	20	6	26	27	3	30	38	6	44	36	8	44
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the skin, etc., (Nos. 151 to 156).....	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Malformations.....	15	1	16	12	...	12	21	1	22	12	2	14	11	2	13
Debility, congenital.....	3	...	3	5	...	5	7	...	7	5	...	5	10	...	10
Premature birth.....	31	...	31	34	...	34	32	...	32	25	...	25	45	...	45
Result of confinement.....	10	...	10	7	...	7	9	...	9	7	...	7	10	...	10
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	11	...	11	7	...	7	11	...	11	14	...	14	9	...	9
External causes.....	1	...	1	3	3	6	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1
Ill-defined causes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	141	30	171	115	25	140	139	37	176	135	39	174	147	33	180

O 1 YEAR, IN 1932

months and by groups of ages

June			July			August			September			October			November			December			Grand total		
6 to 12 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total		0 to 6 mos.	Total	
3	3	6	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	6	7	16	14	30
1	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	2	6	25	33	58
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	13	17
3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	9	1	9	8	1	9	48	4	52
3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	22	11	33
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	7	10
4	2	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	17	9	26
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	9	16
2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	9	21
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
5	7	12	17	11	28	19	8	27	11	4	15	15	4	19	6	2	8	12	1	13	125	68	193
5	1	6	4	4	8	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	29	21	50
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	4	19
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	10
41	9	50	47	13	60	72	34	106	77	25	102	44	9	53	15	5	20	26	4	30	486	128	614
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	4	10
10	10	20	11	11	22	7	7	14	14	14	28	2	2	4	6	6	12	2	14	133	8	141	
8	8	16	5	5	10	7	7	14	1	1	2	6	6	12	3	3	6	10	1	11	70	1	71
29	29	58	27	27	54	30	30	60	22	22	44	25	25	50	21	21	42	31	31	62	352	352	704
7	7	14	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	7	7	14	3	3	6	6	6	12	90	90	180
9	9	18	4	4	8	5	5	10	7	7	14	7	7	14	6	6	12	4	4	8	94	94	188
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	14	8	22
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
135	30	165	137	39	176	166	54	220	149	35	184	123	22	145	78	19	97	125	26	151	1590	389	1979

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE

By causes, ages

Place of death	Crèche de la Miséricorde					Crèche St. Paul					Protestant		
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
Whooping-cough.....							1	6	23	30			
Diphtheria.....													
Grippe.....	8	1	5	3	17			3	1	4			
Syphilis.....	27	4	3	2	36	1	1	2	1	5			
Tuberculosis (all forms).....									1	1			
Meningitis.....								2		2			
Bronchitis.....													
Broncho-pneumonia.....	3	1	1		5	5	3	2	1	11		1	1
Pneumonia.....	6	2	1		9								
Diarrhoea.....	98	36	7		141	9	8	2	3	22			
Malformation.....	22				22		1			1			
Premature birth.....	15				15								
Congenital debility.....	9				9	2	1			3	1		
Other diseases of early infancy.....	9				9	2				2			
Infanticide.....													
Other causes.....	22	8	2		32	1	1	7	17	26			
Total.....	219	52	19	5	295	20	16	24	47	107	1	1	1
Per cent.....	74.3	16.6	6.4	1.7	100.0	18.7	15.0	22.4	43.9	100.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

Number of births at "Misericordia"..... 582

Number of children coming from outside..... 28

Total number of children received at "Misericordia" and C. St. Paul..... 610

CHILDREN IN 1932.

and place of death

Institutions		Private boarding houses and maternities					Other places					Grand total					
	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	24	31	
.....																	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	10	1	8	5	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5	5	3	41	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	10	5	5	1	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	1	.....	10	
.....	.....	8	5	1	.....	14	9	6	1	3	19	124	55	11	6	196	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	26	
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	14	41	.....	.....	.....	41	
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	17	1	.....	.....	18	
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	
.....	1	1	3	1	.....	4	3	1	3	2	9	29	11	12	20	72	
.....	1	4	38	6	1	1	46	42	9	5	6	62	320	84	50	60	514
.....	100.0	82.8	13.0	2.1	2.1	100.0	67.2	14.8	8.2	9.8	100.0	62.2	16.4	9.7	11.7	100.0%	

Number of deaths from 0 to 1 year: "Misericordia" and St. Paul. 350

Proportion per 1,000 births. 573.8

TABLE XI

**TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, FROM
DIFFERENT CAUSES, IN 1930 AND 1931**

Diseases	1931			1932		
	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
Measles.....	.....	7	7	1	14	15
Whooping cough.....	11	8	19	16	33	49
Influenza.....	19	25	44	25	22	47
Tuberculosis.....	13	8	21	4	13	17
Syphilis.....	40	2	42	48	4	52
Other epidemic diseases.....	20	7	27	22	11	33
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77)	15	5	20	3	7	10
Meningitis.....	17	10	27	17	9	26
Convulsions.....	10	8	18	7	9	16
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	16	10	26	12	9	21
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	3	4	7	3	1	4
Bronchitis.....	9	2	11	5	2	7
Broncho-pneumonia.....	135	106	241	125	68	193
Pneumonia.....	34	22	56	29	21	50
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	11	9	20	15	4	19
Diseases of the stomach.....	14	4	18	4	6	10
Diarrhoea.....	607	210	817	486	128	614
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	6	6	12	7	4	11
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	4	3	7	2	1	3
Diseases of the skin (Nos. 151 to 156).....	21	3	24	6	4	10
Malformation (No. 157).....	122	5	127	133	8	141
Debility, icterus, etc. (Nos. 158 to 161).....	212	4	216	164	1	165
Premature birth (No. 159).....	424	.....	424	352	.....	352
Result of confinement (No. 160)	90	.....	90	90	.....	90
External causes.....	15	4	19	14	8	22
Ill-defined causes.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	2
Total.....	1873	472	2345	1590	389	1979

TABLE XII
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
From 1872 to 1932 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
1931.....	813,000	9,886	12.16	20,699	25.46	6,196	7.62
1932.....	833,000	9,728	11.67	19,997	24.00	5,780	6.93

TABLE XIII
STILLBIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN 1932
Causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex

Causes of morbi-natality	6 months			7 months			8 months			At full term			Grand total		
	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.
	F			F			F			F			F		
I — Foetal mortality during "gestation":															
Syphilis and other chronic diseases.....	1	1	8	5	3	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	13	12	25
Toxaemia of pregnancy.....	4	4	8	12	21	33	18	18	36	18	18	36	52	51	103
Malformation incompatible with life.....	1	1	1	3	9	12	1	5	6	14	19	33	18	34	52
Other causes and causes not specified.....				1		1				2		2	3		3
II — Mortality from premature birth:															
Maternal exertion (over-work).....				2	1	3	2	3	5		1	1	4	5	9
Traumatism causing premature birth.....	4		4	3	2	5	3		3	4	2	6	14	4	18
Abnormal placental insertion.....	6		6	14	5	19	10	5	15	12	14	26	43	24	67
Acute diseases and infections.....	2	4	6	10	7	17	7	1	8	5	5	10	23	17	40
Chronic infection (syphilis).....	1		1										1		1
Other causes and causes not specified.....	4	5	9	12	10	22	13	6	19		1	1	29	22	51
III — Foetal mortality during "parturition":															
Abnormal presentation and prolapsed cord..	1	1	2	1		1	2	2	4	44	18	62	48	21	69
Obstacles to parturition.....					4	4	4	3	7	79	45	124	83	52	135
Other causes and causes not specified.....				1	1	2				43	25	68	44	26	70
Total.....	22	16	38	64	63	127	64	37	101	225	152	377	375	268	643

TABLE XIII a
PREMATURE, BORN UNDER SIX MONTHS GESTATION AND NOT INCLUDED IN
STILLBIRTHS STATISTICS.

Causes of mortinatality	Under 4 months				4 months				5 months				Grand total									
	M		Un.		M		Tt.		M		F		Tt.		M		F		Un.		Tt.	
	M	F	Un.	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Un.	Tt.					
I — Foetal mortinatality during "gestation":																						
Syphilis and other chronic diseases	6	1	...	7	9	2	11	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Toxaemia of pregnancy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malformation incompatible with life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other causes and causes not specified	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
II — Mortinatality from premature birth:																						
Maternal exertion (overwork-)	5	1	...	6	11	1	12	5	3	8	...	...	...	21	5	...	26	...	...	...	...	
Traumatism causing premature birth	3	2	3	8	6	4	10	15	13	28	...	...	...	24	19	3	46	...	...	...	...	
Abnormal placenta insertion	1	1	...	2	10	4	14	13	10	23	...	...	...	24	15	...	39	...	...	...	...	
Acute diseases and infections	10	4	3	17	13	4	17	29	19	48	...	...	...	52	27	3	82	...	...	...	...	
Chronic infection (syphilis)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Other causes and causes not specified	7	2	8	17	15	9	24	24	23	47	...	...	...	46	34	8	88	...	...	...	...	
III — Foetal mortinatality during "parturition":																						
Abnormal presentation and prolapsed cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Obstacles to parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Other causes and causes not specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	35	11	14	60	67	26	93	114	92	206	216	129	14	359								

TABLE
DEATHS BY AGES

AGES		Legitimates					Total
		French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	
Premature children.....	M	130	22	4	18	.....	174
	F	101	15	2	18	.....	136
From 0 to 1 month.....	M	175	36	5	21	2	239
	F	111	22	6	10	1	150
From 1 month to 6 months....	M	215	32	3	30	.....	280
	F	169	16	3	18	1	207
From 6 months to 1 year.....	M	148	20	1	17	.....	186
	F	123	12	2	16	.....	153
Total under 1 year.....	M	668	110	13	86	2	879
	F	504	65	13	62	2	646
From 1 year to 2 years.....	M	118	7	1	10	.....	136
	F	101	5	1	13	.....	120
From 2 years to 3 years.....	M	47	7	2	5	.....	61
	F	46	7	2	6	.....	61
From 3 years to 4 years.....	M	27	6	.....	2	.....	35
	F	24	4	1	5	.....	34
From 4 years to 5 years.....	M	33	4	2	3	.....	42
	F	28	2	2	3	.....	35
Total under 5 years.....	M	893	134	18	106	2	1153
	F	703	83	19	89	2	896
From 5 years to 9 years.....	M	86	12	3	6	.....	107
	F	43	7	.....	13	.....	63
From 10 years to 14 years....	M	48	6	.....	5	.....	59
	F	47	11	4	5	.....	67
From 15 years to 19 years....	M	67	8	6	8	.....	89
	F	79	12	5	8	.....	104
From 20 years to 24 years....	M	77	33	13	13	.....	136
	F	113	15	1	10	.....	139
From 25 years to 29 years....	M	81	19	3	22	.....	125
	F	118	21	4	10	.....	153
From 30 years to 34 years....	M	96	38	5	22	.....	161
	F	143	27	5	11	.....	186
From 35 years to 39 years....	M	115	34	4	28	1	182
	F	123	43	2	13	.....	181
From 40 years to 44 years....	M	121	54	6	31	1	213
	F	146	33	10	11	.....	200
From 45 years to 49 years....	M	144	65	6	26	1	242
	F	126	56	11	13	.....	206
From 50 years to 54 years....	M	179	92	15	27	.....	313
	F	141	56	8	12	.....	217
From 55 years to 59 years....	M	199	79	15	20	.....	313
	F	150	62	22	12	.....	246
From 60 years to 64 years....	M	191	98	29	22	.....	340
	F	170	70	20	12	.....	272
From 65 years to 69 years....	M	215	89	25	18	.....	347
	F	209	90	13	12	.....	324
From 70 years to 74 years....	M	446	166	21	21	.....	654
	F	468	207	25	11	.....	711
From 80 years to 90 years....	M	205	71	10	8	.....	294
	F	305	113	4	9	.....	431
Over 90 years.....	M	25	7	2	.....	.....	34
	F	32	22	2	.....	.....	56
Total over 5 years.....	M	2295	871	163	277	3	3609
	F	2413	845	136	162	.....	3556
Grand total.....	M	3188	1005	181	383	5	4762
	F	3116	928	155	251	2	4452

IV

— YEAR 1932

Illegitimates					Total	Sex		Grand total	Percentage of total deaths
French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown		Male	Female		
15	.....	1	.....	4	20	194	.....	.....	.....
18	1	.....	.....	1	20	.....	156	350	3.59%
52	7	1	.....	6	66	305	.....	.....	.....
29	2	.....	1	3	35	.....	185	490	5.04%
143	5	.....	1	1	150	430	.....	.....	.....
103	7	.....	2	1	113	.....	320	750	7.71%
24	1	.....	.....	.....	25	211	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	178	389	4.60%
234	13	2	1	11	261	1140	.....	.....	.....
175	10	.....	3	5	193	.....	839	1979	20.34%
17	1	.....	.....	.....	18	154	.....	.....	.....
13	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	134	288	2.96%
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	70	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	66	136	1.40%
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	38	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	42	80	0.82%
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	37	80	0.82%
264	14	2	1	11	292	1445	.....	.....	.....
201	12	.....	4	5	222	.....	1118	2563	26.34%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	63	170	1.75%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	126	1.30%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	104	193	1.98%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	275	2.83%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	278	2.86%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	347	3.57%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	363	3.73%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	413	4.25%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	448	4.61%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	530	5.44%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	559	5.74%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	612	6.29%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	671	6.90%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	711	1365	14.03%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	725	7.45%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	90	0.93%
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3609	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3556	7165	73.66%
264	14	2	1	11	292	5054	.....	.....	.....
201	12	.....	4	5	222	.....	4674	9728	100.00%

TABLE XV
DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1932

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
January:												
Under 5 years.....	179	30.55%	23	12.85%	6	25.00%	23	30.67%	1	100.00%	232	26.82%
Over 5 years.....	407	69.45%	156	87.15%	18	75.00%	52	69.33%	.....	.....	633	73.18%
Total.....	586	100.00%	179	100.00%	24	100.00%	75	100.00%	1	100.00%	865	100.00%
February:												
Under 5 years.....	139	28.84%	23	15.65%	4	16.00%	17	36.95%	4	100.00%	187	26.56%
Over 5 years.....	343	71.16%	124	84.35%	21	84.00%	29	63.05%	.....	.....	517	73.44%
Total.....	482	100.00%	147	100.00%	25	100.00%	46	100.00%	4	100.00%	704	100.00%
March:												
Under 5 years.....	188	26.55%	24	12.37%	7	14.00%	16	27.12%	3	100.00%	238	23.47%
Over 5 years.....	520	73.45%	170	87.63%	43	86.00%	43	72.88%	.....	.....	776	76.53%
Total.....	708	100.00%	194	100.00%	50	100.00%	59	100.00%	3	100.00%	1014	100.00%
April:												
Under 5 years.....	210	29.87%	19	10.50%	3	10.34%	17	32.08%	2	100.00%	251	25.93%
Over 5 years.....	493	70.13%	162	89.50%	26	89.66%	36	67.92%	.....	.....	717	74.07%
Total.....	703	100.00%	181	100.00%	29	100.00%	53	100.00%	2	100.00%	968	100.00%
May:												
Under 5 years.....	197	31.02%	14	10.07%	2	9.52%	15	26.79%	1	100.00%	229	26.88%
Over 5 years.....	438	68.98%	125	89.93%	19	90.48%	41	73.21%	.....	.....	623	73.12%
Total.....	635	100.00%	139	100.00%	21	100.00%	56	100.00%	1	100.00%	852	100.00%
June:												
Under 5 years.....	158	31.47%	20	12.58%	3	10.72%	12	23.53%	1	50.00%	194	26.18%
Over 5 years.....	343	68.53%	139	87.42%	25	89.28%	39	76.47%	1	50.00%	547	73.82%
Total.....	501	100.00%	159	100.00%	28	100.00%	51	100.00%	2	100.00%	741	100.00%
July:												
Under 5 years.....	175	33.91%	22	13.66%	3	9.09%	17	39.53%	1	100.00%	218	29.21%
Over 5 years.....	341	66.09%	139	86.34%	20	90.91%	26	60.47%	.....	.....	526	70.79%
Total.....	516	100.00%	161	100.00%	23	100.00%	43	100.00%	1	100.00%	744	100.00%

TABLE XV

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1932—(Continued)

Nationalities:		French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
		Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
August:	Under 5 years.....	223	43.05%	23	17.83%	1	4.55%	22	47.83%	3	100.00%	272	37.88%
	Over 5 years.....	295	56.95%	106	82.17%	21	95.45%	24	52.17%	.....	.....	446	62.12%
	Total.....	518	100.00%	129	100.00%	22	100.00%	46	100.00%	3	100.00%	718	100.00%
September:	Under 5 years.....	196	37.50%	15	12.10%	2	7.41%	14	33.34%	2	100.00	229	31.76%
	Over 5 years.....	330	62.50%	109	87.90%	25	92.59%	28	66.66%	.....	.....	492	68.24%
	Total.....	526	100.00%	124	100.00%	27	100.00%	42	100.00%	2	100.00%	721	100.00%
October:	Under 5 years.....	135	28.31%	23	12.92%	2	5.71%	16	34.78%	2	100.00%	178	24.12%
	Over 5 years.....	342	71.69%	155	87.08%	33	94.29%	30	65.22%	.....	.....	560	75.88%
	Total.....	477	100.00%	178	100.00%	35	100.00%	46	100.00%	2	100.00%	738	100.00%
November:	Under 5 years.....	102	20.94%	14	9.93%	3	9.37%	6	13.05%	.....	.....	125	17.65%
	Over 5 years.....	385	79.06%	127	90.07%	29	90.63%	40	86.95%	2	100.00%	583	82.35%
	Total.....	487	100.00%	141	100.00%	32	100.00%	46	100.00%	2	100.00%	708	100.00%
December:	Under 5 years.....	159	25.24%	23	10.13%	3	13.64%	25	32.89%	.....	.....	210	21.98%
	Over 5 years.....	471	74.76%	204	89.87%	19	86.36%	51	67.11%	.....	.....	745	78.02%
	Total.....	630	100.00%	227	100.00%	22	100.00%	76	100.00%	.....	.....	955	100.00%
Total:	Under 5 years.....	2061	30.44%	243	12.41%	39	11.53%	200	31.29%	20	86.96%	2563	26.35%
	Over 5 years.....	4708	69.56%	1716	87.59%	299	88.47%	439	68.71%	3	13.04%	7165	73.65%
Grand total.....		6769	100.00%	1959	100.00%	338	100.00%	639	100.00%	23	100.00%	9728	100.00%

TABLE

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS

WARDS	0 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 4 years	5 years to 14 years	15 to 49 years			
					Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	20	2	12	8	39	1	18	.....
Bourget.....	43	14	26	9	38	4	21	.....
Crémazie.....	24	6	5	3	27	5	16	.....
Delorimier.....	66	21	30	15	77	7	62	.....
Hochelaga.....	45	7	15	12	38	2	27	1
Lafontaine.....	7	5	3	3	9	1	11	.....
Laurier.....	21	7	9	4	24	2	19	.....
Maisonneuve.....	41	17	17	13	52	2	28	.....
Mercier.....	26	3	6	8	29	.....	12	.....
Montcalm.....	31	10	15	7	24	1	14	.....
Mount Royal.....	9	3	4	1	9	2	15	.....
Notre-Dame de Grâce.....	35	5	11	9	59	3	37	.....
Papineau.....	24	5	11	8	30	5	17	.....
Préfontaine.....	35	9	18	13	40	1	14	.....
Rosemount.....	79	17	30	9	54	5	33	.....
St. Andrew.....	10	1	6	1	27	1	22	.....
St. Ann.....	16	8	14	9	17	2	17	.....
Ste. Cunégonde.....	37	10	14	6	34	2	23	.....
St. Denis.....	35	15	18	8	36	.....	26	.....
St. Edward.....	69	20	23	19	57	2	22	.....
St. Eusèbe.....	47	9	17	3	33	1	24	.....
St. Gabriel.....	43	17	15	8	44	1	24	.....
St. George.....	11	.....	1	2	18	1	17	1
St. Henry.....	78	23	24	9	36	6	48	.....
St. James.....	51	9	16	9	43	7	45	1
St. John.....	31	14	27	7	32	3	34	.....
St. Jean Baptiste.....	48	6	14	8	50	4	39	.....
St. Joseph.....	19	9	6	2	18	2	9	1
St. Lawrence.....	20	4	9	5	39	1	27	1
St. Louis.....	17	7	5	6	45	5	31	.....
St. Mary.....	42	8	14	9	37	2	19	.....
St. Michael.....	13	.....	6	8	14	1	15	.....
St. Paul.....	46	18	28	13	53	1	20	.....
Ville Marie.....	14	5	4	.....	19	1	14	.....
Villeray.....	92	29	56	38	96	2	48	.....
Unknown.....	31	.....	1	.....	3	1	7	2
Institutions.....	314	46	54	4	5	3	37	3
Total.....	1590	389	584	296	1305	90	912	10

XVI

AND BY WARDS, IN 1932

50 to 69 years				70 years and over				Total				Grand total
Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	
34	10	3	.....	20	25	6	.....	93	36	69	.....	198
64	14	9	.....	25	40	8	.....	127	58	130	.....	315
20	7	4	.....	9	6	5	.....	56	18	63	.....	137
90	37	14	.....	40	72	8	.....	207	116	216	.....	539
32	5	1	.....	15	22	4	.....	85	29	111	1	226
28	4	3	.....	11	12	1	.....	48	17	33	.....	98
45	17	4	.....	8	22	.....	.....	77	41	64	.....	182
57	20	5	.....	18	43	2	.....	127	65	123	.....	315
36	12	2	.....	21	20	2	.....	86	32	59	.....	177
26	7	.....	.....	13	15	.....	.....	63	23	77	.....	163
22	10	4	.....	16	9	3	.....	47	21	39	.....	107
106	19	10	1	45	50	12	1	210	72	119	2	403
35	11	5	.....	24	32	7	.....	89	48	77	.....	214
25	5	2	.....	16	18	1	.....	81	24	92	.....	197
47	11	2	.....	27	47	1	1	128	63	171	1	363
43	23	11	1	18	39	11	.....	88	63	62	1	214
28	12	9	.....	19	21	7	1	64	35	80	1	180
43	15	6	.....	15	23	4	.....	92	40	100	.....	232
52	7	4	.....	32	33	4	.....	120	40	110	.....	270
80	20	9	.....	36	50	6	.....	173	72	168	.....	413
27	9	5	.....	14	14	1	.....	74	24	106	.....	204
45	13	7	.....	26	33	3	.....	115	47	117	.....	279
20	13	23	1	11	16	8	.....	49	30	62	2	143
54	15	9	.....	24	31	7	.....	114	52	198	.....	364
50	13	11	1	22	30	9	.....	115	50	150	2	317
24	10	3	.....	16	22	4	.....	72	35	120	.....	227
66	31	4	2	27	56	10	.....	143	91	129	2	365
29	9	3	1	8	12	2	.....	55	23	50	2	130
24	13	11	.....	6	6	5	1	69	20	81	2	172
66	30	12	.....	30	37	5	.....	141	72	83	.....	296
23	10	10	1	12	29	3	.....	72	41	105	1	219
36	15	6	.....	14	25	2	.....	64	41	50	.....	155
39	12	3	.....	24	38	2	.....	116	51	130	.....	297
17	5	4	.....	10	19	8	.....	46	25	49	.....	120
82	29	12	.....	43	49	9	.....	221	80	284	.....	585
8	.....	3	.....	1	4	1	1	12	5	43	3	63
21	30	60	4	22	127	117	2	48	160	632	9	849
1544	523	293	12	738	1147	288	7	3587	1760	4352	29	9728

TABLE

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS,
BY SEXES AND BY

WARDS	DEATHS						
	Grand total	0 to 1 year		Total from 0 to 1 year	Percentage of total deaths	1 to 5 years	
		M	F			M	F
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	198	13	9	22	11.1	7	5
Bourget.....	315	29	28	57	18.0	16	10
Crémazie.....	137	11	19	30	21.9	.....	5
Delorimier.....	539	52	35	87	16.1	15	15
Hochelaga.....	223	30	22	52	23.0	10	5
Lafontaine.....	98	2	10	12	12.3	3	.....
Laurier.....	182	14	14	28	15.3	6	3
Maisonneuve.....	315	38	20	58	18.4	8	9
Mercier.....	177	16	13	29	16.3	3	3
Montcalm.....	163	21	20	41	25.1	4	11
Mount Royal.....	107	4	8	12	11.2	3	1
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	403	25	15	40	9.9	7	4
Papineau.....	214	18	11	29	13.5	5	6
Préfontaine.....	197	22	22	44	22.3	9	9
Rosemount.....	363	51	45	96	26.4	14	16
St. Andrew.....	214	10	1	11	5.1	.....	6
St. Ann.....	180	18	6	24	13.3	7	7
St. Cunégonde.....	232	25	22	47	28.8	9	5
St. Denis.....	270	26	24	50	18.5	11	7
St. Edward.....	413	54	35	89	21.5	14	9
St. Eusèbe.....	204	29	27	56	27.4	12	5
St. Gabriel.....	279	37	23	60	21.5	7	8
St. George.....	143	8	3	11	7.5	1	.....
St. Henry.....	364	63	38	101	25.0	11	13
St. James.....	317	36	24	60	18.9	9	7
St. John.....	227	28	17	45	19.8	15	12
St. Jean Baptiste.....	365	34	20	54	14.7	8	6
St. Joseph.....	130	15	13	28	21.5	2	4
St. Lawrence.....	172	10	14	24	13.9	4	5
St. Louis.....	296	12	12	24	8.1	2	3
St. Mary.....	219	24	26	50	22.8	7	7
St. Michael.....	155	6	7	13	8.3	2	4
St. Paul.....	297	43	21	64	21.5	15	13
Ville Marie.....	120	11	8	19	15.8	2	2
Villeray.....	585	76	45	121	20.6	29	27
Unknown.....	63	18	13	31	49.2	.....	1
Institutions.....	849	211	149	360	42.4	28	26
Total.....	9728	1140	839	1979	20.34	305	279

VII

COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

WARDS, IN 1932

DEATHS									
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		
12	6.0	20	14	34	17.2	76	88	164	82.8
26	8.2	45	38	83	26.3	122	110	232	73.6
5	3.6	11	24	35	25.5	53	49	102	74.4
30	5.5	67	49	116	21.1	223	199	422	78.2
15	6.6	40	27	67	29.6	69	90	159	58.4
3	3.0	5	10	15	15.3	41	42	83	84.6
9	4.9	20	17	37	10.3	68	77	145	79.6
17	5.3	46	29	75	23.8	129	111	240	76.1
6	3.3	19	16	35	19.7	82	60	142	80.2
15	8.5	25	31	56	35.5	48	59	107	65.6
4	3.7	7	9	16	14.9	54	37	91	85.0
11	2.7	32	19	51	12.4	194	158	353	87.3
11	5.1	23	17	40	18.6	86	88	174	81.3
18	9.1	31	31	62	31.4	65	70	135	68.5
30	8.2	65	61	126	34.7	128	109	237	65.2
6	2.8	10	7	17	7.9	90	107	197	92.0
14	7.7	25	13	38	21.1	72	70	142	78.8
14	6.0	34	27	61	26.7	89	82	171	73.7
18	6.6	37	31	68	25.1	106	96	202	74.8
23	5.6	68	44	112	27.1	156	145	301	72.8
17	8.3	41	32	73	35.7	67	64	131	64.2
15	5.3	44	31	75	27.9	105	99	204	73.1
1	0.7	9	3	12	8.3	79	52	131	91.5
24	6.5	74	51	125	34.6	114	125	239	65.6
16	5.0	45	31	76	23.9	118	123	241	76.0
27	11.8	43	29	72	31.7	74	81	155	68.2
14	3.8	42	26	68	18.3	137	160	287	81.3
6	4.6	17	17	34	26.1	54	42	96	73.8
9	5.2	14	19	33	19.1	87	52	139	80.8
5	1.6	14	15	29	9.8	134	133	267	96.9
14	6.3	31	33	64	29.3	81	74	155	70.8
6	3.8	8	12	20	12.9	61	75	136	87.7
28	9.4	58	34	92	30.9	88	117	205	69.0
4	3.3	13	10	23	19.1	51	46	97	80.8
56	9.5	105	72	177	30.2	190	218	408	69.7
1	1.5	18	14	32	50.7	23	8	31	49.2
54	6.3	239	175	414	48.7	195	240	435	51.2
584	6.0	1445	1118	2563	26.3	3609	3556	7165	73.6

TABLE

DEATHS BY CERTAIN

WARDS	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Other contagious diseases	Cancer
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	6	17	2	2	22
Bourget.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	9	14	.....	1	30
Crémazie.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	18	.....	3	7
Delorimier.....	4	1	.....	3	2	6	39	6	5	44
Hochelaga.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	9	19	4	2	15
Lafontaine.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	1	1	6
Laurier.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	12	1	.....	14
Maisonneuve.....	2	1	1	2	2	9	23	1	2	19
Mercier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	14	3	1	14
Montcalm.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	6	11	2	2	13
Mount Royal.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6	2	1	22
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	21	1	3	42
Papineau.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	19	6	2	21
Préfontaine.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	12	16	2	4	18
Rosemount.....	1	3	3	4	3	16	28	8	4	34
St. Andrew.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	5	12	1	2	21
St. Ann.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	9	2	1	15
Ste. Cunégonde.....	1	2	.....	3	1	6	18	4	3	25
St. Denis.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	25	4	1	22
St. Edward.....	1	1	.....	3	4	12	25	5	2	35
St. Eusèbe.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	14	2	3	12
St. Gabriel.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	23	5	3	37
St. George.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16	3	3	20
St. Henry.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	13	35	4	5	18
St. James.....	2	.....	1	3	1	9	31	3	5	21
St. John.....	2	1	1	4	4	8	24	5	2	14
St. Jean Baptiste.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	11	32	4	.....	52
St. Joseph.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	14
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32	4	4	13
St. Louis.....	1	.....	1	2	4	6	22	4	5	31
St. Mary.....	1	.....	1	1	1	7	14	3	3	16
St. Michael.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	8	.....	1	17
St. Paul.....	.....	4	1	4	1	7	23	6	3	18
Ville Marie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	1	9
Villeray.....	4	3	2	6	5	15	37	9	4	55
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Institutions.....	1	19	2	30	.....	46	27	5	69	34
Total.....	37	47	24	91	53	270	722	112	154	823

XVIII

DISEASES, BY WARDS, IN 1932

Diabetes	Cerebral hemorrhage	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Puerperal state	Diseases of early infancy	Deaths by violence			Other diseases	Total
								Suicide	Homicide	Others		
2	11	19	4	7	30	1	9	1	.....	7	54	198
10	8	37	8	30	42	2	23	1	.....	9	87	315
7	4	8	4	5	11	5	8	4	.....	5	42	137
11	19	61	15	26	70	9	33	1	.....	11	173	539
3	6	21	8	23	16	1	21	1	.....	10	60	226
3	4	10	5	2	14	.....	3	.....	.....	4	31	98
9	3	25	9	11	24	4	7	1	1	8	40	182
6	6	34	18	14	29	2	19	1	.....	26	95	315
3	4	16	6	10	15	.....	10	.....	.....	12	58	177
5	.....	12	6	16	16	5	14	.....	.....	7	39	163
4	1	13	1	1	4	.....	4	1	.....	7	36	107
6	13	57	23	5	39	2	21	2	2	23	136	403
8	8	19	4	15	24	.....	5	2	.....	5	70	214
3	3	17	5	15	16	.....	17	1	.....	9	53	197
6	11	30	14	25	27	3	43	.....	.....	14	86	363
.....	7	31	11	4	20	2	6	2	.....	13	73	214
1	7	22	5	6	26	4	9	1	.....	11	55	180
2	5	20	5	23	31	2	16	3	.....	8	54	232
3	8	23	19	20	31	5	17	1	.....	10	75	270
7	5	42	11	28	52	10	36	2	.....	15	117	413
4	4	17	8	19	19	4	18	.....	1	7	63	204
6	8	28	4	18	18	3	20	1	.....	14	87	279
3	2	14	9	2	12	1	6	5	.....	7	38	143
3	7	30	18	47	32	6	26	.....	.....	19	96	364
4	4	35	15	19	33	2	25	1	.....	8	95	317
3	7	15	6	19	15	2	13	1	.....	14	67	227
5	7	51	13	15	27	1	23	2	.....	8	105	365
2	3	10	7	11	17	.....	8	1	1	3	37	130
4	7	14	3	9	11	2	8	2	.....	11	47	172
5	9	35	11	3	27	4	8	5	1	11	101	296
3	6	25	10	16	16	3	18	1	1	16	57	219
6	8	26	5	4	14	1	5	.....	.....	7	48	155
5	2	31	15	24	27	7	21	3	.....	12	83	297
1	1	11	4	8	14	.....	7	1	1	7	37	120
12	10	58	22	48	54	5	33	3	1	21	178	585
.....	1	1	.....	8	3	.....	13	.....	9	5	17	63
8	13	87	29	175	60	1	34	1	1	8	199	849
173	232	1005	360	731	936	99	607	52	19	392	2789	9728

TABLE XX

DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, BY MONTHS, YEAR 1932

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid fever.....	5	3	1	6	4	4	5	1	1	4	1	2	37
Small-pox.....													47
Measles.....	8	1	8	14	12	2	1			1			24
Scarlet fever.....	3	4	4	4	1	3		1	1	1	1	1	53
Diphtheria.....	6	6	9	5	4	2	1	2	2	3	9	4	91
Whooping cough.....	8	3	12	22	8	6	5	7	5	1	5	9	7
Meningitis C. S.....	1					2					3	1	27
Erysipelas.....	2	2	3	5	5	4	1	1	1	1		2	11
Poliomyelitis.....	1	1					3	3	3				1
Mumps.....			1										1
Varicella.....			1										1
German measles.....													
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	63	51	76	79	64	67	50	38	53	62	53	66	722
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	16	10	10	11	14	6	11	2	7	10	8	7	112
Enteritis.....	59	34	34	52	52	55	73	125	121	64	25	37	731
Influenza.....	16	17	58	42	23	5	7	5		8	8	81	270
Total.....	188	132	217	240	187	156	157	185	194	155	113	210	2134

TABLE XXI

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

Average number and proportion per 100,000 population
for each period of 5 years, from 1876 to 1932

Periods of years	(*)	Typhoid	Smallpox	Whooping cough	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	8.4	.....	6.9	11.9	20.4	119.6	25.2	81.1	210.7	93.3
1926-1930	No	139	.....	37	46	143	798	157	681	1028	726
	Rate	18.4	.....	4.9	6.1	18.9	105.7	20.8	90.2	136.2	93.2
1930	No	41	.....	21	41	83	806	177	806	1065	664
	Rate	5.1	.....	2.6	5.1	10.4	101.2	22.2	101.2	133.7	83.3
1931	No	32	.....	30	20	71	766	121	852	974	741
	Rate	3.9	.....	3.7	2.4	8.7	93.6	14.8	104.1	119.0	90.5
1932	No	37	.....	47	24	53	722	112	853	731	889
	Rate	4.4	.....	5.6	2.9	6.4	86.7	13.4	102.4	87.8	106.7

(*) 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 FROM CERTAIN DISEASES BY NATIONALITIES, IN 1932

Population	532,287—63.90%	181,594—21.80%	49,563—5.95%	69,556—8.35%	833,000—100.00%
Causes of death	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities or Unknown	Total
Typhoid.....	28—75.7%	3—8.1%	3—8.1%	3—8.1%	37—100.0%
Measles.....	38—80.8%	4—8.5%	1—2.2%	4—8.5%	47—100.0%
Scarlatina.....	14—58.3%	4—16.7%	4—16.7%	2—8.3%	24—100.0%
Whooping cough.....	74—81.3%	5—5.5%	3—3.3%	9—9.9%	91—100.0%
Diphtheria.....	31—58.5%	6—11.3%	3—5.7%	13—24.5%	53—100.0%
Influenza.....	220—81.5%	26—9.7%	8—2.9%	16—5.9%	270—100.0%
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	507—70.2%	111—15.4%	17—2.4%	87—12.0%	722—100.0%
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	82—73.2%	14—12.5%	3—2.7%	13—11.6%	112—100.0%
Other contagious diseases.....	115—74.7%	24—15.6%	3—1.9%	12—7.8%	154—100.0%
Cancer.....	513—62.4%	230—27.9%	37—4.5%	43—5.2%	823—100.0%
Diabetes.....	122—70.6%	26—15.0%	16—9.2%	9—5.2%	173—100.0%
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	229—66.0%	87—25.1%	18—5.2%	13—3.7%	347—100.0%
Endocarditis and myocarditis, acute and chronic.....	828—62.4%	354—26.6%	78—6.0%	66—5.0%	1326—100.0%
Pneumonia.....	525—68.1%	165—21.4%	23—3.0%	58—7.5%	771—100.0%
Enteritis.....	640—87.5%	46—6.3%	6—0.8%	39—5.4%	731—100.0%
Nephritis.....	714—76.3%	175—18.7%	18—1.9%	29—3.1%	936—100.0%
Diseases of early infancy.....	577—75.7%	100—13.2%	15—1.9%	70—9.2%	762—100.0%
Accidents.....	237—60.4%	105—26.8%	12—3.1%	38—9.7%	392—100.0%
Total.....	5494—70.7%	1485—19.1%	268—3.5%	524—6.7%	7771—100.0%
Other causes of death.....	1275—65.1%	474—24.2%	70—3.6%	138—7.1%	1957—100.0%
Grand total.....	6769—69.6%	1959—20.1%	338—3.5%	662—6.8%	9728—100.0%

TABLE

DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS

Causes of death	French-Canadians						British-Canadians					
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I—Infectious and parasitic diseases:												
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....		1			22	28					14	8
Tuberculosis, other forms.....			2	1	12	6					3	3
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.....		1	1	3	4	11	1	1	2		7	6
II—Cancers and other tumors.....			1		41	37				1	31	30
III—Rheumatismal diseases, etc.....					7	13		2	1		5	7
IV—Diseases of the blood, etc.....					1	2					1	2
V—Chronic poisoning, etc.....												
VI—Diseases of the nervous system.....	1			1	12	17	1		1	2	15	12
VII—Diseases of the circulatory system.....					51	50					39	39
VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system.....	8	2	6	2	19	20	1	2	1		22	15
IX—Diseases of the digestive system.....	5	7	1	4	35	26	4			1	14	12
X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....			2		40	35					25	12
XI—The puerperal state.....				1		9						1
XII—Diseases of the skin, etc.....					4	1		1			1	1
XIII—Diseases of the bones.....											2	3
XIV—Congenital malformation.....	6	1	1				3	1	1			
XV—Diseases of the early infancy.....	12	11					2	6				
XVI—Old age.....					2	1					5	2
XVII—Violent and accidental deaths.....			1		25	5			3	1	32	6
XVIII—Ill-defined causes of deaths.....					7	2					8	3
Total.....	32	23	15	12	282	263	12	13	9	5	224	162

Number of permits issued for removal:

Men..... 836

Women..... 803

Number of permits issued to enter..... 857

XXIII

OF MONTREAL, IN 1932

Jews						Other nationalities or unknown						Total		
0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		M	F	Grand total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
										9	1	45	38	83
										2		19	10	29
				2	1					2	1	19	24	43
				4	5					2	1	79	74	153
					1							13	23	36
				2								4	4	8
				5						2	1	37	33	70
				9	3					3	4	102	96	198
				3	1	2				3		65	42	107
1	1				1		1			4	1	64	54	118
					1					1	2	68	50	118
					1						1		13	13
												5	3	8
												2	3	5
						1	1					12	3	15
1	1					1						16	18	34
											1	8	4	12
				3	3					4		68	15	83
										2		17	5	22
2	2			29	17	4	2			34	13	643	512	1155

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS BY CAUSES,

Causes of death	French-Canadians						British-Canadians					
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....			1		17	10					2	1
Measles.....	7	5	14	10	1	1	2	1	1			
Scarlet fever.....	1		6	4	2	1			1	2	1	
Whooping-cough.....	19	16	21	18			1	3	1			
Diphtheria.....	1	3	9	11	6	1	1			3		2
Grippe and influenza.....	15	25	22	9	58	91		1			10	15
Tuberculosis, all forms.....	7	4	13	12	252	301		1	1	1	76	46
Syphilis.....	25	22		3	12	5	2	2			3	5
Other infectious and paratyphoid diseases.....	14	8	4	7	9	6	2	1	1		4	4
Cancer and malignant tumors.....			1	1	237	274				1	108	121
Diabetis.....				2	61	59					12	14
Other tumors and other general diseases.....	4	2	8	3	27	73		3	2	1	12	26
Diseases of the nervous system.....	35	22	11	12	158	154	3	1	2	2	54	70
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2	1	4		472	543					201	261
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	116	80	68	69	157	168	25	11	2		82	82
Diseases of the digestive system.....	327	230	46	50	186	169	24	14	5	4	60	45
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1	2	2	2	379	403			2		103	101
The puerperal state.....						77						13
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	3	7		1	5	6			1		7	2
Congenital malformation and early infancy.....	320	248	3	2	3	1	60	37	1	1		1
Old age.....					17	22					3	13
Violent deaths and accidental.....	3	4	22	8	186	33	3		5	4	94	18
Ill-defined causes of deaths...	2			1	50	15				1	39	5
Total.....	902	679	255	225	2295	2413	123	75	25	20	871	845

XIII a

AGES, SEX AND NATIONALITIES, IN 1931

Jews						Other nationalities or unknown						Total		
0 to year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		M	F	Grand total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
				3						2	1	25	12	37
			1					2	2			27	20	47
		2	1		1			1			1	14	10	24
2	1					4	3		2			48	43	91
		1	1	1		2			4	2	5	23	30	53
			1	5	2	4	2		1	3	6	117	153	270
	1			13	6	2	2	1	1	70	24	435	399	834
				1		1				7	1	51	38	89
				1	1				1	1	1	36	29	65
				15	22					28	15	389	434	823
				6	10					5	4	84	89	173
		1		2	7		1	1	1	5	3	62	120	182
		1		11	11		2		1	16	6	291	281	572
1				47	43	1			1	44	30	772	879	1651
3	1			18	6	20	13	3	7	14	15	508	452	960
2	3		2	9	6	19	15	5	2	18	13	701	553	1254
				13	9			3	2	18	16	521	535	1056
					3						6		99	99
				2	2					1	1	19	19	38
7	7			1		41	28		1			436	326	762
					1					1	2	21	38	59
				11	4	6	6	4	2	40	10	374	89	463
				4	2					5	2	100	26	126
15	13	5	6	163	136	100	72	20	28	280	162	5054	4674	9728

XXIV.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
4	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3	6	2	1	...	2	5	3	...	5	3	4	6	4	3	3	6	6	5	3	12	23	8	12	1	...	a)
...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	3	3	9	2	5	2	3	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	d)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
44	62	31	50	44	1	53	27	43	27	42	15	35	16	19	14	17	5	13	11	7	6	1	1	...	23	
...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

XXIV.

TO 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
48	Cancer and malignant tumor of the uterus.....	90		90												
49	Cancer and malignant tumor: other female genital organs...	10		10												1
50	Cancer and malignant tumor of the breast.....	83		83												
51	Cancer and malignant tumor of male genito-urinary organs...	36	36													
52	Cancer and malignant tumor of the skin.....	8	5	3												
53	Cancer and malignant tumor of other organs not stated.....	65	33	32					1	2	1	2	1		1	
54	Tumors (non-malignant):															
	a) female genital organs.....	14		14												
	b) other organs.....	10	5	5		1										
55	Tumors whose character is not specified:															
	a) female genital organs.....															
	b) other organs.....	6	4	2					1							1
	Total.....	853	398	455		1			2	2	1	2	2		1	2
III.—Rhumatic Diseases, Diseases of the Nutrition of Endocrin Glands and other General Diseases.																
56	Acute articular rhumatic fever.	26	7	19					2	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
57	Chronic rhumatism, osteoarthritis.....	6	4	2												
58	Gout.....															
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	173	84	89					2	3			2			
60	Scurvy:															
	a) infantile scurvy (Barlow's disease).....	1		1					1							
	b) scurvy.....															
61	Beriberi.....															
62	Pellagra.....															
63	Rickets.....	6	4	2			2	1	2	1						
64	Osteomalacie.....															
65	Disease of the pituitary gland (hypophysis).....															
66	Disease of the thyroid gland and parathyroid glands:															
	a) goitre.....	1		1												
	b) exophthalmic goitre.....	19	1	18												1
	c) myxoedema and cretinism.....	4		4												2
	d) tetany.....	2	1	1			1	1								
	e) others.....															
67	Diseases of the thymus.....	5	2	2		2	1	1	1							

XIV.

TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE and ages—(Continued)

[illegible]

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

[illegible]

20 to 24 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
M	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	
							2																			68
					2		1						1													69
1	1	2	1	1	6	1	9	6	8	5	5	8	8	7	15	16	17	11	22	18	28	8	5	2		
						1								2		1				1						70
																										a)
																										b)
																										71
				1	1				1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	7					a)
																						1				b)
																										72
		4			1	2		2		1	1		4			1			3			1				a)
			1																							b)
																										73
																										74
		4	1	3	3		2		2	2	2	6	2	1	5	2	3	1	6	2	9	1				
												2														75
																										76
														1												a)
																										b)
																										77
																										a)
																										b)
												2		1												
	1						1																			78
								1																		a)
		1					2		1</																	

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

[illegible]

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
...	...	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	6	10	7	5	11	9	16	12	15	17	32	39	7	23	1	1	82
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	4	1	4	5	6	1	4	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	6	2	5	3	10	14	9	15	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	2	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
3	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	d)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
5	2	6	3	9	5	12	9	14	11	14	13	20	12	22	13	28	23	26	26	52	67	17	45	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
3	1	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	91
3	6	4	9	7	12	2	9	4	7	5	10	12	10	9	11	8	12	18	14	29	34	7	29	3	2	92
1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	1	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
1	2	1	...	...	7	5	5	9	8	6	12	17	19	16	20	32	27	32	41	91	106	53	90	5	12	b)
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	9	1	12	6	10	2	11	5	16	6	16	8	21	19	8	5	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	4	4	2	...	2	3	8	4	3	...	1	a)
...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	4	7	9	5	7	18	12	6	9	...	b)
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	97
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	4	4	5	9	9	5	16	15	39	49	40	37	5	9	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	2	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	b)
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	99

[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 year	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
118	Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer).....	75	46	29	2	2	1	4	7	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
119	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	664	393	271	292	194	70	58	31	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Diarrhoea, enteritis and intestinal ulceration (2 years and over):															
	a) diarrhoea, enteritis.....	62	20	42	...	...	...	...	6	17	3	2	1	...	2	...
	b) intestinal ulceration.....	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Appendicitis.....	137	77	60	...	...	...	...	9	9	16	2	13	10	7	5
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction:															
	a) hernia.....	30	20	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) intestinal obstruction.....	43	14	29	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
123	Other diseases of the intestine..	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Cirrhosis of the liver:															
	a) alcoholic.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) not returned as alcoholic..	83	44	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
125	Other diseases of the liver (in- cluding yellow atrophy).....	13	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
126	Biliary calculi.....	24	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Other diseases of the gall bladder and its ducts.....	17	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Diseases of the pancreas.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Peritonitis without stated cause.	8	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total.....	1254	701	553	300	197	73	65	56	58	27	6	16	14	12	6
	X.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.															
130	Acute nephritis.....	47	17	30	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	1
131	Chronic nephritis.....	875	426	449	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	4	...	2
132	Nephritis not specified.....	14	3	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Other diseases of the kidneys:															
	a) pyelitis.....	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) others.....	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	Calculi of the urinary passages:															
	a) renal calculi and of the urinary passages.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) vesical calculi.....	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c) calculi under other qualifi- cations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Diseases of the bladder except tumors:															
	a) cystitis.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) others.....	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.:															
	a) stricture of the urethra..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b) others.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Diseases of the prostate.....	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	7	...	3	1	9	4	1	3	...	...	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	...	1	...	120
...	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	121
...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	5	...	1	...	122
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	123
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	2	1	7	5	6	6	5	1	7	4	6	8	6	7	...	1	...	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	126
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	128
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
8	11	12	9	10	15	19	17	14	13	23	23	17	19	24	16	33	17	17	21	35	29	5	15	...	2	...
2	1	1	2	...	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	4	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	130
6	2	1	9	5	4	6	10	19	19	28	25	43	34	41	38	51	51	55	55	117	122	49	67	2	4	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	a)
...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	135
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	19	...	15	...	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

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.....	26		26												2
	b) uterus.....	5		5												
	c) mammae.....															
	d) others.....															
	Total.....	1056	521	535	1	1	1	1	7	4	1	4	1	4		5
	XI.—The Puerperal State.															
140	Abortion, with septic conditions.....	14		14												1
141	Abortion, without mention of septic conditions, including haemorrhages.....	3	3													
142	Ectopic gestation.....	8	8													
143	Other accidents of gestation (haemorrhages not included).....	1		1												
144	Puerperal haemorrhage:															
	a) placenta proevia.....	8		8												
	b) other haemorrhages.....	6		6												
145	Septicaemia and puerperal sepsis (not returned as result of abortion):															
	a) Puerperal septicaemia and puerperal pyaemia.....	28		28												
	b) puerperal tetanus.....															
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	20		20												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.....	1		1												
	b) embolism and sudden death.....	3		3												
149	Other accidents of pregnancy.....	5		5												1
150	Other stated diseases or conditions not mentioned (puerperal state).....															
	Total.....	99		99												3
	XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.															
151	Furunculosis.....	8	4	4	1				1				1		1	
152	Phlegmon.....	13	7	6	1	3			1					1		
153	Other diseases of the skin, annæxa, and of the cellular tissue.....	7	3	4		1		1								
	Total.....	28	14	14	2	4		2	1			1		2		

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
...	2	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	d)
8	7	5	16	5	14	10	16	21	30	29	26	47	40	50	48	56	53	66	62	144	129	67	70	3	5	
...	4	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	5	...	7	...	10	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	2	...	8	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	15	...	26	...	27	...	18	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	151
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
sex and ages.

[illegible]

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

By causes,

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.....	8	5	3												
164	Suicide by poisonous gases.....	9	6	3												
165	Suicide by hanging or strangula- tion.....	9	7	2												
166	Suicide by drowning.....	3	3													
167	Suicide by firearms.....	19	17	2												
168	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	1	1													
169	Suicide by jumping from high places.....	3		3												
170	Suicide by crushing.....															
171	Suicides by other means.....															
172	Infanticide (under one year): a) immediately after birth.... b) others, under one year.....	10	6	4	6	4										
173	Homicide by firearms (one year and over).....	4	3	1												
174	Homicide by cutting and piercing instruments (one year and over).....	2	2													
175	Other homicides of persons of one year and over.....	3	2	1												
176	Poisoning by venomous animals.....															
177	Poisoning by food.....	2	1	1						1						
178	Accidental absorption of poison- ous gas.....	16	11	5			1		1							
179	Other acute accidental poisoning (not by gas).....	12	7	5				1	2	3						
180	Conflagration.....	30	29	1						1	1				1	
181	Accidental burns (conflagration excepted).....	26	17	9	1	1		1	10	5						
182	Accidental mechanical suffoca- tion.....	3	2	1	1			1			1					
183	Accidental drowning.....	65	59	6				1	2		2		5		7	2
184	Accidental injury by firearms, except combatants in battle..	6	6													
185	Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments, except combatants in battle.....															
186	Accidental injury by fall, crush- ing, land slide.....	90	72	18			2		6	3	3		2		2	
186	1) Accidental injury in mining and quarrying.....															
	2) Accidental injury by machine- ry.....															
	3a) Railway accidents.....	9	8	1									1			
	3b) Tramway accidents.....	14	13	1					1						1	
	3c) Automobile and motorcycle accidents.....	95	75	20	1				7		10	3	6	1	6	1
	3d) Accidents by other means of transportation by land...	8	8						1							

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
				1	1	1		1				1	1	1				1								163
1								1			2	2	1	1		1										164
				2						1	1			1	1	1		1		1						165
				1				1				1														166
1		1		1	1	2	1	3		3		1		2		1				2						167
										1																168
							2						1													169
																										170
																										171
																										172
																										a)
																										b)
	1					2		1																		173
						1		1																		174
		1	1					1																		175
										1																176
												1														177
1		1		3			2		2	2				1			1					1				178
				1		1	1			1							1		1		1					179
3		3		2		4		6		3		4		1		1										180
				1		2		1		1							1			2						181
																										182
9	2	8		5		6	1	5		2		3		1		1		2		1						183
1		2						1		1		1														184
																										185
8		4	1	8		5		4	1	3		9	1	4		4	1	2		5	6		3	1	2	186
																										186 1)
																										2)
1		1		1		1		1			1			2	1	1				1		1				3a)
		1						2		1		3														3b)
6	1	7	2	4		3	3	4		7	1	2		5			3		1	2	4	4		1		3c)
						1				1		4		1												3d)

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.....	4	4													
187	Cataclysm.....															
188	Injury by animals.....	4	4													1
189	Hunger or thirst.....															
190	Excessive cold.....	1	1						1							
191	Excessive heat.....															
192	Lightning.....															
193	Accidental injury by electric currents (lightning excepted)...	4	4													
194	Other accidents:															
	a) foreign body.....	1		1				1								
	b) others.....	1		1					1							
195	Violent death of unstated nature or unknown cause.....															
196	War injuries.....															
197	Execution of civilians by belligerent armies.....															
198	Execution (sentence of death)...	1														
	Total.....	463	374	89	9	5	3	5	31	14	17	3	14	1	18	3
	XVIII.—Ill-defined Causes of Death.															
199	Sudden death.....	117	96	21			1		1						2	
200	Cause of death unstated or not specified.....	9	4	5			1		1							
	Total.....	126	100	26			2		2						2	
	Total M.....		5054		929		211		305		107		59		89	
	Total F.....			4674		661		178		279		63		67		104
	Grand total.....		9728		1590		389		584		170		126		193	

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE
and ages—(Continued)

20 to 24 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
M	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	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3e)
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3f)
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
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275	...	278	...	347	...	363	...	413	...	448	...	530	...	559	...	612	...	671	...	1365	...	725	...	90	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA,
Observations made at McGill Observatory,
Long. 75° 35' W.

Month	Thermometer					*Barometer			
	† Mean	(a) Deviation from years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	† Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range
January.....	27.08	+13.76	52.8	0.0	12.94	30.062	30.70	29.29	.40
February.....	17.78	+2.59	47.8	-4.0	12.55	29.968	30.57	29.22	.34
March.....	23.50	-2.47	43.6	2.8	11.53	29.750	30.30	28.79	.34
April.....	39.85	-1.09	70.9	18.6	14.19	29.895	30.53	29.15	.23
May.....	57.07	+2.22	90.4	34.4	19.65	29.970	30.40	29.66	.16
June.....	65.45	+0.96	87.4	43.2	18.48	29.718	30.22	29.41	.15
July.....	67.56	-1.62	85.9	53.0	16.72	29.745	30.10	29.19	.17
August.....	69.64	+3.02	89.7	54.8	15.90	29.903	30.35	29.63	.12
September.....	61.09	+2.42	89.2	37.1	15.35	30.008	30.41	29.48	.21
October.....	49.31	+2.57	76.2	29.8	13.25	29.953	30.41	29.39	.28
November.....	31.78	-1.56	54.0	3.8	12.44	30.179	30.90	29.53	.31
December.....	26.37	+6.64	54.0	-9.9	12.94	30.065	30.69	29.36	.37
Sums for 1932.....	536.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means for 1932.....	44.71	+2.29	70.16	21.97	14.66	29.943	30.465	29.342	.257
Means for 58 years ending Dec. 31st, 1932.....	42.42	.....	66.47	19.16	.....	29.980	.....	.....	.232

* 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 57 years. ‡ Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer. ¶ For 50 years only. § For 50 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 90.4 (Fah.) above zero, on May 16th, the greatest cold was 9.9 below zero, on Dec. 16th. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 100.3 degrees.

ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1932

Montreal, Can. — Lat. 45° 30' N.

Height above the sea level 187'.

† Mean relative humidity	Wind		Per cent possible sunshine	Precipitation						
	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 and snow fell	No. of days on which rain or snow fell
77.5			23.1	3.11	9	14.6	5.15	15	4	20
72.5			40.5	0.96	3	21.8	3.15	16	2	17
71.5			47.6	1.16	3	45.2	5.94	16	1	18
67.6			42.3	2.45	8	12.8	4.46	7	1	14
64.2			54.4	2.11	8		2.11			8
71.5			49.9	5.49	12	T	5.53			12
72.8			54.8	3.34	14		3.34			14
74.3			56.1	3.36	11		3.36			11
70.8			59.3	2.28	8		2.28			8
70.0			36.5	6.13	12	T	6.13			12
69.6			39.5	3.76	7	12.0	5.24	5	1	11
72.1			23.0	1.45	8	14.7	3.00	12	2	18
				35.60	103	121.1	49.69	71	11	163
71.2			43.9							
74.1			43.8	29.49	108	115.4	41.38	79	16	172

The greatest temperature range in one day was 43.2 on Jan. 14th; the least range was 2.7 on Nov. 10th. The warmest day was Aug. 26th, when the mean temperature was 79.1 above zero. The coldest day was Dec. 16th, when the mean temperature was 5.5 below zero. The minimum relative humidity observed was 27 on Sept. 25th. Hail on 1 day. Fog on 5 days. Thunderstorms on 17 days. Auroras observed on 3 nights. Lunar halos on 4 nights. Solar halos on 4 days. First trace of snow on Oct. 13th. First appreciable snowfall on Nov. 10th. First sleighing on Nov. 10th. First zero weather on Dec. 15th. The greatest rainfall in one day was 3.39 inches on Oct. 6th. The heaviest snowfall was on March 22nd, when 10.3 inches fell in 20 hours.





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