

Report of the Department of Health / City of Montreal.

Contributors

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

Year 1934

By DOCTOR S. BOUCHER,
D.P.H., LL. D., F.A.P.H.A., F.R. San. I. (E.)
DIRECTOR.

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MONTREAL, P.Q., (Canada)

Year 1934

By DOCTOR S. BOUCHER,

**D.P.H., LL. D., F.A.P.H.A., F.R. San. I. (E.)
DIRECTOR.**

CITY OF MONTREAL

MAYOR :

His Worship CAMILLIEN HOUDE, C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

Alderman J. M. SAVIGNAC, President.

Aldermen W. S. WELDON, H. DUPUIS, Z. H. LESAGE, M.D.,
O. TAILLEFER, Members.

HEALTH COMMISSION :

Alderman J. M. SAVIGNAC, President.

Aldermen Z. H. LESAGE, M.D., L. TREPANIER, Dr. A. L'AR-
CHEVEQUE, and Dr. S. BOUCHER, D.P.H., Dr. E. G. ASSELIN,
Dr. A. GRANT FLEMING, Dr. FRANK G. PEDLEY, Dr. B. G.
BOURGEOIS, members.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., F.A.P.H.A.—F.R. San. I. (E)—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, D.P.H., superintendent.
 1 Senior clerk.
 4 Junior typists.
 3 Epidemiologists.
 1 Nurse (supervisor).
 9 Nurses (one acting as temporary superintendent of Smallpox hospital).
 4 Disinfectors.
 1 Janitor (Smallpox hospital).
 1 Cook (Smallpox hospital).

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE :

Dr. Ad. GROULX, C.P.H., Superintendent.
 1 Senior stenographer clerk.
 5 Junior clerks.
 1 Messenger.
 Dr. C. A. BOURDON, C.P.H., Chief inspector for medical inspection of schools.
 1 Medical Inspector (supervisor).
 22 Medical inspectors of schools.
 6 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.
 5 Asst.-nurses.
 4 Psychiatrists.
 4 Nurses (psychologists).
 1 Nurse — Test of hearing.

LAURIER CLINICS :

1 Stationary engineer.
 1 Typist clerk.

DIVISION OF SANITATION :

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

- 1 Secretary.
- 2 Clerks.
- 2 Typist clerks.
- 1 Supervisor of plumbing inspectors.
- 8 Plumbing inspectors.
- 1 Inspector of gas connections and appliances.
- 1 Supervisor of sanitary inspectors.
- 19 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, D.V.M., Superintendent.

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.
- 4 Visiting physicians.
- 2 Clerks.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES :

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

DIVISION OF STATISTICS :

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

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE :

- Mr. A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent.
- Mr. C. J. GAUTHIER, Asst.-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.
- 1 Physician.
- Mr. J. DESROCHERS, Supervisor, Meurling Refuge.
- 1 Senior Clerk.
- 2 Furnacemen.
- 1 Head laundryman.
- 1 Head cook.
- 5 Guards.

1934

CITY OF MONTREAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The Director

1 Secretary 1 Archivist
1 Accountant 1 Typist
1 Messenger

General Administration

BOARD OF HEALTH (Advising Board)

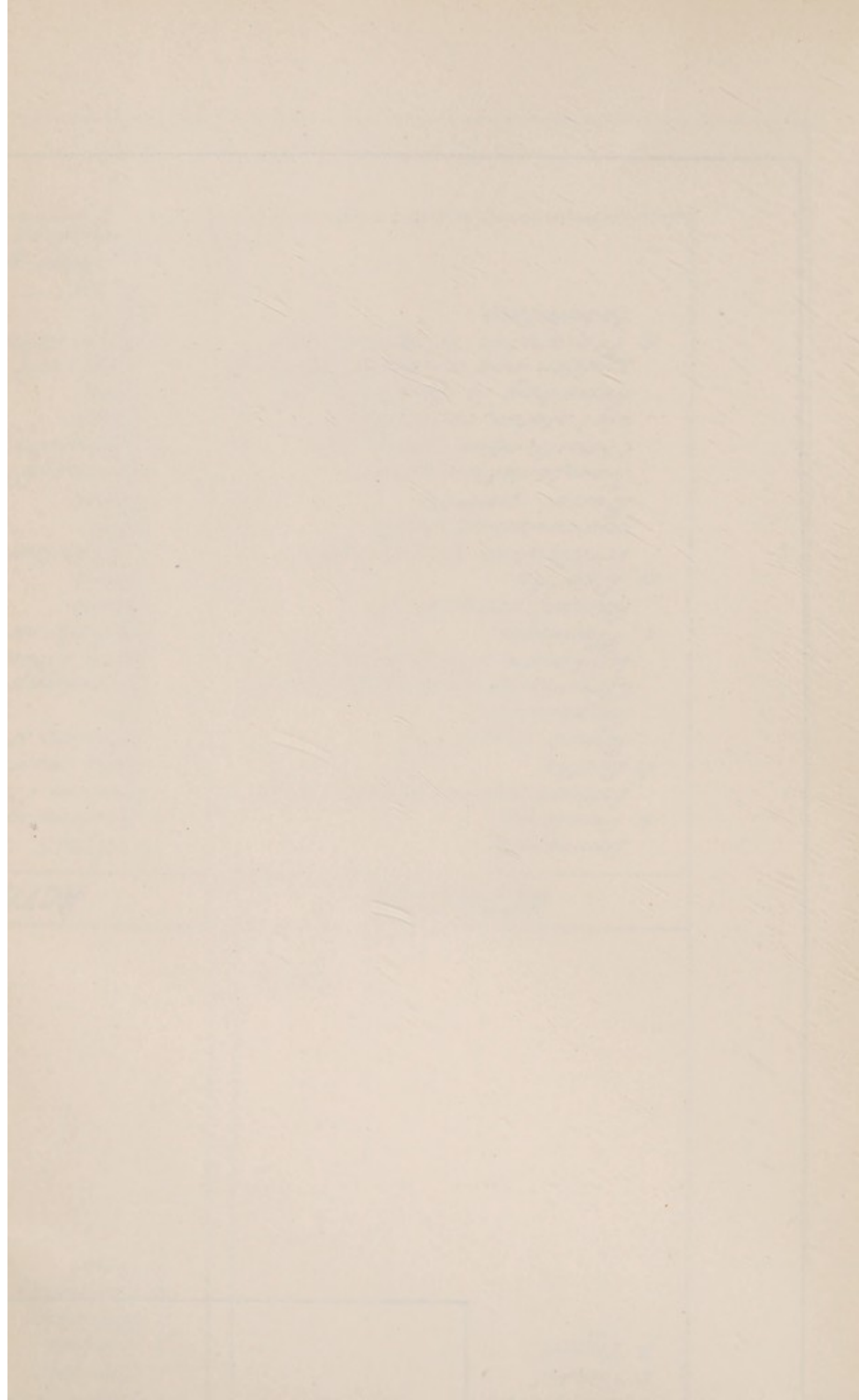
9 Members

The Chairman of the Executive Committee (Ex. officio)
The Director of the Department of Health (Ex. officio)
Three Members of the City Council
Two Members of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montreal
Two Members of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of McGill University

STATISTICS	LABORATORIES	FOOD INSPECTION	SANITATION	CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	CHILD HYGIENE	MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE	MEDICAL CONTROL
1 Superintendent 1 Statistician 2 Clerks 2 Typists Staff 6	1 Superintendent 1 Microscopist 1 Chemist 1 Biologist 1 Laboratory Helper 1 Typist Staff 10	1 Superintendent 1 Chief Clerk 1 Inspector of Milk 1 Inspector of Meat 1 Inspector of Poultry 1 Inspector of Fish 1 Inspector of Butter 1 Inspector of Eggs 1 Inspector of Canned Goods 1 Inspector of Ice 1 Inspector of Gas Appliances Staff 64	1 Superintendent (Sanitary Engineer) 1 Secretary 2 Supervisors 1 Plan Examiner 2 Clerks 2 Typists 1 Inspector of Buildings 1 Inspector of Streets 1 Inspector of Gas Appliances 1 Inspector of Gas Appliances Staff 80	1 Superintendent 3 Typists 1 Laboratory Nurse 1 Stenographer 1 Clerk 1 Messenger 1 Cook Staff 80	1 Superintendent 1 Chief Inspector 1 Supervisor 1 Stenographer 1 Clerk 1 Typist 1 Nurse 1 Messenger 1 Cook Staff 100	1 Superintendent 1 Assistant Superintendent 1 Chief Clerk 1 Stenographer 1 Clerk 1 Typist 1 Nurse 1 Messenger 1 Cook Staff 100	1 Superintendent 1 Assistant Superintendent 1 Chief Clerk 1 Stenographer 1 Clerk 1 Typist 1 Nurse 1 Messenger 1 Cook Staff 6
ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES
Demography a. Mortality b. Fertility c. Marriage d. Divorce e. Immigration f. Emigration g. Naturalization h. Citizenship i. Census j. Statistics k. Reports l. Publications m. Archives n. Library o. Museum p. Botanical Garden q. Zoological Garden r. Botanical Garden s. Zoological Garden t. Botanical Garden u. Zoological Garden v. Botanical Garden w. Zoological Garden x. Botanical Garden y. Zoological Garden z. Botanical Garden	Analysis a. Bacteriology, Serology, etc. b. Pathology (Tuberculosis, etc.) c. Microbiology (Bacteria, etc.) d. Chemistry e. Physics f. Botany g. Zoology h. Entomology i. Malacology j. Parasitology k. Hygiene l. Dietetics m. Nutrition n. Pharmacology o. Toxicology p. Forensic Medicine q. Legal Medicine r. Social Medicine s. Occupational Medicine t. Public Health u. Preventive Medicine v. Curative Medicine w. Palliative Medicine x. Reconstructive Medicine y. Regenerative Medicine z. Restorative Medicine	a. Milk inspection b. Meat inspection c. Poultry inspection d. Fish inspection e. Butter inspection f. Eggs inspection g. Canned goods inspection h. Ice inspection i. Gas appliances inspection j. Building inspection k. Street inspection l. Gas appliances inspection m. Building inspection n. Street inspection o. Gas appliances inspection p. Building inspection q. Street inspection r. Gas appliances inspection s. Building inspection t. Street inspection u. Gas appliances inspection v. Building inspection w. Street inspection x. Gas appliances inspection y. Building inspection z. Street inspection	General inspection of: a. Buildings b. Public buildings c. Factories d. Schools e. Churches f. Hospitals g. Asylums h. Prisons i. Hotels j. Restaurants k. Public houses l. Amusement places m. Places of assembly n. Places of recreation o. Places of business p. Places of industry q. Places of agriculture r. Places of commerce s. Places of transport t. Places of communication u. Places of entertainment v. Places of education w. Places of religion x. Places of government y. Places of justice z. Places of law aa. Places of order ab. Places of peace ac. Places of safety ad. Places of health ae. Places of life af. Places of death ag. Places of birth ah. Places of growth ai. Places of decay aj. Places of change ak. Places of progress al. Places of improvement am. Places of perfection an. Places of completion ao. Places of fulfillment ap. Places of realization aq. Places of achievement ar. Places of success as. Places of triumph at. Places of glory au. Places of honor av. Places of respect aw. Places of esteem ax. Places of admiration ay. Places of awe az. Places of wonder ba. Places of amazement bb. Places of surprise bc. Places of curiosity bd. Places of interest be. Places of attraction bf. Places of allure bg. Places of charm bh. Places of grace bi. Places of beauty bj. Places of elegance bk. Places of refinement bl. Places of distinction bm. Places of prominence bn. Places of importance bo. Places of significance bp. Places of consequence bq. Places of influence br. Places of power bs. Places of authority bt. Places of jurisdiction bu. Places of sovereignty bv. Places of supremacy bw. Places of pre-eminence bx. Places of excellence by. Places of superiority bz. Places of pre-eminence ca. Places of excellence cb. Places of superiority cc. Places of pre-eminence cd. Places of excellence ce. Places of superiority cf. Places of pre-eminence cg. Places of excellence ch. Places of superiority ci. Places of pre-eminence cj. Places of excellence ck. Places of superiority cl. Places of pre-eminence cm. Places of excellence cn. Places of superiority co. Places of pre-eminence cp. Places of excellence cq. Places of superiority cr. Places of pre-eminence cs. Places of excellence ct. Places of superiority cu. Places of pre-eminence cv. Places of excellence cw. Places of superiority cx. Places of pre-eminence cy. Places of excellence cz. Places of superiority da. 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ANNUAL REPORT

1934

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 1934.

I beg you to note that the fiscal year which was previously corresponding with the calendar year, now begins the 1st May of a given year to end on April 30th of the next year.

Consequently, the expenses mentioned in the following table, correspond with the new fiscal year of the City, while the balance of this report: reports of the divisions, tables, etc., continue to remain, as previously, based on the calendar year.

EXPENSES.

The total expenditure for 1934, in the Department of Health amounted to \$4,068,121.20, distributed as follows :

Hygiene	\$ 544,550.89
Municipal assistance	2,619,704.28
Pensions and annuities (pensioners)	365,808.53
Hospitalization of contagious	443,057.50
Allocations to Universities	20,000.00
Technical school	75,000.00

It is also to be noted that payment of pensions and annuities to superannuated employees which I recommended during many years to transfer to another Department, has been transmitted on May 1st, 1935.

To establish the per capita expenditure, we are at the obligation to take as a basis, the expenses of the new fiscal year and the evaluation of the population for 1934; consequently, the population having been estimated to 855,000 inhabitants, we arrive at the following result :

For hygiene properly speaking	\$0.63 cents per capita.
For Municipal assistance	\$3.06 cents per capita.

The following list shows the detail of expenditure during the fiscal year 1934-35 :

Hygiene.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :

Library: Books and reviews	\$	193.96	
Lecture to the public and to the staff		30.00	
Illustrated publications on hygiene		3,111.96	
Baby clinics, subsidies		8,500.00	
Collection of birth records		1,916.46	
Laurier Clinic		500.05	
Health Commission		1,050.00	
Uniforms		5,662.52	
			\$ 20,964.95

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE :

Salaries	\$	13,516.76	
Employees' transportation allocation		356.00	
Supplies		80.98	
Conventions		275.00	
Casual		200.00	
			\$ 14,449.65

SANITATION :

Salaries	\$ 65,817.50	
Employees' transportation allocation	4,416.74	
Supplies for plumbing tests, etc.	92.88	
Supplies for plumbers' ex- aminations	47.35	
Fees: Plumbers' examiners	400.00	
Congress	275.00	
Supplies	68.77	
Casual	220.00	
		\$ 71,338.24

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES :

Salaries	\$ 32,766.65	
Employees' transportation allocation	3,008.94	
Disinfectants	80.00	
Supplies	169.66	
Vaccine	1,600.00	
Maintenance of smallpox hospital	792.00	
Transportation of patients	.....	
Houses quarantined . . . .	.....	
Clinic for the treatment of scabies . . . . .	.....	
Stamped envelopes	154.00	
Casual	195.00	
Scholarship	1,200.00	
		\$ 39,966.25

CHILD HYGIENE :

Salaries	\$213,751.01	
Employees' transportation allocation	2,086.30	
Municipal baby clinics and maternal clinics	16,178.89	
Baby camps	195.82	
Supplies	2,487.99	
Stamped envelopes	264.00	
Diphtheria immunization . .	4,243.54	
Measuring scales	233.35	
Scholarship	1,200.00	
Purchase of serum re : Po- liomyelitis	550.00	
Dental clinics	1,042.68	
Casual	197.78	
		\$ 242,431.36

FOOD INSPECTION :

Salaries	\$ 91,005.62	
Employees' transportation allocation	4,748.64	
Special inspections	28.08	
Samples of food . . . . .	.....	
Supplies	667.99	
Auto service (superinten- dent)	152.93	
Travelling expenses (milk inspectors in the country)	13,525.34	
Rental of Butchers' stalls No. 51 and 53, Bonse- cours Market	773.89	
Overtime — food inspectors	44.25	
Casual	222.21	
		\$ 111,168.95

MEDICAL CONTROL :

Salaries	\$ 14,399.58	
Employees' transportation allocation	395.07	
Supplies, casual, interpreter	129.16	
		\$ 14,923.81

STATISTICS :

Salaries	\$ 10,080.00	
Supplies	84.80	
Casual	191.70	
		\$ 10,356.50

LABORATORIES :

Salaries	\$ 16,557.50	
Material, apparatus, instru- ments	795.50	
Supplies	634.33	
Milk analysis	758.72	
Congress	35.00	
Employees' transportation allocation	2.13	
Casual	168.00	
		\$ 18,951.18

Total		\$ 544,550.89
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Municipal Assistance.

Salaries	\$ 29,822.19	
Employees' transportation allocation	1,540.13	
		\$ 31,362.32

ADMINISTRATION :

Supplies	151.97	
Congress	50.00	
Casual	242.11	
		\$ 444.08

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE \$	135.99	135.99
Temporary investigators ..	1,529.61	1,529.61

ASSISTANCE :

Repatriation of strangers ..	\$ 3,230.77	
Burial of poor and unknown people	7,889.66	
		\$ 11,120.43

SUBSIDIES AND ALLOCATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS :

Art. 338a of the Charter .	\$ 64,900.00	
Art. 351b of the Charter .	373,267.66	
		\$ 438,167.66

CONTRACTS, STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND OTHERS :

Maintenance of insane .. .	\$410,855.60	
Destitute children in Industrial schools	81,024.84	
Juvenile Court	6,500.00	
Maintenance of children in Reform schools	47,678.16	
Hospitalization of incurables	59,982.16	
Hospitalization of tuberculous	73,000.00	
Grey Nuns (Home)	14,600.00	
Oeuvres de Notre-Dame de la Merci (Home)	34,218.75	
St. Luke Hospital (vagrants, etc.)	10,950.00	
Hospitalization of indigents		
Quebec Public Charities Act): Paid to institutions	121,636.25	
Govern'ment's account .. .	1,246,633.56	
		\$2,107,109.32

MEURLING REFUGE :

Salaries	14,568.00	
Food	} 15,266.87	
Maintenance		
Linen		
		\$ 29,834.87

Total \$2,619,704.28

Demographic Movement

POPULATION.

On July 1st 1934, the population of the City of Montreal computed by the Superintendent of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Health, is evaluated to 855,000 inhabitants.

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

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births in 1934 amounted to 18,433; in 1933 it had been 18,431, showing therefore an increase of 2 over the preceding year and a decrease of 1,564 as compare to 1932.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants for 1934, based on the valuation of the population at 855,000 is 21.56, showing a decrease of 0.20 over 1933, of 3.13 over the average for the five years from 1929 to 1933, and of 5.42 compared to the average for the ten preceding years.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1934 with the ten preceding years, taken separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE I.
BIRTHS.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).			
Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1924	674,300	21,500	31.89
1925	693,500	21,976	31.69
1926	713,200	21,098	29.58
1927	733,460	20,740	28.28
1928	754,300	20,307	26.92
Average	713,752	21,124	29.60
Period 1929-1933 (5 years).			
1929	775,800	20,415	26.32
1930	796,800	20,993	26.33
1931	818,577	20,699	25.29
1932	833,000	19,997	24.01
1933	847,000	18,431	21.76
Average	814,235	20,107	24.69
Period 1924-1933 (10 years).			
Average	763,993	20,615	26.98
Year 1934.			
Year 1934	855,000	18,433	21.56

MARRIAGE RATE.

In 1934 there were 7,536 marriages, as against 5,964 in 1933, representing an increase of 1,572 over the preceding year.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 7.64; it is 0.22 below the five years average from 1929 to 1933 and 0.65 below the ten years average from 1924 to 1933.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1934 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II.

MARRIAGES.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1924	674,300	6,058	8.98
1925	693,500	6,102	8.80
1926	713,200	6,133	8.60
1927	733,460	6,320	8.62
1928	754,300	6,825	9.05
Average	713,752	6,288	8.81

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	775,800	7,332	9.45
1930	796,800	6,643	8.34
1931	818,577	6,196	7.57
1932	833,000	5,780	6.93
1933	847,000	5,964	7.04
Average	814,235	6,383	7.86

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	763,993	6,335	8.29
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Year 1934.

Year 1934	855,000	7,536	7.64
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DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths in 1934 rose to 8,955, as against 8,975 in 1933, showing in consequence a decrease of 20 deaths.

The proportion compared to the population is 10.47 per thousand as against 10.60 in 1933, or a decrease of 0.13 per thousand.

The 1934 death rate is 1.67 below the average for the five years from 1929 to 1933. It is 2.59 below the average of the ten preceding years.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1924 for each separately and by groups of five and ten years.

TABLE III.

DEATHS.

Period 1924-1929 (5 years).

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1000 inhabitants
1924	674,300	9,752	14.46
1925	693,500	9,549	13.77
1926	713,200	9,660	13.54
1927	733,460	9,991	13.63
1928	754,300	10,961	14.53
Average	713,752	9,983	13.98

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	775,800	10,604	13.67
1930	796,800	10,256	12.87
1931	818,577	9,886	12.08
1932	833,000	9,728	11.68
1933	847,000	8,975	10.60
Average	814,235	9,890	12.14

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	763,993	9,936	13.06
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Year 1934.

Year 1934	855,000	8,955	10.47
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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 1934 the excess of births over deaths was 9,478 while the average for the ten years from 1924 to 1933 was 10,679 or a decrease of 1,201.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1934 a rate of 9.44 per thousand of population.

TABLE IV.

Natural increase of the population.

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over deaths
1924-1928	105,621	49,913	55,708
1929-1933	100,535	49,449	51,086
Average (10 years) . .	20,615	9,936	10,679
Year 1934	18,433	8,955	9,478

INFANT MORTALITY.

The registered number of deaths in 1934 of children under one year is 1,674 as against 1,817 in 1933, showing therefore a decrease of 143.

The proportion per 1,000 births is 90.8 in 1934, as against 98.6 in 1933, representing a decrease of 7.8 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, 772 more deaths would have been recorded.

Table V indicates the variations in infant mortality since 1924 for each 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 1924-1928 (5 years)

Years	Population	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
1924	21,500	3,151	146.5
1925	21,976	2,690	122.4
1926	21,098	2,521	119.5
1927	20,740	2,424	116.9
1928	20,307	2,929	143.7
Average	21,124	2,743	129.9

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	20,415	2,701	132.3
1930	20,993	2,620	124.8
1931	20,699	2,345	113.3
1932	19,997	1,979	98.9
1933	18,431	1,817	98.6
Average	20,107	2,292	113.9

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	20,615	2,517	122.1
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Year 1934.

Year 1934	18,433	1,674	90.8
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**DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS,
BY PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.**

Table VI shows the average of deaths from 0 to 1 year, in periods of ten years since 1907 to 1933 and the mortality for the year 1934.

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

Indeed, its persual shows that for each period of ten years there has been a constant decrease from 1907 to 1934; 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 17 periods, of 5.8 per thousand births.

TABLE VI.

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

Years	Rate	Decrase
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
1923-1932	126.4	6.3
1924-1933	121.9	4.5
1934	90.8	

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 1924 and the averages for the five years and ten years periods.

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea is 25.6 per thousand, in 1934, while the average for the ten years from 1924 to 1933 is 33.2, which indicates a decrease of 7.6 per thousand deaths, in favour of the year 1934.

TABLE VII.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
1924	3,151	1,086	34.5
1925	2,690	1,014	37.7
1926	2,521	817	32.4
1927	2,424	799	32.0
1928	2,919	971	33.3
Average	2,741	937	34.2

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	2,701	865	32.0
1930	2,620	877	33.5
1931	2,345	817	34.8
1932	1,979	614	31.0
1933	1,817	487	26.8
Average	2,292	732	31.9

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	2,516	835	33.2
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Year 1934.

Year 1934 . . .	1,674	428	25.6
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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 1934 is 24.5 against 25.5 in 1933, which shows a decrease of one per cent; the average for the ten preceding years from 1924 to 1933 is 31.1; 1934 indicates a decrease of 6.6%, compared to this average.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Total of deaths 0 to 2 years	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 2 years	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea
1924	3,615	1,172	32.4
1925	3,202	1,098	34.3
1926	2,952	877	29.7
1927	2,846	870	30.6
1928	3,434	1,061	30.9
Average	3,210	1,016	31.6

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	3,165	958	30.3
1930	2,985	966	32.4
1931	2,676	877	32.8
1932	2,267	664	29.3
1933	2,022	516	25.5
Average	2,623	796	30.4

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	2,916	906	31.1
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Year 1934.

Year 1934 .. .	1,893	463	24.5
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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 the total of deaths was 18.70 in 1934; it is a decrease of 1.55 per cent over the year 1933 and of 4.48 per cent from the average for the five years from 1929 to 1933.

TABLE IX.

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

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Total deaths	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Per- centage
1924	9,752	3,151	32.31
1925	9,549	2,690	28.17
1926	9,660	2,521	26.10
1927	9,991	2,424	24.26
1928	10,961	2,919	26.63
Average	9,983	2,743	27.49

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	10,604	2,701	25.47
1930	10,256	2,620	25.54
1931	9,886	2,345	23.72
1932	9,728	1,979	20.34
1933	8,975	1,817	20.25
Average	9,890	2,292	23.18

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	9,936	2,517	25.29
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Year 1934.

Year 1934	8,955	1,674	18.70
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**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 one year with the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year, since the year 1929.

This table shows, besides, the average for the five years 1929 to 1933, and the percentage for 1934.

TABLE X.

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

Age	1929	1930	1931	1932	Average 1929-1933	1934
Under 24 hours	17.25	14.7	12.8	14.5	15.7	20.6
1 day to 1 week	11.18	11.3	13.2	12.7	12.2	13.3
1 week to 1 month . . .	12.77	14.7	14.0	14.5	13.5	12.9
1 to 3 months	18.59	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.6	16.9
3 to 6 months	18.59	18.3	18.9	18.2	18.2	15.8
6 to 9 months	11.62	11.6	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.8
9 to 12 months	10.00	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**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 decrease of 6.06% as compared to the average of the five years 1929 to 1933 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	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average	
						5 years	1934
Pneumonia	2.18	3.09	2.39	2.53	3.08	2.65	2.09
Broncho-pneumonia	8.63	8.78	10.28	9.75	9.96	9.48	11.71
Dis. of the stomach.	0.07	0.31	0.77	0.51	0.33	0.40	0.12
Diarr. and enteritis.	32.02	33.47	34.84	31.03	26.80	31.63	25.57
Malformation	3.78	4.66	5.41	7.13	8.15	5.83	6.87
Premature births . . .	16.92	17.25	18.08	17.79	18.93	17.79	22.34
Congenital debility .	17.55	14.20	13.05	12.88	15.63	14.66	15.83
Meningitis (simple).	3.78	2.25	1.15	1.31	0.72	1.84	0.84
Syphilis	1.37	2.44	1.79	2.63	2.81	2.21	1.79
Contagious diseases.	6.22	6.22	4.99	8.13	6.88	6.49	7.11
Others	7.48	7.33	7.25	6.31	6.71	7.02	5.73
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, from 1924 to 1928 and from 1929 to 1933, the average of these two periods of five years, as well as the average for ten years and comparative figures for the year 1934.

TABLE XII.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Meas- les	Whoop- ing cough	Erysi- pelas	Chick- en-pox	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
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
1927	Cases	1826	2006	2607	749	166	662	10	5132)*
	Deaths	219	38	47	106	42	3	—	553)
1928	Cases	1632	2291	4347	275	201	1246	108	173
	Deaths	157	39	65	37	35	9	—	39
Average (5 years)	Cases	1244	2365	2604	580	160	883	25	142\(')
	Deaths	143	56	48	90	28	4	0	44)

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

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
1932	Cases	607	1840	3655	2219	216	2070	—	166
	Deaths	53	24	47	91	27	1	—	37
1933	Cases	297	1300	472	3271	183	4135	—	117
	Deaths	18	26	2	71	32	4	—	31
Average (5 years)	Cases	759	2074	3202	2092	199	2653	9	141
	Deaths	68	35	25	71	28	3	—	34

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average (10 years)	Cases	1001	2219	3055	2903	1336	180	17	127
	Deaths	106	46	41	36	81	28	—	38

Year 1934.

1934	Cases	244	2114	5132	4250	173	3657	0	98
	Deaths	30	38	34	94	31	3	—	17

* Epidemic. (") Average for 4 years.

YEAR 1934. — DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

Table XIII indicates that deaths of nurslings:
 1° Amongst babies under 24 hours and those:
 2° During the months of : (a) May; (b) March;

TABLE

Month		Under 24 hours		1 day to 1 week		1 week to 1 month	
		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
January	M	18		14		10	
	F	9	27	10	24	9	19
February	M	12		6		6	
	F	16	28	9	15	7	13
March	M	22		15		10	
	F	11	33	9	24	6	16
April	M	21		15		15	
	F	6	27	3	18	14	29
May	M	20		15		12	
	F	20	40	8	23	13	25
June	M	15		13		18	
	F	13	28	8	21	5	23
July	M	14		6		10	
	F	14	28	4	10	3	13
August	M	16		13		7	
	F	12	28	5	18	4	11
September	M	11		14		19	
	F	9	20	8	22	7	26
October	M	12		9		7	
	F	9	21	8	17	8	15
November	M	19		15		6	
	F	14	33	6	21	6	12
December	M	15		6		4	
	F	16	31	3	9	10	14
Total	M	195		141		124	
	F	149	344	81	222	92	216
Average		28.7		18.5		18.0	
Per cent		20.6%		13.3%		12.9%	

— Classified by months, sex and age categories.

have been more numerous :

of 1 to 3 months.

(c) April; (d) August and September.

XIII.

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
20 8	28	13 7	20	6 10	16	1 3	4	82 56	138
11 10	21	6 8	14	13 8	21	5 5	10	59 63	122
10 21	31	14 14	28	9 7	16	7 5	12	87 73	160
17 14	31	12 11	23	12 3	15	11 5	16	103 56	159
15 12	27	12 8	20	14 4	18	8 11	19	96 76	172
15 12	27	15 6	21	5 6	11	12 4	16	93 54	147
17 3	20	11 4	15	9 10	19	11 6	17	78 44	122
17 8	25	17 16	33	10 12	22	5 14	19	85 71	156
21 6	27	19 13	32	8 8	16	11 4	15	103 55	158
7 6	13	14 13	27	14 3	17	3 4	7	66 51	117
14 4	18	9 6	15	8 10	18	2 6	8	73 52	125
6 9	15	11 6	17	4 5	9	1 2	3	47 51	98
170 113	283	153 112	265	112 86	198	77 69	146	972 702	1674
23.6		22.1		17.5		12.2		139.5	
16.9%		15.8%		11.8%		8.7%		100.0%	

A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY.

Table XIV shows the number of deaths from certain principal causes, from 1924 to 1928, the average for these five years, the number of deaths for 1929 to 1933 from the same causes and the average for these five years. It shows besides, the averages of deaths from the same causes, for the 10 years 1924-1933, and deaths during the year 1934.

TABLE XIV.

A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY.

Deaths from 1924 to 1934.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Brocho Pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
1924	546	655	696	485	407
1925	605	676	719	482	583
1926	609	738	727	507	454
1927	601	762	821	431	351
1928	641	674	867	666	500
Average ..	600	701	766	514	459

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

1929	749	794	1204	465	346
1930	806	664	1235	540	500
1931	808	741	1322	452	328
1932	823	889	1326	411	360
1933	931	787	1362	339	305
Average ..	823	775	1290	441	368

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average ..	712	738	1028	478	413
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Year 1934.

Year 1934 .	907	851	1435	354	253
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PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS.

Table XV shows the proportion of deaths in periods of 5 years, the average for the five years from 1924 to 1928

and from 1929 to 1933, from the diseases mentioned in Table XIV, compared to the total of deaths and deaths from the same diseases for the year 1934.

This table indicates for 1934 compared to 1933 a decrease of 0.6%, in the proportion of deaths from cancer, an increase of 0.7% in deaths from Bright's disease and an increase of 0.8% in deaths from organic diseases of the heart.

There was a decrease of 0.6% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia, and an increase of 0.1% 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 1924-1928 (5 years).						
Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho-pneumonia	Pneumonia
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%
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%
Average ..	9,983	6.0%	7.0%	7.6%	5.1%	4.6%
Period 1929-1933 (5 years).						
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%
1932	9,728	8.5%	9.1%	13.6%	4.2%	3.7%
1933	8,975	10.7%	8.8%	15.2%	3.8%	3.4%
Average ..	9,890	8.3%	7.9%	13.1%	4.3%	3.4%
Period 1924-1933 (10 years).						
Average ..	9,936	7.2%	7.4%	10.3%	4.8%	4.2%
Year 1934.						
Year 1934	8,955	10.1%	9.5%	16.0%	3.9%	2.8%

**DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES
MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM
1924 TO 1934.**

Table XVI indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XIV for the years 1924 to 1934 in periods of 5 years, the average for five years, from 1924 to 1928 and from 1929 to 1933, the average for ten years from 1924 to 1933, as well as the average of deaths for the year 1934.

A study of this table shows that in 1934 the proportion of deaths from cancer has decreased 3.8, compared to 1933; it is 22.0 higher than the average for the five years 1924-1928, 5.0 higher than the average for the five years 1929-1933 and 13.7 higher than the average for the ten years 1924-1933. 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 787 in 1933 were 851 in 1934, an increase of 64. If we consider these deaths in relation with the population, we arrive at an average of 98.2 per 100,000 inhabitants for the period of 1924 to 1928, an average of 95.2 for the five following years; of 96.6 for the 10 years and 99.5 for 1934.

It is therefore an increase of 6.6 for 1934 over 1933, of 1.3 for the period 1924-1928 and also an increase of 4.3 for the 5 years 1929-1933. For the 10 years period the increase is 2.9.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have still increased in 1934; since a few years they are one of highest causes of deaths.

Pneumonia is decreasing to quite an extent and broncho-pneumonia registered a slight increase this year compared to 1933.

TABLE XVI.

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES
MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM 1924 TO 1934.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Population	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho pneumonia	Pneumonia
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
1927	733,460	80.0	103.9	111.9	58.8	47.9
1928	754,300	84.9	89.3	114.9	88.3	66.3
Average	713,752	84.1	98.2	107.1	72.0	64.3

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

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
1932	833,000	98.8	106.7	159.2	49.3	43.2
1933	847,000	109.9	92.9	160.8	40.0	36.0
Average	814,235	101.1	95.2	158.4	54.4	45.3

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	763,993	92.4	96.6	132.7	63.2	54.8
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Year 1934.

Year 1924 . . .	855,000	106.1	99.5	167.8	41.4	29.6
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MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its forms, was 600 in 1934, having been 811 during the previous year; it shows consequently a decrease of 211 on the whole number. The proportion per 100,000 population which in 1933 was 95.8 is of 83.4 for 1934 showing a decrease of

12.4, and the average of the ten preceding years which was 120.7 shows a decrease of 37.3 in favour of the current year.

Table XVII shows the number of deaths since ten years, pulmonary and other forms separately, the general total, as well as the proportion per 100,000 of population; it is divided in two parts and indicates the average of deaths in period of five years, the average for ten years and also the number of deaths for the year 1934.

TABLE XVII.
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Period 1924-1928 (5 years).

Years	Popula- tion	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 inhabitants
1924.. . . .	674,300	807	171	978	145.0
1925.. . . .	693,500	805	131	936	135.0
1926.. . . .	713,200	796	158	954	133.8
1927	733,460	763	123	886	120.8
1928.. . . .	754,300	801	137	938	124.4
Average	713,752	794	144	938	131.4

Period 1929-1933 (5 years).

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
1932.. . . .	833,000	722	112	834	100.1
1933.. . . .	847,000	670	141	811	95.8
Average	814,235	757	148	905	111.2

Period 1924-1933 (10 years).

Average	763,993	776	146	922	120.7
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Year 1934.

Year 1934	855,000	600	113	713	83.4
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EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA

During the year 1934 three new educational posters were prepared by the Department of Health and distributed in large quantities.

One of these concerning food and food establishments and is entitled:

"To prevent typhoid and safeguard my family against disease."

It is reproduced below:

It is the sixth of a series of illustrated posters which began to be published in 1930 by the Department of Health which has not limited their number because it is the belief that as long as the poster is in the house it will contribute to the health of the family.

COMMENTS

The series already published comprises the following posters:

1. Hygiene of the child during infancy.
2. Mother, feed your baby correctly.
3. Canadian farmer, be proud of the milk which you produce.
4. Campaign to equip our hospitals by immunization.
5. Bacteriophage, your enemy, by eating for good health.
6. To prevent typhoid and safeguard my family against disease.

The two other posters published during the year are not illustrated and are part of another series which is published by the Department of Health according to the needs of the moment.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

During the year 1934, three new educational posters were prepared by the Department of Health and distributed in large quantity.

One of these concerns food and food establishments and is entitled:

"To protect myself and safeguard my family
against disease."

It is reproduced below :

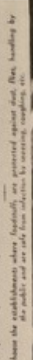
It is the sixth of a series of illustrated posters which began to be published in 1930 by the Department of Health which has not limited their number because it is its intention to include in this series, all subjects it will consider interesting to be exposed in this manner.

These posters contain useful advice, are bilingual and of a standard size. The two first published are of a different size and they will be remodeled.

The series already published comprises the following posters :

- 1° Hygiene of the child during infancy.
- 2° Mother, feed your baby yourself.
- 3° Canadian farmers, be proud of the milk which you produce.
- 4° Campaign to stamp out diphtheria by immunization.
- 5° Safeguard your health, by caring for your teeth.
- 6° To protect myself and safeguard my family against disease.

The two other placards published during the year are not illustrated and are part of another series which is published by the Department of Health, according to the needs of the moment.



Les employés des établissements de **PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES** doivent en outre obtenir le **CERTIFICAT DE SANTÉ** conformément au règlement de l'Etat. Ce numéro 926: le patron est **RESPONSABLE** à l'égard de l'employé de cette **OBLIGATION**.

Ce certificat est renouvelable tous les six mois et les employés doivent toujours avoir sur eux.

LES MANIPULATEURS D'ALIMENTS

DOIVENT:
Se tenir constamment propres,
Cracher par terre,

Faire usage de tabac durant leur travail,

de leurs mains et de leurs ongles.

Se vêtir convenablement et
S'essuyer les mains ou la
bouche avec leur tablier.

Ils ne peuvent être tolérés s'ils ont des dents cariées,

Lorsqu'il y a un cas de maladie contagieuse dans la maison qu'ils habitent,

ils ne peuvent plus travailler dans les aliments, sans en avoir obtenu la permission du Service de Santé (Division des Maladies Contagieuses).

... ..

Le parcane est dédiée aux citoyens de Montréal par Son Honneur le maire, le Président et les membres du Comité Exécutif et du Conseil de Ville.

Le fait partie d'une campagne entreprise par le Service de Santé, pour l'hygiène, connaissances et la pratique de l'hygiène.

TOUS SONT CORDIALEMENT INVITÉS À COUPER AVEC NOUS

All employees of **FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS** must procure a **HEALTH CERTIFICATE** according to City By-law No. 926; the employer is also **RESPONSIBLE** — equally with the employee — for the observance of this **REQUIREMENT**.

is certificate must be renewed every six months and the employee must always

FOOD HANDLERS

MUST: MUST NOT:

Be constantly clean,
Bathe regularly,
Spit on the floor,
Use tobacco while on duty,

Pay careful attention to their head, hands and finger nails, Wet labels with their saliva,

**Wear clean and suitable
garments.**

they cannot be tolerated if they have decayed teeth,

bad breath or a skin disease.

When there is a case of contagious disease in the house where they reside, they can no longer work in food establishments without permission of the Department of Health (Division of Contagious Diseases).

Comparison of Figure 6 (Growth of Congenital Osteosarcoma)

This poster is dedicated to the citizens of Montreal, by His Worship the Mayor, President and members of the Executive Committee and the members of the City Council.

It is part of the campaign carried on by the Department of Health to spread knowledge and practice of hygiene.

ALL CITIZENS ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO COOPERATE.



They are entitled :

“ Prevent danger ”

“ This is the place where you must wash your hands”,

and are part of the non-illustrated series which comprises the following posters :

“ Do not spit on the floor ”

“ Help your child to develop normally ”

“ Avoid diphtheria.”

These posters seem to be well appreciated and requests for copies are so numerous, that it is often necessary to have them reprinted.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Pursuing its declining course the rate of the infantile mortality has continued to decrease this year, falling in 1934, to 90.8 per thousand births, as compared to 98.6 in 1933.

One must refer to table VII page 22, of this report, entitled “Deaths from diarrhoea 0 to 1 year”, to see that, once more, the decrease in the infantile mortality coincides with that of the percentage of “diarrhoea and enteritis.”

The diseases included in the statistical table of deaths under the items “diarrhoea and enteritis” are the principal causes of deaths amongst nurslings; they are the most important and stand in first place, far distanced by the disease classified as the second cause.

It is a pleasure to see the progress accomplished this year in the rate of mortality amongst illegitimates.

In the report of last year, it was said that in Montreal, one of the causes of the high rate of deaths amongst nursing consisted in the excessive mortality of illegitimates and that a Commission had been appointed to study the matter and to make recommendations as to what measure should be taken to rectify the situation.

Following the report of the said Commission, the authorities of a Crèche of illegitimates, showed a real zeal to put into practice the suggestion made to them; this was compensated by a decrease of 36 per cent in the rate of the mortality amongst their inmates, as compared with the preceding year.

The success arrived at encourages them to continue the kind of efforts that bring such good results.

Although the rate of the general mortality amongst nurslings has been influenced in a certain measure, by the decrease of the mortality in the aforementioned Crèche, the study of the statistical data shows that the decrease is chiefly attributable to a smaller number of deaths amongst legitimate children. Consequently there was a real progress in this direction during the year 1934 and the regular decrease taking place for many years has not only continued but was emphasized.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Following the big campaign of immunization against diphtheria undertaken during 1933, which brought such fine results, it was to be expected that during 1934, the number of immunizations would be rather low. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that a somewhat large activity has been registered in this direction, as is obviously demonstrated by the following table.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA DURING THE YEAR 1934.

By the Department of Health.

	1st dose	2nd dose	3rd dose
In Municipal Well-Baby Clinics and in the schools.....	11,966	10,959	8,522
Total.....	11,966	10,959	8,522

**BY INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PHYSICIANS
IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.**

	1st dose	2nd dose	3rd dose
Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile.....	1,049	1,012	881
Child Welfare Association.....	1,311	1,126	1,011
Crèche d'Youville.....	354	354	354
Crèche St-Paul.....	62	62	62
Shriner's Hospital.....	26	26	26
Hôpital Ste-Justine.....	6	6	6
Physicians in private practice.....	219	219	219
Total.....	3,027	2,805	2,559
Grand total.....	14,993	13,764	11,081

The difference which exists between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd doses is explained by the fact that on December 31st, the immunization was not yet completely performed amongst a certain number of children, the 2nd and 3rd doses having to be given them during the coming year.

Later on, these figures will correspond more exactly because most of those who began their immunization in 1934, will receive the other doses of Toxoid during 1935.

The City continues to supply free of charge the Toxoid to physicians and organizations who ask for it, provided that they send to this Department, the reports requested.

In the Department of Health some registers are kept, in which the name and address of the children immunized are listed so that it could be referred to in making enquiries when it is presumed that cases of diphtheria occurred amongst those already immunized.

The following tables show for 1933 and 1934 the number of cases of diphtheria amongst children immunized or of whom the immunization was begun and not completed.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA

Year

No.	AGE	SEX		DOSES			Post. Schick Date
		M	F	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
1	8 years	M		19-1-33	None	None	
2	5 years		F	5-2-33	None	None	
3	6 years		F	19-10-33	None	None	None
4	3 years	M		15-2-33	13-3-33	None	None
5	2½ years	M		26-1-33	16-2-33	9-3-33	
6	7 years	M		27-11-31	18-12-31	10-1-32	?
7	4 years		F	1-3-33	22-3-33	12-4-33	None
8	10 m.		F	16-8-33	13-9-33	4-10-33	None
9	18 m.	M		16-1-33	6-2-33	27-2-33	None
10	3 years		F	28-10-31	18-11-31	9-12-31	20-4-32 Negative
11	8 years	M		Immunized in Gardner, Mass.			

Year

1	10 years	M		1929	1929	1929	None
2	9 years		F	13-11-34	4-12-34	None	None
3	9 years		F	8-7-31	15-7-31	22-7-31	20-1-32 Negative
4	12 years		F	11-5-33	1-6-33	15-6-33	None
5	4 years	M		25-11-31	3-12-31	10-12-31	14-4-32 Negative
6	3 years	M		1932	None	None	None
7	16 years		F	1927	1927	1927	None

N.B. — In municipal clinics the Anterior Schick Test was performed was practised before 1933, it was discontinued, because it has after the last dose, children were effectively immune in the

AMONGST IMMUNIZED.

1933.

Date of onset of disease	Interval between the last dose and onset of disease	Where immunized	Form	Date of death
22/1/33	3 days after 1st dose.	Unknown		
25/2/33	20 days after 1st dose.	Unknown		
20/10/33	1 day after 1st dose	Mun. Cl.		
9/5/33	57 days after 2nd dose.	Mun. Cl.		
31/3/33	22 days after 3rd dose.	Unknown		
7/11/33	301 days after 3rd dose.	Mun. Cl.	Light	
10/11/33	212 days after 3rd dose.	Mun. Cl.	Light	
14/11/33	41 days after 3rd dose.	Mun. Cl.	Light	
28/4/33	60 days after 3rd dose.	Unknown		
28/12/33	2 years and 18 days	Mun. Cl.		
9/12/33	Unknown			

1934.

24/12/34	5 years	Pr. phy.	Mild	
4/12/34	same day	Mun. Cl.		
12/10/34	3 years and 3 months	Mun. Cl.		
4/10/34	1 year and 4 months	Mun. Cl.		
19/7/34	2 years and 7 months	M. Etrg.		
16/2/34	2 years	Ind. Cl.	Serious	17/2/34
6/1/34	7 years	Pr. phy.		

only in children over 8 years of age; as to the Posterior Schick which been proven that when the said test has been performed six months proportion of 99.2 per cent.

In 1934, the number of cases of diphtheria in Montreal, was below that of 1933. The number of cases reported in 1933 had been 320, it was only 277 in 1934; however, the number of deaths was higher; in fact there were 29 deaths in 1934 against 18 in 1933.

Evidently this disease had a much more severe trend, because it cannot be imagined that after the immunization campaign to which the population so heartily responded, the parents would have been neglectful and would have delayed the treatment of their sick children.

It must be presumed that if the number of immunized children had not been so numerous, diphtheria would have caused in 1934, owing to its virulence, the death of a larger number of children. Nevertheless, even with the said increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria, the proportion per 100,000 population was only 3.4; it had been 2.1 in 1933.

By continuing with vigor to perform the immunization, we hope to again reduce this mortality if it is not possible to stamp it out entirely in such a large City as Montreal, in which the continuous exchanges of population with outsiders are so numerous.

NEW BY-LAWS.

Two new by-laws of the Department of Health were adopted by the City during this year: one concerning milk, the other, ice.

Moreover, a draft of By-law concerning plumbing has been prepared and presented to the Administrators; it could be adopted during 1935.

1° The By-law concerning milk reads as follows :

**BY-LAW No. 1295 TO AMEND BY-LAW No. 891
CONCERNING MILK.**

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 19th June 1934 and, by the Council, on the 10th August 1934).

ARTICLE 1. — "Said By-law No. 891 is amended by inserting therein, after Article 154, the following article : —

ARTICLE 154a. — "The provisions of this By-law shall apply to every person, firm, company or corporation whose establishment is situated outside of the territory of the City and who or which, himself or itself, sells milk or delivers the same to be sold within the City limits, but no tax, license or permit shall be imposed for powers exercised outside of the said limits."

ARTICLE 2. — This By-law shall form part, as regards the penalty and to all other intents and purposes, of said By-law No. 891, which it amends.

This By-law in rendering applicable outside of the territory of the City, the provisions of the milk By-law, gives to the Department of Health equal attributions on all establishments trading in the City, notwithstanding the fact that they are located inside or outside the City limits.

There are many dairy establishments located in neighbouring municipalities, which are selling their products not only in the City of Montreal, but also in their own town and in other cities adjacent to Montreal. Before the adoption of By-law No. 1295, which was voted after authorization had been granted by the Provincial Legislature of Quebec during its Session of 1934, the milk By-law was obsolete as far as the establishments located in surrounding municipalities were concerned.

In fact, when the inspectors found that a breach to the law had been committed by an establishment located outside of the City limits it was impossible for them to take action in Court against the offender, because they were not able to make the proof as to the origin of the milk or its destination, — the establishment, being entitled to receive

milk from a producer not authorized by Montreal and to sell it in its residing municipality; the milk destined to be sold in Montreal could not be distinguished from the one which was destined to local trade or to merchants located in a neighbouring municipality.

Consequently, the establishments located outside of the limits of the City could escape the applications of the By-law of Montreal; arising therefrom an injury for the establishments located in Montreal and danger for Public Health.

The new By-law rectifies the abnormal situation by rendering uniform for all the establishments, the application of the milk By-law, and will increase its efficiency for the safeguard of the health of citizens of the City in general and, especially, for that of nurslings.

The Department of Health now asks that the establishments comply with the provisions of this By-law, otherwise the entrance of their products in the City, is prohibited.

2. — BY-LAW No. 1305 CONCERNING ICE AND TO REPEAL BY-LAWS Nos. 176 AND 249.

The old regulations become obsolete because the conditions in which the cutting and trading of ice are made have very much changed since the adoption of By-laws Nos. 176 and 249, which were voted in 1889 and 1909 respectively.

Formerly, nearly all the ice supplied to Montreal was taken from the St. Lawrence River along the City limits and the ice brought from outside was cut from places not suspected in a sanitary point of view.

The increase of the population in all the municipalities of the neighbourhood of Montreal rendered the water more or less polluted in the rivers passing through these places, and this state of affairs necessitated a more strict supervision of ice; for this reason, it was necessary to permit its

cutting only in the places which were the less exposed to contamination.

It was for this reason that By-law No. 1305 was adopted.

It reads as follows :

**No. 1305. — BY-LAW CONCERNING ICE AND TO
REPEAL BY-LAWS Nos. 176 AND 249.**

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 24th July 1934 and, by the Council, on the 10th September 1934).

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montréal, held at the City Hall, on the 24th day of July 1934, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Savignac, Chairman, Weldon, Lesage, Dupuis and Taillefer, members of said Committee.

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

CHAPTER 1.

Interpretative clause.

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

Person.

(a) The word "person" shall mean the proprietor or proprietors, the president, the manager, the representative, the employee or authorized agent of any company or of any establishment cutting, shipping, storing, selling, transporting or delivering ice.

Merchant.

(b) The word "merchant" shall mean any person or any firm, company or corporation selling ice, or having ice in his or its possession, for the purpose of selling, delivering, storing or distributing the same.

Establishment.

(c) The word "establishment" shall mean the whole of the buildings, the warehouses, vehicles or apparatus used by any person for the purpose of cutting, shipping, storing, selling, transporting or delivering ice.

Shipper.

(d) The word "shipper" shall mean any person who ships or transports ice in the City.

Supplier.

(e) The word "supplier" shall mean any person who cuts ice for himself or for the purpose of supplying the same to a shipper or merchant.

Permit.

(f) The word "permit" shall mean the written authorization given by the Health Department for the issuing of a license to a merchant.

License.

(g) The word "license" shall mean the written authorization given by the City to a merchant to trade in ice.

Health Department.

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

City.

(i) The word "City" shall mean the City of Montreal.

CHAPTER II.

Permit and License.

License.

ARTICLE 2. — Every merchant, before trading in ice in the City, shall previously obtain from the Director of Finance of the City a license to that effect, which shall be granted to him only upon presentation of a permit from the Health Department, certifying that the provisions of this by-law have been complied with, and upon payment of the sum specified in By-law No. 432, as amended.

Renewal.

The said license shall be renewed on or before the first day of the month of December, each year.

Untransferable.

It shall be personal and untransferable.

Inspection.

ARTICLE 3. — No permit shall be granted until the establishment of the merchant, shipper or supplier has been inspected.

Form.

ARTICLE 4. — The application for a permit shall be made by the merchant, shipper or supplier on a special form, supplied by the Health Department, and which shall indicate :

(a) The name, forenames, (the business name, if any), the address of the place of business of the merchant and the nature of the business carried on by him;

(b) In the case of a company, the name, the address of the place of business of the said company and the nature of the business carried on by the latter, as well as the names and the forenames of its president and manager.

Refusal of permit and annulment of license.

ARTICLE 5. — A permit shall be refused or the license already issued by the City shall be revoked in the case of any merchant, shipper or supplier :

(a) whose establishment is not in the condition required by law;

(b) who refuses or has refused to allow the visit and inspection of his establishment by the officials of the Health Department;

(c) who refuses or fails to furnish, within three days, the information asked for by the Health Department;

(d) who receives ice cut at an unapproved place, after having been duly warned in writing to refrain from so doing;

(e) who receives any ice shipped, or transported, or cut under conditions contrary to law, after having been duly warned in writing to refrain from so doing;

(f) who is guilty of an infraction of this by-law or of any other by-law concerning public health.

CHAPTER III.

Cutting, storage, sale, transportation and delivery.

Cutting.

ARTICLE 6. — The ice cut within the limits of the City or outside of such limits and intended to be stored or distributed or used for refrigerating purposes, or sold within the City limits, shall be taken from places approved by the Health Department and must have been cut under the supervision of the officials of said Department.

Inspection.

ARTICLE 7. — Every person, or every merchant, shipper or supplier who has obtained the authorization to store, or distribute, or sell ice within the City limits, shall allow

his establishment to be inspected, at any time, by the officials of the Health Department, and shall comply with the provisions of this by-law and any other by-law in force concerning public health.

Certain practices prohibited.

ARTICLE 8. — It is expressly forbidden :

(a) to introduce, or distribute, or store, or sell, or give away, within the City limits, any ice which has not been manufactured or cut in accordance with the provisions of this by-law;

(b) to introduce, or transport, or distribute, or store, or sell or give away any ice which is unclean or has been transported in an unclean vehicle;

(c) to deposit any ice on the roadway, on the sidewalk, in a vestibule or on a door sill;

(d) to sell, or transport, or use snow or unclean fragments of ice for refrigerating purposes.

Vehicles.

ARTICLE 9. — Every vehicle used for the transportation or delivery of ice shall be clean; it shall bear on both sides an inscription indicating the name (or the business name), the forename or initials and address of the merchant, in letters not less than three inches high by two inches wide.

Tarpaulins.

ARTICLE 10. — The tarpaulins used to cover or wrap the ice shall be clean.

CHAPTER IV.

Enforcement of by-law.

Enforcement.

ARTICLE 11. — The Health Department shall be entrusted with the enforcement of this by-law.

Badge or certificate.

ARTICLE 12. — The officials of the Health Department shall carry about them a certificate signed by the Director of the Health Department, or wear a badge showing on what authority they are acting, and shall exhibit such certificate or badge whenever required so to do.

Inspection.

ARTICLE 13. — Officials of the Health Department are authorized to enter, at any time, the establishment of any merchant, shipper or supplier of ice, to visit all parts thereof and to remain therein as long as may be necessary to make a through inspection thereof. They are further authorized to board any railway car, boat or vehicle used for transporting or delivering ice.

Responsibility.

ARTICLE 14. — The proprietor or proprietors of an establishment, as defined in paragraph (c) of Article 1 of this by-law, the president, the manager, the representative and the authorized agent of any company, firm or corporation, keeping or operating any such establishment, as well as the employees, shall be responsible for any infraction of this by-law.

Personal responsibility.

ARTICLE 15. — Every 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 proprietor or the employee of an establishment.

Repeal.

ARTICLE 16. — By-laws Nos. 176 and 249 are hereby repealed.

French and English versions.

ARTICLE 17. — In case any clause of the English version of this by-law should not agree with the corres-

ponding clause of the French version, the French text shall prevail.

CHAPTER V.

Penal clause.

Penalty.

ARTICLE 18. — 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 the said fine, or fine and costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of the said fine and the term of imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but said fine shall not exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days, 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 continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

At the monthly meeting of the City Council of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 10th September 1934, 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 Trépanier, presiding member, in the Chair, Alderman O'Connell, Hogan, Monette, Bray, Weldon, Fortin, Dupéré, Biggar, Lesage, Riel, Auger, Dupuis, Taillefer, Caron, Goyette, Fillion, Dubreuil, Brien, Savignac, L'Archevêque, Gillmor, Lacombe, Bélanger, Moreau, Layton, Raynault, Pharand, McKenna, Rochon, Jarry and Leduc.

The above by-law was adopted without any amendment.

DRAFT OF BY-LAW CONCERNING PLUMBING.

This draft of By-law is intended to replace many other regulations amongst which there are a few which, owing to their antiquity, needed to be revised.

It has been very carefully prepared by Mr. Aimé Cousineau, Sanitary-Engineer and superintendent of the Sanitation Division, so as to meet the requirements of modern sanitation.

The reader may peruse Mr. Cousineau's own comments on this matter, on page 157 of this report.

BIRTH REGISTRATION REPORTS.

In the annual report of 1932, page 38, was explained the mode of birth registration as prescribed by the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec. Mention was also made of a new organization enabling us to ascertain the number of births as soon as they happened.

The question was for this Department, apart from using the births reports for statistical needs, to forward to new mothers, educational literature concerning the care of the nursling and to advise her regarding the immunization against certain diseases and the prevention of communicable illnesses.

We have the impression that this movement has rendered some services for the prevention of infant mortality.

It is for this reason that we thought advisable to repeat to mothers our counsels by transmitting them, when their children reached the age of six months, some other circu-

lars to recall the advice already given, because it is at this age that it is most important to practise it.

The circulars used have the following titles :

- 1° "Advice to parents : "Avoid contagious diseases";
- 2° "Immunization against diphtheria";
- 3° "Smallpox and vaccination."

The perusal of these circulars will recall to the memory the advice which will contribute, if put into practice, to reduce infant mortality and to prevent the occurrence of communicable diseases.

These circulars are the following :



CITY OF MONTREAL.

Department of Health.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

AVOID COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The communicable diseases are a constant menace to the population; they do not always kill, but very often they lead to abnormal conditions which may show themselves later on, and which either cripple the sufferer or cut short the expectancy of life.

Do not forget that if you put into practice the advice of the Department of Health, you can protect yourself from these diseases.

Among the communicable diseases, there are many serious ones, such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever,

scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and infantile paralysis.

By having your children vaccinated when they are 3 months old, you protect them against SMALLPOX.

DIPHTHERIA can be prevented by immunization. The injections are perfectly safe, and they should be given when the child is 6 months old.

With regard to the other communicable diseases, try to escape them by keeping all members of the family isolated from any one person suffering from or showing symptoms of these diseases.

No one should enter the patient's room excepting the one person who is taking care of him.

Children who live in the home of the patient are forbidden to attend school. However, under certain circumstances, this regulation may be modified; but the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — from which you must secure the necessary information — is the only authority to decide the procedure to be taken.



CITY OF MONTREAL.

Department of Health.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

SMALLPOX is a communicable disease which, in the past, has caused severe epidemics and many deaths.

This disease occurs at all ages and among all classes; neither the young nor the old escape.

Smallpox may develop and spread in any country.

Wherever people congregate, the spread of the disease is rapid, because of the number of contacts, particularly where vaccination has not been practised.

In spite of the care taken by the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH to have all young children vaccinated, and to urge the vaccination of those adults who have never been vaccinated or who have neglected to be re-vaccinated, smallpox continues as a menace to the population because of the many travellers who come to our city every day.

Isolation of the patient and quarantine of the family are not sufficient to protect against smallpox.

Vaccination ALONE assures protection.

This means of prevention is used ALL OVER THE WORLD without ill effects.

As soon as the baby is 3 months old, he MUST BE VACCINATED.

Moreover, it must be remembered that vaccination should be repeated every seven years, because one vaccination does not protect for a lifetime.

PARENTS, protect your baby from the dangers of smallpox by having him vaccinated NOW.

CITIZENS, safeguard yourselves, and do not expose your family or your city to any risks.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — MONTREAL.

Division of Child Hygiene.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is a deceitful disease which may develop without any alarming symptoms.

The child having a light sore-throat and a low fever may die within a few days.

This malady is caused by a germ producing a toxin which affects the heart, the kidneys and the nervous system.

A child recovering from diphtheria frequently remains with paralysis lasting at times over a period of several weeks.

Diphtheria is a very serious disease; 10 to 15% of the affected children die.

Diphtheria may be contracted at any age, but children are most frequently affected, and two thirds of the deaths are among children under five years. During the last ten years an average of 82 deaths were recorded yearly, which means a lot of a thousand lives which could have been saved, for diphtheria may be prevented.

DIPHTHERIA VACCINE.

Medical science discovered a vaccine against diphtheria. This vaccine which is in liquid form, is injected in children in three doses at an interval of every three weeks.

The injection is not painful, and in children under six years of age, it is an exceptional case when there appears at the point of inoculation a slight inflammation accompanied or not by fever.

In children from 6 to 8 years, the reaction is a little more frequent, but in no case dangerous.

All children under 8 years should be immunized.

For children of 8 years and over, it is considered best to have a test made in order to discover the susceptible ones, because it is known that at that age 25 to 40 per cent of the children have become naturally immunized, and also that reaction subsequent to inoculation is much more frequent.

It is to be remembered that immunization does not take effect immediately after inoculation, but gradually develops and definitely establishes itself within a period from 4 to 6 months.

It is therefore important not to wait for exposure to diphtheria to have children inoculated. Furthermore, one must not be surprised to see a child who has been recently inoculated contract diphtheria, nor conclude therefrom that this vaccination is not efficacious, because at that moment immunization has not had time to establish itself. On the other hand it is proved by a special test that four months after the last dose has been injected, from 95 to 100 per cent of the children who have received the three injections are immune for a period of several years and presumably for life.

HOW TO FIND OUT THAT A CHILD IS IMMUNIZED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

To ascertain that a child is immunized against diphtheria it is only necessary to inject in the skin a very small

quantity of a special liquid. This is called a Schick test. Following this injection, if there is no reaction at the point of injection, the child is considered immune.

If the child is not immunized redness would appear on the area of inoculation. This redness appears within two or three days following the injection, and gradually disappears within three or four weeks after.

TO WHOM SHOULD SCHICK TEST BE GIVEN.

1° To all children having received the three injections and four months after the last dose has been given, in order to be assured that immunization has taken place and not give a false security.

2° Previous to injecting all children of 8 years and over, in order to discover the ones who have acquired natural immunity and not expose them to the reaction following the inoculation more frequent at this age.

However, this reaction must not be regarded as dangerous, and with few exceptions which the doctor can recognize, no hesitation should be shown to inoculate any one who, following the Schick test, is considered susceptible of contracting the malady.

Your children should be protected against diphtheria now.

Delaying is incurring great risks. Children from 9 months to 7 or 8 years are those who are most exposed. They should be the first to be inoculated. Consult your family physician, bearing in mind that the results shall not be efficacious unless the three inoculations are given.

The Child Hygiene division of the Department of Health has opened clinics where inoculation may be given

freely for those unable to secure the services of the family physician.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City Hall

Annex.

S. BOUCHER, M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., F.R. San I. (E), Director,

Montreal,.....

Mrs.....

Dear Madam,

Your baby has now reached the age of six months, and at this time it is a real pleasure for me to extend my congratulations to you upon the results of the good care which you have given him.

Your baby has passed through one of the most dangerous periods of his life and I would urge you to continue your good care so as to guard him against the dangers which he will meet in the future.

From six months to six years of age is the time when the child is not only most likely to contract a communicable disease, but is also least able to combat such disease.

It is for this reason that I am sending you the enclosed circulars. Your child should be protected against smallpox by vaccination and against diphtheria by immunization.

If he has not been vaccinated, do not delay any longer; have it done at once. As he is now six months old, you should have him immunized against diphtheria.

The perusal of the herein annexed circulars will help you to prevent the occurrence of communicable disease in your family.

Do not forget that the so-called minor communicable diseases may lead to permanent damage of the kidneys, the heart, or other vital organs, which more or less cripples the sufferer and shortens the expectancy of life.

With sincere wishes for good health, happiness and prosperity for you and your baby, I am

Yours very truly,

S. BOUCHER,

Director, Department of Health.

N.B. — His Honour the Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee and of the City Council urge you to accept this advice.

AMOEBIIC DYSENTERY.

Prior to the year 1933 not a single case of amoebic dysentery had been reported to the Department of Health, either by physicians in private practice or hospitals; it has been only in the latter part of said year that the first three cases were declared; however, they already existed for a certain time, the onset on the first case supposedly occurred in 1931.

Evidently, it is the outbreak of an epidemic of this disease, in Chicago, during the 1933 Exhibition that attracted the attention of physicians and hygienists to this affection.

Previously the impression was that amoebic dysentery was an illness of tropical countries only, but so far cases have been recognized in places located in more temperate regions, even amongst persons who never left their country.

The cases reported in 1933 and 1934 are comprised in the list published below which indicates for each case, the dates of declaration to this Department, of the onset of the disease, of the admission of the patient to hospital or its treatment to the Out-door clinic and its discharge; it also indicates if the patient has made or not a stay abroad, in a country where this affection prevails in a sporadical state.

AMOEBIOSIS

Year

Residents of

CASES	Date reported	Date of onset	Cases hospitalized or treated in out-door clinics
1	11-7-1933	1931	15-12-1932
2	11-7-1933	1-1-1933	4-3-1933
3	11-7-1933	8-2-1933	24-4-1933
4	13-7-1933	24-6-1933	28-6-1933
5	27-10-1933	13-9-1933	6-10-1933
6	23-11-1933	1928	21-11-1933
7	27-11-1933	5-1930	8-7-1933
8	27-11-1933	12-4-1933	7-11-1933
9	27-11-1933	5-6-1933	8-6-1933
10	27-11-1933	25-9-1933	7-11-1933
11	27-11-1933	24-10-1933	29-10-1933
12	27-11-1933	1-11-1933	12-11-1933
13	21-12-1933	16-8-1933	19-12-1933
Resident of			
14	27-11-1933	1927	23-8-1933
Residents of			
15	27-11-1933	1932	4-3-1933 25-4-1933
Year			
1	5-1-1934	15-9-1933	9-9-1933
2	12-1-1934	12-1933	10-1-1934
3	24-1-1934	1929	23-1-1934
4	20-2-1934		12-2-1934
5	3-3-1934	25-12-1933	3-2-1934
6	3-3-1934	29-12-1933	7-1-1934
7	27-3-1934	1-1933	18-3-1934
8	6-4-1934	15-12-1933	15-1-1934
9	7-4-1934	2-1934	29-3-1934
10	9-4-1934	1918	29-3-1934
11	16-4-1934	4-1931	21-3-1934
12	16-5-1934	9-5-1934	10-5-1934
13	21-5-1934	2-1934	17-5-1934
14	22-6-1934	8-1931	1-1933
15	28-6-1934	1932	
16	30-6-1934	1904	20-6-1934
17	3-10-1934	1916	17-9-1934
18	4-10-1934	1929	
19	6-10-1934	1933	1-10-1934
20	30-10-1934	15-10-1934	
21	1-12-1934	5-1934	19-11-1934
22	1-12-1934	28-10-1934	28-11-1934
23	1-12-1934	4-11-1934	5-11-1934
24	15-12-1934	5-1934	11-12-1934

1933.

Montreal.

Westmount.

(1) Pos. | 12-10-1933 |

(1) Pos. (1) Neg. |

934.	Doubtful	25-8-1933
------	----------	-----------

	Doubtful		
(2)	Neg.		Under treatment.
(2)	Light pos.		Under treatment.
	Doubtful		15-2-1934
(1)	Pos.	(4) Neg.	Under treatment.
(1)	Pos.	(3) Neg.	Under treatment.
(1)	Pos.		Under treatment.
(2)	Neg.	(2) Pos.	
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.	New Glasgow, N.D.	
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.	In India.	
(1)	Pos.	France (trenches).	
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.		
(1)	Pos.	Tropics.	
		Panama Canal in	
		May 1934.	
		California and Bri-	
		ish Columbia in	
		June 1934.	
(1)	Pos.		

As early as the beginning of 1934, an appeal was made to hospitals and medical practitioners to be kind enough to report to the Contagious Diseases Division of the Health Department all the cases they may treat, and in so doing to give us their co-operation; then, the following organization was put in operation :

1° The keeping of a register for reported cases.

2° The diagnosis of cases reported by Hospitals will be confirmed by microscopical examination made in the said institutions, if there is a trained staff; if there is no such personnel, the Department of Health will delegate the Bacteriologist of the municipal Laboratory (who has been specially trained at the School of Hygiene of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore).

3° The diagnosis of cases reported by physicians in private practice will be confirmed by microscopical examination made by the Bacteriologist of the City.

4° Hospitals are requested to notify the Department of Health as soon as a patient is discharged, and to carefully indicate his place of residence.

5° The Department of Health will have the patient discharged from the hospital, visited, and the necessary microscopical examination will be made to ascertain if he is a germ carrier.

6° The Department of Health will have the private physicians's patient visited by its personel and will give to him and his nurse the necessary directions to prevent the contagion of those about him; moreover, a circular will be given which emphasizes to the patient and to his family the instructions verbally delivered.

7° Microscopical examinations must be continued after the acute period of the disease, and repeated many times so as to ascertain that the patient remains or does not remain a germ carrier.

8° The germ carrier will be kept under observation for an indefinite period of time (governed by circumstances) as long as he is a resident of the City.

9° If he leaves the City, notice will be given to the municipality where he is going with the necessary data.

10° When food handlers will have clinical reports bringing suspicion of amoebic dysentery, microscopical examinations will be made once a month for the first three months, and continued afterwards during one year, at three or four months intervals.

11° Germ carriers working in food establishments will have to change their employment.

12° When there is a patient or a germ carrier in a family, microscopical examination will be made of all those living in the same dwelling.

13° Many negative examinations will be necessary to conclude that a patient is not a germ carrier or has ceased to remain one.

14° The mother will receive special instructions so as to prevent the transmission of the disease among members of the family.

At the same time the following circulars were prepared to be distributed to those concerned :

ADVICE TO GERM CARRIERS.

He who has had an attack of amoebic dysentery generally remains a germ carrier and is exposed to relapses from time to time.

He must take every precaution not to spread the disease among members of his family and those about him.

Germs are transmissible through water or foodstuff similarly to typhoid fever.

If a germ carrier is working in a food establishment, he must change his employment.

The safest means of protecting those around him from contracting the disease is in the strict observance of cleanliness, in all that concerns his stools.

He must wash his hands carefully each time he uses the toilet.

If he becomes subject to intestinal troubles, he must see his doctor immediately and advise him that he is a germ carrier of amoebic dysentery.

He must present himself for microscopical examination of his stools at the Laboratory of the Department of Health and, moreover, follow the recommendations made to him.

ADVICE TO PREVENT CONTAGION FROM A PATIENT TREATED AT HOME.

The amoebic dysentery is a contagious disease caused by a germ (protozoa) that could be transmitted from a person to another, by stools of those suffering from this disease.

The care of the patient shall be entrusted to a person knowing how to take the necessary precautions and able to follow the advice given.

To prevent the transmission of this illness, the following precautions should be taken.

THE PATIENT.

Keep the patient rigorously clean; his soiled linen being immediately taken away and put in a receptacle containing an antiseptic solution.

Disinfect the dejections of the patient.

Disinfect the articles used by the patient.

The floors and furniture shall be washed with an antiseptic solution immediately when they are soiled with the dejections of the patient.

His bed-pan and the w.-c. shall be disinfected after each use.

THE NURSE.

The nurse shall be clean, careful and conscientious.

She shall not do the cookery of the family.

Each time that the nurse attends to the patient she shall wash her hands and wet them in an antiseptic solution which must not be wiped off but left to dry.

She shall constantly have at hand, already prepared, the receptacles and the antiseptic solutions she needs.

She shall immediately put in specially prepared receptacles all articles used by the patient (she must not put them on the floor, on a chair or any other piece of furniture).

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY AND VISITORS.

They shall avoid touching the patient and the articles he used.

Were these precautions of absolute necessity? It is permitted to express a doubt, if we judge by the very light repercussion of the epidemic of Chicago, in that town and abroad, besides the rather large number of persons, who after contracting the disease, could have infected those in their neighbourhood.

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that these precautions were of some utility; moreover, it must be considered that this disease generally leaves "germ carriers" those who have

contracted it and that they are exposed to have other attacks from time to time. So, the Health Department was right in taking immediately the necessary precautions to protect the population, without waiting for some other victims and before the occurrence of larger ravages.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The table entitled "Periodic physical examinations during the five school-years 1929-30 to 1933-34" which is published at page 118 of this report, demonstrates the good results derived from the school medical inspection; in fact, it shows that the proportion of children found with defects has decreased gradually each year, falling to 50.92% for 1933-34, as compared with 58.54% for 1929-30.

This table reads as follows :

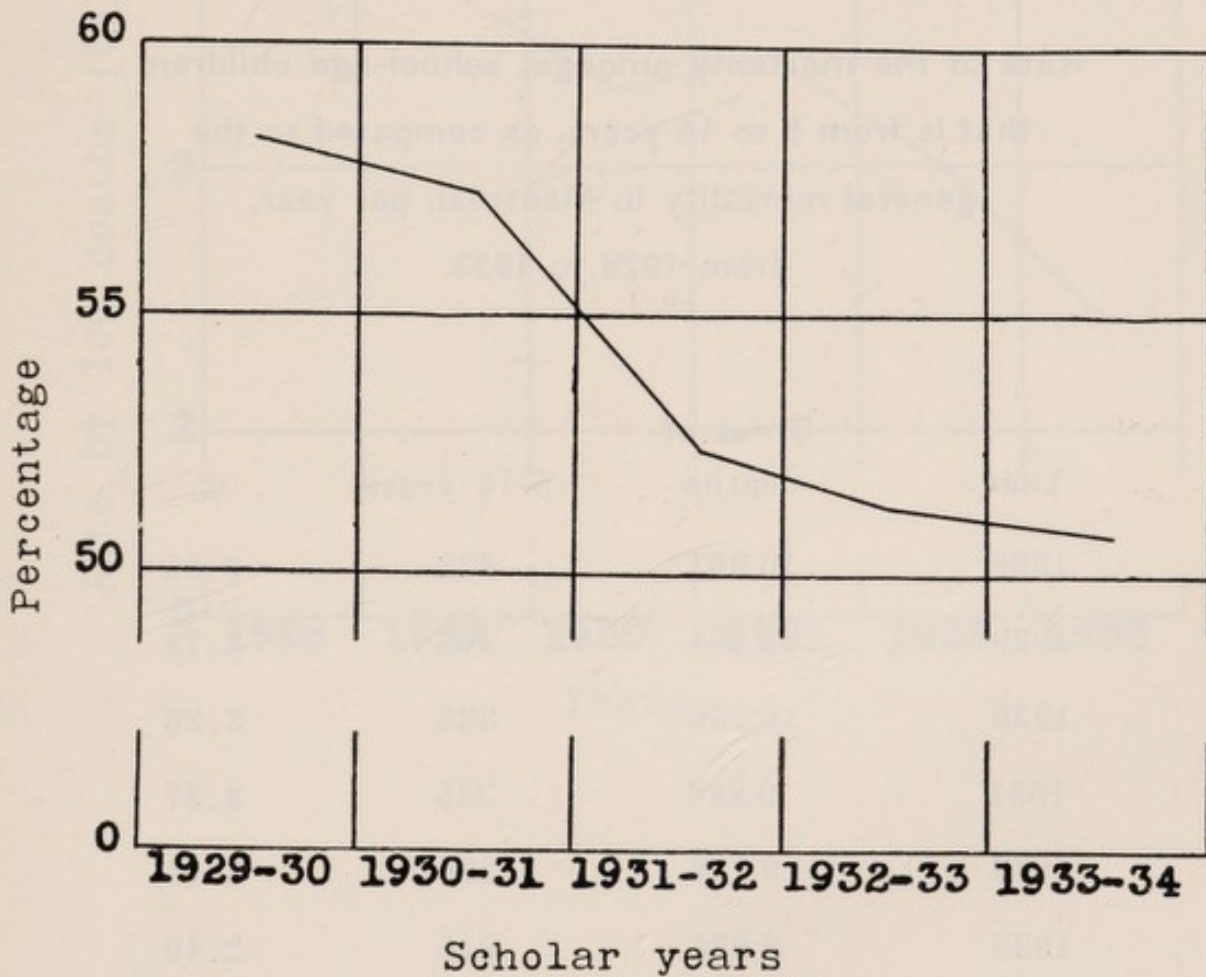
TABLE B.

Proportion of pupils examined and
found suffering from defects at the periodic physical
examination during the five school years
1929-30 to 1933-34.

School year	Examined	NUMBER OF PUPILS Suffering from defects	
1929-30	69,387	40,621	58.54%
1930-31	64,588	37,056	57.37%
1931-32	78,079	41,253	52.83%
1932-33	56,676	29,077	51.30%
1933-34	68,013	34,628	50.92%

GRAPH showing the gradual decrease in the proportion of pupils found with defects, as compared with the number of pupils examined for the five school years :

1929-30 to 1933-34.



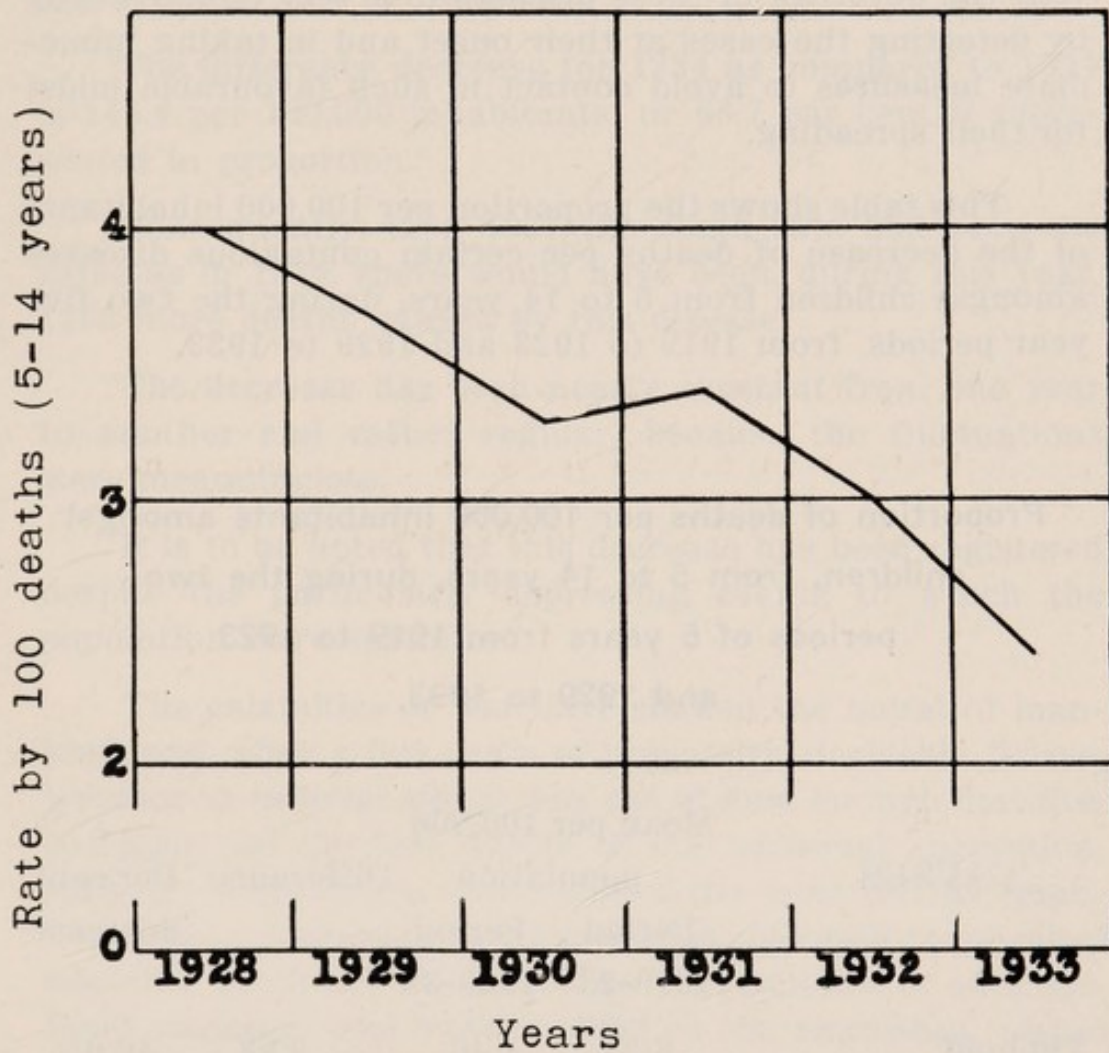
To render more significant the figures already exposed and to ascertain if their testimony shows a real progress, another Table has been prepared giving from 1928 to 1933, the proportion, as compared to general mortality, of the mortality amongst children of school-age, or from 5 to 14 years.

TABLE C.

Rate of the mortality amongst school-age children,
that is from 5 to 14 years, as compared to the
general mortality in Montreal, per year,
from 1928 to 1933.

Year	Total of deaths	5-14 years	%
1928	10,961	433	3.95
1929	10,604	402	3.78
1930	10,256	335	3.26
1931	9,886	335	3.37
1932	9,728	296	3.04
1933	8,975	215	2.40

GRAPH showing the rate of mortality, from 5 to 14 years, in Montreal, for years 1928 to 1933.



We find that the proportion of this mortality decreased from 3.95% in 1928 to 2.40% in 1933 and that this decrease was gradual and regular each year; consequently it seems to strengthen the testimony of the preceding table.

Moreover, some figures prepared for another aim justified their publication in this article, because they bring another evidence in favour of the effectiveness of school medical inspection; these figures also give a more direct proof especially concerning contagious diseases.

We know, indeed, that in schools it is possible to prevent the outbreak of these diseases in a very effective way by detecting the cases at their onset and in taking immediate measures to avoid contact in such favourable midst for their spreading.

This table shows the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants of the decrease of deaths per certain contagious diseases amongst children from 5 to 14 years, during the two five year periods, from 1919 to 1923 and 1929 to 1933.

Proportion of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants amongst children, from 5 to 14 years, during the two periods of 5 years from 1919 to 1923 and 1929 to 1933.

CAUSES	Mean per 100,000 population		Difference	Per cent decrease
	Period	Period		
	1919-23	1929-33		
Typhoid	8.23	4.40	— 3.83	46.0%
Measles	3.59	1.63	— 1.96	60.0%
Scarlet fever	20.21	5.40	—14.81	73.3%
Whooping-cough . .	1.05	0.50	— 0.55	52.4%
Diphtheria	40.27	15.20	—25.07	62.2%
Influenza	9.28	3.27	— 6.01	82.5%
T. B. — Pulmonary	25.00	9.81	—15.19	60.8%
T. B. — Others . .	28.44	18.46	— 9.98	35.1%
Meningitis	16.32	7.41	— 8.91	54.6%

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ORGANIZATION IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The ravages caused by tuberculosis have been lessened in Montreal for the past twenty years; in fact the death rate which in 1914 was 229.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, has decreased to 83.4 in 1934.

The difference decrease for 1934 as compared to 1914 is 146.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, or 63.7 per cent if represented in proportion.

Consequently, if in 1934 the death rate had been the same as in 1914, there would have been, during this year, 1263 more deaths caused by this disease.

The decrease has been nearly constant from one year to another and rather regular, because the fluctuations were meaningless.

It is to be noted that this decrease has been registered despite the particularly depressing events to which the population were submitted.

The calamities of war have shaken the moral of mankind, and, after a few years of prosperity, decidedly fictive, forming an interval which was not of long enough duration to stamp out the bad effects of the universal enervation, suddenly came to the world one of the most terrific financial crisis, generalized in all countries, followed by physical miseries which are the inevitable consequence of such difficult moments and which, added to the anguishes, placed the individuals in the most disfavorable conditions to resist this disease.

However, despite these hard times it is to be noted that a decrease in the rate of mortality from tuberculosis has been registered in every country.

Would that means that the populations are becoming immune from this affection owing to the development of a natural or acquired immunity, or is it the virulence of the Koch bacilla that is in a state of regression?

Nevertheless, we must state that the organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign has been perfected everywhere, and that it has surely contributed on a large scale, to restrain the morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis in every country; on the other hand, the number of victims has decreased in each country, in proportion of the development of the means of action put into operation.

The anti-tuberculosis organization in Montreal in 1914 comprised only 2 clinics: the Bruchési Institute and the Royal Edward Institute; the total of beds available for the hospitalization of patients was not over 125.

The population in spite of the great ingress into its ranks, seemed resigned; its education remained to be achieved to enable it to grant its co-operation in favour of the improvement of measures employed to stamp out this calamity which was becoming a permanent scourge. It is for this reason that the first article of the program put into practice in Montreal, in 1914, comprised public lectures against tuberculosis, in view of developing and stimulating the interest amongst citizens.

Since that time the number of beds available increased to 943 and that of clinics to 7: 4 under the direction of the Bruchési Institute (included the one located in Sacré-Coeur Hospital (division of tuberculous); the three others under the direction of the Royal Edward Institute.

The formation of these clinics was rendered possible by grants received from the City and the Provincial Government, voted especially for this end.

At the same time the clinics were provided with complete and modern equipment and specially trained staff; each of the two Institutes founded as an annex to their principal clinic, a hospital, (30 beds at Bruchési and 20 at Royal Edward) for the hospitalization of patients who are to be placed under observation or require special treatment.

In order to render the campaign against tuberculosis by mean of clinics, more effective and more complete, it was decided to concentrate it in the two Institutes, after an agreement concluded between the Health Department, the "Montreal anti-tuberculosis and General Health League" and the authorities of the Bruchési and Royal Edward Institutes. (The Director of the Health Department was a member of the Board of Directors of the two institutions).

The Health Department continued to send its nurses to visit patients treated in private practice.

This Agreement, the text of which has been already published in the 1925 Annual Report, comprises the following article :

VISITS BY THE NURSES.

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

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

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

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

There is some question to-day of modifying this part of the Agreement concerning the visits to the homes, where there is a case of tuberculosis, in order to return to the personnel of the Department of Health the care of visiting fa-

milies having a member under treatment at one of the Institutes, and, in so doing, to concentrate all the outside work concerning education, detection and prevention, rather than continuing to divide it between the municipal organization and the independent ones.

The duty assumed in compliance to the Agreement, has been very carefully fulfilled by each of the two Institutes, and the proposal of giving back to the Department of Health the task which really rests with it, is made only with the object of allowing this Department to take a more direct part in the work assigned to it and to fulfill it completely, because past circumstances have obliged this Department to appeal to the good offices of the said two organizations, which gave it their more sincere co-operation.

The institutions actually hospitalizing tuberculosis patients are the following :

Hospitals :	Sacré-Coeur Hospital	415	beds
	Grace Dart Home	116	"
	Bruchési Institute	50	"
	Royal Edward Institute	22	"
Sanatoria :	Laurentian — Ste-Agathe . .	250	"
	Mount-Sinai — Val David . .	90	"

Each of the two anti-tuberculosis Institutes : Bruchési Institute and Royal Edward Institute, has added to its clinics some annexed works.

The Royal Edward Institute owns the Open Window School, which has a capacity of 50 pupils, used for debilitated children, in imminence of tuberculosis; children spend there the whole day and follow a program suited to the cares they require.

During the summer holidays they are sent in the Laurentians, at Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, in a camp located in the centre of an extensive grounds of 20 acres area.

The Bruchési Instituté also has in the Laurentians, at St-Hyppolyte on lake L'Achigan shores, two adjacent summer camps of a capacity of 500, one for girls, the other for boys.

The camps include many buildings: administration, dormitories, refectories, etc.; are sent to these camps children of families of which a member is suffering from tuberculosis. Before leaving, these children are specially examined to prevent any one of them to be a danger for the others.

In the limits of the City, there are two camps, located in municipal parks, operated during the summer, for nurslings; babies are brought by their mother and spend there the whole day, under the supervision of Nurses who benefit by this opportunity to make educational propaganda concerning the hygiene and cares of the infant.

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

CANCER.

Deaths from cancer in Montreal for the year 1934, have been 917; the number of persons who die from this disease increases consistantly and almost regularly, while tuberculosis takes less and less victims, so much so that actually in many places, the rate of death from cancer is very close to that of tuberculosis and often, ahead of it.

The following table indicates for each year the number of deaths from cancer amongst male and female, from 1930 to 1934; deaths are classified by groups of systems affected.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN MONTREAL — 1930-1934.

(CLASSIFIED AS TO SYSTEMS AFFECTED).

No. Clas.	SYSTEMS AFFECTED	Sex	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
45	Bucal cavity, pharynx						
	and	M	267	259	293	300	309
46	digestive tract	F	209	189	206	254	200
		T	476	448	499	554	509
47	Respiratory system .	M	25	32	22	26	23
		F	6	9	10	10	10
		T	31	41	32	36	33
51		M	43	59	36	45	51
48	Genito-urinary system	F	123	102	100	136	120
49		T	166	161	136	181	171
50	Breast	M	1	0	0	0	2
		F	60	83	83	86	97
		T	61	83	83	86	99
52	Skin	M	8	9	5	8	6
		F	4	8	3	2	10
			12	17	8	10	16
53	Other cancers	M	35	29	33	25	41
		F	25	29	32	39	38
		T	60	58	65	64	79
GRAND TOTAL							
		M	379	388	389	404	432
		F	427	420	434	527	475
		T	806	808	823	931	907

This disease is in a fair way to become the greatest scourge of mankind because its ravages are only surpassed by the group of the organic diseases of the heart which are in first place in every country, where the progress of hygiene had resulted in the prolongation of the average of life.

The research of scientists have not as yet led to the discovery of the cause or of the pathogenesis of this disease and we remain without resources to defend ourselves against its attacks; on the other hand, this illness is so insidious that in nearly every case, its onset remains unknown, and it becomes obvious only when it has taken such hold that any treatment attempted will not have a chance of success.

Radiotherapy and radium can be employed for its treatment only when it is against superficial lesions; and even then, to rely on good results, they must not be too advanced.

Nevertheless, the increase in the efforts of scientists in every country of the world to discover the secrets of this dreadful disease permits us to hope that one day, it will be possible to find the means of preventing and treating it efficiently.

HEALTH COMMISSION.

This Commission appointed by the City Council according to By-law No. 1044 was composed for the year 1934, as follow :

Alderman J. M. Savignac, N.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee,

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

Alderman Dr. A. L'Archevêque,

Alderman Léon Trépanier.

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, (x),

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

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Director of the Department of 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 :

Functions of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Health departments (report submitted to the authorities of the City).

Control of amoebic dysentery.

Statistical data of hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act from 1927 to 1933 inclusive.

Lecture by Dr. A. Bolduc on his studies at the School of Public Health of the John Hopkins University at Baltimore, concerning particularly amoebic dysentery.

Organization for the control of said disease.

Posters re : hygiene propaganda.

Sediment test of milk in Montreal.

Collection of garbage and ashes in Montreal.

(x) Dr. L. de L. Harwood who died in March 1934, has been replaced by Dr. B. G. Bourgeois, professor at the Faculty of Medicine, of the Université de Montréal.

Understanding with the Public Assistance Department of Quebec, in view of establishing a mode of payment by the City, for the hospitalization and treatment of cancerous patients in the Institut du Radium.

Statistics on maternal mortality in Montreal.

Draft of provincial By-law concerning contagious diseases.

Capping of milk bottles with a special cap.

Expression of sympathies to the family of the late Dr. Louis de L. Harwood.

Draft of By-law concerning ice.

Study of certain provisions of By-law No. 926, concerning the sale of beverages and wrapped candies.

Appointment of physicians for the treatment of persons under relief.

Project of circulars to be distributed to mothers when their babies reach the age of six months.

Statistical data concerning the medical examination of the teaching staff of the Catholic School Commission.

Statistics concerning the placing of babies in private maternities and boarding-houses for children.

Statistics concerning general mortality and infant mortality, since January 1st, 1934.

Convention of the "American Public Health Association" of Pasadena.

Paper prepared by Mr. Aimé Cousineau, on fumigation which was presented before the Convention of the "American Public Health Association."

Lecture by Dr. A. Groulx, on school medical inspection and statistical data concerning this question.

Draft of By-law prepared by the Department of Health concerning embalming and undertaker establishments.

Proportion of mortality amongst school-children, by causes and groups of ages.

Organization of sight-saving classes.

The use of artificial means to increase Vitamin D Milk.

Lecture by Dr. Eug. Gagnon on anthrax and furunculosis.

Project of organization of a municipal anti-tuberculosis Department.

Report of Dr. Bolduc concerning Vitamin D. Milk.

Comparative table of births and deaths from certain causes for the years 1931 to 1934.

Division of Contagious Diseases

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. S. Boucher, Director,

Health Department,

City of Montreal.

Dear Sir :—

I hereby transmit to you the annual report for the year 1934 concerning the activities of the Division of Contagious Diseases.

The first part is devoted to a summary of the various operations effected; the second part comprises, in tabular form and numerical order, the details of these activities.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. GERVAIS,

M.D., D.P.H.

Superintendent, Division
of Contagious Diseases.

GENERAL OUTLINE

of the activities

of the Contagious Diseases Division.

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported and confirmed during 1934 was 20,755 with 1083 deaths. Detail of these cases follows :

Diseases	Cases reported	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Diphtheria	244	30	12.29
Mumps	2,570	0	.....
Scarlet fever	2,114	38	1.79
Chicken-pox	3,657	3	0.08
Measles	5,132	34	0.66
Small-pox	0	0	.....
German measles	128	0	.....
Erysipelas	173	31	17.9
Whooping-cough	4,250	94	2.21
Typhoid fever	98	17	17.34
C. S. Meningitis	8	5	62.5
Poliomyelitis	45	5	11.11
Puerperal septicemia	51	44	86.27
Purulent ophthalmia	15	0	.....
Lethargic encephalitis	4	3	75.
Trachoma	2	0	.....
Amoebic dysentery	24	1	4.16
Bacillary dysentery	6	4	66.66
Influenza	66	61	.....
Scabies	336	0	.....
Undulant fever	0	0	.....
	18,924	370	1.95
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,667	600	35.99
Tuberculosis other forms	164	113	68.9
Total	20,755	1,083	5.21

Total number of cases compared with year 1933 (15,540 cases) shows a surplus of 5,215 cases reported in 1934; on the other hand, the number of deaths for 1934, (1,083) shows a diminution of 78 as compared to 1933 (1,161).

Death rate per 100,000 population from contagion was 43.2 in 1934 and 41.3 in 1933, excepting cases of tuberculosis. For the latter disease, death rate per 100,000 was 95.7 in 1933 compared with 83.3 in 1934.

Death rate per 100,000 population from all contagious diseases in 1934 is 126.6 and 137.0 in 1933; therefore a notable diminution of mortality from contagion is evident.

Cases hospitalized	4,259
Cases visited by nurses	26,797
Cases visited by the supervisor of nurses	519
Cases visited by epidemiologists	8,093
Cases visited by disinfectors	7,390
Houses disinfected	4,650
Houses placarded	5,009

Vaccinations against small-pox performed by physicians of

(a) The Contagious Diseases Division	7,122
(b) The Child Hygiene Division	14,033
(c) The Medical Control Division	7,147
	————— 28,302

In this total amount are included vaccinations performed in schools, baby clinics, industrial establishments and at the head office of the Health Department.

Number of complete immunizations against diphtheria reported to this Division and done by :

The Child Hygiene Division	11,352
The Child Welfare Association	1,011
"La Fédération des Oeuvres d'Hygiène Infantile"	881
Private physicians	219
Other associations	448
	13,911
Free distribution of antipoliomyelitic serum (number of vials)	31
Free distribution of antidiphtheric serum (number of vials)	
(a) Curative doses	130
(b) Preventive doses	177
Free distribution of Toxoid (anatoxine Ramon) for immunization against diphtheria (number of vials)	3,076
Free distribution of diphtheria toxoid for Schick test (number of vials)	261
Number of clinic sittings for scabies treatment	6
Number of cases	54
Number of treatments	73
Number of families assisted	12

Various analyses submitted to the Laboratory :

Antiseptic : determination of the phenol-coefficient	3
Blood : re-Brucella Abortus	27
Widal test	29
Throat secretions : re-diphtheria (after culture)	3,002
re-Vincent's angina	89
re-Haemolytic streptococcus .	39
Stools : re-B. Typhosum and B. paratyphosum A & B	43
re-Entamoeba-histolytica	17
Urines : re-B. Typhosum and B paraty- phosum A & E	45
Rabies : research of Negri bodies . .	19
	3,313

During 1934, 284 cases of dog bites were reported at the Contagious Diseases Division, but no case of animal or human rabies was detected in this City after investigations and analyses submitted to the municipal laboratory.

The three most prevalent diseases have been measles (5,132), whooping-cough (4,250) and chicken-pox (3,657). Measles has shown a notable increase in 1934, whilst the two other diseases had about the same prevalence in 1933.

Scarlet fever cases climbed to 2,114 in 1934 from 1,300 in 1933.

A slight diminution of diphtheria cases (297 in 1933, 244 in 1934) is to be noted.

The immunization campaign against the latter disease is still actively continued, and the generous collobaration from private organizations sustains our hope of gradually eliminating the ravages of diphtheria. In the above table you will note that 14,441 immunizations were done during 1934.

Not a single case of small-pox has been detected in the City in 1934, a situation which exists since January 1930. Our population, understanding the necessity of protection against this disease, comes daily to our clinics for small-pox vaccination; this year 28,302 vaccinations were registered.

It is also a pleasure to report a notable decrease of typhoid cases which numbered 192 in 1933, whereas, in 1934, only 98 cases were declared. Out of this number, 25 outside cases were treated in our hospitals.

In the classification of communicable diseases registered by the Health Department in 1934 appear 24 cases of amoebic dysentery. The outburst of this disease in our City has necessitated a special organization, in the Division of Contagious Diseases, to prevent a possible epidemic.

Dr. A. Bolduc, superintendent of the Municipal Laboratory has been delegated to Baltimore, U.S.A., for epidem-

iological studies of this disease, and the Division of Contagious Diseases has organized a control service through which calls are made to patients or possible germ carriers.

Verbal instructions are given by visiting nurses, who also deliver to patients or carriers circulars containing advice and measures to be followed in order to prevent contagion either in the family, or in places where carriers have to work.

Moreover, a list of germ carriers is kept in the office of the Division, and the latter are requested to give once in a while specimens of feces which are examined in the Laboratory for the presence of *entamoeba histolytica*.

During 1934, our Medical Officers and nurses have given radio talks on the activities of the Health Department, stressing particularly the work of this Division.

The Division of Contagious Diseases has had the privilege, this year, of receiving a scholarship for one of its Medical Officers in order to qualify himself in Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

We wish to express our gratitude to the Director of the Health Department for this useful initiative. By insuring to physicians of his personnel the means of perfecting their training in Public Health, he stimulates their ambitions and encourages them to continue their work with zeal.

Finally, I wish to remind the devoted and constant application displayed by the personnel of the Division. At the same time, we are grateful to employees of other Divisions who have given their generous collaboration.

Following these comments will be found a series of tables demonstrating with details the operations executed by the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Montreal Health Department.

TABLE No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY AGES, 1934.

Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	21 to 30 years	31 to 40 years	41 to 50 years	51 to 60 years	61 to 70 years	71 to 80 years	81 to 90 years	91 to 100 years	Total
Diphtheria.....	7	161	37	24	8	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	244
Scarlet fever.....	26	943	851	204	63	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	2114
Measles.....	224	2357	2395	139	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5132
German measles.....	9	44	70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
Whooping-cough.....	499	2414	1265	56	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	4250
Mumps.....	15	644	1560	291	39	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	2570
Chicken-pox.....	326	1364	1790	155	14	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	3657
Small-pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	16	12	7	14	24	26	31	22	8	8	5	..	173
Typhoid fever.....	..	6	9	34	29	10	8	1	1	..	..	..	98
C.S. meningitis.....	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Poliomyelitis.....	2	20	10	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Puerperal septicaemia.....	..	..	..	8	27	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
Purulent ophthalmia.....	11	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Lethargic encephalitis.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Trachoma.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Amoebic dysentery.....	..	..	3	..	7	2	6	5	1	..	..	..	24
Bacillary dysentery.....	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza.....	18	14	5	3	1	2	4	1	6	8	4	..	66
Scaries.....	5	57	136	110	5	12	10	1	..	..	..	..	336
Undulant fever.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....	1164	8039	8140	1058	247	133	69	32	16	17	9	..	18924
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	22	9	281	548	338	249	149	45	18	4	..	1667
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	7	19	11	31	54	24	9	5	1	3	..	..	164
Grand total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20755

TABLE No. 4.
CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY NATIONALITIES, 1934.

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Total
Diphtheria.....	181	38	5	20	244
Scarlet fever.....	1222	619	147	126	2114
Measles.....	3811	692	314	315	5132
German measles.....	52	58	8	10	128
Whooping cough.....	2719	1161	132	238	4250
Mumps.....	1636	661	105	168	2570
Chicken-pox.....	2182	1013	301	161	3657
Small-pox.....					
Erysipelas.....	104	51	9	9	173
Typhoid fever.....	68	22	6	2	98
C.S. meningitis.....	6	2			8
Poliomylitis.....	26	14	5		45
Puerperal septicaemia.....	37	10	2	2	51
Purulent ophthalmia.....	13	2			15
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3	1			4
Trachoma.....	1	1			2
Amoebic dysentery.....	2	18	3	1	24
Bacillary dysentery.....	2	3	1		6
Influenza.....	57	7		2	66
Scabies.....	309	20	4	3	336
Undulant fever.....	1				1
Total.....	12432	4393	1042	1057	18924
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1044	390	92	141	1667
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	106	42	9	7	164
Grand total.....					20755

TABLE No. 5.
CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER.
From January 1st to December 31st, 1934.

1934 Months	Number of cases	Repartition					
		Source of infection		Hospitalisation		Deaths	
		In Montreal	Outside cases	Residents	Outside cases	Residents	Outside cases
January.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	6	4	2	2	.....	2	.....
March.....	6	1	5	1	.....	2	.....
April.....	8	3	5	3	5	.....	3
May.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	1
June.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	.....
July.....	10	3	7	7	2	3	.....
August.....	16	9	7	10	4	1	1
September.....	19	6	13	8	5	2	.....
October.....	15	12	3	8	1	1	.....
November.....	3	2	1	2	2	.....	1
December.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total.....	98	50	48	48	25	17	8

Percentage of deaths: 25.5%.

TABLE No. 6.
CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1934.

1934 Months	Number of cases	Montreal Cases			Outside Cases	
		Source of infection		Cases hospitalized	Number of deaths	Deaths
		In Montreal	In other localities			
January.....						
February.....						
March.....						
April.....						
May.....	1	1		1		
June.....	1	1		1		
July.....	5	5		5		
August.....	12	8	4	12	2	
September.....	17	12	5	15	3	
October.....	7	4	3	7	1	1
November.....	2	2		2		
December.....						
Total.....	45	33	12	43	6	1

CLASSIFICATION			
(a) Nationalities	(b) Sexe	(c) Age	
French-Canadians.....	M.....	From 0 to 1 year incl.....	2
English-Canadians.....	F.....	From 2 to 5 years incl.....	20
Jews.....		From 6 to 10 years incl.....	10
Strangers.....		From 11 to 20 years incl.....	11
		From 21 to 30 years incl.....	2
Total.....	Total.....	Total.....	45

TABLE No. 7.

CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, 1934.

Diseases	Control Visits			
	Diagnosis	Supervision of quaran- tined hou- ses	Desinfec- tions	Placards
Diphtheria	7	971	278	43
Scarlet fever	318	3363	1659	628
Typhoid fever	91	204	53	.....
Measles	1453	5606	814	2501
German measles	38	206	4	.....
Whooping-cough	1294	4446	485	1836
Chicken-pox	1212	3669	119	.....
Tuberculosis	17	664	952	.....
Mumps	1259	3480	56	.....
C.S. meningitis	1	12	8	.....
Scabies	110	226	13	.....
Influenza	4	12	.....	.....
Amoebic dysentery	17	34	1	.....
Erysipelas	4	163	107	.....
Bacillary dysentery	1	.....	.....	.....
Lethargic encephalitis	1	3	.....	.....
Skin diseases	49	22	.....	.....
Under observation	303	.....	.....	.....
No infection	1273	.....	.....	.....
Purulent ophthalmia	5	11	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis	41	112	31	1
Undulani fever	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	.....	70	.....
Miscellaneous visits	594	3578	2740	.....
Puerperal septicaemia . . . . .	.....	15	.....	.....
Total	8093	26797	7390	5009

Besides their work, the epidemiologists vaccinated 7,122 persons and issued 7,511 verification certificates.

Visiting-nurses in their investigations in families have taken 2,228 cultures for laboratory analysis.

TABLE No. 8.

Pasteur and Alexandra Hospitals.

DURATION OF SOJOURN OF PATIENTS.

Patients hospitalized	4,259
Number of days of hospitalization	125,949
Average sojourn for each patient	29.5
Maximum hospitalization by day	460
Minimum hospitalization by day	218
Average of hospitalization by day	339

Mortality.

		Per- centage
Deaths during the year 1934	153	3.12%
Deaths during the first 48 hours	55	1.29%
Number of deaths which happened after the first 48 hours	98	23%
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths		35.9%

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambulance calls	2,727
Microscopical examinations	2,312
Urine analyses	25,980

TABLE No. 9.

Pasteur and Alexandra Hospitals.

FLUCTUATION OF PATIENTS AND DEATH RATE.

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1933	Admitted	Total number of patients.	Percentage of cases	Results			In hospital December 31st, 1933	Total
					Cured	Dead	Percentage of deaths		
Diphtheria.....	19	304	323	7.5%	275	23	18.2%	20	323
Scarlet fever.....	150	1563	1713	4.2%	1342	38	24.8%	333	1713
Measles.....	3	1032	1035	24.3%	990	10	6.5%	35	1035
Erysipelas.....	9	142	151	3.5%	134	14	9.1%	3	151
Chicken-pox.....	4	135	139	3.2%	135	4	2.9%	4	139
Whooping-cough.....	41	704	745	17.5%	661	44	29.0%	40	745
Mumps.....	3	85	88	2.0%	88	0	0%	0	88
Influenza.....	1	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	0	1
German measles.....	4	4	4	100%	4	0	0%	0	4
Poliomyelitis.....	3	7	10	23%	9	1	10%	0	10
Diffuse phlegmon.....	1	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	0	1
Miscellaneous.....	49	49	49	1.1%	32	17	11.0%	0	49
Total.....	232	4027	4259	.....	3671	153	.....	435	4259

TABLE No. 10.

INTUBATIONS AND RESULTS.

Ages	Intuba- tions	Cured	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Under 1 year.....				
1 to 2 years.....	9	4	5	55%
2 to 3 years.....	11	6	5	45%
3 to 4 years.....	13	10	3	23%
4 to 5 years.....	7	7		
5 to 6 years.....	3	3		
6 to 7 years.....	2	1	1	50%
7 to 8 years.....	1	1		
8 to 9 years.....	1	1		
9 to 10 years.....				
Total.....	47	33	14	29%

TABLE No. 11.

NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF PATIENTS.

Nationalities	Total	Percentage	Religion	Total	Percentage
French-Canadians....	3188	74%	Roman Catholics.....	3291	77%
English-Canadians....	795	18%	Protestants.....	792	18%
Jews.....	149	3.5%	Jews.....	149	3.5%
Other nationalities....	127	2.9%	Other religions.....	27	2.9%
Total.....	4259		Total.....	4259	

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Division of Child Hygiene

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Dr. S. Boucher, Director,

Department of Health,
City Hall Annex.

Dear Sir :—

I have the honour to transmit to you the annual report of the Division of Child Hygiene for the year 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Superintendent of the Division
of Child Hygiene.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

For the year 1934.

The report of the work of the division of Child Hygiene for the year 1934, is divided into three principal parts :

1st part—**PRENATAL HYGIENE, BABY and PRESCHOOL HYGIENE :**

I. Prenatal Hygiene —

Prenatal clinics.

II. Hygiene of the Infant (0-1 year).

1° Well-baby clinics (0-1 year) ;

2° Open-air clinics ;

3° Child Hygiene Leagues ;

4° Inspection of private boarding homes and private hospitals and maternities.

III. Preschool Hygiene (1-6 years) —

Preschool clinics.

2nd part—**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS :**

I. Medical inspection of pupils.

II. Special examination for vision acuity.

III. Hearing tests with Audiometer.

IV. Mental hygiene & Binet-Simon tests.

V. Dental hygiene and Dental hygiene campaigns in schools.

VI. Medical examination of teachers.

VII. Daily vacation Bible schools.

VIII. "Summer Camps."

3rd part—

- I. Immunization against diphtheria.
- II. Vaccination against smallpox.
- III. Distribution of literature.

FIRST PART.

1.—Prenatal Hygiene.

Prenatal Clinics.

In the course of the year, the division of Child Hygiene opened two new prenatal clinics, Laurier and Maisonneuve, making a total of five.

The following table indicates the results obtained in 1934.

TABLE 1.

	Laurier	Maisonneuve	N.D. des Neiges	Rosemount	S.-Jean Berchmans	Total
Total registration..	20	23	9	84	61	197
Total discharged...	7	8	15	59	59	148
Balance, December 31st, 1934.....	10	15	18	64	46	153
Consultations with doctor.....	64	66	..	430	232	792
Blood pressures....	62	66	38	427	220	813
Urinalysis.....	46	58	40	446	208	798
Home visits:						
Recruitment visits.....	47	47	101	78	89	362
To registered mothers.....	17	3	193	229	157	599
Post-partum visits.....	5	4	59	63	37	168
Notices to family physician.....	..	7	..	33	6	46
Number of sessions	43	15	19	48	47	172

II. — HYGIENE OF THE INFANT

(0-1 year).

The number of municipal Well-Baby Clinics in actual operation is exactly 42.

Besides these 42 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." A sum of \$8,500.00 is granted by the City every year to these two organizations.

Table II which follows shows the general results achieved from the work done in the three different groups of Well-Baby clinics for the year 1934.

TABLE II.

	Department of Health	Child Welfare Association	Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile
Number of clinics	42	13	20
Number of babies registered (0-1) ..	9,606	6,503	4,438
Number of deaths (0-1)	94	28	70
Percentage of deaths compared to the number of children registered	0.9	0.4	1.6
Number of consultations given	49,813	28,877	57,539 (1)
Average number of consultations per baby	5.2	4.4	10.6 (1)
Home visits	28,012	8,799	17,195 (1)

(1) NOTA. — The total number of consultations, the average number per baby and the number of visits, for the clinics of "La Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" are shown for babies from 0-2 years (5,425) whilst for the other two groups of clinics, the numbers are based on ages of 0-1 year.

Open Air Clinics.

TABLE III.

Work of Open Air Clinics.

	Lafontaine Park	St. Helen's Island	Total
Camp open for a period of.....	2 months	2 months	.....
Number of registrations.....	239	171	410
Number of consultations (doctor).....	520	.....	520
Weighings.....	534	203	737
Dressings.....	170	691	861
Vaccinations.....	1968	.....	1968
Revaccinations.....	170	.....	170
Certificates.....	1659	.....	1659

TABLE IV.

Child Hygiene Leagues.

	Groups	Members
St. Edouard.....	1	20
Ste. Cécile.....	1	18
St. Ambroise { St. Arsène.....	.....	8
{ St. Ambroise.....	1	11
{ St. Etienne.....	.....	6
Gabriel Lalemant.....	1	18
St. Marc.....	1	14
Cote St. Paul.....	1	53
St. Anselme.....	1	26
St. Eusèbe.....	1	54
Marguerite-Bourgeoys.....	1	21
Lafontaine Park.....	1	12
St. Louis de France.....	1	18
Marie-Immaculée.....	1	40
Notre-Dame du St. Sacrement.....	1	21
St. Zotique.....	1	25
St. Henri.....	1	16
Rosemount.....	1	47
Royal Arthur.....	1	31
Total.....	17	459

**Inspection of Children's Boarding-Houses
and Private Hospitals and Maternities.**

The supervision of boarding houses for children and private hospitals and maternities, has been confided to the care of two nurses who give their full time and it is carried out as indicated in the table which follows.

TABLE V.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR CHILDREN

Number of	Boarding houses	With licence (of which 7 were cancelled during the year)		31
		Women's Directory		17
		Children's Bureau		104
		Catholic Welfare Bureau		11
		Institution (Aide à la Femme)		1
		Without license (where there is only one child)		20
		Total		184
	Children	Boarded	Legitimate	189
			Illegitimate	681
			Total	870
		Deceased	Legitimate	1
			Illegitimate	34
			Total	35

TABLE V. — (Cont.)

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND MATERNITIES

Number of	Private Hospitals and Maternities			With license	16	
				Without license, under observation	1	
	Patients	Maternity cases	Married		295	
			Unmarried		408	
			Total		703	
		Medicine and Surgery			701	
		GRAND TOTAL			1404	
	Births	Legitimate			286	
		Illegitimate			262	
		Total			548	
	Deaths	Babies	At full term	Legitimate	8	
				Illegitimate	14	
			Premature	Legitimate	6	
				Illegitimate	23	
			Total			51
		Adults	Maternity cases			8
			Hospital cases			49
			Total			57

WORK OF THE NURSES

	Number of		
	Visits	Investiga- tions	Actions taken
a) Boarding houses	1632	626	1
b) Hospitals and maternities	349	324	..
Special	399	293	..
TOTAL	2380	1243	1

III — PRESCHOOL HYGIENE

(1-6 years).

Preschool Clinics.

Table VI which follows shows the general results achieved from the work done in the 42 municipal preschool clinics.

TABLE VI.

Number of clinics	42
Number of children registered (1-6 years)	10,313
Number of consultations given	28,296
Average number of consultations per child	2.7
Home visits	19,462

SECOND PART.

I. — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

School year 1933-34.

Medical Examination of Pupils :

During the months of July and August 1934 the work of the "Medical Inspection of Schools" has been further improved by organizing a systematic medical examination of children who are to enter school for the first time at the beginning of September.

This organization consists of a complete physical examination during the months of July and August of all children of six years and over who intend to enter school for the first time in Montreal.

The examination is conducted in the municipal baby and preschool clinics by a medical inspector of schools attached to the department of health of the City.

The advantages of this system of physical examination are :

1. A complete medical examination of the child is made before entering school. It facilitates also the school medical examination, which for the new pupils in school should be made without delay — as soon as possible.
2. The presence of the parents at the examination permits the medical inspector to show them the defects from which the child suffers and to insist on their correction and treatment without delay.
3. Correction and treatment of physical defects before the child enters school — chiefly enlarged tonsils — adenoids and carious teeth.
4. Preventing admission of children showing suspicious signs of contagious disease or suffering from any contagious disease.
5. Facilitating vaccination against smallpox and immunization against diphtheria before opening of schools.
6. Advancing the work of the physical examination in the schools.

Saving of time.

Medical record ready.

The result of this examination will be shown in the next annual report of the medical inspection of schools for the school year 1934-35.

The work of the medical inspection of schools, primary and secondary, catholic and protestant, French and English, and of a certain number of independent or private schools is summarized for the school-year 1933-34 as it is shown in the table which follows.

TABLE VII.

Number of schools — Classes and pupils and average number of schools and pupils for each medical-inspector and visiting-nurse.

		Catholic	Protestant	Private	Total
Number of	schools	221	49	20	290
	classes	3,415	921	111	4,447
	pupils	112,348	34,324	8,828	149,500
Average per				Schools	Pupils
	medical-inspector			15.3	7868.4
	school-nurse			4.1	2135.7

NOTA. — Three medical inspectors (one of whom is studying in Baltimore) and nine visiting nurses are kept for to replace those absent.

TABLE VIII.

GENERALITIES

I—Work of Medical Inspectors

Number of	Visits to schools	Routine	3,491
		Regular	4,566
		Total	8,057
	Examinations	Routine—special cases referred or kept under observation	30,706
		Periodic Physical Examinations	68,013 (1)
	Notices to parents		15,784
	Children examined in their parents' presence		2,081

II—Work of School Nurses

Number of	Visits	to schools	30,728
		to homes	38,219
	Examinations		785,428 (2)
	Pupils	referred to doctors for special examination	30,706
		excluded as being suspicious of having contagious disease	5,238
		taken to dispensaries	5,601
	Various treatments		39,841

NOTA — (1) This number (68,013) shows that 45% of all pupils in the schools have received a complete physical examination.

(2) The above number shows that each child has been examined by a nurse an average of 5.2 times during the school year for uncleanliness, pediculosis, skin disease, etc.

TABLE IX.

**Results of Physical and Routine Examinations
1933-34.**

I—Physical examination

Number of pupils examined	68,013 (2)	45.5%
a) Normal	33,385 (1)	49.1
b) Sick or presenting one or several defects	34,628 (1)	50.9

Number of defects found:

		% (1)
Eyes	9,659	14.2
Ears	1,470	2.1
Nose	4,733	6.9
Tonsils	10,674	15.7
Lymphatic system	8,824	12.9
Goitre	603	0.8
Skin	2,852	4.1
Lungs	2,177	3.2
Heart	2,178	3.2
Digestive system	525	0.7
Genito-urinary system	191	0.2
Orthopedic	1,938	2.8
Nervous system	1,700	2.4
Mental condition	351	0.5
Malnutrition	7,740	11.3
Total number of defects	55,615	....
Number of pupils showing dental defects	31,664	46.5

(1) Percentage based on the percentage of children examined (6,813).

TABLE IX. — (Cont.)

Results of Physical and Routine Examinations
1933-34 — (Cont.)

II—Routine examination

Number of cases discovered amongst school children (at school or home):

			% (2)
a) Contagious diseases:	1—Diphtheria	97	0.06
	2—Scarlet fever	691	0.4
	3—Measles	1,589	1.0
	4—Chicken pox	1,860	1.2
	5—German measles	41	0.02
	6—Mumps	3,032	2.0
	7—Whooping cough	1,199	0.8
b) Parasitic diseases:	1—Pediculosis	10,212	6.7
	2—Scabies	612	0.4
c) Various skin affections		2,952	1.9
d) Uncleanliness		5,792	3.8

(2) Percentage based on the number of pupils attending school (149,500).

CONTROL EXAMINATIONS

1933-34.

The control examinations or re-examinations are made by doctors and nurses in order to find out how many of those with defects who have been given "notices to parents", have had said defects corrected.

This re-examination is done each month by the school-nurses and the pupils who have been treated are shown to the school medical inspector who controls the treatment and correction of the defects. The first re-examination was completed at the end of the school year 1933-34.

Following this, a new control was done after the opening of the schools in September and October 1934, for those pupils who had defects and did not had them corrected during the preceding school year.

The results of these control examinations for the year 1933-34 are shown in the table which follows. However, the pupils marked not treated or treated and not cured still continuing during 1934-35, are kept under observation and are followed by the staff. They will be re-examined again at the end of this present school term and at a latter date in December 1935, which will permit calculating the results obtained after school holidays.

TABLE X.

Table showing the results of re-examination of 13,828 Pupils, on 15,784 which have been given periodic physical examination and to whom a "Notice to Parents" has been given during the school year 1933-34.

	Notices	Not treated	Treated		
			Not cured	Corrected or Cured	
				Number	Per cent
I—Number of pupils re-examined	13,828	3,594	3,052	6,119	44.25
II—Number of defects—					
Vision	4718	1638	232	2920	61.89
Eye disease	578	180	57	297	51.04
Hearing	403	139	74	187	46.40
Ear disease	374	116	48	213	56.95
Nasal obstruction	2921	1283	170	1429	48.92
Tonsils	4672	2316	304	1894	40.54
Lymphatic system	1977	911	116	888	44.92
Goitre	250	99	75	45	18.00
Skin	377	55	29	359	95.23
Lungs	333	47	44	266	79.88
Heart	474	154	132	179	41.98
Digestive system	122	18	18	84	68.85
Genito-urinary system	122	40	18	60	49.18
Orthopedic	162	86	38	31	19.14
Nervous system	381	151	72	145	38.06
Malnutrition	2305	812	453	789	34.23
Total	20169	8038	1878	9778	48.48
Teeth	9148	2297	323	5371	58.71

TABLE X. — (Cont.)

Table showing the results of re-examination of 13,828 pupils, on 15,784 which have been given periodic physical examination and to whom a "Notice to parents" has been given during the school year 1933-34 — (Cont.)

III—Number of special corrections—

		Total notices	Results	Per cent
Number of children suffering with	Enlarged tonsils	4,672	1,504 operations	32.1
	Adenoids	2,921	963 operations	32.9
	Defective vision	4,718	2,530 glasses	53.6

The percentage (44.25%) of children treated and cured, the number being 6,119, is calculated on the ratio of the number of children re-examined (13,828). The percentage of defects corrected is calculated on the ratio of the number of notices controlled — as vision, 2,920 corrections for 4,718 notices controlled, which is 61.89%.

The preceding table shows the good results obtained in the correction of physical defects by employing the new notice, viz: "Notice to parents", (form No. 13) with duplicate, inaugurated during the school year 1931-32 and reproduced in the annual report for 1932, page 92.

With this method of following the pupils, the percentage of children suffering from physical defects at the periodic medical examination and corrected after treatment, is higher, the rate varying from 45% to 50% compared to 25% in the previous years.

During the school year 1933-34, medical inspectors and school nurses have kept under observation 6,930 pupils, examined in 1932-33 and who had been given notices, but whose defects had not been corrected. Of this number, 1,165 pupils have since been treated and cured. This number added to that for the year, 6,119, gives a total of 7,284 children whose physical defects have been treated and corrected during 1933-34.

Also for 13,074 defects not treated (including teeth), 2,844 have been corrected and this number added to 15,149 corrections obtained in 1933-34, gives 17,993 defects treated and corrected.

RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

1929-30 to 1933-34.

Table XI which follows shows for the five school years 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34, the results of the periodic physical examination to which the pupils are subjected. This table shows also the percentage of pupils suffering from physical defects and the percentage of defects considered singly and separately, in ratio to the number of pupils examined.

TABLE

PERIODIC PHYSIC

For the five school

School Year	1929-30		1930-31	
	Number	%	Number	%
NUMBER OF PUPILS:				
In the schools.....	135,000	.....	138,840	.....
Examined (phys. exa.).....	69,387	.....	64,588	.....
Normal.....	28,766	41.46	27,532	42.62
Defective.....	40,621	58.54	37,056	57.37
NUMBER OF DEFECTS:				
Eyes.....	7,843	11.30	8,350	12.93
Ears.....	1,383	1.99	1,245	1.93
Nose.....	4,566	6.58	5,615	8.69
Tonsils.....	13,619	19.63	13,079	20.25
Lymphatic system.....	11,999	17.29	9,536	14.76
Goitre.....	673	0.97	669	1.04
Skin.....	4,067	5.86	3,642	5.64
Lungs.....	2,208	3.18	2,030	3.14
Heart.....	2,584	3.72	2,036	3.15
Digestive system.....	429	0.62	816	1.26
Genito-urinary system.....	129	0.19	135	0.21
Orthopedic.....	1,395	2.01	1,448	2.24
Nervous system.....	1,085	1.56	1,242	1.92
Mental condition.....	182	0.26	517	0.80
Malnutrition.....	11,754	16.94	12,556	19.44
TOTAL.....	63,916	.....	62,916	.....
Teeth.....	38,655	55.71	36,743	56.89

XI.

AL EXAMINATION

years 1929-30—1933-34.

1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
143,710	.....	149,000	.....	149,500	.....
78,079	.....	56,676	.....	68,013	.....
36,826	47.17	27,599	48.70	33,385	49.08
41,253	52.83	29,077	51.30	34,628	50.92
10,254	13.13	7,226	12.75	9,659	14.20
1,931	2.47	1,437	2.54	1,470	2.16
5,525	7.08	4,559	8.04	4,733	6.96
13,402	17.16	9,503	16.77	10,674	15.69
9,149	11.72	7,494	13.22	8,824	12.97
798	1.02	493	0.87	603	0.89
4,285	5.49	2,439	4.30	2,852	4.19
2,847	3.65	1,917	3.38	2,177	3.20
2,448	3.14	1,893	3.34	2,178	3.20
802	1.03	569	1.00	525	0.77
259	0.33	209	0.37	191	0.28
1,535	1.97	1,403	2.48	1,938	2.85
1,467	1.88	1,134	2.00	1,700	2.50
542	0.69	360	0.64	351	0.52
10,835	13.88	6,360	11.22	7,740	11.38
66,079	.....	46,996	.....	35,615	.....
40,533	51.91	27,743	48.95	31,664	46.56

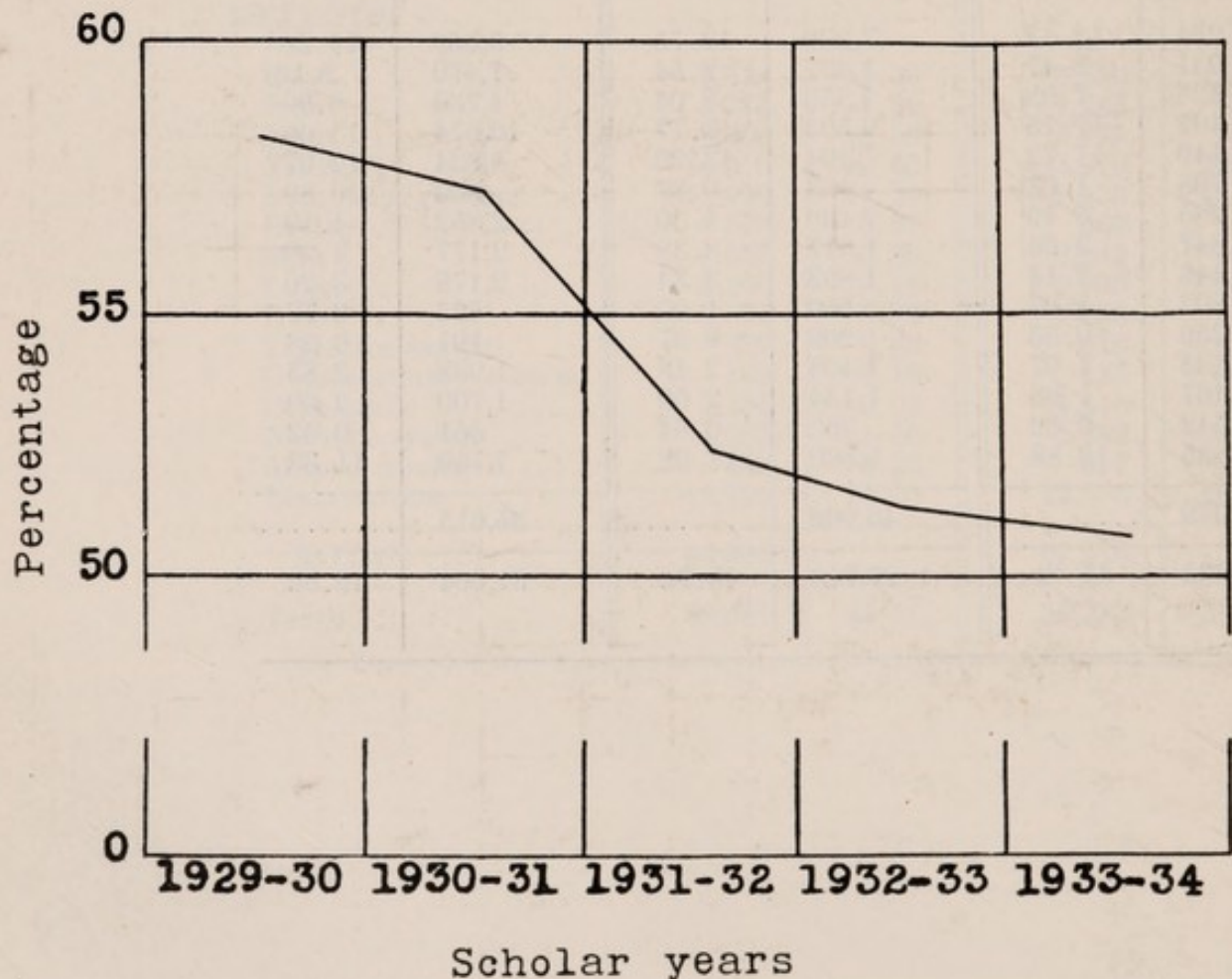
TABLE XII.

Percentage of Children examined found suffering with defects at the periodic physical examination for the five school years : 1929-30 to 1933-34.

School years	NUMBER OF PUPILS		
	Examined	Found suffering with defects	
1929-30	69,387	40,621	58.54%
1930-31	64,588	37,056	57.37%
1931-32	78,079	41,253	52.83%
1932-33	56,676	29,077	51.30%
1933-34	68,013	34,628	50.92%

GRAPH A.

GRAPH showing the gradual decrease in the percentage of pupils found suffering with defects to the ratio of the number of pupils examined for the five school years : 1929-30 to 1933-34.



MONTREAL

Graph showing the downward trend in the percentage of the most important physical defects, based on the number of pupils examined, per each school year, and the upward trend in the percentage of pupils having defective vision.

(a) Tonsils — (b) Malnutrition — (c) Vision — (d) Lymphatic system — (e) Nose — (f) Skin.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

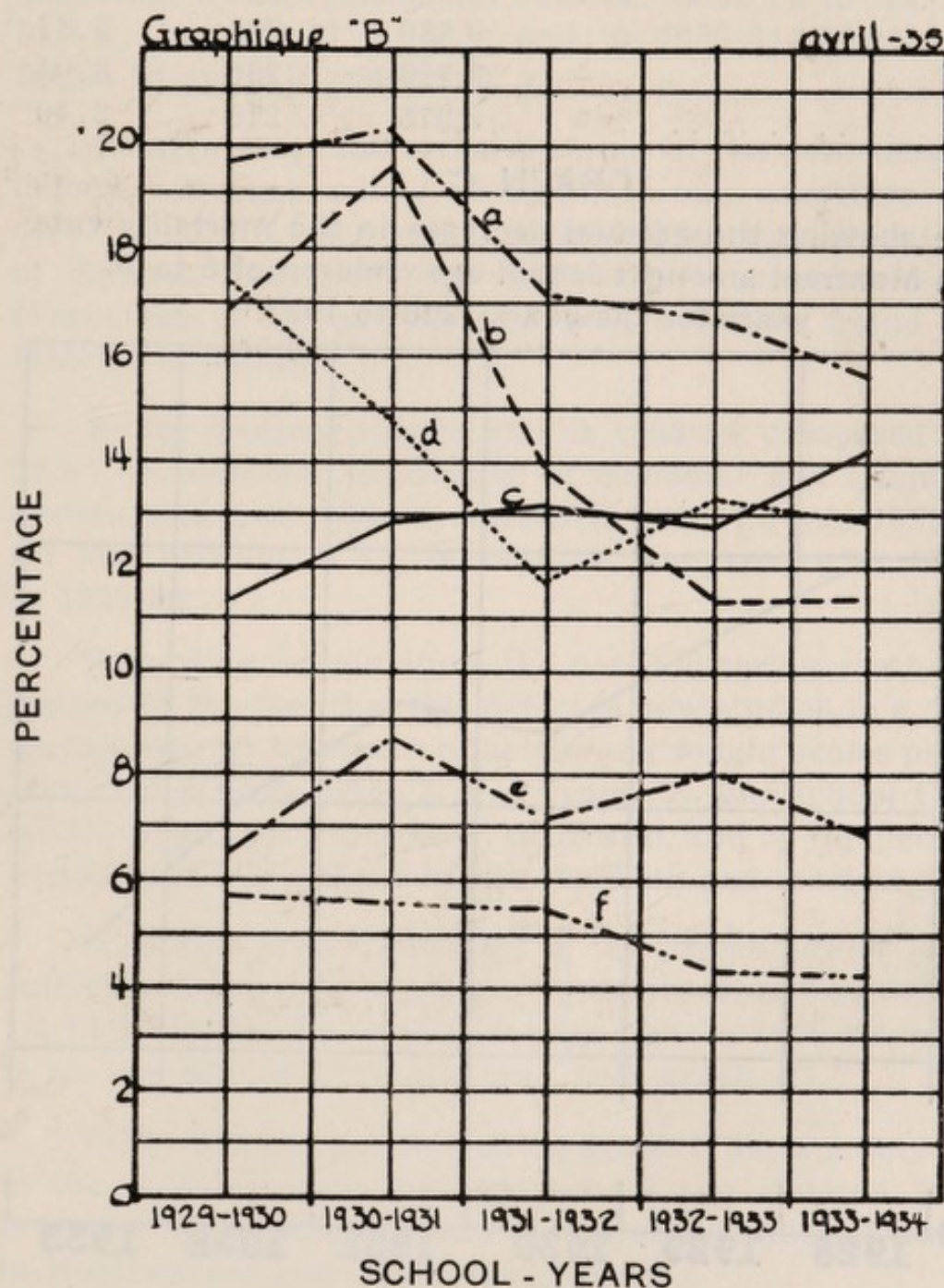


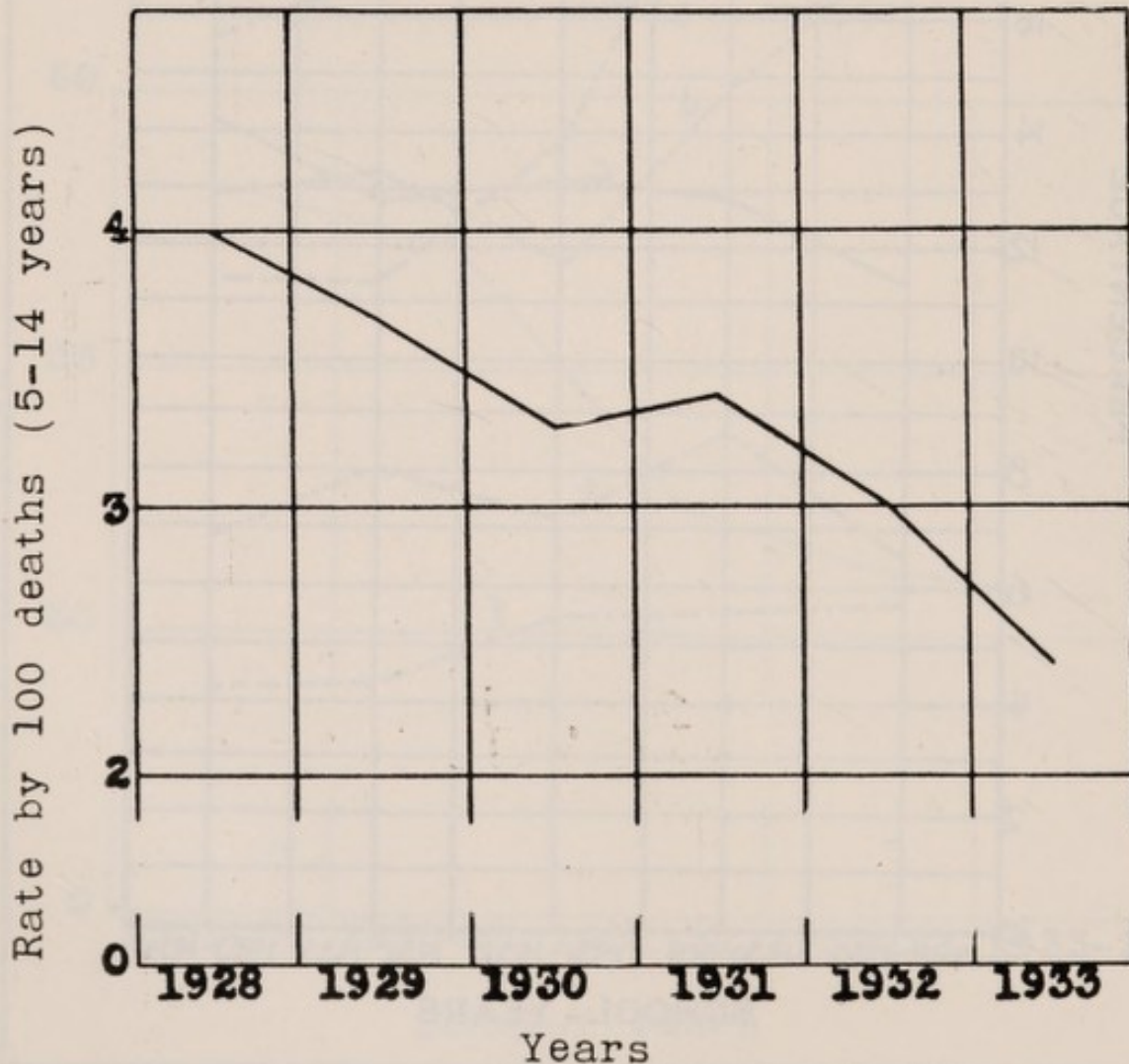
TABLE XIII.

Table XIII shows the rate of mortality amongst school children — that is from 5 to 14 years — in proportion to the total number of deaths in Montreal — per year — from 1928 to 1933.

Year	Total of deaths	Deaths 5-14 years	%
1928	10,961	433	3.95
1929	10,604	402	3.78
1930	10,256	335	3.26
1931	9,886	335	3.37
1932	9,728	296	3.04
1933	8,975	215	2.40

GRAPH C.

Graph showing the gradual decrease in the mortality rate in Montreal amongst school age children of 5 to 14 years for the years 1928 to 1933.



Comments.

The results presented in the preceding tables concerning the work of medical inspection of schools for the five school years 1929-30 to 1933-34, show a gradual decrease in the percentage of pupils suffering from defects at the physical examination which is an index that the health of the pupils attending the school has improved.

In 1929-30, 58.5% of children examined were found suffering from defects; in 1930-31, 57.3%; in 1931-32, 52.8%; in 1932-33, 51.3%; and in 1933-34, 50.9% (see tables XI and XII and graph A).

To appreciate more the lowering of the percentage of defects amongst school children, if one considers each defect separately and apart, compared to the total number of children examined, one notes a real decrease in the percentage of the greater part of the defects found (see table XI and graph B).

So for diseased tonsils, 15.6 in 1933-34, compared with 19.6% in 1929-30; for disease of glandular and lymphatic system, 12.9% in 1933-34, compared with 17.3% in 1929-30; for malnutrition 11.3% in 1933-34, compared with 16.9% in 1929-30.

Regarding malnutrition, the noted lowering can be explained by the fact that this defect is now studied in a more precise manner by means of height and weight scales placed in all the schools since 3 or 4 years, by the School Commissions and the Department of Health, and by the periodic weighing of pupils done by the teaching and medical staff.

One notes also a decrease in the percentage of pupils suffering from poor vision or "defective visual acuity" — viz 14% in 1933-34, compared with 12% in 1929-30, which is an increase of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent (see graph B).

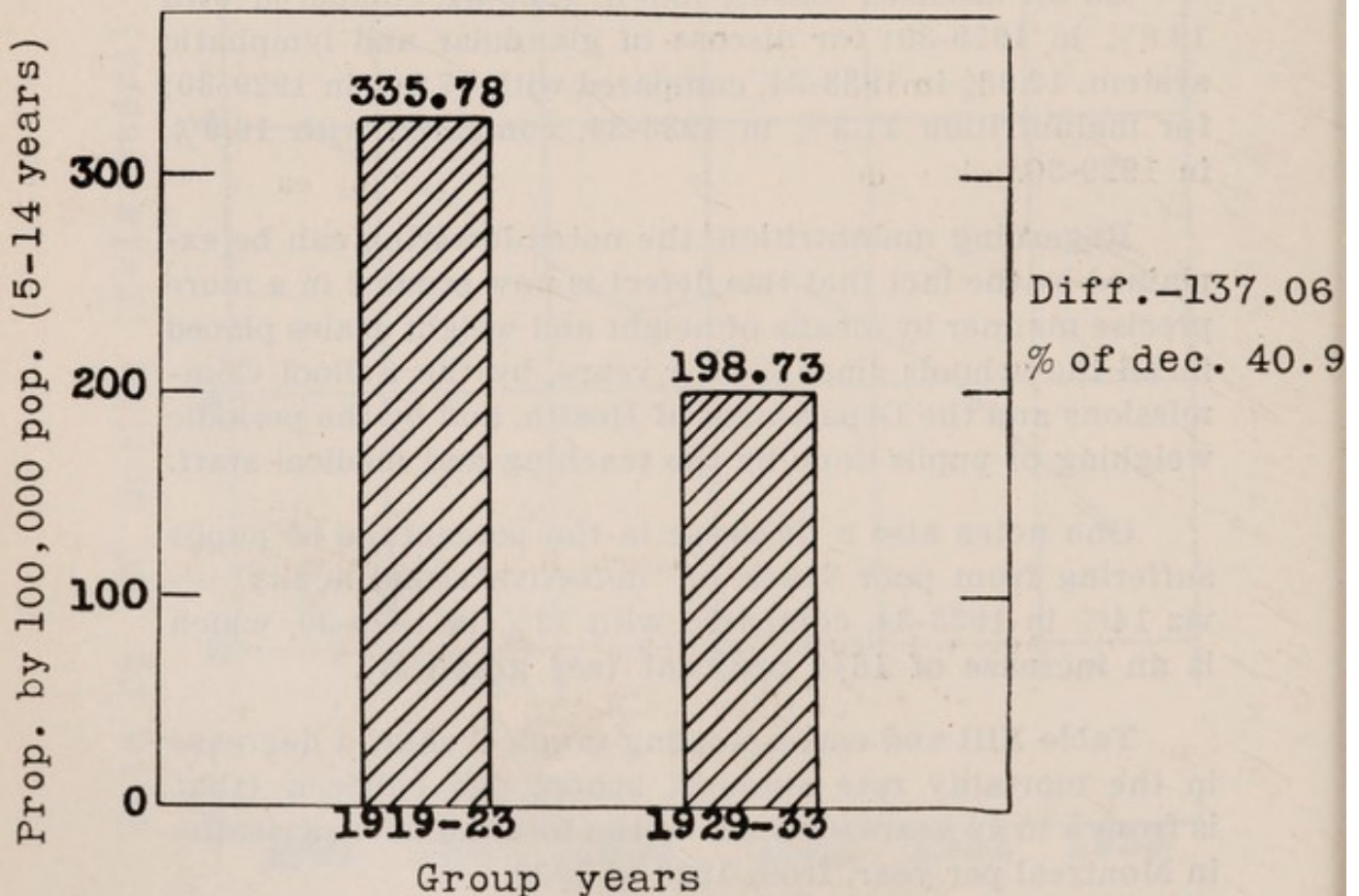
Table XIII and corresponding graph C show a decrease in the mortality rate amongst school age children (that is from 5 to 14 years) in ratio to the total number of deaths in Montreal per year, from 1928 to 1933.

Really, to appreciate the actual decline in the mortality rate of school age children, the percentage of deaths in children from 5 to 14 years should be established in ratio to a standard school population. In such a manner, a specific rate could be obtained.

The real lowering of this mortality rate compared to a population of 100,000, is 40.9% since the year 1919, the same which is shown in a table reproduced at the end of this report in the chapter of "Comments" by the director of the Department of Health, page 70.

Graph D which follows, shows this difference of the specific mortality rate amongst school age children per 100,000 of population for the two five years 1919-23 and 1929-33.

GRAPH D.



The deaths attributed to contagious diseases have diminished to the ratio of 50%. So for diphtheria, 15.2% for the period of 1929-33, compared to 40.2% for the five year period of 1919-23, which is a decrease of 62%. Regarding scarlet fever, 5.4% for 1929-33 compared with 20.2% for 1919-23 and for pulmonary tuberculosis 8.9% in 1929-33, compared with 25% in the first period which is a decrease of 60%. A lowering is also noted for other diseases, in particular typhoid and measles. There is however an increase in the mortality rate of appendicitis from 11.23% in 1919-23 or compared with 18.98% in 1929-33.

Conclusions.

- 1° Gradual decrease in the percentage of pupils found suffering from physical defects at the periodic medical examination.
- 2° Gradual decrease in the percentage of each defect (except vision) considered separately in ratio to the number of pupils examined.
- 3° Increase in the percentage of visual defects.
- 4° Lowering of the mortality rate amongst school age children (i.e. 5 to 14 years) in ratio to the general mortality rate in Montreal from 1928 to 1933.
- 5° Actual lowering of 40.9% in the specific mortality rate of school age children compared to a population of 100,000 since 1919.
- 6° Decrease of 50% in the death rate attributed to contagious diseases amongst children of school age.

II — EXAMINATION OF VISION

and

SIGHT SAVING CLASSES.

Special report for 1933-34.

During the school year 1933-34, an examination of all pupils suffering from defective vision was attempted in order to ascertain the number of those who would be eligible for the "Sight Saving Classes."

TABLE XIV.

The chart below represents children whose visual acuity is $1/10$, $2/10$, $3/10$ for one or both eyes, in view of organizing special sight saving classes.

1933-1934		Catholic School Commission			Schools		Total
		French	Engl.	Total	Protes- tant	Inde- pend.	
Number of schools		184	37	221	49	20	290
Number of classes		2972	490	3462	921	110	4493
Number of pupils		99115	14824	113939	34324	2828	151091
Number of pupils whose visual acuity is $1/10$, $2/10$ & $3/10$	I— Wearing glasses (x)	748	127	875	112	12	999
	II— Not corrected by glasses	444	58	502	19	4	525
	TOTAL	1192	185	1377	131	16	1524

(x) Wearing glasses — glasses changed at least once a year.

Remarks :

The table above shows the number of children whose visual acuity is $1/10$, $2/10$, $3/10$, for one or both eyes (see line I and line II).

Those on whom an attempt has been made to correct their vision by glasses and those whose glasses have been changed at least within a year.

1° 999 pupils, which is 5.2 for 800, remain with a visual acuity of $1/10$, $2/10$ or $3/10$ for one or both eyes after attempting correction by wearing glasses for one year or more.

Those children should be referred to a suitable eye specialist and submitted to a complete examination. Only a certain number of children about 1 in 800 or 1 in 600 (or a total of 190 to 250) should be classed as suffering from very serious visual defects and recommended for admission to "Sight Saving Classes."

2° Of 875 children attending the classes of the "Catholic School Commission" :

A) 748 are of the French Language, and

B) 137 are of the English Language, that is, in the catholic schools there should be about 175 pupils who should attend special "Sight Saving Classes" :

a) About 150 in the french schools, and

b) About 25 in the english schools.

3° Out of 112 pupils attending the protestant schools, there are 22 children who should attend this special class.

4° Out of 12 pupils attending the independent schools, one is eligible for the Sight Saving Classes.

Recommendations :

A special organization should be arranged to care for these children and an agreement made between the Health Department and the school authorities. This organization should consist of :

1° A special ophthalmological clinic with visiting eye specialists attached, similar to that which exists at the Royal Victoria Hospital for the treatment of children in the protestant schools.

2° Special training of teachers who intend teaching these classes.

3° Organization of "Sight Saving Classes" as follows:

a) In the catholic schools: 14, 12 french and 2 english.

b) In the protestant schools: 2.

(Each class ought to have not more than 16 pupils).

III — HEARING TESTS

by means of

AUDIOMETER No. 4-A.

Results of hearing tests for the school years

1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34.

The results of hearing tests by means of the Audiometer No. 4-A during the three school years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 is indicated in Table XV which follows. It is noted in the 69 schools visited that only the pupils of the second grade and above have been tested. This table indicates also the number of pupils tested found with a defective hearing, either total or partial deafness of the right or left ear.

In another section, further details will be given regarding pupils with running ears, with previous abscesses, who had been previously operated.

TABLE XV.

HEARING TESTS BY MEANS OF AUDIOMETER No. 4-A

For the school years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

School years		1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Total	% (1)
Number of	Schools visited	20	26	23	69	
	examined	6,289	8,474	8,424	23,187	
	a) normal	5,526	7,980	7,931	21,437	92.5
	b) defective	763	494	493	1,750	7.5

Classification of Defective.

Number of defective pupils	With both ears	260	133	128	521	2.2
	With right ear only	324	214	179	717	3.09
	With left ear only	179	147	186	512	2.2

Other noted details.

Number of pupils who had	running ears	818	1083	1094	2995	12.9
	previous abcess	5	—	9	14	0.06
	been previously operated	2	16	35	53	0.22

(1) The ratio is based on the total number of pupils examined (23,187).

Control of hearing 1933-34.

The results obtained following the re-testing of pupils found defective or deaf, totally or partially, were recorded for the school year 1933-34.

The following table XVI shows the results or control of the 493 pupils found with defective hearing, who were retested.

TABLE XVI.

Number of pupils 493	Treated	Cured	131	26.5%
		Improved	110	—
		Unimproved	90	—
		Incurable	48	9.7%
		Total	379	76.8%
	Not treated		114	23.2

The percentage of pupils who have been treated and cured, and those not treated, are based on the number of defective pupils (493) for 1933-34.

Conclusions.

1° Of the 23,187 pupils tested for hearing, during the three school years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34, 1,750 were found defective or 7.5 per cent, of which :

- a) 521 or 2.2 per cent with total deafness;
- b) 771 or 3.09 per cent with partial deafness of the right ear;
- c) 512 or 2.2 per cent with partial deafness of the left ear.

2° Of the 493 pupils found with total or partial deafness during the school year 1933-34, 138 or 0.6 per cent are classified after treatment and retesting, unimproved or incurable, and 241 or 0.4 per cent were found susceptible of being improved or cured.

IV — MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION 1929-34.

The results of the selection work in schools and Laurier Clinic are indicated in the both following charts.

TABLE XVII.
REPORT OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC TEST
For the school years 1929 to 1934.

School years			29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34	Total	%	
Number of schools visited			18	48	64	54	44	228	.....	
Number of pupils			12543	26352	33778	28231	24444	125348	—	
Examined			1710	2776	3187	3888	3199	14760	11.8	
Number of pupils	Normal	I. Q. 90-110	238	424	671	1558	654	3545	—	
		I. Q. 80-90, slow-minded	461	747	880	170	742	3000	2.4	
		Total	699	1171	1551	1728	1396	6545	—	
	Ab-normal	a) unsteady	83	59	68	139	72	421	—	
		b) Backwards	651	1183	1263	1330	1610	6037	—	
		c) Unsteady & backwards	277	363	305	691	121	1757	—	
		Total	1011	1805	1636	2160	1803	8215	6.6	

Classification of backwards.

Backwards - Total		928	1546	1568	2021	1731	7794	6.2	Recommendations
	10-Border-line	519	878	886	1137	964	4384	3.5	Auxiliary classes
	20-Mental debility	202	478	504	622	563	2369	1.9	
	30-Feeble minded	173	148	107	198	167	793	0.63	Technic teaching
	40-Idiocy	33	41	69	64	36	243	0.2	
		1	1	2	—	1	5	0.003	St. Paul asylum

The ratio is based on the total number of pupils (125,348) in the schools visited.

TABLE XVIII.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

Report for 1933 (sept., dec.) and 1934.

			1933 sept.-dec.	1934	Total
Number of pupils	Examined		37	114	151
	Normal		3	4	7
	Abnormal	a) Unsteady	6	9	15
		b) Backwards	21	49	70
		c) Backwards & Unsteady	7	52	59
	Total		34	110	144

Classification of backwards.

		1933 sept.-déc.	1934	Total	
Backwards — Total		28	101	129	Recommendations
10—Border-line		2	9	11	Auxiliary classes
20—Mental	sup.	5	17	22	
debility	inf.	11	39	50	Technic teaching
30—Feeble-minded		8	27	35	
40—Idiocy		2	9	11	St. Paul Asylum

Children placed in special schools.

10—La Jemmerais, Que.	7	14	21	
20—St. Jean de Dieu Hospital (Special classes)	22	55	77	
Referred to Neur-Psych. clinic		18	18	

V — DENTAL HYGIENE SECTION 1933-34.

I — Dental Inspection in the Schools.

In the course of the school year 1933-34, dental inspection in the schools was continued and shows the following results.

TABLE XIX.
RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE INSPECTING-
DENTISTS IN THE SCHOOLS.
1933-34.

A — Generalities :

Number of schools to be visited	290
Number of pupils in the schools	149,500
Number of visits to the schools	1,071
Number of lectures given	699
Number of pupils who attended lectures	67,899

B — Dental Examination :

Number of pupils examined	14,720	
Number of defects :		
Caries	11,054	48.82%
Pyorrhea alveolar . . .	2	0.00
Gingivitis	240	1.06
Prophylaxis (urgent) .	11,348	50.11
Total defects	22,644	
Number of notices sent to parents	11,272	

N.B. — The ratio is based on the total number of defects found (22,644).

II — Dental Hygiene Campaigns (1933-34).

During the school year 1933-34, Dental Hygiene Campaigns were organized in **26 schools** as follows: Baril — boys and girls, Berthelet, Geo.-Etienne-Cartier, Charles-Garnier, d'Iberville, Garneau, Gilson, Hyacinthe-Hudon, Hippolyte-Lafontaine — boys and girls, Jacques-Viger, Jardin de l'Enfance Mile-End, Adélard-Langevin, De-la-Visitation, Luke Callaghan Memorial — boys, St. Aloysius — boys, St-Enfant-Jésus, St-Eusèbe, St-François-Xavier, St-Irénée — elementary, St-Jean-de-Mantha, St-Stanislas, St-Zotique, Victor-Rousselot, William-Lunn.

These campaigns were completed successfully, due to the splendid co-operation which existed between the inspecting Dentists, the school nurses, the school principals and the teaching staff.

A summary of the work done is shown in Table XX which follows.

TABLE XX.

Number of schools		26	
Number of pupils	in these schools	13,945	%
	examined	12,846	
	showing dental defects	9,597	74.7
	treated	7,235	74.3
	a) in the municipal dental clinics	5,891	
	b) by private dentists	1,344	
Defects found:			
Number of	carious teeth	34,818	
	gingivitis and pyorrhea	282	
	cases of prophylaxis	7,045	
Treatments done:			
Number of	cases needing extraction	6,609	
	teeth extracted	24,818	
	cases needing filling	556	
	teeth filled	1,417	
	prophylaxis done	2,599	

The results indicated in this table show that 74.7% of the pupils examined had defective teeth, particularly "caries" and that 74.3% have been treated during these campaigns.

In three other schools, Victoria, Hamilton and Commercial High, similar campaigns have been organized, although it has been impossible to obtain definitive results.

III — Municipal Dental Clinics.

TABLE XXI.

Report of the Dental Clinics
1934.

Number of clinics	2
Number of children :	
Examined	8,748
Treated	8,499
Treatments for :	
Extractions	6,451
Prophylaxis	2,054
Dressing	31
Total	8,536
Number of teeth extracted	33,215

VI — MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

During the school year 1933-34 the medical inspectors have performed a medical examination of lay employees — teachers and various other employees of the Catholic School Commission — conforming to an agreement entered into in the month of June between the above Commission and the Department of Health. This agreement has been described in the annual report of the Department of Health for the year 1933.

The number of teachers and lay employees examined was 2,072, the results of findings observed are shown in the table which follows.

TABLE XXII.

Medical Examination of the lay employees
of the Catholic School Commission.

School year 1933-34.

Personnel:	Male teachers			847
	Female teachers			1014
	Janitors and other employees			211
	Total			2072
Vaccination against smallpox				
Number of	Non-vaccinated			119
	Vaccinated since	more	25years	680
			15 years	897
			7 years	272
	less than 7 years			104
Defects:				
	Lungs (other than tuberculosis)			72
	Heart			168
	Liver			49
	Digestive system			156
	Teeth			314
	Visual acuity			232
				64
	Hearing acuity			
	Nervous system			140
	Kidney:	Urinalysis:		
		(a) albumen		385
		(b) sugar		82
	Tuberculosis: History, personal or familial			229

The notes which show the defects encountered are based on the answers of the personnel to the questions submitted and on the physical examination made by the physician. He satisfies himself with the discovery that an organ is not normal and he does not endeavour to make a precise diagnosis of an existing disease. He makes no comment nor does he draw any conclusion or suggest any recommendation, except when he is concerned with one of the contagious diseases included in the group of those which are governed by provincial by-laws.

Following the agreement made, the School Commission decides alone the measures to take in each separate case, after receiving advice from the proper medical advisers.

It is necessary to remark that the note written "tuberculosis" and representing 229 cases, does not indicate that an equal number of professors are suffering from tuberculosis at present or have lately suffered from this disease, but the figures really intimate all those who have had a past history personal or familial, immediate or far removed, of the disease. Those cases are outlined in order to draw special attention upon them, so that when necessary, the adoption of special measures will not be delayed.

VII — DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS.

During the months of July and August 1934, for a period of six weeks, an organization called "The Daily Vacation Bible Schools of Montreal" opened a certain number of classes in 8 schools of the City of Montreal, where the children receive special training such as manual training work, singing, etc.

Five doctors and five 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 XVIII.

Number of schools visited	7
Number of pupils :—	
Examined	972
Normal	637
With physical defects	335
Number of physical defects found	504
Number of dental defects	379
Number of pupils found not vaccinated .	153
Number of pupils vaccinated	138
Number of revaccinations	1
Number of verifications or certificates . .	136
Number of notices to parents	586
Number of visits to the homes	399

VIII — SUMMER CAMPS.

In the latter part of the month of June and during July and August 1934, the medical inspectors and nurses of the Child Hygiene Division have made a medical examination of 2,154 children before departure for various summer camps, specially chosen for children of the Montreal district. These camps are situated three miles from Contrecoeur and 40 miles from Montreal, on the St. Lawrence River.

This medical examination consists particularly in searching for contagious diseases, skin diseases, parasites, etc. and elimination of all suspected cases. Each child must show evidence of successful vaccination, if not he is refused permission to depart for camp.

Height and weight calculations are taken for each child and are written on the admission cards which allows

the organizers to have a record when the children return to town and to note the good effects rendered the young people during their sojourn in the country.

The number of children examined for the different colonies is as follows :

TABLE XXIV.

Summer Camps	Children examined		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1. "Colonie des Grèves"	1,652	...	1,652
2. "Colonie Ste - Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus" . . . . .	....	182	182
3. "Colonie Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc"	....	320	320
	—	—	—
Total	1,652	502	2,154

THIRD PART.

I — IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

1928-34.

During the year 1934, immunization against diphtheria was successfully continued in the baby and preschool clinics and in the schools.

It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the intense campaign of 1933, 11,951 children have received their first dose of Anatoxin in 1934 and of this number, at the 31st of December, 8,522 have received their third injection. This number will be completed in 1935.

The general report of immunization against diphtheria in the schools and municipal clinics from September 1928 to December 31st 1934, is shown in table XXV.

TABLE XXV.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

1928-34.

	1928 to 1932	1933	1934 to date 31-12	Total
I-Anterior Schicks	12043	14716	188	26947
Negative reaction	7686	10326		18012
Positive reaction	3892	4100		7992
Immunized	3766	3908		7674
Doubtful reaction	44	3		47
Did not return for reading . . .	421	287		708
II-Total registration for immunization	37655	43965	11966	93586
Received 3 doses	34617	41490	8522	84629
Received only 2 doses	1501	1359		2860
Received only 1 dose	1537	1116		2653
Difference of	3038	2475		5513
III-Posterior Schicks	27818	972	4	28794
a) Total				
Negative reaction	26505	829		27334
Positive reaction	237	2		239
Did not return for reading . . .	1076	141		1217
b) Details:				
1-After 3 doses	27225	930		28155
Negative reaction	25975	797		26772
Positive reaction	206	1		207
Did not return for rdg.	1044	132		1176
2-After 2 doses	593	42		635
Negative reaction	530	32		562
Positive reaction	31	1		32
Did not return for rdg.	32	9		41
IV-Supplementary Injections (4th dose)	170	2		172
Posterior Schicks	149	1		150
Negative reaction	141	0		141
Positive reaction	4	0		4
Did not return for reading . . .	4	1		5

Comments :

From September 1928 to December 31st 1934, the total number of registrations for diphtheria immunization in the schools and municipal clinics, reached the total number of 93,571.

The results obtained by immunization for the years 1928 to 1934 (included), were proven by Posterior Schick Tests.

Among 28,794 children who had the Posterior Schick, 27,573 came back for the reading and of this number 27,334 had a negative reaction, (99.1%) and were considered immunized.

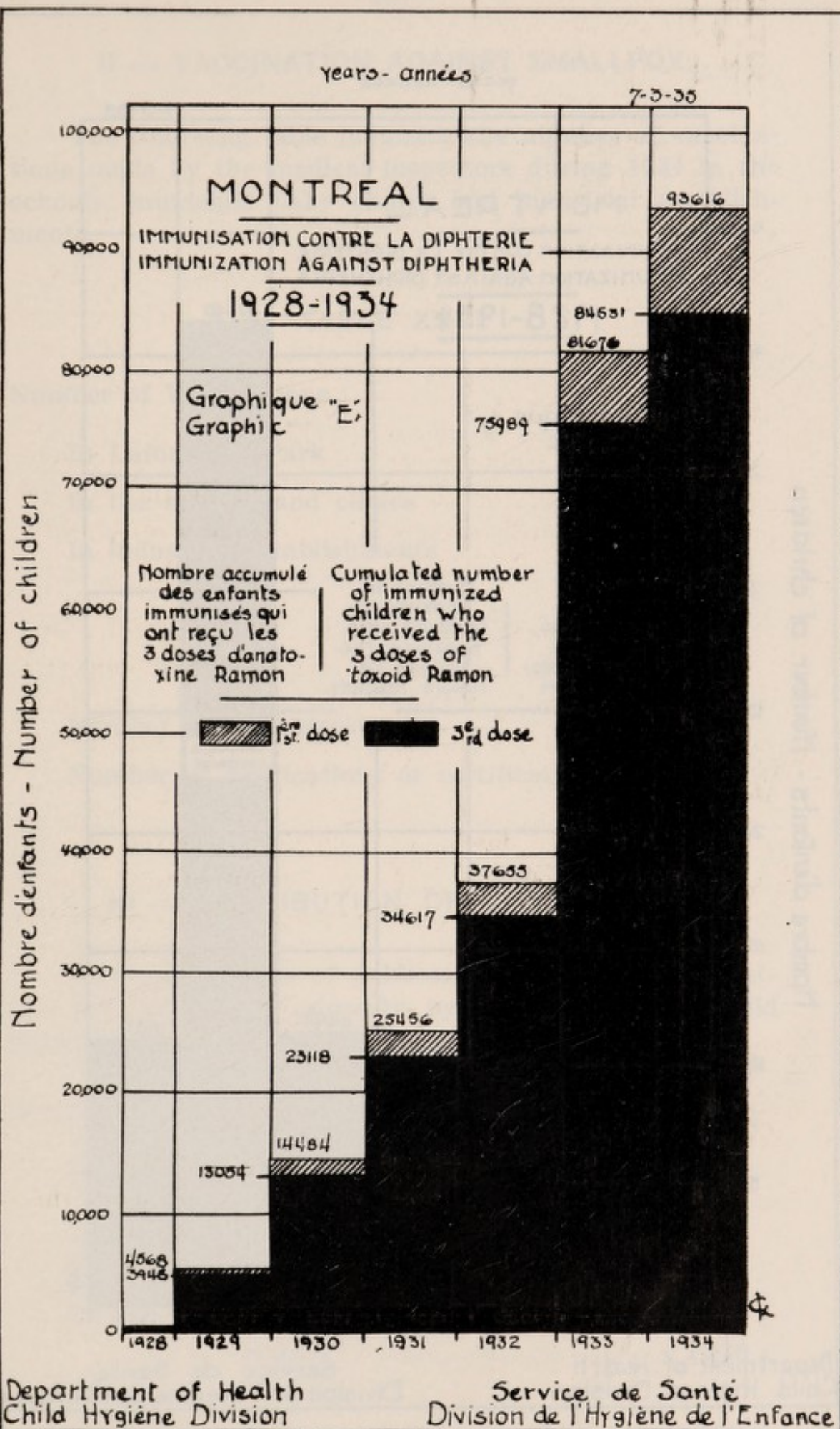
1° **After three doses.** Of the 84,629 children who received three doses of Toxoid, 28,155 were submitted to the Posterior Schick; of 26,979 who returned for a reading, 26,772 had a negative reaction, that is 99.2% were considered as immunized.

2° **After two doses,** 2,860 children received but two doses of Toxoid; of these, 635 were submitted to the Posterior Schick; out of these 594 returned for the reading and 562 had no reaction (Schick negative), altogether 94.6.

The two graphs "E" and "F" which follow show since 1928 :

1st, Graph "E", the total number of children who have received one and two doses of Anatoxin Ramon, and, the total number of those who have received the three injections;

2nd, Graph "F", the number per year of children immunized against diphtheria, that is those who have received the three doses of Anatoxin.



years - années

19-3-35

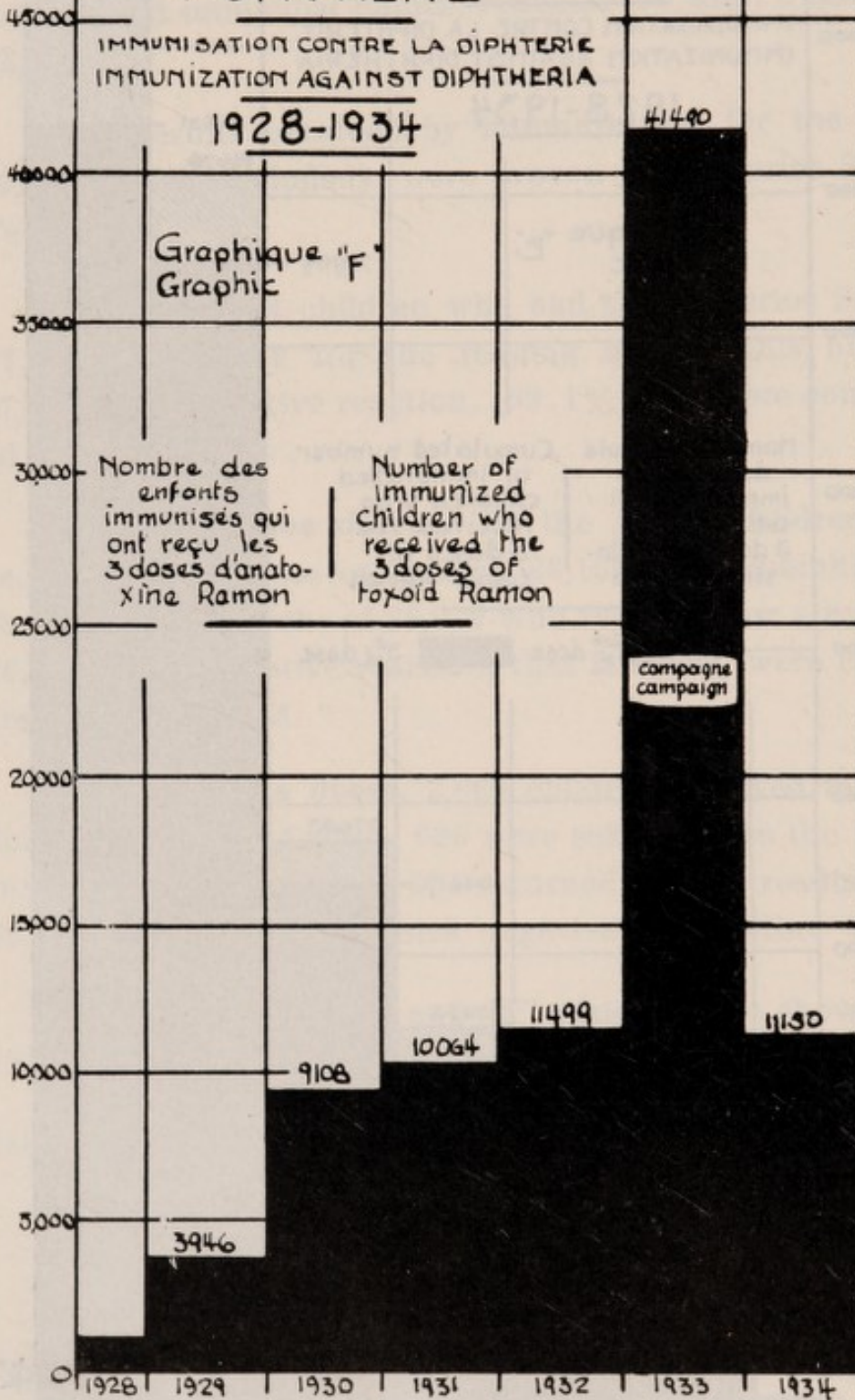
MONTREAL

IMMUNISATION CONTRE LA DIPHTHERIE
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

1928-1934

Graphique "F"
Graphic

Nombre d'enfants - Number of children



Department of Health
Child Hygiene Division

Service de Santé
Division de l'Hygiène de l'Enfance

II — VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The following table indicates the number of vaccinations made by the medical inspectors during 1934 in the schools, municipal baby clinics and industrial establishments.

TABLE XXVI.

Number of Vaccinations :

In Lafontaine Park	1,968
In the schools and clinics	11,822
In industrial establishments	1,243
Total	15,033
Number of revaccinations	982
Number of verifications or certificates	11,913

III — DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

A certain number of publications, circulars and posters, are distributed annually by the Division of Child Hygiene.

Circulars :

No. 2 — "Height and Weight of Children"	9,100
No. 3 — "Immunization against Diphtheria"	13,240
No. 4 — "Help the Child" (Mental Hygiene)	675
No. 51 — "Prevention of Diphtheria in our Homes"	1,930

Posters :

No. 1 —“Help the Child”	425
No. 2 —“Infant Hygiene”	7,950
No. 3 —“Mother, nurse your Child”	7,550
No. 4 —“Campaign to wipe out Diphtheria”	705

Publications :

No. 2 —“Infant Hygiene” (french)	12,650
No. 2a—“Infant Hygiene” (english)	3,369
No. 3 —“Prenatal Hygiene”	5,225
No. 4 —“Child Hygiene League” (french)	1,153
No. 4a—“Child Hygiene League” (english)	150
No. 5 —“Breast Feeding”	6,200

Scholarships.

One of the two scholarships at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, U.S.A., granted by the City of Montreal to assure the efficiency of the personnel of the Department of Health, has been awarded to a medical inspector of the Child Hygiene Division, Dr. L. Dubreuil.

During the course of the year 1934, the doctors and nurses gave their efficient aid to the Division of Contagious Diseases and Medical Control.

I am also pleased to underline the fine spirit which reigned amongst the members of the personnel. Allow me to felicitate and thank them for the devotion which they showed in the accomplishment of their duties.

Division of Sanitation

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

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

Director, Department of Health,
City Hall Annex.

Dear Sir :

I have the honor to submit to you the 1934 annual report of the division of Sanitation, in which the statistics of the operations of the year are summarized in a series of tables corresponding to each of its activities, followed, in certain cases, by explanatory notes.

We have included in this report a summary of the proposed plumbing by-law, submitted to you at the end of December 1934, as well as our recommendations justifying its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

AIME COUSINEAU,

Superintendent-Engineer,
Division of Sanitation.

1934 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF SANITATION.

The statistics of the operations of the Division of Sanitation for the year 1934 have been summarized in this report under the following classification :

- I.—Examination of plans and specifications of new or modified buildings.
- II.—Sanitary records of dwellings.
- III.—Sanitary inspection, including :
 - (a) complaints and their inquests;
 - (b) regular inspections of various industrial, commercial and educational establishments, institutions, theatres, billiard halls, comfort stations, etc.;
 - (c) inspection of lanes, yards, vacant lots, sheds, stables, etc.;
 - (d) inspection of privies, cesspools, etc.
- IV.—Plumbing and drainage in new or modified buildings.
- V.—The work of the Board of Examiners for plumbers.
- VI.—License-permits of various categories.
- VII.—Notification and proceedings.
- VIII.—Inspections relating to the enforcement of special by-laws :
 - (a) By-law No. 1006 : concerning barber-shops, hair-dressing parlors, etc.
 - (b) “ 1009 : concerning laundries, etc.
 - (c) “ 1089 : concerning mattresses and other stuffed articles of bedding, etc.

- (d) " 1203 : concerning the water supply of establishments in the City of Montreal, etc.
- (e) " 1226 : concerning gas installations in buildings, etc.
- (f) " 1252 : concerning public baths and bathing.
- (g) " 1275 : use of fumigants for the destruction or control of vermin.

IX.—Supervision of the Inspectors' work.

X.—Summary of a new plumbing code for the City of Montreal.

I.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS AND APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

(a) New constructions	1,011
(b) Modified constructions	1,513
(c) Plumbing permits (granted)	1,449

II.

SANITARY RECORDS OF DWELLINGS.

This work carried on, from year to year, has given the following results at the end of 1934 :

	Re-survey (1934)	Survey and re-survey (1921-1934)
(a) INSPECTIONS :	19,079	281,927
(b) FINDINGS :		
(1) occupied dark rooms	677	10,481
(2) unoccupied dark rooms (storage) . .	225	1,772
(3) insanitary dwellings (inhabited cellars, etc.)	62	1,148
(c) NOTIFICATIONS :		
(1) dark rooms	90	5,350
(2) insanitary dwellings (inhabited cellars, etc.)	51	1,140
(d) EXECUTION :		
(1) corrected dark rooms	237	7,411
(2) placarded dark rooms	225	3,281
(3) insanitary dwellings (inhabited cellars, etc. vacated)	36	381

- (a) The number 281,927 includes 141,877 dwellings visited during the period 1921-29, and 140,050, during the period 1930-34. During the year, a special inspection has been made in all the City wards of the 4,234 dwellings located at the rear of lots, of which 164 will be vacated in the next few months.
- (b) This inspection has allowed us to locate dwellings containing rooms not lighted directly to the outside air; 10,481 such rooms have been recorded of which 7,411 or 71% had been corrected at the end of 1934.
- (c) 3,281 rooms have, moreover, been placarded, of which 54% were only used for storage purposes.
- (d) The above figures show that 71% of the number of dark rooms recorded have been corrected, and 37% of the number of insanitary dwellings recorded have been vacated.

III.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

(a) COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES :

Total number of complaints	10,001
Founded	6,561
Not founded	3,440

Measures ordered and executed after investigation retaliated to the following items:

Plumbing and drainage	1,889
Constitutional insalubrity	535
Acquired insalubrity (dwellings)	1,504
Acquired insalubrity (yards and out-houses	2,633

Total number of complaints founded ..	6,561
Water leakage	2,130

(b) REGULAR INSPECTIONS :

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

	Inspections (1)	Defective Plumbing & Drainage (2)	Other Defects	Unclean
Dwellings	43300	4635	608	1195
Boarding-houses	154			
Boarding-houses for children (3)	80	6		2
Public buildings, stores and other establishments	2213	166		164
Theatres, moving pictures, public halls, &c	230	34		11
Industrial establishments	1885	98		240
Educational establishments (4)	724	54		19
Laundries (By-law No. 1009)	1020	74		225
Barber shops, hair-dressing parlors etc. (By-law No. 1006)	3687	53		154
Establishments: Manufacturing of mattresses, filling materials (By-law No. 1089)	1930			
Various buildings (gas piping and fixtures) By-law 1226	3511	1083		
Public baths (by-law No. 1252)	300			
Fumigation (By-law No. 1275)	3147			

(1) These figures include the number of dwellings, public buildings, stores, etc., visited in 1934 exclusive of second visits; 19,079 records of dwellings have been filled, revised and indexed.

(2) In many places defects were found after a smoke test which was necessary in 62 cases.

(3) The supervision of this work is under the jurisdiction of the Division of Child Hygiene, with which we co-operate.

(4) General inspection of all schools are made in the course of the school year. The inspection of schools has been placed under the direction of the Division of Child Hygiene, but when necessary the co-operation of this Division is called.

(c) **INSPECTION OF LANES, YARDS, CELLARS AND OUT-HOUSES.**

This work can be summarized as follows :

	Inspections
Lanes	3,819
Yards	34,266
Vacant lots	5,019
Shels	36,078
Cellars and basements	18,383
Manure boxes (nuisance)	120
Stables	638

(d) **PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.**

At the end of 1934 there were 731 privy vaults and cesspools in the City of Montreal, nearly all of which were located in the outlying wards of the City.

IV.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE.

(New or modified buildings)

	Inspections
1. Drains	799
2. Piping (before installation of fixtures)	1,674
3. Piping (after installation of fixtures)	2,085
4. Oil of mint tests	21
5. Water tests	1,293
6. Works completed and tested	1,381
7. Calls for inspection	4,905

V.

BUREAU OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS.

(a) Number of sittings	21
(b) Total number of plumbers examined ..	166
(c) Master-plumbers who have passed with success their examination	8
(d) Journeymen-plumbers who have passed with success their examination	43
(e) Unsuccessful candidates	115

VI.

LICENSE PERMITS.

(a) Master-plumbers (By-law No. 318)	662
(b) Journeymen-plumbers (By-law No. 318)	481
(c) Barber-shops (By-law No. 1006)	1,891
(d) Laundries (By-law No. 1009)	401
(e) Establishments : Manufacturing of mat- tresses, filling materials, etc., (By-law No. 1089)	117
(f) Public baths (By-law No. 1252)	28
(g) Master fumigators (By-law No. 1275) ..	7
(h) Fumigators (By-law No. 1275)	11
(i) Journeymen-fumigators (By-law No. 1275)	16

VII.

NOTIFICATION AND PROCEEDINGS.

Notifications by inspectors	8,628
Official notices served	4,515
Final notices	1,274
Actions taken (Recorder's Court)	38
Convictions	31
Judgments pending	6
Action lost	1

VIII.

ENFORCEMENT OF SPECIAL BY-LAWS.

The statistics relating to the enforcement of By-laws concerning barber-shops, etc. (No. 1006), laundries (No. 1009), mattresses and other stuffed articles (No. 1089), and gas installations in buildings (piping, appliances and flue connections No. 1226), are contained in the table relating to regular inspections (III (b)).

(a) **By-law No. 1203 : concerning the water supply of establishments located in the City of Montreal.**

The following figures summarize the work accomplished in 1934 :

1. Preliminary inspections	19
New cases found	7
Permits granted by the Executive Committee	13
Permits granted since October 11, 1932	34
Auxiliary water supply abandoned	7
Water samples taken	18
Modification projects under preparation	80
2. Laundries (By-law No. 1203)	550
Cross-connections with City water service	230
Cross-connections removed	21

(b) **By-law No. 1252 : concerning public baths and bathing :**

Swimming pools within City limits may be classified as follows at the end of 1934 :

	Municipal baths	Semi-public baths	Total
(a) Filters and automatic disinfection :			
1. Chlorination ..	6	3	9
2. Ultra-violet rays	0	1	1
(b) Filters and intermittent disinfection	10	4	14
(c) Intermittent disinfection only	2	1	3
(d) Beaches and open air pools	6	3	9
Total	24	12	36

The work of supervision has required in 1934, 300 inspections and 300 water samples.

(c) **By-law No. 1275 :** regarding the use of fumigants
for the destruction or control
of vermin.

This by-law, adopted by the Executive Committee on December 14, 1933, and by the City Council on February 12, 1934, was been enforced since the beginning of the month of May last. During this period, the following work was recorded:

Number of fumigations	476
Inspections	3,147

Candidates who successfully passed the
examination :

as fumigators	14
as journeymen-fumigators	2
Sittings of the Board of Examiners	2

IX.

SUPERVISION OF THE INSPECTORS' WORK.

Control reports	1,459
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X.

SUMMARY OF A NEW PLUMBING CODE FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The code submitted to the City authorities, regulates plumbing in all types of buildings; it is based on the laws of hydraulics and pneumatics as applied to plumbing by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, in other words, on accurate data, with suitable factors of safety, and takes into consideration climatic conditions.

There are 177 articles classified in the code, in the following 18 chapters :

- CHAPTER I — Definitions.
- “ II — Plumbers' Licenses.
- “ III — Plumbing permits. Plans and specifications.
- “ IV — Sewers and drains.
- “ V — Materials.
- “ VI — Size and lay-out of piping (soil, waste and vent).
- “ VII — Traps.
- “ VIII — Rain leaders and storm drains.
- “ IX — Joints, connections and clean-outs.
- “ X — Water supply and distribution.
- XI — Plumbing fixtures.
- “ XII — Light and ventilation.

CHAPTER XIII — Special provisions.

- “ XIV — Privies, cesspools, etc.
- “ XV — Gas installations.
- “ XVI — Inspections and tests.
- “ XVII — Application and enforcement of
By-law.
- “ XVIII — Penalty.

Its adoption has been recommended on the following grounds or to obtain the following results:

- 1° the by-laws in force are no longer suitable to the existing requirements;
- 2° to assure a better control on plumbers and on the work they are executing;
- 3° to give to the citizens the benefit of properly installed plumbing system, to prevent, in certain cases, during heavy storms, the back flow of sewage in cellars;
- 4° to provide the required volume of water for flushing purposes, to diminish the waste of water by defective pipes or fixtures, and finally to prevent the polluting of the water supply system by cross-connections and the back-flow of sewage in the water system.
- 5° to diminish the number of cases of asphyxia by illuminating gas and carbon monoxide, and to prevent discomfort caused by the breathing of sewer air, as well as by the vermin infestation of

dwelling; to prevent also the discharge of oils and volatile fluids in public sewers;

- 6° to enhance cleanliness and comfort by requiring better plumbing work in habitations;
- 7° to give to all concerned: owners, architects, engineers, contractors and plumbers the benefit of complete plans and specifications, prepared with the aid of a modern plumbing code.

The following Associations or public bodies, have received the preliminary draft of the proposed by-law and most of which have made, in their respective fields, practical suggestions to the Health Department :

1. The Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec.
2. The Engineering Institute of Canada (Montreal Branch).
3. The Builders Exchange Inc.
4. The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
5. The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons.
6. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
7. Master-Plumbers' Association of Montreal and Vicinity.
8. The Association of Master-Plumbers of the Province of Quebec (Section of the Retail Merchants of Canada).
9. United Association of Journeymen-Plumbers and Steam-fitters (Local No. 144).
10. National Catholic Syndicates (Plumbers' Section).

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, for the year 1840.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, for the year 1840.

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Division of Food Inspection

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Dr. S. Boucher, M.D., D.P.H., LL.D.,
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 1934.

In the following report 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, D.M.V.,
Supt' Food Insp. Division

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 1.

Inspection of Milk in the City.
1934.

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 in the stores.	Submitted by citizens	Total
1018	14	454	927	841	3254	128	79	207

Average : DENSITY and BUTTERFAT of above samples.
1,0309 3.58%

COLLECTION OF SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Milk	6,398
Cream	713
Ice Cream	208
Rinsing water RE/ washing of dairy utensils	948
Drinking water	423
River water for ice cutting	9
Water from wells and springs	101
TOTAL :	8,800

Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

In the City.

MILK :

Acidity tests	1,306
Sediment tests	32,621
Temperatures taken	27,739
Total number of gallons examined	749,632

CONFISCATION :

Milk (in gallons)	29,385
-----------------------------	--------

INSPECTION OF MILK PRODUCERS
IN THE COUNTRY.

1934.

INSPECTIONS :

Dairy score cards	4,685
Special	9,296
At Railway Stations	87

 TOTAL : 14,068

COWS :

Number examined	73,546
Clean	67,392
Tuberculin tested within the year	73,495
Tuberculin test overdue	51

STABLES :

Number	4,685
Clean	4,376
With concrete floor	4,075
With 400 feet of cubic air space per animal	4,496
With 1 foot of light area per animal	4,490
Whitewashed entirely	4,490

Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

DAIRIES :

Number	4,582
Clean	4,437
Unfinished or unsuitable	103

REFRIGERATION :

With ice	4,341
With spring water	203
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems	141

MISCELLANEOUS :

Written notices	932
Written notices by letter from the Office	675
Producers interdicted	543

**INSPECTION OF CREAM PRODUCERS
IN THE COUNTRY.**

1934.

INSPECTIONS :

Dairy score cards	1,243
Special	1,485
At Railway Stations	14

TOTAL :	2,742
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Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

COWS :

Number examined	17,273
Clean	15,338
Tuberculin tested within the year	17,089
Tuberculin test overdue	184

STABLES :

Number	1,243
Clean	1,124
With concrete floor	976
With 400 feet of cubic air space per animal	1,202
With 1 foot light area per animal	1,132
Whitewashed entirely	1,157

DAIRIES :

Number	1,187
Clean	1,053
Unfinished or unsuitable	56

REFRIGERATION :

With ice	833
With spring water	177
Producers not having satisfactory refrigeration	233

MISCELLANEOUS :

Written notices	360
Written notices by letter from the Office	428
Producers interdicted	124

Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

INSPECTIONS.

In the City.

At the Railway Stations	484
In dairies	4,690
In groceries	5,266
In dining-rooms	1,207
In restaurants	5,460
In markets	621
In stables	357
In private houses	110
In various places	580
Special	2,222

TOTAL : 20,997

Milk cows examined	3,169
Empty cans examined	55,918
“ “ confiscated	453
Can tops (lids) confiscated	297
Notices for poor milk	295
Written notices (various)	8,542
Actions taken	63
Condemnations	59
Actions dismissed	2
Action withdrawn	1
Action suspended	1

Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—1930 to 1934.

Inspection of Dairy Farms.—MILK.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of producers visited.....	4358	4373	4562	4679	4685
Cows examined.....	63672	65676	69403	74766	73546
Cows found clean.....	54695	59055	63428	68082	67392
Stables with cement floor.....	3524	3748	3903	4152	4075
Stables with 400 feet of cubic air per animal....	4008	4175	4250	4507	4496
Stables with one square foot of glass per animal..	3919	4107	4304	4500	4490
Whitewashed stables.....	3942	4218	4383	4514	4490
Clean stables.....	3915	4042	4237	4383	4376
Producers having a dairy.....	4174	4296	4470	4597	4582
Producers whose dairy was not found satisfactory	184	55	89	82	103
Producers whose dairy is maintained in a clean condition.....	3760	4241	4381	4436	4437
Producers having ice.....	3987	3887	4210	4266	4341
Producers cooling milk in spring water or wells..	152	139	143	161	203
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems.....	219	347	209	252	141
Notices in writing.....	680	1006	830	779	932
Notices (letter from office).....	5180	5312	5487	500	675
Producers interdicted.....	192	207	112	110	543

Section No. 1 — (Cont.).

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS.

1930 to 1934.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cows:					
Clean.....	85.90%	89.94%	91.39%	91.06%	91.63%
Stables:					
Whitewashed.....					
Clean.....	89.93%	96.91%	96.49%	96.47%	95.84%
With concrete floors.....	89.83%	92.43%	92.87%	93.67%	93.40%
	80.86%	85.70%	85.55%	88.73%	86.98%
Milk rooms:					
Number.....					
Clean.....	95.77%	98.23%	97.98%	98.25%	97.80%
	90.08%	98.72%	98.00%	96.50%	96.83%
Refrigeration:					
With ice.....	91.48%	88.88%	92.28%	91.18%	92.65%
With spring water or wells.....	3.48%	3.19%	3.13%	3.44%	4.33%

1934.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of establishments	13,565
“ “ “ inspections	37,807
“ “ “ cows examined	93,988
“ “ “ samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical and bacteriolo- gical analyses	12,261
“ “ “ various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream	93,704
“ “ “ gallons of milk examined . .	749,632
“ “ “ gallons of milk confiscated	29,385
Complaints	57
Actions taken	63
Condemnations	59
Action suspended	1
Action withdrawn	1
Actions dismissed	2
Written notices	11,232
Permits recommended	559

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

By Section No. 1.

OF THE FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

1934.

Number of prose- cutions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW NO. 891		
8	Article 2: (selling milk in the City without a permit for license)	\$180.00	\$ 34.14
3	Article 5: (having received milk from unautho- rized shippers)	30.00	13.34
12	Article 10: (Delivery vehicles not bearing name and address; vehichles not exclu- sively reserved to convey milk)	110.00	81.03
1	Article 12: (Milk not kept in a clean atmos- phere)	10.00	6.08
1	Article 14: (Milk decanted on a public road)	10.00	4.08
1	Article 15: (Allowing milk cans to remain on a public road)	10.00	7.20
2	Article 20: (Milk cans not bearing a label)	20.00	15.40
2	Article 25c: (Milk the temperature of which is above 50° Fahr.)	20.00	8.95
2	Article 51: (Dirty dairy)	20.00	11.48
	Article 86: (Milk not containing the required percentage of butterfat or density) ..	150.00	28.50
12	Article 87: (Dirty milk or cream)	180.00	65.58

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

by Section No. 1 — (Cont.)

OF THE FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

1934.

Number of Prose- cutions		Fines	Costs
6	Article 136 (Sections A & B): (Name of the product not indicated on label)	60.00	45.90
3	Article 139: (Adulterated or unwholesome milk)	30.00	13.93
1	Article 153: (selling milk after having been inte- dicted)	10.00	3.78
	BY-LAW NO. 432		
3	Article 29: (Canvassing milk or cream without a permit for license)	40.00	10.50
1	Action withdrawn .		
2	Actions dismissed.		
1	Actions suspended .		
	SECTION NO. 4		
	WEIGHT OF BREAD		
	BY-LAW NO. 617		
1	Section 1a: (Bread not weighing the required weight)	10.00	3.58
	Total	\$890.00	\$353.47

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 2.

	Total number of establishments	Total number of inspections
Private abattoir (City)	1	297
Private abattoirs (country)	555	1,696
Markets	7	446
Butchers	425	5,100
Butchers and grocers	788	18,818
Grocers	1,299	15,588
Poultry dealers	77	923
Fish stalls	36	479
Cold storages	8	75
Sundry manufacturers	91	809
Sundries	59	469
Special	..	1,457
	3,346	46,157

Written notices	4,783
Actions taken	37
Convictions	36
Case dismissed	1
Complaints	89
Samples collected	388
Analyses	433
Dogs having bitten someone	260
Dogs visited, having bitten someone	905
Research re : negri bodies	19
Permits granted	1,449
Country abattoirs interdicted	185

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 2 — (Cont.)

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONFISCATED.

At the private abattoir. (*)

	Inspections	Confiscations
Cattle	530	0
Calves	1,939	5
Carcasses of mutton	1,665	1
Hogs	117	0
TOTAL	4,251	6

At the inspections stations.

	Inspections	Confiscations
Calves	25,772	61
Carcasses of mutton	3,539	2
Hogs	25,022	4
TOTAL	54,333	67

At the commission stores

	Inspections	Confiscations
Calves	47,084	353
Carcasses of mutton	11,729	43
Hogs	33,714	44
TOTAL	92,527	440

Total number of carcasses inspected	151,111	
Total number of carcasses confiscated		513

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

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 2 — (Cont.)

FOODSTUFFS AND MEATS CONDEMNED (lbs.)

	Private abattoir	Inspection stations	Commis- sion stores	Markets, butchers, etc.	Total
Beef		732	50	2709	3491
Veal		50	1184	461	1695
Mutton		6	297	291	594
Pork		7064	7739	2128	16931
Poultry			1273	1798	3071
Fish				19180	19180
Sundry meats....	4793	1790	80	11572	18235
Sundry foodstuffs				41583	41583
Total	4793	9642	10623	79722	104780

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	3,346
Total number of inspections	46,157
Total number of carcasses inspected .. .	151,111
Total number of carcasses confiscated .. .	513
Foodstuffs and meats condemned (lbs.) .. .	104,780
Actions taken	37
Convictions	36
Case dismissed	1
Complaints	89
Samples collected	388
Analyses	433
Written notices	4,783
Dogs having bitten someone	260
Dogs visited, having bitten someone	905
Research re : negri bodies (all negative) ..	19
Permits granted	1,449
Country abattoirs interdicted	185

SUMMARY AND RESULTS OF ACTIONS TAKEN
by Section No. 2 for 1934.

By-Law	Article	Offense	Number of actions taken	Against	Fines	Costs	Total
Prov. 296	39w	Foodstuffs exposed outside	1	Butcher	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.90	\$ 13.90
828	14	Prohibited trade	1	Peddler	S.S.		S.S.
"	14	Dirty establishment	1	Poultry dealer	5.00	3.73	8.73
"	26	Dirty establishment	4	Poultry dealer	9.00	15.09	24.09
"	26	Dirty establishment	1	Poultry dealer	5.00	3.90	8.90
"	29	Trading without a licence	2	Poultry dealer	20.00	11.21	31.21
896	25	Use of preservatives in meats	3	Butchers	80.00	9.33	89.33
"	"	Use of preservatives in meats	8	Sausage manufacturers	190.00	41.20	231.40
"	28	Dirty establishment	2	Butchers	60.00	12.13	72.13
926	10	Owner without medical card	1	Grocer	10.00	3.73	13.73
"	13	Employee without medical card	1	Grocer	10.00	6.23	16.23
"	27	Dirty establishment	1	Grocer	25.00	3.73	28.73
"	"	Dirty establishment	1	Butcher	10.00		10.00
1120	49	Foodstuffs not protected	6	Grocers	70.00	28.19	98.19
"	"	Foodstuffs not protected	1	Butcher	10.00	4.90	14.90
"	49	Foodstuffs exposed outside	3	Butcher	45.00	17.24	62.24
			37		\$559.00	\$164.51	\$723.51

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 3.

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

1934.

1° Kind of Establishments :

	Number of Establishments to be visited	Number of visits
Hotels	53	336
Restaurants	5,359	22,551
Dining-rooms	791	8,599
Bakeries	126	2,959
Confectioneries	88	1,744
Pastry-Shops	100	2,184
Fruit and vegetable Stores	213	1,837
Beverage Manufacturers	64	1,122
Sundry Manufacturers	140	2,100
Religious institutions	178	283
Taverns	246	239
Special inspections in above men- tioned establishments		3,942
TOTAL	7,358	47,896
 Vehicles used for the conveyance of foods	 1,382	 4,847

Section No. 3 — (Cont.)

2° Samples collected for analysis :

Chemical	41
Bacteriological	780
TOTAL	821

3° Confiscations :

Utensils	74
Fruits (in pounds)	13,248
Vegetables (in pounds)	43,781
Various foodstuffs (in pounds)	3,537
TOTAL	60,566

4° Sundries :

Complaints	106
Written notices	3,749
Actions taken	97
Actions in Court on January 1st, 1934	0
Actions withdrawn	2
Actions dismissed	4
Convictions	91
Actions in Court on December 31st, 1934	0

Section No. 3 — (Cont.)

5° Permits :

Granted in restaurants, dining-rooms, candy stores, etc. . .	6,837
Granted in Bakeries, Confectionery, Pastry-shops, Beverage manufacturing and various manufacturing	604
Deferred on December 31st, 1934	29
Refused on December 31st, 1934	95
Establishments for which a permit is not required : Religious institutions, welfare associations, etc.	490
TOTAL number of permits	8,055

P.S. — The surplus of permits with the number of establishments to be visited in 1934, 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.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 3 — (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Section of Inspection for Restaurants, dining-rooms, bakeries, confectioneries, pastry-shops, etc.

Establishments	1931		1932		1933		1934	
	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited
Hotels.....	4,466	16,963	4,915	19,664	55	233	53	336
Restaurants.....	926	5,999	976	9,374	5,330	21,245	5,359	22,551
Dining-Rooms.....	128	1,844	126	2,770	836	7,536	791	8,599
Bakeries.....	70	898	87	1,441	125	2,614	126	2,959
Confectioneries.....	135	1,355	136	2,242	85	1,336	88	1,744
Pastry-Shops.....	240	1,597	259	1,859	115	2,018	100	2,184
Fruit and Vegetable Stores.....	59	571	72	1,124	209	2,026	213	1,837
Beverages Manufacturing Establishments.....	109	976	127	1,529	69	1,135	64	1,122
Various Manufacturing Establishments.....	231	194	252	295	148	1,606	140	2,100
Taverns.....	112	63	109	101	234	326	246	239
Institutions.....	.....	5,874	.....	5,567	181	248	178	283
Special Inspections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,675	.....	3,942
Total.....	6,476	36,334	7,059	45,966	7,387	45,998	7,358	47,896
Vehicles.....	1,478	1,224	1,473	1,382	1,447	4,685	1,382	4,847

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

Section No. 3 — (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Section of Inspection for restaurants, dining-rooms
bakeries, confectionery, pastry-shops,
etc.

	1931	1932	1933	1934
2—Samples collected for analysis :				
Chemical	5	21	37	41
Bacteriological	468	1,331	775	780
TOTAL:	473	1,352	812	821
3—Confiscations :				
Utensils	4	141	229	74
Fruits (in pounds)	14,258	21,731	10,170	13,248
Vegetables (in pds)	79,307	92,346	64,690	43,781
Various foodstuffs (in pounds)	9,400	16,167	12,610	3,537
TOTAL:	102,965	130,244	87,470	60,566
4—SUNDRIES :				
Complains	50	111	121	106
Written notices ..	3,604	3,525	3,117	3,749
Actions in Court on January 1st. . . .	2	0	3	0
Actions taken . . .	138	58	110	97
Actions withdrawn	47	0	2	2
Actions thrown out	1	1	1	4
Convictions	92	54	110	91
Actions in Court on December 31st. .	0	3	0	0

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Section No. 3 — (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

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

5—PERMITS

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Granted in Restaurants, dining-rooms, candy- stores, etc.	6,029	7,146	7,593	6,837
Granted in Bakeries, confectioneries, past- ry - shops, beverage manufacturing and va- rious manufacturing ..	594	649	632	604
Deferred on December 31st.	26	20	56	29
Refused on December 31st.	57	78	126	95
Establishments for which a permit is not requir- ed	..	122	443	490
TOTAL OF PERMITS:	6,706	8,015	8,850	8,055

P.S. — The surplus of permits with the number of establishments to be visited in 1934 is caused by the fact that there have 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 RESULTS.

Section No. 3

OF THE FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION.

1934.

Number of Prose- cutions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW NO. 283		
	Section 4a: (Dirty utensils)		
3	Bakeries	\$ 35.00	\$ 13.06
	Section 7: (Dirty delivery waggons)		
4	Bakeries	30.00	17.29
	Section 8: (Use of tobacco)		
3	Employees smoking while on duty		12.58
	Section 13: (Delivery waggons not bearing names and address)		
5	Bakeries	15.00	11.71
	BY-LAW NO. 609		
	Section 4: (Work-shops not kept thoroughly clean)		
1	Non-Alcoholic beverage manufacturing establishments	40.00	4.25
	Section 15: (Non-alcoholic beverage containers not bearing labels indicating the nature of the contents and the name and address of the manufacturer)		
1	Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturing ..	10.00	5.25
	BY-LAW NO. 617		
	Section 5a: (Taking back or exchanging bread)		
1	Bakery	3.00	3.90

**STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN THE
RECORDERS' COURT AND RESULTS.**

Section No. 3

OF THE FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION. — (Continued)

1934.

Number of Prosecu- tions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW NO. 926		
	Article No. 2: (Operating a food establishment without having previously obtained a license)		
6	Restaurants.....		22.19
1	Confectionery.....		5.75
1	Bakery.....		3.73
	BY-LAW NO. 926		
	Article 10: (Employees not provided with official medical cards)		
8	Bakeries.....	60.00	25.49
20	Restaurants.....	170.00	72.34
1	Pastry-shop.....	10.00	4.25
1	Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturing establishment.....	10.00	3.90
	Article 27: (Establishments not kept in a clean and sanitary condition)		
2	Bakeries.....	35.00	8.63
16	Restaurants.....	175.00	68.46
1	Fruit and vegetables store.....	10.00	4.73
1	Pastry-shop.....	10.00	3.90
1	Confectionery.....	10.00	5.08
1	Sundry manufacturing establishment...	10.00	6.58
	Article 31: (Dirty water-closets)		
2	Restaurants.....	20.00	5.65
	Article 64: (Dirty utensils)		
1	Restaurant.....	10.00	4.73

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS ENTERED IN THE RECORDERS' COURT AND RESULTS.

Section No. 3

OF THE FOOD INSPECTION DIVISION. — (Continued)

1934.

Number of Prosecu- tions		Fines	Costs
	BY-LAW NO. 1120		
	Article 49: (Foodstuffs exposed in food establish- ments without any protection against contamination)		
1	Restaurant	10.00	5.25
	Article 49a: (Foodstuffs displayed outside of food establishments)		
4	Restaurants	40.00	23.00
1	Fruit and vegetable store	10.00	5.58
	PROVINCIAL HEALTH BY-LAWS		
	Article 39w: (Foodstuffs exposed at shop-windows or offered for sale in streets, not protected against dust and other source of contamination)		
10	Pedlers and fruit and vegetable stores. . .	7.00	18.82
		\$730.00	\$366.10

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

Section No. 4.

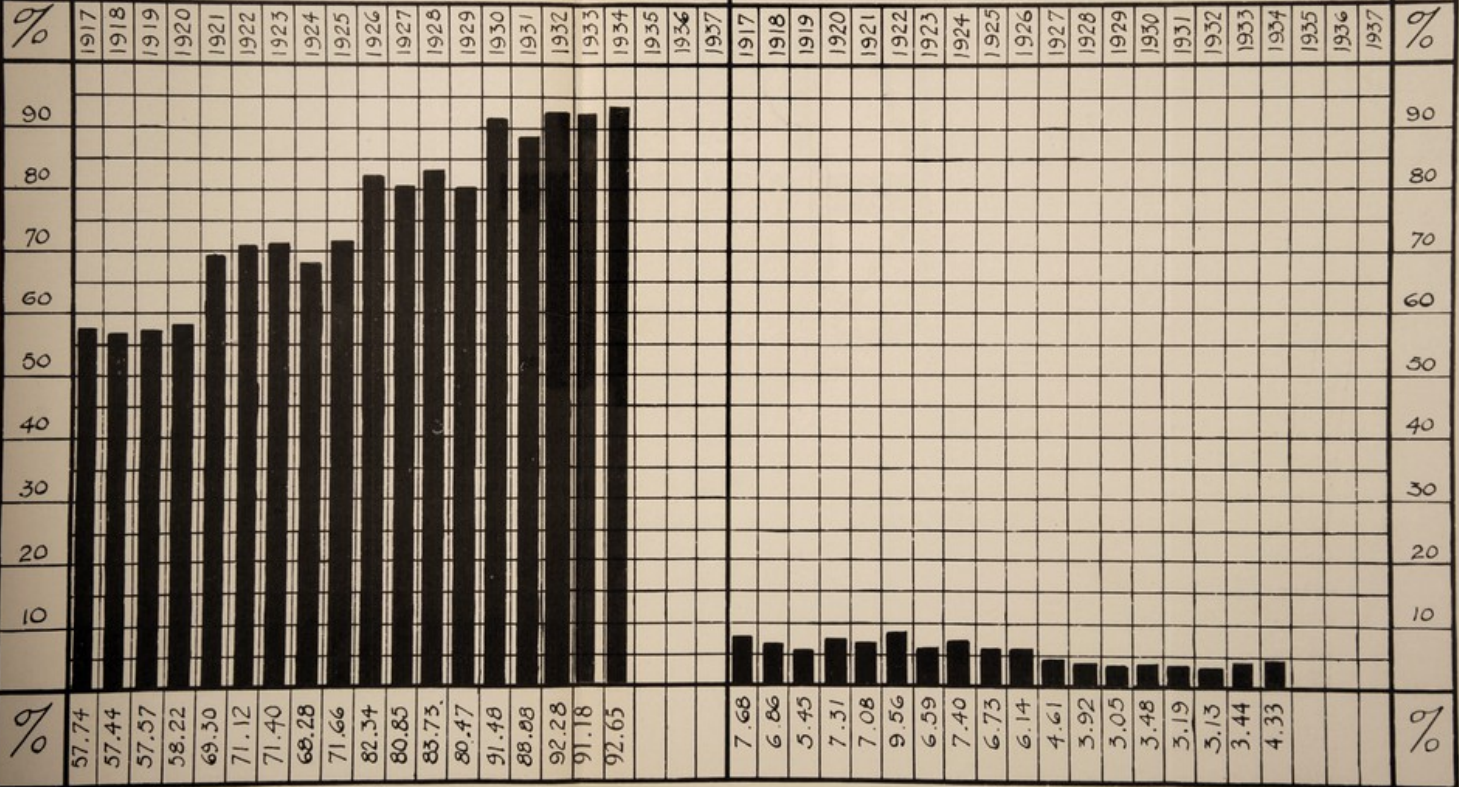
Weight of bread in the City of Montreal during the year
1934.

	Inspec-	Loaves			
	tions	Loaves	confis-	Notices	Actions
	made	weighed	cated	sent	taken
In bakeries	1,501	152,525	3,000	23	2
In grocerery stores	259	6,237	0	0	0
In pastry shops . . .	90	2,160	0	0	0
In restaurants . . .	32	338	0	0	0
In vehicles	18	177	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,900	161,437	3,000	23	2

REFRIGERATION

GLACE ICE

EAU DE SOURCE SPRING WATER



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RECEIVED

PAID

		VACHES PROPRES CLEAN COWS																				ESSAIS A LA TUBERCULINE TUBERCULIN TESTS																						
%		1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	%
90																																												90
80																																												80
70																																												70
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%		85.33	88.53	83.89	87.72	86.47	87.09	87.86	88.76	90.80	91.62	89.41	87.49	85.46	85.90	89.94	91.39	91.06	91.63				2.35	1.48	1.54	2.05	2.06	3.75	5.03	8.17	26.19	63.90	82.41	94.94	85.06	93.43	91.57	100.00	100.00	100.00			%	

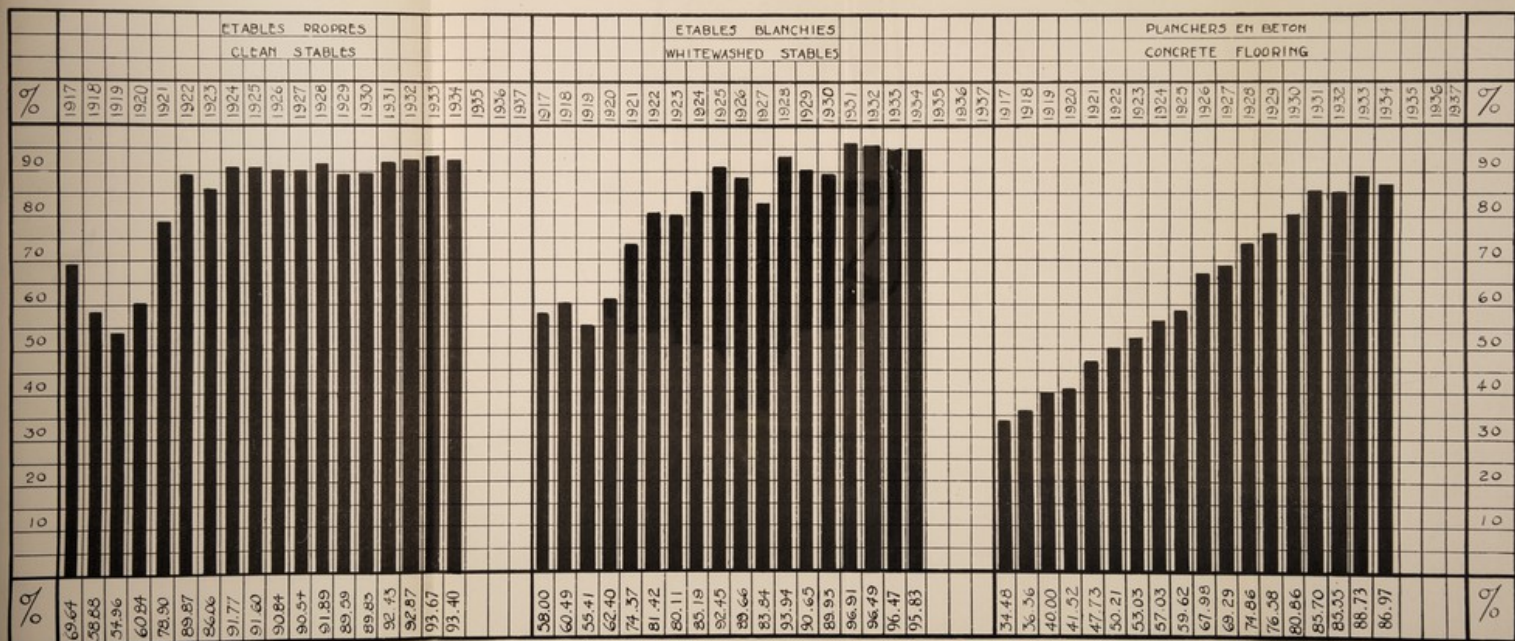
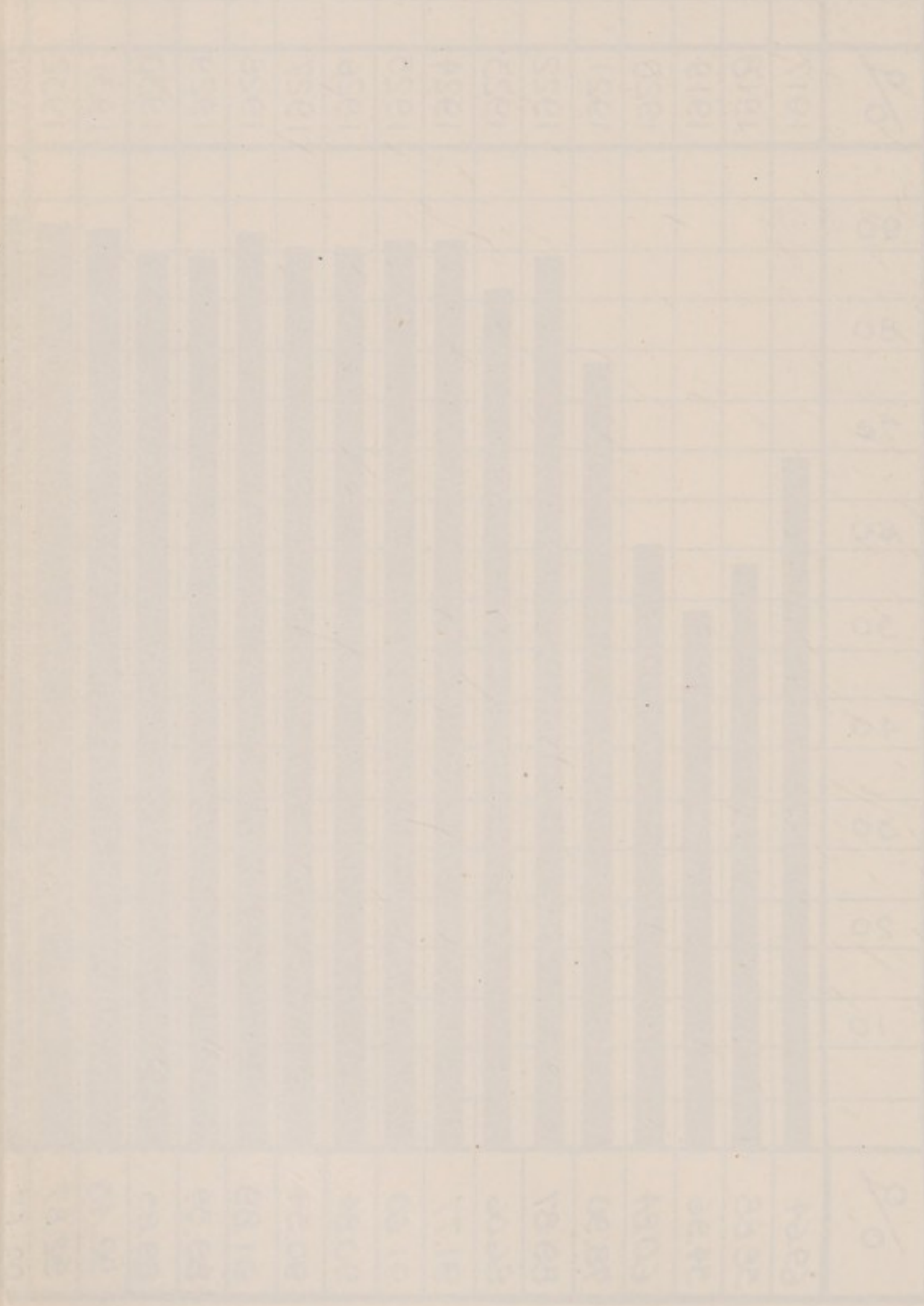


TABLE 1 - PROPERTIES

CLAY STATE



Division of Municipal Assistance

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE

Dr. S. Boucher,

Director of the Department of Health,
City Hall.

Dear Sir: —

I beg to submit herewith the thirtieth Annual Report of the Division of Municipal Assistance for the year 1934.

This year our Division has dealt with 59,888 cases, which necessitated 43,659 investigations and the hospitalization of 47,907 persons at the expenses of the City. These figures do not include the work done at the Meurling Municipal Refuge, which during the year 1934 has supplied 171,590 sleeping accommodation to 4,339 individuals and given 365,407 meals to the individuals lodged.

On the 31st of December 1934, there remained 1,344 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 1934 for assistance to its ratepayers a sum of \$9,092,193.30, as follows:—

A)	Relief of various kinds	\$ 2,834,416.29
B)	In Direct Relief	15,763,306.66
C)	Remittance of real estate tax to Charitable Institutions	540,000.00
	Total	\$19,137,722.95

LESS

A)	Money collected for maintenance	\$ 21,650.24
B)	Money collected for amusement tax	335,409.21
C)	Reimbursement for unemployment by the Federal and Provincial Governments	9,688,470.20
		10,045,529.65
		\$ 9,092,193.30

Or:— \$5,731,606.51 less than in 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHEVALIER,

Superintendent of the Municipal Assistance.

STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Items	Hospitalized at City's cost	Number of investigations	Number of cases	Expenditure	Sums collected
Neglected children.....	668	1,159	1,179	\$ 83,297.18	\$ 654.10
Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Court.....	269	250	269	51,753.16	246.42
Insane.....	990	1,197	1,230	400,489.42	19,621.76
Incurable patients and others.....	240	490	490	135,719.66	
Tuberculous.....	153	147	149	73,000.00	1,056.97
Assistance to the poor.....		334	334		
Street vendors.....		171	171		
Special cases.....		501	501		
Burial of paupers.....		1,710	1,713	7,889.66	70.99
Deportation of immigrants.....		320	320	3,230.77	
Repatriation of strangers.....		631	631	365,128.53	
Pensions and annuities.....		134	134		
Charitable institutions having registered (By-Law 626).....		209	209		
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions (By-Law 626).....		104	104		
Tag-Days.....		62	62		
Quebec Public Charities Act.....	45,587	36,240	52,392	1,398,021.45	335,409.21
Grants.....				250,553.00	
Total.....	49,907	43,659	59,888		
In 1933.....	46,419	42,870	58,395		
Meurling Municipal Refuge—Free night lodgings: 171,590; free meals given: 365,407; Number of men: 4,339.....				33,693.80	
Administration expenditure of general office.....				31,639.66	
Direct relief (included miscellaneous expenditure).....				15,763,306.66	9,688,470.20
Total money disbursed for assistance purposes.....				\$18,597,722.95	
Exemption of taxes to charitable institutions.....				540,000.00	
Grand total.....				\$19,137,722.95	\$10,045,529.65
In 1933.....				\$19,144,801.38	\$ 4,321,001.57

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.

1,179 applications for placing or discharging neglected children had to be settled during 1934. These applications necessitated 1,159 investigations, 20 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December 1934.

The result of said investigations was as follows: —

Accepted cases	572
Refused cases	261
Procedures discontinued	72
Applications for release granted	186
Special cases	68
Total	1,159

Children were placed as follows: —

Children in schools of industry on the 1st January 1934	1,194
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Admitted during the year: —

At Maison Ste-Domitille	153
“ Notre-Dame de Montfort	115
“ Orphelinat d’Huberdeau	117
Total	385
Readmitted during the year	283
	668
Total	1,862

Discharged, set free or internments terminated . .	807
On the 31st of December 1934	1,055

Distributed as follows: —

Maison Ste-Domitille, Laval-des-Rapides	462
Notre-Dame de Montfort	328
Orphelinat d'Huberdeau	265

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

On December 31st. 1934 none were waiting for their admission.

The cost of maintenance of these children was \$83,-297.18 in 1934 (paid by the City for transportation \$792.65 and to the Provincial Government \$82,504.53).

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 \$654.10.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

269 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in the following institutions' monthly reports: —

Mont St-Antoine	149
Bon-Pasteur	60
Shawbridge	39
Girls' Cottage	21

250 investigations were completed during the year with the following results: —

Investigations closed	242
Objections to payment	3
Parents having to reimburse	5
Under investigation on December 31st 1934	19

The sum of \$246.42 was collected in 1934 from responsible parties.

On the 31st of December 1934, there were, in the Reform Schools, at the City's expense, 490 juvenile delinquents, as follows: —

At Mont St-Antoine	269
At Maison Lorette	103
At Shawbridge	95
At Girls' Cottage	23

The City of Montreal paid to the Provincial Government in the year 1934, for the maintenance of the Juvenile Court, the sum of \$6,500.00.

Another sum of \$45,129.16 was paid by the City for maintenance expenses and \$124.00 for transportation expenses in the year 1934, making a total of \$45,253.16.

INSANE.

There were in the Asylums for the insane, at the City's expenses, on the first of January 1934, 3,827 patients. During the year, 990 of these patients were admitted: at St. Jean de Dieu, 657; at Verdun, 146; at l'Hospice Ste-Anne-de-la-Baie-St-Paul, 62; at l'Asile de Bordeaux (for the criminal insane), 81; at LaJemmerais School, 44; 825 of these patients were either discharged from these Asylums or died during the year; consequently, there were left 3,992 patients on the 31st of December 1934, distributed as follows:

St-Jean-de-Dieu	2,353
Verdun	573
L'Hospice Ste-Anne-de-la-Baie St-Paul . .	345
Bordeaux (Criminal Insane)	235
Ecole LaJemmerais	160
L'Aide à la Femme	130
Beauport (St-Michel-Archange and Hos- pice Dufrost)	56
Les Buissonnets	84
St-Ferdinand d'Halifax	56

There was an increase of 47 admissions in the year 1934 over the year 1933.

Mental cases in 1934 required 1,1997 investigations, the results of which have been as follows: —

Investigations closed	845
Parents having to reimburse the City . . .	164
Special investigations for the Quebec Gov- ernment	51
Objections to payment	66
Procedures discontinued	61
Insane persons deported	4
“ “ repatriated	6

On the 31st of December 1934, there remained 33 investigations to be made. 898 commitment papers were prepared in 1934 by our Division.

The City of Montreal has received for the board of the insane patients, from the latter's parents during the year 1934 the sum of \$19,621.76.

The maintenance of the insane patients in the Asylums in the year 1934 has cost the City: —

For the repatriation and transportation of insane persons	2,863.80
For the maintenance of patients in hospitals	397,625.62
Total	\$400,489.42
Accounts receivable on December 31st. 1934	9,244.63

INCURABLE PATIENTS AND OTHERS

Applications for the hospitalization of incurable patients and others during the year 1934 amounted to 490. These applications necessitated 490 investigations, the result of which has been as follows: —

Recommendable cases	322
Cases not recommendable, etc.	164
Parents having to refund cost of maintenance to the City	3
Repatriated	1

There were 240 patients hospitalized during the year 1934: —

At l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	96
At the Grey Nuns', St-Mathieu St.	14
At St. Luke's Hospital	35
At Refuge Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	55
At l'Hospice St-Henri	40

On the 31st of December 1934, there were 14 vacant places in the above mentioned institutions: 6 patients were waiting their admission on the same date.

The amount paid for the maintenance of the incurable during the year 1934 was \$135,719.66, as follows: —

To l'Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	\$59,982.16
To the Grey Nuns'	14,600.00
To St-Luke's Hospital	10,950.00
To Refuge Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	34,218.75
To Hospice St-Henri	15,968.75

TUBERCULOUS

There were 149 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during the year 1934. These applications necessitated 147 investigations, the result of which has been as follows: —

Recommendable cases	131
Cases not recommendable	12
Parents having to refund cost of main- tenance	2
Deported	2
Under investigation on December 31st 1934	2

The number of tuberculous hospitalized during the year was 153.

87 tuberculous patients were at the Sacred Heart's Hospital on the 31st. of December 1934 at the City's expenses; there were 13 vacant places and none were waiting for their admission on the same date.

The amount paid for the maintenance of the tuberculous during the year 1934 was of \$73,000.00.

The sum of \$1,056.97 has been reimbursed to the City by the parents of the incurable or of the tuberculous.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIGENTS

During the year 1934, 334 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

177 applications for street vendor licenses were made at our office in the course of the year. These applications have been investigated with the following result: —

Applications recommended upon payment of the \$10.00 license fee	11
Applications recommended free of charge	130
Applications not recommended or discontinued	36

SPECIAL CASES

501 requests for research or information were made through this Division during the year 1934. These researches were of a particular nature and we are pleased to state that they were attended to satisfactorily.

BURIAL OF INDIGENTS

1,713 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expenses were made in 1934. These have necessitated 1,710 investigations, with the following results: —

Persons buried at the City's expenses . .	1,641
Responsible parties having been called upon for reimbursement of whole or part of expenses incurred	26
Requests refused or discontinued	43
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1934	3

The amount collected in 1934, from responsible parties for burial expenses was \$70.99.

The amount paid by the City for burial expenses during the year 1934 was \$7,889.66.

DEPORTATION

The cases of deportation of immigrants figured at 320 in 1934. After investigation these cases were disposed of as follows: —

Immigrants deported	95
Proceedings discontinued or refused	196
Under investigation at Ottawa on the 31st of December 1934	29

REPATRIATION

631 request for repatriation came before this office in 1934. The amount spent by the City for this purpose was \$3,230.77.

The above mentioned requests were disposed of as follows: —

Persons repatriated at the City's expenses	391
Requests refused or discontinued after in- vestigation	240

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

During the year 1934, 134 cases of pensions and annuities for the City employees were dealt with, as follows: —

Employees who have been granted pensions	104
Pensioners deceased	30

On the 31st of December 1934 there were 673 persons (612 adults and 61 children) drawing a pension or annuity from the City.

The expenses incurred for this purpose in 1934 amounted to \$365,128.53.

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, 209 Institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1934 (in 1933, 205) and 104 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1933, 61).

TAG-DAYS

His Worship the Mayor received during the year 1934, 62 applications for permission to hold Tag-Days or Guignolees, in compliance with the above mentioned By-Law. These applications were handed to this Department for attention and we reported as follows: —

Favourable recommendations	56
Not recommended	6

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

3 Associations after having been granted permission to hold a "tag-day" did not avail themselves of the privilege.

TAG-DAYS IN 1934

Nos.	Date	Associations	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus	% of expenses
1	Mar. 31	Colonie de vacance Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus	\$ 1,102.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 782.00	29.05
2	April 7	Orphelinat St-Arsène	1,740.00	500.00	1,240.00	28.74
3	" 28	School for Crippled Children	3,478.62	85.44	3,393.18	2.46
4	May 5	Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals	5,780.38	675.28	5,105.10	11.68
5	" 12	Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse	2,068.16	268.28	1,799.88	12.97
6	" 19	Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste	1,585.57	182.11	1,403.46	11.49
7	" 26	Hervey Institute	618.76	59.50	559.26	9.63
8	" 29	Jewish Laurentian Fresh Air Camp	1,183.00	87.50	1,095.50	7.40
9	June 2	Orphelinat Italien St-Joseph	2,397.53	162.80	2,234.73	6.79
10	" 5	Young Hebrew Malbish Arumim Society	1,524.85	136.59	1,388.26	8.92
11	" 9	Salvation Army	3,807.00	119.78	3,687.22	3.14
12	" 16	St. John Ambulance Brigade	1,333.93	147.37	1,186.56	11.04
13	" 23	Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie	750.00	125.55	624.45	16.73
14	" 26	Montefiore Hebrew Orphan Home	2,433.25	303.83	2,129.42	12.49
15	July 3	School Children Milk Fund	1,157.56	247.18	910.38	22.23
16	" 14	Montreal Humane Society	90.92	56.43	34.49	62.01
17	Aug. 7	Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association	2,140.33	274.26	1,866.07	12.81
18	" 23	Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée	937.28	156.55	780.73	16.71
19	" 29	Daughters of Israel Society	1,756.06	175.10	1,580.96	9.97
20	Sept. 8	Greek Ladies Benevolent Society	309.84	56.81	253.03	18.32
21	" 15	Institut Notre-Dame du Bon Conseil	1,347.37	250.67	1,096.70	18.69
22	" 22	Foyer Notre-Dame de la Garde	440.06	185.61	254.45	42.18
23	" 29	Société de Secours aux Enfants Infirmes	6,285.07	745.71	5,539.36	11.86
24	Oct. 6	Navy League of Canada	570.78	93.70	477.08	16.26
25	" 13	Hellenic Ladies Philanthropic League	393.42	13.81	379.61	3.54
26	" 16	Hebrew Ladies Relief	1,401.50	293.93	1,107.57	20.98
27	" 20	Les Vétérans Français de la Grande Guerre	174.94	20.44	154.50	11.68
28	Nov. 10	Greater Montreal Poppy Day Relief Fund	14,456.83	4,262.53	10,194.30	29.42
29	" 24	Société Catholique de Protection et Renseignements	1,210.00	935.84	274.16	77.34
Total			\$62,475.01	\$10,942.60	\$51,532.41	17.52

QUEBEC PUBLIC CHARITIES ACT

The proceeds from the "Amusement Tax and Surtax" applied to the making of the Quebec Public Charities Act, during the year 1934 were as follows:—

Total revenue from the tax	\$ 660,137.20
City's share	\$330,068.59
Government's share	330,068.59
Total revenue from the surtax	267,032.34
City's share	\$ 5,340.62
Government's share	261,691.72

Total	927,169.54
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Total of the City's share from the tax and surtax	\$335,409.21
Less administration expenses	29,721.64

Net proceeds	\$305,687.57
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Government's share from the tax and surtax	591,760.33
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The City disposed of it's share of the said proceeds as follows:—

For transportation of patients and paid to maternities, crèches and day nurseries	121,636.25
To the Provincial Government for the main- tenance of patients in the hospitals, hospices, orphanages, asylums	1,246,663.56
To include the expenses of collection of the tax	29,721.64

Grand total	\$1,398,021.45
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The number of requests for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act, sent to our Division during the year 1934 were as follows: —

Applications for hospitalization in Hospitals, Sanatoria, Homes and Orphanages	33,173
Cases reconsidered	1,713
Under investigation on the 1st of January 1934	866
Transferred to other Institutions	1,725
Total	37,477
Investigations made during the year	36,240
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1934	1,237

The result of these investigations has been as follows: —

Accepted cases	30,672
Cases refused	5,568

To these 30,672 cases accepted after investigation, we must include or add 14,915 cases accepted in the Maternities, Crèches, Day Nurseries, and School for crippled children without investigations, making a total of 45,587 hospitalized persons and of 52,392 cases (refused, 5,568, under investigation, 1,237).

SUBSIDIES

Subsidies and grants accorded by the City of Montreal in 1934 amounted to \$250,553.00 distributed as follows: —
As per contracts or resolutions for hospitals purposes or charitable institutions:

Hopital Notre-Dame	\$ 12,500.00
“ “	8,333.00
Jewish General Hospital	12,500.00
Montreal General Hospital	25,000.00
St. Mary's Hospital	30,515.00
Hôpital St-Luc	50,200.00
Hôpital Ste-Justine	3,333.00
Children's Memorial Hospital	1,667.00
Institut Neurologique	15,000.00

Hospital Ambulance Service :

Notre Dame Hospital	1,500.00
Montreal General Hospital	1,500.00
Royal Victoria Hospital	1,500.00
St. Luke Hospital	1,500.00
Hôtel-Dieu	500.00
Ste. Justine Hospital	500.00
Western Hospital	500.00
Ste. Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	500.00
Children's Memorial Hospital	500.00

Patronages and Homes :

Montreal Boy's Home	500.00
Salve Regina Boy's Home	500.00

Children's Welfare :

Summer Camp for Girls (Bruchesi Institute)	1,106.00
Summer Camp for Boys “ “	1,106.00
Colonie de Vacances des Grèves	790.00
Colonie de Vacances Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant Jésus	553.00

Colonie de Vacances Ste-Thérèse de l'Enfant	
Jésus (Construction)	300.00
Colonie de Vacances de l'Aide aux Enfants	
Infirmes	395.00
Diocesan Camp Corporation of Montreal ..	395.00
Colonie de Vacances Jeanne d'Arc	237.00

General Clinics :

Montreal Dispensary	500.00
Herzl Dispensary	500.00
Dispensaire de l'Hospice St-Henri	500.00
Hospice St-Henri (for six beds)	2,500.00

Dental Clinics :

Hôpital du Sacré-Coeur	1,800.00
Montreal General Hospital	500.00
Hôpital dentaire Laval	1,200.00

Homes, Orphanages and Asylums :

Asile des Vieillards des Petites Soeurs des	
Pauvres	1,500.00

Education and Assistance :

Institut du Radium	5,000.00
Ligue de la Sécurité publique	1,580.00
Institut des Aveugles de Nazareth	1,185.00
Institut des Sourdes-Muettes	474.00
Association Canadienne-Française des Aveu-	
gles	474.00
Montreal Association for the Blind	474.00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind ..	474.00
Royal Life Saving Society	158.00
St. John Ambulance Brigade	100.00
Société de Secours aux Enfants Infirmes ..	474.00

Patronages and Homes :

Patronage St. Vincent de Paul	395.00
Maison d'Oeuvres Jean le Prévost	395.00

Children's Welfare :

Parks and Playgrounds Association	435.00
Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse	474.00

Educational :

Victorian Order of Nurses	395.00
University Settlement	100.00
Fédération St-Jean-Baptiste	158.00
Ecole des Arts et Métiers	1,580.00
Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée	395.00
Child Welfare Association	1,500.00
Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile	1,500.00
Art Association	158.00
Société d'Archéologie et Numismatique de Montréal	1,185.00

General Assistance :

Salvation Army	1,580.00
Family Welfare Association	1,975.00
Société Catholique de Protection et de Ren- seignements	1,185.00

Homes, Orphanages and Asylums :

Assistance Publique	4,740.00
Bon-Pasteur (Pénitentes)	395.00
Sheltering Home (Temporary Home for Women)	200.00

Fraternal Societies :

Montreal Sailors' Institute	316.00
Catholic Sailors' Club	316.00

Diet Clinic :

Montreal Diet Dispensary	160.00
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Anti-Tuberculosis Clinics :

Institut Bruchési	6,320.00
Institut Bruchési — Dispensaire St-Denis ..	1,501.00
Royal Edward Institute	6,320.00
Royal Edward Institute — Rosemount Dispensary	1,501.00

Home Relief :

Protestant Relief Committee	395.00
Baron de Hirsch Institute	2,370.00
Catholic Welfare Bureau	790.00
Catholic Social Service Guild	395.00

Assistance (Women and Children) :

Maternal Assistance	3,160.00
Royal Victoria Hospital (Maternity)	1,580.00
St. Ann's Day Nursery	100.00
Grey Nuns' (Bureau of Adoption)	1,185.00

Night Refuges, Shelters :

Union Nationale Francaise	475.00
Old Brewery Mission	554.00
L'Oeuvre des Sans-Foyer (Sister Bonneau)	635.00

**Society for the protection of
Women and Children :**

Society for the Protection of Women and Children	632.00
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Protection of animals :

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	2,000.00
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Propaganda :

Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau ..	1,580.00
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Special :

Park Tobagganning Club Limited	500.00
“ “ “ “	1,000.00
Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Montréal	200.00
Ecoles ménagères provinciales	4,000.00
Hospice Ste-Brigide	1,000.00

Total \$250,553.00

The value of the real estate owned by Charitable Institutions and exempted from taxation, in 1934 was about \$40,000,000.. The real estate tax at \$1.35% amounts to \$540,000.00.

SOCIAL SERVICE RECORD

The number of record-cards of the Social Service Record on December 31st 1934 was 139,673:— 120,321 individual cards and 19,352 address-cards, not counting the cards of patients treated under the Quebec Public Charities Act in the various hospitals since a great number of years.

During 1934 we brought to the attention of the Unemployment Relief Commission 354 cases requiring a reduction or a discontinuation of relief granted under the Unemployment Act.

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 1934, were as follows: —

Salaries (permanents)	\$28,344.06
“ (temporary)	1,200.00
Transportation	1,539.38
Incidentals	292.11
Furniture	128.12
Social Service Exchange	135.99
Total	\$31,639.66

MEURLING MUNICIPAL REFUGE

During the year 1934, there were 172,155 entries for lodging accommodation in the Meurling Municipal Refuge. Of this number 151 individuals were refused admission for good cause, so that the net number of lodgings given was 171,590. These lodgings were given to 4,339 individuals, or an average of 39.54 times each individual.

The number of refugees who have been supplied with work or with situations amounted to 17,218; the average age of the persons lodged was 50.37 years.

The number of free meals given during the year 1934 was 365,507 against 434,514 in the year 1933.

**Total number of night lodgings furnished daily
as per trades to the homeless**

Barbers	756
Butchers	255
Bakers	729
Brick-layers	360
Cigar-makers	1,221
Clerks	1,348
Shoemakers	1,645
Cooks	1,855
Firemen	832
Electricians	811
Tin-smiths	468
Blacksmiths	160
Printers	451
Engineers	500
Gardeners	40
Laborers	150,970
Lath-layers	31
Machinists	798
Masons	5
Mechanics	272
Joiners	1,669
Miner	1
Moulders	976
Painters	2,520
Plasterers	300
Plumbers	57
Polishers	35
Saddlers	34
Solderers	360
Tailors	348
Weavers	1,000
Iron-Workers	441

Leather-cutters	518
Stone-cutters	216
 Total number of trades	 35
 Trades-men	 12.02%
Laborers	87.98%

LAUNDRY OF THE REFUGE

776,474 pieces of linen were washed at the Laundry of the Refuge. Of this number, 6,456 pieces were belonging to different departments of the City Hall; 11,598 to the refugees; 758,420 to the Refuge.

Table showing the number of night lodgings given by the
Refuge as per nationality

Americans	923
Austrians	816
Belgians	548
Bulgarians	9
B. W. Indies	87
Canadians	132,074
Chinese	38
Danish	663
Dutch	4
English	5,827
Esthonians	22
Finnish	1,520
French	1,073
Germans	286

Greeks	112
Hungarians	1,340
Hebrews	10
Irish	2,739
Italians	2,041
Jamaican	1
Japanese	1
Lithuanians	358
Neo-Zilanders	69
Newfoundlanders	1,108
Nowegians	614
Polish	4,131
Roumanians	1,954
Russians	1,749
Scotch	2,050
Serbians	343
Slovacks	4,269
Spanish	129
Swedish	737
Swiss	675
Ukranians	3,726
Welsh	3
Total number of nationalities	35
Canadians	76.95%
Other nationalities	23.05%

Number of persons who, during the year, have received
medical attendances against various diseases
mentioned below

1. Asthma	61
2. Alcoholism	1
3. Amputated	2,340

EXPENSES

The expenses incurred by the City for the service of the Meurling Municipal Refuge during the year 1934 were as follows: —

Salaries	\$14,700.00
Heating	2,839.50
Lighting	895.43
Gas	129.12
Food, maintenance and linen	14,314.26
Repairs to the building	815.49
Total	\$33,693.80

During the year 1933 the total cost amounted to \$29,089.67.

The City of Montreal was reimbursed by the Provincial and Federal Governments of a sum of \$15,219.46 (for expenses incurred during the months of October, November and December 1933 and from January to July 1934 inclusively) 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 Municipal Refuge during the year 1934 have really amounted to \$18,474.34.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

During the year 1934, the "Unemployment Commission" was replaced by a new Commission composed of: —

Mr. Brig.-Gen. E.-de-B. Panet, Chairman; Messrs. Lt.-Colonel Kenneth M. Perry, Alphetus Mathieu, L. F. Philie, Director of Finances and Albert Chevalier, Superintendent of the Municipal Assitance, members ex-officio.

The Direct Relief has been distributed to the unemployment by the City through the "Unemployment Commission" above mentioned.

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 sum disbursed by the City, including the administration cost of the Unemployment Commission, for Direct Relief, during the year 1934, amounts to \$15,763,-306.66 (for Direct Relief \$15,086,564.56 and in administration expenses \$676,742.10); the City was reimbursed by the Federal and Provincial Governments of a sum of \$9,688,-470.20. Therefore, the City of Montreal has really disbursed from its budget the sum of \$6,074,836.46.

TABLE SHOWING DIRECT RELIEF DISTRIBUTED
IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL IN 1934

Months	Families	Depen- dents	Home- less	Total	Meals	Lodgings
January.....	P 46,342	156,091	8,081	210,514	495,266	115,099
February.....	P 53,218	176,683	8,161	238,062	480,446	113,445
March.....	P 48,626	152,322	8,607	209,555	553,166	129,594
April.....	P 45,108	143,675	8,251	197,134	506,779	119,007
May.....	P 43,559	132,162	7,165	182,886	391,436	80,328
June.....	P 41,961	126,140	4,681	172,762	284,532	53,792
July.....	36,315	120,592	3,178	164,927	230,841	35,074
	X 4,842					
August.....	37,055	121,231	1,133	165,804	91,223	12,597
	X 6,385					
September.....	35,247	117,004	996	159,899	87,491	11,881
	X 6,652					
October.....	36,748	120,461	863	164,801	87,174	13,078
	X 6,749					
November.....	36,812	123,640	930	169,713	90,413	14,945
	X 8,331					
December.....	39,894	132,592	1,014	183,244	91,892	15,600
	X 9,744					
Total.....	543,588	1,622,593	53,060	2,219,301	3,390,659	714,440
Monthly average.....	45,299	135,216	4,422	184,942	282,555	59,537
In 1933.....	42,934	152,689	9,514	205,156	474,137	102,215

P — Single persons are included.

X — Single persons only.

COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the year 1934 the Department of Police through its representatives connected with our Office, looked after the following cases: —

Cases reported before the Recorder's Court and the Police Court were as follows: —

Prisoners remanded for mental examination	160
Insane committed after examination	99
Declared responsible and disposed of by the Courts	58
Returned under escort to Richebuctou, N.B.	1
Patient returned under escort to Caraquet	1
Patient transferred from Sacred-Heart Hospital to St-Jean-de-Dieu	1
Insane prisoner delivered to his family . .	1

Idiot or imbecile patients escorted: —

To St. Ann's Hospital, Baie St-Paul, Que. . .	60
---	----

Backward children escorted to: —

LaJemmerais School, Quebec	39
--------------------------------------	----

Patients and children escorted and handed over to their parents: —

From St. Ann's Hospital, Baie St-Paul, Que.	11
From LaJemmerais School, Que.	28

Patients transferred under escort from Baie St-Paul to LaJemmerais School, Quebec

2

Persons conducted for repatriation: —

To different railway stations	328
Repatriated under escort to Toronto, Ont.	5
Repatriated under escort to Kiamika, Que.	1

Repatriation cases refused after investigation	116
Repatriation cases in abeyance on December 31st 1934	3
Cases of deportation submitted to the Department of Immigration during the year, as follows: —	
Undesirables and public charges deported . .	72
Deportation refused or procedures suspended	196
Under consideration on December the 31st 1934	31

Special cases :

Chinese leper, sought and apprehended upon request of the Contagious Disease Division and committed to a hospital.

Investigation and search for passport and other papers of a nihilist leader, interned at Bordeaux. — Documents found and given to the Medical Superintendent of the Bordeaux Hospital.

Investigation at the request of the authorities of Dannemora, N.Y. Penitentiary to locate relatives of an insane convict in Dannemora State Hospital. Parents located.

Legless veteran met at Windsor (St.) station upon arrival from Hamilton, Ont., and escorted on board S.S. Letitia for return trip to Scotland.

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Cases of investigation submitted to the Board

Cases of investigation submitted to the Board

Cases of investigation submitted to the Board

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Investigation cases referred after inspection

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Investigation cases referred after inspection

Special cases referred after inspection

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Investigation cases referred after inspection

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Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

Investigation cases referred after inspection

NOTICE OF A JOB OPENING AT AN ESTABLISHMENT

Advertisement No. 1000

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

City Hall

Division of Medical Control

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

Exempted to service

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Exempted to service

Exempted to service

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL

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 1934, which is as
follows: —

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Sick referred for examination

Director of Services	7
Department of Public Works	406
Department of Finances	563
Department of Health	743
Assessor's Office	58
City Clerk's Office	43
City Attorney's Office	51
Auditor's Office	24

CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR A POSITION

Referred for examination

Mayor's Office	1
Director of Services	1
Department of Public Works	18
Department of Finances	10
Department of Health	18
Assessor's Office	8
City Clerk's Office	4
City Attorney's Office	0
Auditor's Office	10
Police Department — Division of Safety	1

74

SPECIAL REPORTS — re: State of Health

Director of Services	0
Department of Public Works	35
Department of Finances	10
Department of Health, 3 re: City Clerk Office, 2 re: Public Works Department . .	29
Assessor's Office	0
City Clerk's Office	0
City Attorney's Office	1
Auditor's Office	2

77

The number of sick employees referred for examination in 1934 at the Division of the Medical Control, for visiting and report, is slightly in excess of the number of 1933, due without doubt to epidemics of influenza which rage in the Spring and Fall of 1934.

At the request of the different departments, we have made during the year 1934, seventy-seven (77) special reports, concerning certain employees who on account of their advanced years or of their poor state of health were

not fit any more to accomplish their work for the City of Montreal and, for that reason, had to be retreated, or of sick employees who were applying for a long leave to recuperate their health and to be in position to resume their occupation.

In 1934, again we have made for the Department of Public Works, several examinations of Inspectors or Engineers who had applied to work in cofferdam. A few applicants were refused on account of their age (50 years or more) or because their examination reveal some lesions of their lungs, heart or kidneys. Thanks to this precaution, no accident was reported among the workmen who had to work in compressed air in 1934.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Under the Law of Industrial Schools

Referred for examination before being sent to industrial schools	309
Referred after coming out of industrial schools	372

681

Children leave for the Industrial schools at Laval des Rapides, Montfort and Huberdeau, every Tuesday morning from the Municipal Assistance Division.

Each child is then examined by the attending physician of this division and, if he is suffering from any infectious disease, he is remanded until perfectly cured. We are pleased to state that we seldom met with infected cases and that the majority of the children brought before us are free from infectious germs. Indeed, there are a few thinned faces, frail bodies, the result of malnutrition and lack of hygienic surroundings; but we look upon these patients with tolerance, knowing well that the fresh air awaiting them, the wholesome food supplied at the Industrial Schools, will do more in a few months towards bringing back the healthfull glow and stamina to the bodies of these anemic children, than a strict medical treatment. Only one child was remanded during 1934 and none have been definitively rejected.

In consulting the comparative chart annexed, we note that the departure of children for the Industrial Schools for the year 1934 was numbered 309; this shows that in 1934, there were 62 applicants less than in 1933 and 106 less than in 1932, which would tend to demonstrate that the economic conditions seem to improve since a greater number of parents apparently find themselves able to take care of their own children.

A further proof of this improvement lies in the fact that 372 children were discharged this year as against 343 in 1933 and 347 in 1932, an increase of nearly 30 in the past three years.

These children were all returned to their families in good health and well satisfied with their sojourn in our Industrial Schools.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTURE — INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Comparative chart for years 1932-1933-1934

	1932	1933	1934
Children leaving	415	371	309
Accepted	403	363	308
Refused	...	...	...
Adjourned	12	8	1
Total	415	371	309
Vaccinated	405	360	305
Non vaccinated	10	11	4
Total	415	371	309

CHILDREN'S RETURN — INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Comparative chart for years 1932-1933-1934

	1932	1933	1934
Children's return	347	343	372
In good health	342	334	369
Unwell	5	9	3
Total	347	343	372

INCURABLES

Incurables referred for examination during year 1934
and who were disposed of as follows

	Men	Women	Total
Number of requests	...	...	599
Examinations :			
At the office	...	...	234
At home	...	...	304
Discontinued	...	...	57
Deceased	...	...	4
Total	...	...	599
Pulmonary tuberculosis	104	74	178
Cancer	32	36	68
Incurable diseases	19	28	47
Homes (chronic diseases)	200	62	262
Hospitals (acute diseases)	22	22	44
Total	...	...	599

HOUSING OF INCURABLES IN THE CITY BEDS

During 1934, we have been compelled to refuse a certain number of incomplete medical certificates. Once more, we wish to advertise that, every medical certificate showing, for example, the diagnostic of "probable cancer of bowell", or "probable bi-lateral pulmonary tuberculosis", is judged unsatisfactory and that, invariably in such cases, inquiries are discontinued until a more complete medical certificate is produced.

It is well understood that, only patients suffering of tuberculosis, cancer or other incurable diseases, are accepted in City beds at the Sacred-Heart Hospital. Other patients must be hospitalized directly in general hospitals under the Quebec Public Charities Act. Only bona fide indigents patients are accepted in City Beds.

The classification of beds, at the disposal of the City of Montreal, was as follows in 1934: —

Sacred-Heart Hospital :

100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis (50 men, 50 women).

100 beds for cancer or other incurables diseases requiring medical cares.

St. Henry's Home :

35 beds for paralytic cases (18 men, 17 women).

10 beds for poor persons (men).

Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci Hospital, Bordeaux :

75 beds for old men or cripples (men).

St. Luke Hospital :

10 beds for emergency cases (men-women).

Grey Nuns, St. Matthew St. :

40 beds for old people or cripple (20 men, 20 women).

In 1934, there was a slight decrease in the number of hospitalization's requests: 599 against 618 in 1933. The difference would have been more notable, if we did not have to hospitalize at St. Henry's Home or Notre Dame de la Merci, at Bordeaux, a great many paupers from Belmont and Vitre Refuges. These two refuges were closing their doors at the time and requests for hospitalization were urgent. In fact, the number of hospitalized people in City Homes was, in 1934, of 262 against 199 for the past year; an increase of 63. In all other cases, there was a remarkable decrease.

For pulmonary tuberculosis cases, the requests for hospitalization were of 178 against 210 in 1933; a comfortable decrease of 32, those for cancer cases were of 68, comparatively to 93 for the past year, an improvement of 25 against that terrible disease. For all other incurable diseases, the number of requests was not progressive or regressive: 47 against 45 and cases for general hospitals were of 44 against 71 in 1933.

After all, we have to be pleased of that decrease in the number of hospitalization's requests during the year 1934. Concerning health, the change for the better is steady in the City of Montreal, and this improvement allows us to surmise of 1935 and years to come better results.

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS
MONTHLY CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES, 1934

Certificates	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Grand total
Number of certificates issued.....	1823	2217	2361	3679	5751	4177	2998	3457	3091	3890	3763	2591	39,798
Number of certificates refused.....	34	59	62	66	87	63	48	46	60	81	62	59	727
CASES:—													
Pyorrhea.....	8	13	9	14	15	12	9	10	12	14	15	12	143
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	19
Uncleanliness.....	14	15	14	20	34	28	20	22	24	26	24	25	266
Skin diseases.....	3	5	7	11	10	8	4	3	6	5	6	6	74
Venereal diseases.....	8	24	30	18	25	14	14	10	17	24	16	15	215
Total.....	34	59	62	66	87	63	48	46	60	81	62	59	727
Number of vaccinations.....	404	375	323	600	1329	653	598	599	510	655	718	383	7,147
Number of verifications.....	391	367	317	574	1302	611	571	575	486	632	695	370	6,891

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD HANDLERS

The number of health certificates issued in 1934, exceeds by three thousand, seven hundred and ten (3710) the total of 1933. This is probably due to a slight improvement in the business of the food handling establishments who had to increase their staff.

This improvement has been noticeable most in the dairy business, if, we can judge by the increased number of new licenses for sale of milk, ice-cream, butter and eggs, etc.

We are pleased to note that two hundred and seventy-three (273) more certificates were refused in 1934, showing that most contagious cases are ferreted out.

The number of food establishments is about the same, five thousand (5,000) including: hotels, restaurants, dairies, bakeries, manufactures of biscuits, candy, canned foods preserves, jams, butcher shops and groceries, etc., with the same number of employees who have to be examined every six months by the doctors of the Medical Control Division showing that they are not suffering from any contagious or infectious disease and that they have been successfully vaccinated within six months. This examination and vaccination are made free of charge at our office or at their place of business when there is twenty (20) or more employees to be examined. I must say that we find no difficulty to improve the By-Law No. 926, and at each period of six (6) months, all interested persons willingly submit themselves to this procedure with the conviction that it is in their interest and that it equally protects the employer, the employee and the public at large.

All cases of venereal diseases are prevented from working in any capacity whatever as soon as the Provincial and Municipal laboratories have sent us a report on their state of health. If we notice a larger number of those cases,

this is due to the economical crises, obliging those poor girls to prostitute themselves to balance their budget. The average salary paid to girls working in restaurants being about three dollars (3.00) a week, they cannot now count on the tips worth which they were able in the past to complete a reasonable salary.

Therefore, we can state that more than 85% to 90% of the girls afflicted with venereal diseases are those who are rooming, while those living at home with their parents or other close relatives are generally free from such diseases, having no fear of being turned out of their apartment on account of non payment of their rent.

Our first objective is to instruct the employees of Food Establishments, and convince them that our By-Law is not made to annoy them, but of the absolute necessity for them, to be very careful of their corporal cleanliness on account of their health.

All the employees of dairies or stores selling exclusively milk or his derivated products; sweet cream or ice-cream, butter and cheese, have to present themselves to the Municipal Laboratory for a special examination to ascertain that they are not typhoid or para-typhoid germ carriers. Tuesdays of each week are specially reserved for those examinations. The truck drivers who bring the milk and cream to Montreal from the surrounding villages are also subject to this examination.

These employees must also obtain a certificate of health from the Medical Control Division, stating that they are in good health and entirely free from contagious or infectious diseases. They must also submit themselves to the anti-variolic vaccination if they have not been vac-

inated since less than seven (7) years. Small-pox is not considered any more a dangerous disease, amongst the food handlers, since they are compulsorily vaccinated many times during their life.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES REFUSED DURING THE YEAR 1934 — ON ACCOUNT OF :

Pyorrhea :

Persons afflicted with pyorrhea are referred to their family physician or dentist for treatment. As soon as there is improvement in their condition we permit them to resume their occupation with the promise they will continue their treatment until completely cured.

Tnberculosis :

All tuberculosis cases are prevented from working in food establishments. According to the gravity of their illness they are sent to the Bruchesi Institute or at the Cartierville Hospital, where the City of Montreal pays for one hundred (100) beds for patients of both sexes. All doubtful cases have to be radiographed or furnish a certificate from an hospital.

Uncleanliness :

Cases of uncleanliness which are especially found amongst youngsters are really too many. They are prevented from working until their general appearance has improved; that is they must according to their case take a good hot bath with soap and brush; change their undergarments, clean and cut their finger-nails and hair if necessary. In all cases we examined, we insist upon strict corporal cleanliness especially that of the hands, finger-nails and forearms.

Skin diseases :

Eczema or psoriasis of hands or arms which present an oozing or scaly appearance giving a repugnant sight are all excluded from working in food premises until completed healing or real improvement in the appearance of the spots.

Cancer of the nose :

The same rule applies to cases of cancer of the nose or face which present the same repugnant sight. The staphylococcic or streptococcic diseases such as boils, carbuncles, if placed on arms or fore-arms prevent those suffering from such diseases to work on no account until completely cured.

Venereal diseases (gonorrhea and syphilis) :

The gonorrhea or syphilis cases are excluded from all food establishments. They have to be treated until cured of their infection. The gonorrhea cases are permitted to resume their work again only after we have received two (2) negative reports from the Municipal Laboratory. The examination having been made at interval of fifteen (15) days. Persons suffering from syphilis are permitted to work when, after having taken treatment for a certain period, they bring a certificate from their treating physician, attesting that they are not contagious and that they take their intra-veinous injections regularly.

For more additional guarantee, every five (5) or six (6) months, those persons have to come at the Municipal Laboratory for a new blood test which is made at the Provincial Laboratory who sends us a report.

You may judge by these few notes that persons so afflicted who would be a constant danger for the Community and their fellow working companions are either cured or improved or as least bleached of their infection.

MUNICIPAL MEURLING REFUGE

Comparative table for the years 1932-1933-1934

	1932	1933	1934
Number of refugees examined			
during the year	254,219	204,489	171,990
Disposable beds per night	708	708	708
Number of refugees per night	696	560	471
Number of sick refugees ex-			
amined during the year . .	44,600	26,827	34,549
Number of sick refugees ex-			
amined per night	122	73	94
Sleeping average per person . .	45	43	39
Average age	43	43	50

MEURLING REFUGE

In August 1934, when the closing of the two refuges Belmont and Vitre, was decided by the Civic Authorities, several protests against this decision were heard from many influential circles. These voices were claiming that this action of the administrators of the City was absurd and high-handed; they were adding that the Meurling, the only refuge remaining in duty, would never be large enough to shelter the inmates of these two aforesaid refuges.

Looking at the comparative table herewith, it will be easy for us to understand that the authorities of Montreal, were right in their decision and were proceeding upon a thorough knowledge of the matter.

We read that, in 1932, the average of night lodgings, for the whole year, was 696; 560 in 1933 and 471 in 1934. How is it, that having closed both refuges mentioned, the number of beds used up nightly at the Meurling, instead of increasing, decreased considerably? Where are gone the

few hundreds of indigents who peopled those two institutions? What, in the first place appeared like a dilemma, is easy to explain by one well versed in such matters. The authorities of the City of Montreal knew the answer to the question and proved it.

Once more, we ask where are gone those destitutes? . . . Back whence they came, as they did not belong to Montreal. They proved, without doubt, that many of them, fearing the investigations carried out for the purpose of establishing whether or not they were bona fide Montreal citizens, moved out of the City without requesting in some cases their personal effects. They formed a group of parasites who fattened up on the City's money until requested to prove their legal domicile, which was not in the City.

From the medical point of view, the past year was good at the Meurling Refuge. It could hardly be otherwise and all those, who pay a visit to the institution, realize it from the start, seeing the fastidious attention to maintain cleanliness in this building and when informed of the hygienic care given to the refugees. Each refugee has to take a shower-bath before retiring; a clean towell and night shirt being supplied to every one, who then go to bed between sheets of white material changed daily. This is, what one may expect, who knocks at our door. Those of the indigents who recriminate against such procedures, and there are always a few, are probably in warfare against hygienic elements.

We are unacquainted with such epidemics as scabies and pediculosis at the Meurling; the few cases that we had to treat, this year, were diagnosticed on new comers and good cares given to them brought about complete cure rapidly.

The majority of consultations given to the refugees were of slight consequence, a few medecine for cough,

constipation, headache, etc. The urgent cases were sent to the hospital immediately.

At the Meurling, there is still remaining half a score of crippled and the same number of old refugees, who refuse the hospitalization at Notre-Dame de la Merci, at Bordeaux. They are regular customers of the center of the City and more particularly of St. Paul street and Jacques Cartier square, who don't want to quit the scene where they have been living for so many years.

Fifty years was the average age in 1934 compared with 43 for the years 1932-1933; 94 was the average of sick refugees examined every night in 1934, whereas 34,549 was the number of sick persons examined during the year.

In conclusion, 1934 was, in every respect, the best since the last three years. This improvement permit us, to hope for still better results in the near future.

Dr. Anatole Plante having resigned as visiting-physician, of the Division of Medical Control, has been replaced by Dr. J. A .Charron.

Dr. A. N. Bourdeau having made application for his pension, has been retreated, from January 1st, 1935. No nomination has been made so far.

On the 1st of July 1934, Dr. E. P. Chagnon having been retreated: On recommandation of the Director of Department of Health, and by resolution of the Executive Committee, dated July the 5th 1934, the Medico-Legal office, has been attached to the Division of the Medical Control, Department of Health, and Dr. Louis Roux has been appointed to take charge of this bureau.

MEDICO LEGAL OFFICE

Number of workmen injured :

from June 20th to December 1934..	315
First report	198
Subsequent reports	117

Number of citizens injured on public places :

from June 20th to December 1934..	105
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The physician in charge of the Medico-Legal Office is called upon: —

1. To see workmen who have met with accidents while working for the City and, thereafter, to estimate their incapacity when their injuries are healed;
2. To examine citizens who have suffered injuries on public places, so to estimate the incapacity for which they claim damages from the municipality;
3. To visit every afternoon at their home, civic employees who are disabled by sickness.

While attending injured workmen, it is found that some have the tendency to impute all their ailments to their employment or to believe that sickness can be classified as an accident. Most of them are in good faith, but it happens that one makes his story to fit his benefit.

Citizens injured on public places seem to have a state of mind very human indeed if not equitable, it is to believe that they can claim a fortune on the ground of severe incapacity when lesions seem of no importance.

It also comes to the physician's attention that the greater number of those sustaining injuries on public places are old people and subsequently have an impaired equilibrium; they range from fifty to seventy years of age,

and they are especially of the feminine sex. This can be explained by the lack of muscular strength and the fragility of the bony structure.

The total incapacity lasts apparently for an abnormal length of time and it is not infrequent to find people who claim that a simple fracture disables them for six and even nine months.

On the other hand many accidents happen on persons in the sixties; this explains the reason of slow healing and of complications which make their injuries more serious: ankylosis, arthritis, periarthritis and so on.

It would be advisable that a full examination of all permanent employees should be made yearly. Aliments unsuspected at their beginning and for which patients have a consultation when it is too late would be discovered by such a survey.

TABLE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES WHO DIED DURING YEAR 1934

Department of Public Works..... 8

Name	Age	Date	Illness
L. Birke.....	61	7-2-34	Angina pectoris.
L. Giard.....	66	31-3-34	Diabitis.
E. Lemieux.....	63	9-5-34	Myocarditis.
E. Normandeau.....	59	8-7-34	Angina pectoris.
C. Trépanier.....	67	10-8-34	Prostatectomy.
H. Riel.....	48	3-10-34	Abces of left lung.
A. Bertrand.....	44	10-11-34	Suddenly-Angina pectoris.
R. Marchand.....	69	2-12-34	Suddenly-Angina pectoris.

Department of Finances..... 3

Name	Age	Date	Illness
J. F. Durand.....	52	15-5-34	Cardio-renal.
A. Giroux.....	71	14-6-34	Heart failure.
A. Talbot.....	74	-7-34	Myocarditis and Sclerosis of arteries.

Department of Health 1

Name	Age	Date	Illness
Dr. M. Hansford.....	66	22-3-34	Cerebral hemorrhage.

Assessor's Office..... 2

Name	Age	Date	Illness
C. M. Robillard.....	66	12-7-34	Cardio-renal.
E. Benoit.....	68	11-11-34	Suddenly-Angina pectoris.

Auditor's Office..... 2

Name	Age	Date	Illness
A. Castonguay.....	28	13-4-34	Endocarditis.
J. H. Charette.....	72	19-4-34	Paralysis.

In closing this report, I consider as my duty to express my thanks and gratitude to my assistants of the Medical Control, for their constant zeal, and who during the year 1934, have acquitted themselves of their work in a manner entirely devoted and adequate.

My respectful homages to the Director of the Department of Health. My hearty thanks and deep gratitude to the Director and Superintendents of the different departments, with whom we are in daily relation, and on whose cooperation and help, we can always depend.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. BRIEN, M.D.,

Superintendent of the Division of
Medical Control.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Division of Laboratories

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

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

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Division of Laboratories for the year ending December 31, 1934.

The total number of examinations made during the year was 53,282, an increase over 1933 of 10 per cent. These examinations were divided as follows: 30,478 for the Division of Food Inspection, 1,066 for the Division of Sanitation, 3,133 for the Division of Contagious Diseases, 3,328 for the Division of Child Hygiene, 1,014 for the Division of Medical Control, 2,016 for the Police Department and 12,067 for the Physicians of the City.

During the year, facilities for the diagnosis of Amoebic Dysentery were added to our activities.

The preparation of convalescent serum for the treatment of poliomyelitis was continued (our supply is actually five hundred 25 c.c. bottles).

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

Respectfully submitted,

A. BOLDUC, M.D.,
Superintendent, Division of Laboratories.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Analyses made during year 1934

Specimens analyzed for the Department of Health

Division of Food Inspection :

I. Solid foods :

1° Natural :

Chopped meat (re-adulterations) . .	154
Coffee	6
Cucumber	1
Fish : pathological examination . . .	1
Flour : bacteriological examination	2
Meat : pathological examination . .	3
examination for tubercle bacilli	6
Oysters : chemical examination . .	5
Sugar (granulated)	5

2° Canned :

Corn : bacteriological and chemical examinations	21
Lobster : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Meat extract : bacteriological and chemical examinations	3
Peaches : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Pea soup : bacteriological examina- tion	3
Pineapple : bacteriological examina- tion	1
Prunes : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	3
Sardines : bacteriological examina- tion	2
Tomatoes : bacteriological examina- tion	4

REPORT TO THE
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES
FOR THE YEAR 1914

Submitted to the Division of Laboratories

ROBERT E. BARNER, M.D., D.P.H., LL.D.
Director, Department of Health
City of New York

Respectfully

Very truly yours,

W. H. H. H.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report
of the Division of Laboratories for the year 1914.
The report is divided into two parts, the first
containing the results of the work of the Division
and the second containing the financial statement.

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containing the results of the work of the Division
and the second containing the financial statement.

Division of Laboratories

The Division of Laboratories was organized in 1914
as a part of the Department of Health. It was
created by the consolidation of the various
laboratory departments of the City of New York.

During the year 1914 the Division of Laboratories
has been very busy. It has received a large
number of cases for examination and has
been able to complete a large number of them.

The report of the Division of Laboratories for the year
1914 is divided into two parts, the first
containing the results of the work of the Division
and the second containing the financial statement.

In the following table will be found a list of the
work done by the Division of Laboratories during the year
1914. The work is divided into two parts, the first
containing the results of the work of the Division
and the second containing the financial statement.

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containing the results of the work of the Division
and the second containing the financial statement.

W. H. H. H.
Director, Department of Health
City of New York

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

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

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DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Analyses made during year 1934

Specimens analyzed for the Department of Health

Division of Food Inspection :

I. Solid foods :

1° Natural :

Chopped meat (re-adulterations) . .	154
Coffee	6
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Meat : pathological examination . .	3
examination for tubercle bacilli	6
Oysters : chemical examination . .	5
Sugar (granulated)	5

2° Canned :

Corn : bacteriological and chemical examinations	21
Lobster : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Meat extract : bacteriological and chemical examinations	3
Peaches : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Pea soup : bacteriological examina- tion	3
Pineapple : bacteriological examina- tion	1
Prunes : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	3
Sardines : bacteriological examina- tion	2
Tomatoes : bacteriological examina- tion	4

3° Prepared :

Bread	10
Cake : bacteriological and chemical examinations	4
Candies : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Cocoa : bacteriological and chemical examinations	1
Chocolate : bacteriological examina- tion	3
Sausage (re-adulterations)	236
Sausage : bacteriological examina- tion	1
Sausage (large) : bact. and chem- ical examinations	1
Smoked meat : pathological exam- ination	1

II. Liquid Foods :

Milk and cream.

1° Natural :

(a) Samples brought by our ins-
pectors :

Bacteriological examination :

Plate count	8,208
B. Coli test	8,208

Chemical analysis :

Completed (1)	82
Summary (2)	3,166
Acidity test	11
Preservative test	3,132

(1) Completed chemical analysis comprises specific gravity, butter fat, dry extract, defatted extract, water.

(2) Summary chemical analysis comprises specific gravity by "Quevenne" lacto-densimeter, butter fat by "Babcock" test, preservative test.

(b) Samples brought by citizens :

Summary chemical analysis plus preservative test	357
---	-----

2° By-Products :

Chocolate drink : bacteriological and chemical examinations	138
Powdered milk : bacteriological examination	1
Yoghourt : bacteriological and chemical examinations	6

Miscellaneous :

Carbonated beverages and spruce beers : bacteriological examina- tion	1,390
Carbonated beverages : chemical examination	4
Cider : bacteriological and chemical examinations	1
Fruit concentrates : bacteriological and chemical examinations . .	4
Molasses : bacteriological and chem- ical examinations	1
Wash water (hospital) : bacterio- logical examination	2
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct : bacteriological examination . .	822
Water from various sources : bac- teriological examination	264

III. Chemical Products :

Colouring matters	1
-----------------------------	---

IV. Biological Examinations : (3)

Blood : Widal test	864	
Stools : re-B. typhosum and B. paratyphosum A and B	1,668	
Urines : re-B. Typhosum and B. paratyphosum A and B	1,668	
		30,478

Division of Sanitation :

Water from public swimming pools: bacteriological and chemical examinations	903	
Water from various sources: bacteriological and chemical examinations	163	
		1,066

Division of Contagious diseases :

Blood : re-Brucella Abortus	27	
Widal Test	29	
Disinfectants: determination of the phenol-coefficient	3	
Rabies : research of Negri bodies	19	
Throat secretions : re-diphtheria (after culture)	3,002	
Throat secretions : re-Hemolytic streptococcus	39	
Throat secretions : re-Vincent's angina	89	
Stools : re-B. Typhosum and B. paratyphosum A and B	43	
Stools : re-Entamoeba histolytica	17	
Urines : re-B. Typhosum and B. paratyphosum A and B	45	
		3,313

(3) These tests are carried out for the detection of Typhoid "germ carriers" among the employees of dairies and other food handlers.

Division of Child Hygiene :

Maternal Milk	1	
Urines : chemical and microscopic ex- aminations	3,327	
		3,328

Division of Medical Control :

Ambard's formula	2	
Blood : determination of creatinine . .	2	
determination of sugar	10	
determination of urea	9	
differential blood count	2	
red and white cells count	3	
Sputum (tuberculosis)	1	
Urethral and vaginal secretions (food handlers)	746	
Urines : bacteriological examination . .	1	
chemical and microscopic ex- aminations	238	
		1,014

**Specimens Analyzed for the Police De-
partment :**

Narcotic drugs	50	
Suspicious liquid (re-chemical poisons)	1	
Urethral and vaginal secretions (prosti- tutes)	1,965	
		2,016

Specimens Analyzed for Physicians :

Ascitic fluid	1	
Blood : culture	14	
determination of cholesterol . .	3	
determination of creatinine	42	

determination of sugar	431	
determination of urea	281	
determination of uric acid	5	
differential blood count	39	
red and white cells count	45	
research of bilirubin	2	
test re-Brucella Abortus	120	
Widal test	207	
Breast secretions : bacteriological examination	1	
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2	
Conjunctival secretions (gonococcus)	2	
Maternal milk	15	
Pleural fluid	2	
Sputum (tuberculosis)	1,247	
Stools : bacteriological examination (blood, protozoa, tubercle bacilli, worms, etc.)	43	
re-B. Typhosum and paratyphosum A and B	92	
re-Entamoeba histolytica	38	
Throat secretions : re-diphtheria (examination after culture)	74	
re-Vincent's angina	19	
Urethral and vaginal secretions (gonococcus)	521	
Urines : bacteriological examination (B. coli, gonococcus, tubercle bacilli, etc.)	151	
chemical and microscopic examinations	8,603	
re-B. Typhosum and B. paratyphosum A and B	54	
Wounds pus	13	
		12,067
Total		53,282

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES — YEAR 1934.

Diseases	Number of spe- cimins	Positive	Negative	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory	Percentage		
						Positive	Negative	Suspi- cious
Diphtheria.....	3076	252	2815	1	8	8.19	91.52	0.03
Rabies.....	19	0	19	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.....	1306	211	1095	0	0	16.16	83.84	0.00
Typhoid:								
Physicians of the City.....	417	58	355	2	2	13.91	85.13	0.48
Detection of "germ carriers" (food handlers).....	4200	52*	4144	4	0	1.24	98.66	0.10
Gonorrhea:								
Physicians of the City.....	559	142	407	9	1	25.40	72.81	1.61
Food handlers.....	746	119	625	2	0	15.95	83.78	0.27
Prostitutes †.....	1965	322	1643	0	0	16.39	83.61	0.00

* These positive results come from 46 Widal tests and six stools (positive to B. paratyphosum B.).

† Women arrested in disorderly houses.

ANNUAL REPORT 1934.

Bacteriological Analyses of Milk, Cream, Ice-Cream,
Oysters, Water, etc.

Division of Food Inspection :

Quantitative Analysis (Standard Plate
Count) :

Pasteurized milk (delivered to consumers)	2,187	
Special milk (delivered to consumers) . .	1,850	
Chocolate drink	59	
Cream	451	
Ice Cream	163	
Powdered milk	1	
Yoghourt	6	
Controls in pasteurizing plants and special milk establishments	2,571	
Tests on washing of utensils	979	
Water from various sources, eggs, food sundries, oysters	132	
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct . . .	411	
Carbonated beverages and spruce beers	695	
		9,505

Division of Sanitation :

Water from public swimming pools . . .	301	
Water from various sources	81	
		382

Qualitative Analysis (Fermentation test for the detection of bacteria of the B. coli group) in the above samples	9,887	
		9,887

Total		19,774
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BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 1934.

Pasteurized Milk — Plate Count.

Number of samples	Numeration					Percentage				
	Less than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	From 25,000 to 50,000 colonies per c.c.	From 50,000 to 100,000 colonies per c.c.	More than 100,000 colonies per c.c.	Samples void	Less than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	From 25,000 to 50,000 colonies per c.c.	From 50,000 to 100,000 colonies per c.c.	More than 100,000 colonies per c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):	705	222	45	27	1	70.5	22.2	4.5	2.7	0.1
1000										
From June to September (incl.):	310	247	58	28	0	48.2	38.4	9.1	4.3	0.0
643										
From October to December (incl.):	355	161	17	11	0	65.3	29.6	3.1	2.0	0.0
544										
For the year:	1370	630	120	66	1	62.65	28.81	5.48	3.02	0.04
2187										

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 1934—(Continued)
Pasteurized 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.	1 c.c.	Samples void	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	Samples void
From January to May (incl.):										
1000	15	14	56	914	1	1.5	1.4	5.6	91.4	0.1
From June to September (incl.):										
643	25	39	95	484	0	3.9	6.1	14.7	75.3	0.0
From October to December (incl.):										
544	6	14	32	492	0	1.1	2.6	5.8	90.5	0.0
For the year:										
2187	46	67	183	1890	1	2.10	3.06	8.37	86.43	0.04

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 1934—(Continued)
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.):						
806	740	65	1	91.82	8.06	0.12
From June to September (incl.):						
560	(*)	(†)	9	92.8	5.6	1.6
From October to December (incl.):						
484	448	36	0	92.6	7.4	0.0
For the year:						
1850	1708	132	10	92.3	7.2	0.5

(*) Less than 50,000. (†) More than 50,000.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

Division of Statistics

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

Dr. S. Boucher,

Health Department,
City Hall (Annex)
Montreal.

Dear Sir: —

I have the honor of submitting to you the report of the Division of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal for year 1934.

In my remarks relating to year 1933, it was said that such year was to be considered as normal, because on the one side, the rate of mortality had continued to decrease, and on the other, none of the deceases in the epidemic group had prevailed in an unusual manner. A comment of the same nature applies to year 1934.

Following is a summary of the most outstanding facts, concerning the last two years :

	1933	1934	Increase or increase in 1934
1.) Population (Estimated)	847,000	855,000	+ 8,000
Rate per 1000 of			
2.) Births	18,431	18,433	+ 2
population	21.76	21.56	— 0.20
3.) Marriages	5,964	6,536	+ 572
Rate per 1000 of			
population	7.04	7.64	+ 0.60
4.) Deaths	8,975	8,955	— 20
Rate per 1000 of			
population	10.60	10.47	— 0.13

			Increase or decrease in 1934	
	1933	1934		
5.) Contagious diseases (Exclusive tuberculosis)	399	407	+	8
Rate per 1000 of population	0.47	0.48	+	0.01
6.) Tuberculosis all forms	811	713	—	98
Rate per 1000 of population	0.96	0.83	—	0.13
7.) Cancer	931	907	—	24
Rate per 1000 of population	1.10	1.05	—	0.05
8.) Violent deaths	407	386	—	24
Rate per 1000 of population	0.48	0.45	—	0.03
9.) Deaths under 1 year	1,817	1,674	—	143
Rate per 1000 births	98.6	90.8	—	7.8
10.) Malformations and deceases of early infancy	782	767	—	15
Rate per 1000 births	42.5	41.6	—	0.09
11.) Diarrhoea under 1 year	497	428	—	59
Rate per 1000 births	26.4	23.1	—	3.3

From this table, it is easily seen that beside the continuation in the improvement of sanitary condition, there has been no remarkable facts in 1934.

The birth rate has lightly decreased while the marriage rate shows a notable increase. These general mortality rate is lower by a fraction and it is comforting to note that tuberculosis is the main factor in lowering that rate.

Deaths of children under one year per 1,000 births have receded to the extend of 7.8 and the contribution of diarrheal deceases to that improvement has been to the extend of 42 per cent. THESE ARE THE MOST SALIENT FACTS FOR YEAR 1934.

RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS STATISTICS.

The compilation of births and deaths statistics made by this office is done according to the place of residence and not to the place of the occurrence of the events. This practice is in conformity with the one generally adopted in England and Wales and which is gradually being followed in the United States.

As regards the non-residents deceased within the limits of the city, a separate account of them is rendered in table XXIII.

The method followed for the reallocations as to residence is the same in its broad lines, as the one adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Census for the reallocation of the resident population.

This reallocation is easily made when the place of residence is known and mentioned on the statistical form returned to us.

The births are allocated according to the residence of the parents. Exception is made for the illegitimate births because, in many instances, it is impossible to ascertain the place of residence of the parents and also because nearly all those children remain in the institutions of the city. We therefore consider that all illegitimate children whose birth is registered in Montreal belong to the city.

As regards deaths, there is no difficulty in reallocation except for those dying in homes for old people and in insane asylums after a stay of many years in the institution. For such cases, an inquiry is made at the Division of Municipal Assistance, and we classify as residents all those who were taken care of by the city. We also include in the statistics the deaths of the vagrants with no settled residence when they die within the limits of the city.

The deaths of persons with a residence outside of the city limits, are eliminated from our statistics. On the other hand, we make every effort to include those of our residents deceased elsewhere. For that purpose, we are counting on the cooperation of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics requesting them to report to us all cases who might have escaped our attention.

The following table shows the residence, the place of death and the place of burial of all persons whose death was reported to this office in 1934.

I. RESIDENTS OF MONTREAL :

A)	deceased and buried in Montreal	7,412	
B)	deceased in Montreal and buried elsewhere	1,036	8,448
C)	deceased elsewhere and buried in Montreal	453	
D)	deceased and buried elsewhere	54	507
TOTAL :			8,955

II. NON-RESIDENTS :

A)	deceased and buried in Montreal	333	
B)	deceased in Montreal and bu- ried elsewhere	508	
TOTAL :			841

From the above figures it is seen that the difference between the number of non-residents deceased in Montreal and the number of residents of Montreal deceased elsewhere is 334. If this number of deaths had been included in the total deaths, the mortality rate would have been increased by 0.39. It is really a small addition, but it must be remembered that the causes of deaths for the 841 non-residents are not the same as those causing the deaths of the 507 residents of Montreal who died outside of the city limits. It follows that by substituting one figure

to the other, i.e. by including in our statistics the deaths of the non-residents and by excluding those of our residents deceased elsewhere, the accuracy of those statistics as regards the causes of deaths would be deeply modified and the rates of some of the causes calculated on the resident population would not give a real picture of the sanitary conditions of the city.

Births registration.

In the report of the Health Department for year 1933, page 278, the procedure to be followed to register a birth and the method applied to the collection of birth statistics have been extensively explained; I refer to that report for this information.

I have a great pleasure in acknowledging the fact that nearly all the ministers of the churches have faithfully continued to send to this office the report of the births registered by them and I take this opportunity to offer them my most cordial thanks.

The number of births reported by the ministers of the churches in 1934 has been 17,500. I must state however, that a small number of them have made no reports; in some other instances, the reports were incomplete and by checking each report received with the entries made in the registry books deposited at the Protonotary's Office, we have found that 683 births registered had not been reported to us which is 3.7 per cent of all births registered during the year according to legitimacy, religious denomination of the parents, sex and racial origin.

In the following table the births registered are classified by the year.

LEGITIMATE
Classified according to religion
Legitimate

Religious Denominations	Grand total	TOTAL		Sex	Free
		Male	Female		
Roman Catholics:					
French.....	12323	6428	6095	M F	66 53
English.....	1014	485	529	M F	
Others.....	687	341	346	M F	
Anglicans.....	940	461	479	M F	
United Church.....	687	375	312	M F	
Presbyterian.....	216	88	128	M F	....
Other Protestants.....	210	98	112	M F	
Greek Orthodox.....	179	108	71	M F	
Synagogues.....	690	434	256	M F	
Municipal.....	347	144	203	M F	
Total—Legitimates.....	17493	8962	8531	M F	633 598

Illegitimate

Roman Catholics:					
French.....	811	433	378	M F	33 23
English.....	10	7	3	M F	....
Others.....	3	1	2	M F	
Anglicans.....	37	15	22	M F	
United Church.....	30	16	14	M F	
Presbyterian.....	5	3	2	M F	
Other Protestants.....	3	2	1	M F	
Greek Orthodox.....	4	.....	4	M F	....
Synagogues.....	1	1	.....	M F	....
Municipal.....	36	18	18	M F	
Total—Illegitimates.....	940	496	444	M F	33 23
Grand total.....	18433	9458	8975	M F	664 628

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

and racial origin.

s.

Scotch	Irish	Other British	Jews	Italian	Ruthenian Polish	Tzecho Slovak	Other races	Race unknown
19	51	.....	2	54	11	.....	35	.....
14	45	.....	1	45	13	2	44	.....
32	271	3	.....	9	4	1	15	.....
34	306	4	.....	8	1	1	22	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	175	71	58	29	.....
1	3	.....	.....	169	64	64	44	.....
32	30	10	.....	1	1	2	17	.....
35	27	29	.....	.....	1	3	16	.....
59	33	10	.....	17	4	4	55	.....
51	24	15	.....	12	6	2	35	.....
39	5	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....
52	12	5	1	8	.....	1	3	.....
2	3	2	.....	9	.....	11	38	.....
3	4	4	.....	15	1	10	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	98	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	59	.....
.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	8	2	11	2	3	5	27	.....
10	2	6	101	1	4	1	20	.....
204	402	29	447	269	94	92	317	.....
200	423	63	359	258	90	96	288	.....

ss.

1	20	.....	.....	5	2	2	3	66
4	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	59
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....								
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
7	25	.....	1	6	2	3	6	77
8	17	.....	.....	.....	3	2	11	68
211	427	29	448	275	96	95	323	77
208	440	63	359	258	93	98	299	68

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORM C TO CLASSIFY LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS.

Since the entry of the province of Quebec under the Dominion Law of vital statistics, the statistical forms used for the collection of the facts concerning the births, marriages and deaths are identical for all the provinces. However, the form C intended to collect the statistical data for embryonic and non viable births, stillbirths and deaths of infants deceased less than 24 hours after birth, is peculiar to the Province of Quebec.

With this form C the statistician is enabled to classify with more accuracy as live or stillbirths infants dying at the time of birth.

One may ask : What is a live birth ?

In order to bring more uniformity in the classification of births, the Provinces of the Dominion have adopted in 1931 the following definition : "a live birth is a foetus born after 28 weeks or 6½ months of gestation, who after complete expulsion has breathed".

This is an arbitrary definition because it is evident that a child whose heart or cord was pulsating after its birth, was not yet dead. However, these signs of life are only a continuation of the intra-uterine life and breathing is the first vital act proper to the infant.

My only aim in citing this objection is to show that the above definition is an arbitrary one not liable to be accepted with unanimity. Consequently, in order to obtain uniformity in the statistical classification of the cases coming under the definition, it is necessary that the real facts be disclosed and then be grouped in conformity with the principles outlined in the definition which are: the length of gestation and the existence of spontaneous breathing after complete expulsion.

The physician who is requested to fill a death certificate for a new born child, may ignore the definition or having known it, not remember the details and omit to give

the information required for the classification and declare it as born alive when it should be considered as a stillborn.

Such errors are obviated by the use of form C because, on the medical part of this form specific questions are asked concerning the duration of the gestation and the existence of spontaneous respiration.

From the answers given to those questions, the forms C are classified by the statistician in three groups:

- 1.) The non-viable prematures when the expulsion of the foetus has taken place before the expiration of 28 weeks from the date of conception. Such cases are enumerated in table XIII A of the appendix.
- 2.) The stillborns, when expulsion of the foetus has taken place after 28 weeks of gestation, but has not breathed (see table XIII of the appendix).
- 3.) The live born, when expulsion of the foetus has place after 28 weeks of gestation and has breathed. Such cases are counted with the births.

Form C takes the place of both the ordinary forms for birth and death. It must be used to report deaths occurring before the expiration of 24 hours from the time of birth whenever such a birth has not yet been registered. When the birth had been registered previous to the death, the ordinary birth form has then been filled and in order to avoid confusion and the risk that the birth be counted twice, the death must be reported on the ordinary death form (form F).

Deaths.

The number of deaths in 1934 has been 8955 which is a decrease of 20 on the previous year and 1649 if comparison is made with year 1929.

The death rate per 1000 population has been 10.47 which may be considered a rather low rate. The following table gives an idea of the progress made since 1929.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER MONTH 1929-1934.

Comparison of 1934 with the 5 previous years.

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Mean 5 years	1934
January.....	1079	979	966	865	803	938.4	818
February.....	853	837	894	704	744	806.4	695
March.....	901	1001	927	1014	808	930.2	869
April.....	961	1005	859	968	797	918.0	825
May.....	1001	895	801	852	812	872.2	857
June.....	759	771	694	741	813	755.6	710
July.....	819	706	832	744	655	751.2	662
August.....	865	856	820	718	676	787.0	673
September.....	823	831	785	721	710	774.0	701
October.....	862	772	767	738	736	775.0	659
November.....	781	762	729	708	698	735.6	722
December.....	900	841	812	955	723	846.2	764
Total.....	10604	10256	9886	9728	8975	9889.8	8955
Mean.....	883.7	854.7	823.8	810.7	747.9	824.1	746.3
Per 1,000 of population..	13.9	13.0	12.2	11.7	10.6	12.2	10.5

From this table, it is seen that when comparing 1934 to 1929 the death rate has decreased by 3.4 and by 1.7 if comparison is made with the mean rate of the five preceding years.

On the other hand, if the monthly number of deaths in 1934 is compared to the average of the five years 1929-1933, an important diminution is found for every month of the year.

By comparing deaths of the last three years as classified according to the international list of the causes of death, 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 rates per 1000 population are indicated.

DEATHS BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISEASES.

Causes	Years			Per 1,000 of population		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
I—Epidemic diseases:						
Typhoid.....	37	31	17	0.04	0.04	0.02
Diphtheria.....	53	18	30	0.06	0.02	0.04
Influenza.....	270	158	61	0.33	0.19	0.07
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	722	670	600	0.87	0.79	0.70
Other infectious diseases.....	428	333	412	0.51	0.39	0.48
Total.....	1510	1210	1120	1.81	1.43	1.31
II to V—General diseases:						
Cancer.....	823	931	907	0.99	1.10	1.06
Other general diseases.....	355	343	383	0.42	0.40	0.45
Total.....	1178	1274	1290	1.41	1.50	1.51
VI—Diseases of the nervous system.....	572	420	465	0.69	0.50	0.54
VII—Diseases of the circulatory system..	1651	1804	1882	1.98	2.13	2.20
VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system..	960	802	741	1.15	0.95	0.87
IX—Diseases of the digestive organs:						
Diarrhoea, 0 to 2 years.....	664	516	463	0.80	0.61	0.54
Other diseases of the digestive system..	590	526	542	0.71	0.62	0.63
Total.....	1254	1042	1005	1.51	1.23	1.17
X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system..	1056	937	1029	1.27	1.11	1.20
XI—Puerperal state.....	99	92	97	0.12	0.11	0.11
XII—Diseases of the skin.....	28	38	33	0.03	0.04	0.04
XIII—Diseases of the bones.....	10	12	16	0.01	0.01	0.02
XIV—Congenital malformation.....	155	154	128	0.19	0.18	0.15
XV—Diseases of early infancy:						
Debility, etc. (158-160-161).....	255	284	265	0.31	0.33	0.31
Premature birth.....	352	344	374	0.42	0.41	0.44
Total.....	607	628	639	0.73	0.74	0.75
XVI—Senility.....	59	65	67	0.07	0.08	0.08
XVII—Violent or accidental deaths:						
Suicides.....	53	54	57	0.06	0.06	0.07
Homicides.....	19	20	15	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other violent deaths.....	391	333	314	0.47	0.40	0.37
Total.....	463	407	386	0.55	0.48	0.46
XVIII—Cause of death not determined..	126	90	57	0.15	0.11	0.06
Grand total.....	9728	8975	8955	11.68	10.60	10.47

The decrease of the general mortality rate being only 0.13, we cannot expect great variations in the rates of each group.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, the diseases of the respiratory system and the diarrhael diseases are those where the diminution is more accentuated.

Cancers were less numerous than in 1933 but they show an increase over 1932. The number of the diseases of the circulatory system continue an ascending progression. There is nothing to point out in the other groups of diseases, the modifications being of small importance.

In 1934 the staff of the division has remained the same and has worked faithfully throughout the year.

Tables published as an appendix are arranged to show various aspects of statistical data; they are the same as those published since many years.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GAGNON, M.D.,

Superintendent, Division of
Vital Statistics.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED).

	Number	Proportion per 1,000
French-Canadians	546,345	63.90%
British-Canadians	186,390	21.80%
Jews	50,872	5.95%
Other nationalities	71,393	8.35%
TOTAL	855,000	100.00%

TABLE II.

BIRTHS.

(Still-births not included).

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
	M	F		
French-Canadians	6,645	6,284	12,929	23.66%
British-Canadians	1,503	1,514	3,017	11.35%
Jews	448	359	807	15.87%
Other nationalities	866	814	1,680	23.53%
TOTAL	9,462	8,971	18,433	21.56%

TABLE III.

DEATHS.

(Still-births not included).

	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000
	M	F		
French-Canadians	3,210	2,895	6,105	11.17%
British-Canadians	966	918	1,884	10.11%
Jews	177	168	345	6.78%
Other nationalities	367	227	594	8.32%
Unknown	14	12	27	.....
TOTAL	4,735	4,220	8,955	10.47%

TABLE IV.
MARIAGES.

	Total	Proportion per 1,000
French-Canadians	3,852	7.02%
British-Canadians	1,639	8.79%
Jews	606	11.91%
Other nationalities	439	6.15%
TOTAL	6,536	7.64%

TABLE V.
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.
(By place of registration).

	M	F	Total	Marriages
Catholic Churches :	Births			
French-Canadians	6,860	6,472	13,332	3,852
Irish-Canadians	492	533	1,025	430
Others	342	346	688	272
TOTAL	7,694	7,351	15,045	4,554
Protestant Churches :				
Anglicans	476	499	975	456
Presbyterians	91	130	221	139
United Churches	396	326	722	570
Baptists	26	23	49	44
Other protestants	74	90	164	93
TOTAL	1,063	1,068	2,131	1,302
Other denominations :				
Synagogues	435	256	691	606
Orthodox Churches	108	75	183	74
Births registered at the City Hall	162	221	383	...
TOTAL	705	552	1,257	680
GRAND TOTAL	9,462	8,971	18,433	6,536

TABLE VI.

DEATH BY CIVIL STATUS AND NATIONALITIES, YEAR 1934.

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.....	1185 36.91	937 32.36	467 48.34	303 33.01	108 61.02	83 49.41	153 40.05	78 32.64	1913 40.41	1401 33.19	3314 37.01%	37.01%
Single.....	419 13.05	485 16.75	204 21.12	192 20.91	19 10.74	17 10.11	72 18.85	32 13.39	714 15.08	726 17.20	1440 16.08%	16.08%
Widowers and widows.....	520 16.20	676 23.35	136 14.08	317 34.53	28 15.82	54 32.14	35 9.16	44 18.41	719 15.19	1091 25.85	1810 20.21%	20.21%
Unknown.....	9 0.28	1 0.04	9 0.93	2 0.22	1 0.56	.....	9 2.36	.....	28 0.59	3 0.08	31 0.35	0.35%
Children under 15 years.....	1077 33.56	795 27.50	150 15.53	104 11.33	21 11.86	14 8.34	113 29.58	85 35.56	1361 28.73	999 23.68	2360 26.35%	26.35%
Total.....	3210 100.00	2895 100.00	936 100.00	918 100.00	177 100.00	168 100.00	382 100.00	239 1.0000	4735 100.00	4220 100.00	8955 100.00%	100.00%

TABLE VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1,000 of population
French-Canadians	12,929	6,105	6,824	12.49%
British-Canadians	3,017	1,884	1,133	6.08%
Jews	807	345	462	9.08%
Other nationalities	1,680	594	1,086	15.21%
Not stated . . . . .	.....	27	.....	.....
TOTAL	18,433	8,955	9,478	11.09%

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

	Births	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Proportion per 1,000
French-Canadians	12,929	1,330	102.8%
British-Canadians	3,017	178	59.0%
Jews	807	20	24.8%
Other nationalities	1,680	125	74.4%
Unknown . . . . .	.....	21	.....
TOTAL	18,433	1,674	90.8%

TABLE IX.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

From 1872 to 1934 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 to 1933.....	809,000	10,269	12.69	20,107	24.85	6,383	7.89
1934.....	855,000	8,955	10.47	18,433	21.56	6,536	7.64

TAB
DEATHS FROM
By differ

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.
Measles.....										2	2			
Whooping cough.....	2	4	6	3	3	6	5		5	4	2	6	6	
Influenza.....	2		2							3		3	2	
Tuberculosis.....					1	1		1	1		1	1		
Syphilis.....	2	1	3	1		1	2		2	2		2	4	
Other epidemic diseases.....	3		3	2	2	4	3	1	4				1	1
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77).....														
Meningitis.....	2		2	1	1	2	2		2				1	
Convulsions.....					1	1				1	1	2	1	
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1		1	1	2	3	3	3	6		2	2	1	
Diseases of the circulatory system.....					1	1				2		2		
Bronchitis.....	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	1		
Broncho-pneumonia.....	8	6	14	9	7	16	18	10	28	14	13	27	10	12
Pneumonia.....	2		2		3	3	4	3	7	5	2	7	4	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....				1	2	3							1	1
Diseases of the stomach.....											1	1		
Diarrhoea.....	19	7	26	16	5	21	21	9	30	25	4	29	22	6
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	1		1	1		1		
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....							1		1					
Diseases of the skin, etc., (Nos. 151 to 156).....	1		1							1	2	3		
Malformations.....	4		4	7	1	8	11	1	12	17		17	10	
Debility congenital.....	11		11	5		5	4		4	8		8	10	
Premature birth.....	38		38	22		22	41		41	25		25	48	
Result of confinement.....	7		7	8		8	4		4	11		11	9	
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	12		12	10		10	11		11	7		7	5	
External causes.....	1	1	2	3		3				2		2		1
Ill-defined causes.....														
Total.....	118	20	138	91	31	122	132	28	160	128	31	159	135	377

1 YEAR, IN 1934.

ses, by months.

Name	July			August			September			October			November			December			Grand 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	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
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2	3	2	5	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	32	31	63
1	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	11	6	17
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12
2	5	5	10	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	27	3	30
1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	7	21
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	5	14
1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	9
2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	9	20
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
11	30	2	32	2	10	12	7	1	8	5	5	10	7	3	10	8	3	11	109	87	196
1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	20	15	35
2	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
7	27	23	50	40	21	61	51	23	74	26	13	39	17	14	31	14	2	16	294	134	428
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	5	16
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	8
7	8	8	16	13	13	26	11	11	22	7	1	8	6	6	12	11	11	22	112	3	115
10	5	5	10	9	9	18	7	7	14	3	3	6	6	6	12	4	4	8	82	82	164
36	24	24	48	22	22	44	26	26	52	26	26	52	35	31	66	31	31	62	374	374	748
3	4	4	8	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	8	8	16	4	4	8	79	79	158
13	6	6	12	9	9	18	10	10	20	9	9	18	9	9	18	3	3	6	104	104	208
1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	5	14
27	147	86	233	115	41	156	127	31	158	93	24	117	99	26	125	86	12	98	1330	344	1674

TABLE
DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE
By causes, ages and

Place of death	Crèche de la Miséricorde					Crèche St. Paul					L'Aide à la Femme				
Causes	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
Whooping-cough.....								1	1	2					
Diphtheria.....				1	1										
Grippe.....	2				2			1		1					
Syphilis.....	13		2		15				1	1	1				
Tuberculosis.....															
Meningitis.....	1	1	1		3			1		1					
Bronchitis.....															
Broncho-pneumonia.....	9	8	9	8	34	1	1	7	3	12					
Pneumonia.....	2	1	1	2	6										
Diarrhoea.....	35	29	11	1	76		2			2	4	5	2		11
Malformation.....	4				4						1				
Premature birth.....	8				8										
Congenital debility.....	4	1			5										
Other diseases of early infancy.....	7				7	1				1	1				
Infanticide.....															
Other causes.....	12	5	2	3	22	1	3	3		7	1				
Total.....	97	45	26	15	183	3	6	13	5	27	8	5	2		15
Per cent.....	53.0	24.6	14.2	8.2	100.0	11.1	22.2	48.2	18.5	100.0	53.4	33.3	13.3		100.0

Number of births at "Misericordia"..... 446

Number of deaths at "Misericordia"..... 168

Proportion per 1,000 births..... 376.7

CHILDREN IN 1934.

Place of death.

Protestant Institutions					Private boarding houses and maternities					Other places					Grand total				
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	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
.....	1	.....	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
.....	1	.....	2		1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	1	20
.....																			
.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	5
.....																			
.....	1	.....	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	10	10	20	11	51
1	.....	.....	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	7
3	1	.....	4		3	.....	.....	.....	3	7	8	1	1	17	49	47	15	2	113
.....	.....	.....	1		1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	4		10	.....	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....	.....	12	34	.....	.....	.....	34
1	.....	.....	1		2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	4		8	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	4	25	.....	.....	.....	25
.....																			
1	.....	.....	3		1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	19	9	5	5	38
6	4	.....	22		26	.....	.....	.....	26	31	10	5	4	50	177	72	50	24	323
27.3	18.2	.....	100.0		100.	.....	.....	.....	100.0	62.0	20.0	10.0	8.0	100.0	54.8	22.3	15.5	7.4	100.0

TABLE XII.

TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR,
FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, YEARS

1933 AND 1934.

Causes	1933			1934		
	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total	0 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
Measles.....		1	1	1	11	12
Whooping cough.....	25	25	50	32	31	63
Influenza.....	21	17	38	11	6	17
Tuberculosis.....	3	7	10		6	6
Syphilis.....	46	5	51	27	3	30
Other epidemic diseases.....	16	10	26	14	7	21
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77)	7	6	13	5	1	6
Meningitis.....	7	6	13	9	5	14
Convulsions.....	6	5	11	5	4	9
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	11	11	22	11	9	20
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1	2	3	4	1	5
Bronchitis.....		4	4	3	1	4
Broncho-pneumonia.....	110	71	181	109	87	35
Pneumonia.....	36	20	56	20	15	196
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	14	6	20	6	6	12
Diseases of the stomach.....	4	2	6	1	1	2
Diarrhoea.....	384	103	487	294	134	428
Other diseases of the digestive system.....	6	2	8	11	5	16
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	3	1	4	1	1	2
Diseases of the skin (Nos. 151 to 156).....	15	5	20	6	2	8
Malformation (No. 157).....	141	6	147	112	3	115
Debility, icterus, etc. (Nos. 158 to 161).....	194		194	186		186
Premature birth (No. 159).....	344		344	374		374
Result of confinement (No. 160)	90		90	79		79
External causes.....	15	2	17	9	5	14
Ill-defined causes.....		1	1			
Total.....	1499	318	1817	1330	344	1674

TABLE XII a

DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR.

Legitimate and illegitimate children.

Rate per 1,000 births, 1914-1934.

Years	Number of births		Number of deaths 0 to 1 year		Rate per 1,000 births		Total Mortal- ity	(*)
	Legit- imate	Illigit- imate	Legit- imate	Illigit- imate	Legit- imate	Illigit- imate	per 1,000 births	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1914.....	20,637	749	3,660	541	177.3	722.3	196.4	4.1
1915.....	19,945	747	3,233	546	162.1	730.9	182.6	4.5
1916.....	19,084	675	3,134	538	164.2	797.0	185.8	4.9
1917.....	19,038	626	2,872	616	150.8	984.0	177.3	6.5
1918.....	19,654	719	3,256	646	165.7	898.4	191.5	5.4
Average....	19,872	703	3,231	577	162.9	820.8	185.1	5.0
1919.....	19,159	800	2,945	698	153.7	872.5	177.5	5.7
1920.....	20,305	875	3,375	697	166.3	796.6	192.2	4.8
1921.....	20,221	925	2,599	690	128.5	745.9	155.6	5.8
1922.....	19,663	1,057	2,538	766	129.1	724.7	159.4	5.6
1923.....	19,435	1,092	2,238	819	115.2	750.0	148.9	6.5
Average....	19,757	950	2,739	734	138.6	772.6	167.7	5.6
1924.....	20,386	1,114	2,273	878	111.5	788.1	146.5	7.1
1925.....	20,805	1,171	2,221	469	106.8	400.8	122.4	3.8
1926.....	19,986	1,112	2,088	433	104.5	389.4	119.5	3.7
1927.....	19,893	847	2,031	394	102.1	465.2	116.9	4.5
1928.....	19,374	933	2,488	431	128.4	461.9	143.7	3.6
Average....	20,089	1,035	2,220	521	110.5	503.4	129.8	4.6
1929.....	19,417	998	2,239	462	115.3	462.9	132.3	4.0
1930.....	19,974	1,019	2,162	458	108.4	449.4	124.8	4.1
1931.....	19,634	1,065	1,824	521	92.9	489.2	113.3	5.3
1932.....	18,965	1,032	1,525	454	80.4	439.9	98.9	5.4
1933.....	17,388	1,043	1,316	501	75.7	480.3	98.6	6.3
Average....	19,076	1,031	1,813	479	95.0	464.6	113.9	5.0
Average 20 years..	19,697	930	2,501	578	127.0	621.5	149.3	4.9
1934.....	17,495	938	1,375	299	78.6	318.8	90.8	4.1

(*) Quotient obtained by dividing the figures of column 7 by those of column 6.

TABLE XIII.
STILLBIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE IN 1934.
Causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex.

Causes of morbi-natality	6½ months			7 months			8 months			At full term			Grand total		
	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.	M		Tt.
	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.	M	F	Tt.
I — Foetal mortality during "gestation": Foetus born at full term or before term															
1=Syphilis and other chronic diseases.....	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	4	6	3	3	6	11	12	23
2=Toxaemia of pregnancy.....	1	1	4	28	17	45	8	15	23	17	19	36	54	54	108
3=Malformation incompatible with life.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	7	5	5	10	9	17	26	16	28	44
4=Other causes and causes not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2
II — Mortality from premature birth:															
5=Maternal exertion (over-work).....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	3	8
6=Traumatism causing premature birth.....	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	2	4	3	4	7	10	9	19
7=Abnormal placental insertion.....	1	1	2	10	7	17	11	8	19	12	8	20	34	24	58
8=Acute diseases and infections.....	2	.....	3	4	3	7	4	4	8	1	.....	1	11	8	19
9=Chronic infection (syphilis).....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10=Other causes and causes not specified.....	2	.....	3	9	2	11	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
III — Foetal mortality during "parturition": Foetus born at full term or before term															
11=Abnormal presentation and prolapsed cord.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	4	5	22	12	34	25	16	41
12=Obstacles to parturition.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	3	81	34	115	85	36	121
13=Other causes and causes not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	12	34	22	12	34
Total.....	11	11	22	66	38	104	39	48	87	172	110	282	288	207	495

TABLE XIII a.
PREMATURE, BORN UNDER SIX AND A HALF MONTHS GESTATION AND NOT INCLUDED
IN STILLBIRTHS STATISTICS.

Causes of mortinativity	Under 4 months				4 months				5 months				Grand total									
	M		F		Un.		Tt.		M		F		Tt.		M		F		Un.		Tt.	
I — Foetal mortinativity during "gestation":																						
Syphilis and other chronic diseases.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	3	6	6	4	4	.....	10								
Toxaemia of pregnancy.....	8	2	1	11	6	6	12	27	19	46	41	27	1	69								
Malformation incompatible with life.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	2								
Other causes and causes not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
II — Mortinativity from premature birth:																						
Maternal exertion (overwork-).....	7	1	4	12	8	2	10	11	2	13	26	5	4	35								
Traumatism causing premature birth.....	2	1	2	5	11	3	14	13	7	20	26	11	2	39								
Abnormal placenta insertion.....	4	.....	1	5	10	4	14	14	3	17	28	7	1	36								
Acute diseases and infections.....	15	3	1	19	14	8	22	16	12	28	45	23	1	69								
Chronic infection (syphilis).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Other causes and causes not specified.....	6	2	6	14	13	8	21	20	20	40	39	30	6	75								
III — Foetal mortinativity during "parturition":																						
Abnormal presentation and prolapsed cord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1								
Obstacles to parturition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Other causes and causes not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Total.....	43	9	15	67	64	33	97	106	67	173	213	109	15	337								

TABLE
DEATHS BY AGES

AGES		Legitimates					Total
		French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	
Premature children.....	M	159	17	4	17	.....	197
	F	111	21	1	9	.....	144
From 0 to 1 month.....	M	162	28	8	22	3	223
	F	110	15	4	12	3	144
From 1 month to 6 months....	M	181	22	.....	22	.....	223
	F	121	13	.....	16	.....	150
From 6 months to 1 year.....	M	142	11	1	13	.....	167
	F	104	16	1	6	.....	127
Total under 1 year.....	M	644	78	13	74	3	812
	F	446	65	6	43	3	563
From 1 year to 2 years.....	M	92	11	.....	7	.....	110
	F	78	6	.....	6	.....	90
From 2 years to 3 years.....	M	51	5	1	5	.....	62
	F	39	2	1	.....	.....	42
From 3 years to 4 years.....	M	21	7	.....	3	.....	31
	F	26	4	3	4	.....	37
From 4 years to 5 years.....	M	23	3	1	3	.....	30
	F	19	1	1	2	.....	23
Total under 5 years.....	M	831	104	15	92	3	1045
	F	608	78	11	55	3	755
From 5 years to 9 years.....	M	61	11	2	8	.....	82
	F	30	9	1	8	.....	48
From 10 years to 14 years.....	M	46	11	4	1	.....	62
	F	33	6	1	5	.....	45
From 15 years to 19 years.....	M	56	9	4	6	.....	75
	F	68	8	3	6	.....	85
From 20 years to 24 years.....	M	59	23	5	6	.....	93
	F	94	17	6	13	.....	123
From 25 years to 29 years.....	M	71	32	2	8	.....	113
	F	103	33	3	11	.....	150
From 30 years to 34 years.....	M	81	23	5	19	.....	128
	F	116	22	6	5	.....	149
From 35 years to 39 years.....	M	109	23	6	17	.....	155
	F	105	30	4	7	.....	146
From 40 years to 44 years.....	M	118	42	6	27	1	194
	F	97	37	12	15	.....	161
From 45 years to 49 years.....	M	144	72	10	38	2	266
	F	136	46	5	13	.....	200
From 50 years to 54 years.....	M	189	78	11	48	1	327
	F	127	61	16	13	.....	217
From 55 years to 59 years.....	M	201	75	25	19	.....	320
	F	154	73	15	14	.....	256
From 60 years to 64 years.....	M	194	93	27	26	1	341
	F	164	70	25	6	.....	265
From 65 years to 69 years.....	M	256	113	22	14	.....	405
	F	210	91	20	11	.....	332
From 70 years to 79 years.....	M	446	168	29	23	1	667
	F	438	186	29	21	.....	674
From 80 years to 90 years.....	M	188	59	3	11	.....	261
	F	254	120	10	18	.....	402
Over 90 years.....	M	21	6	1	1	.....	29
	F	33	20	.....	1	.....	54
Total over 5 years.....	M	2240	838	162	272	6	3518
	F	2162	829	156	167	.....	3314
Grand total.....	M	3071	942	177	364	9	4563
	F	2770	907	167	222	3	4069

IV.

- YEAR 1934.

Illegitimates					Total	Sex		Grand total	Percentage of total deaths
French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown		Male	Female		
12	4			3	19				
10	1			5	16	216	158	374	4.18%
22	4		1	3	30				
17	4		1	4	26	253	170	423	4.73%
77	10		2		89				
60	4	1	4		69	314	219	533	5.93%
16	6				22				
26	2				28	189	155	344	3.85%
127	24		3	6	160				
113	11	1	5	9	139	972	702	1674	18.69%
9					9				
10					10	119	100	219	2.45%
2					2				
						64	* 42	106	1.19%
1					1				
2					2	32	39	71	0.79%
						30	23	53	0.59%
139	24		3	6	172				
125	11	1	5	9	151	1217	906	2123	23.71%
						82	48	130	1.45%
						62	45	107	1.19%
						75	85	160	1.79%
						93	130	223	2.49%
						113	150	263	2.94%
						128	149	277	3.09%
						155	146	301	3.36%
						194	161	355	3.96%
						266	200	466	5.20%
						327	217	544	6.07%
						320	256	576	6.44%
						341	265	606	6.77%
						405	332	737	8.23%
						667	674	1341	14.97%
						261	402	663	7.41%
						29	54	83	0.93%
						3518	3314	6832	76.29%
39	24		3	6	172				
25	11	1	5	9	151	4735	4220	8955	100.00%

TABLE XV.
DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1934.

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
January:												
Under 5 years.....	129	23.59	15	8.43	3	7.69	13	24.08	.....	.....	160	19.56
Over 5 years.....	418	76.41	163	91.57	36	92.31	41	75.92	.....	.....	658	80.44
Total.....	547	100.00	178	100.00	39	100.00	54	100.00	.....	.....	818	100.00
February:												
Under 5 years.....	135	28.25	15	10.49	.....	.....	5	12.50	2	66.67	157	22.58
Over 5 years.....	343	71.75	128	89.51	31	100.00	35	87.50	1	33.33	538	77.42
Total.....	478	100.00	143	100.00	31	100.00	40	100.00	3	100.00	695	100.00
March:												
Under 5 years.....	168	27.63	12	7.31	3	8.11	20	33.89	1	100.00	204	23.48
Over 5 years.....	440	72.37	152	92.69	34	91.89	39	66.11	.....	.....	665	76.52
Total.....	608	100.00	164	100.00	37	100.00	59	100.00	1	100.00	869	100.00
April:												
Under 5 years.....	170	29.82	20	12.05	5	19.23	15	25.42	4	100.00	214	25.93
Over 5 years.....	400	70.18	146	87.95	21	80.77	44	74.58	.....	.....	611	74.07
Total.....	570	100.00	166	100.00	26	100.00	59	100.00	4	100.00	825	100.00
May:												
Under 5 years.....	167	29.77	27	13.57	1	2.94	16	27.12	2	50.00	213	24.86
Over 5 years.....	394	70.23	172	86.43	33	97.06	43	72.88	2	50.00	644	75.14
Total.....	561	100.00	199	100.00	34	100.00	59	100.00	4	100.00	857	100.00
June:												
Under 5 years.....	159	31.30	14	10.22	4	23.53	11	23.91	.....	.....	188	26.47
Over 5 years.....	349	68.70	123	89.78	13	76.47	35	76.09	2	100.00	522	73.53
Total.....	508	100.00	137	100.00	17	100.00	46	100.00	2	100.00	710	100.00
July:												
Under 5 years.....	126	26.42	19	16.52	1	3.57	9	22.50	2	100.00	157	23.72
Over 5 years.....	351	73.58	96	83.48	27	96.43	31	77.50	.....	.....	505	76.28
Total.....	477	100.00	115	100.00	28	100.00	40	100.00	2	100.00	662	100.00

TABLE XV.

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1934 — (Continued).

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
August:												
Under 5 years.....	162	35.52	22	15.49	3	9.37	14	32.56	.....	.....	201	29.87
Over 5 years.....	294	64.48	120	84.51	29	93.63	29	67.44	.....	.....	472	70.13
Total.....	456	100.00	142	100.00	32	100.00	43	100.00	.....	.....	673	100.00
September:												
Under 5 years.....	144	29.63	22	14.57	2	8.34	12	33.33	3	75.10	183	26.11
Over 5 years.....	342	70.37	129	85.43	22	91.66	24	66.67	1	25.00	518	73.89
Total.....	486	100.00	151	100.00	24	100.00	36	100.00	4	100.00	701	100.00
October:												
Under 5 years.....	112	25.92	14	9.34	1	5.56	14	25.00	3	100.00	144	21.85
Over 5 years.....	320	74.08	136	90.66	17	94.44	42	75.00	.....	.....	515	78.15
Total.....	432	100.00	150	100.00	18	100.00	56	100.00	3	100.00	659	100.00
November:												
Under 5 years.....	123	24.94	23	14.84	2	8.33	14	28.57	1	100.00	163	22.58
Over 5 years.....	370	75.06	132	85.16	22	91.67	35	71.43	.....	.....	559	77.42
Total.....	493	100.00	155	100.00	24	100.00	49	100.00	1	100.00	722	100.00
December:												
Under 5 years.....	108	22.09	14	7.60	2	5.71	12	22.64	3	100.00	139	18.19
Over 5 years.....	381	77.91	170	92.40	33	94.29	41	77.36	.....	.....	625	81.81
Total.....	489	100.00	184	100.00	35	100.00	53	100.00	3	100.00	764	100.00
Total:												
Under 5 years.....	1703	27.90	217	11.52	27	7.83	155	26.09	21	77.78	2123	23.71
Over 5 years.....	4402	72.10	1667	88.48	318	92.17	439	73.91	6	22.22	6832	76.29
Grand total.....	6105	100.00	1884	100.00	345	100.00	594	100.00	27	100.00	8955	100.00

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.....	10	2	9	1	19	1	21	...
Bourget.....	49	23	20	9	44	4	21	...
Crémazie.....	15	8	10	3	24	4	22	...
Delorimier.....	58	15	26	13	54	8	31	...
Hochelaga.....	29	17	11	8	25	4	24	...
Lafontaine.....	18	1	4	5	13	.....	12	...
Laurier.....	17	4	2	4	27	2	22	...
Maisonneuve.....	44	10	17	8	36	2	24	...
Mercier.....	31	6	16	7	30	.....	13	...
Montcalm.....	37	8	18	7	17	2	14	...
Mount Royal.....	12	.....	1	2	9	1	10	...
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	23	2	10	7	61	2	38	...
Papineau.....	33	10	10	8	22	2	20	...
Préfontaine.....	32	3	17	9	26	.....	19	...
Rosemount.....	69	20	14	12	51	1	22	...
St. Andrew.....	17	3	2	1	25	1	24	...
St. Ann.....	22	5	6	4	21	2	15	...
Ste. Cunégonde.....	44	14	16	8	30	2	20	...
St. Denis.....	39	9	15	9	29	2	22	...
St. Edward.....	50	15	23	14	41	1	26	...
St. Eusèbe.....	35	6	14	12	36	3	19	...
St. Gabriel.....	45	16	10	14	33	2	19	...
St. George.....	16	2	4	.....	20	2	17	...
St. Henry.....	54	18	31	5	52	3	26	...
St. James.....	59	6	11	5	48	5	26	...
St. John.....	27	8	12	7	42	4	16	...
St. Jean Baptiste.....	31	10	12	7	27	.....	30	...
St. Joseph.....	13	7	1	2	22	1	19	...
St. Lawrence.....	18	5	7	2	23	4	33	...
St. Louis.....	25	5	5	10	23	4	38	...
St. Mary.....	26	10	9	7	38	.....	12	...
St. Michael.....	18	3	7	4	25	1	19	...
St. Paul.....	43	13	14	9	38	4	25	...
Ville Marie.....	14	3	4	.....	16	2	17	...
Villeray.....	81	17	40	14	81	5	49	...
Unknown.....	19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	...
Institutions.....	157	40	21	.....	4	.....	30	...
Total.....	1330	344	449	237	1136	81	820	...

II.

D BY WARDS, IN 1934.

50 to 69 years			70 years and over				Total				Grand total
Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	
10	4	.....	11	21	4	.....	62	32	51	.....	145
22	8	.....	27	41	5	.....	136	67	135	.....	338
22	12	1	16	17	9	1	75	43	79	3	200
29	11	.....	39	69	5	1	163	106	159	1	429
18	7	.....	7	25	3	.....	78	47	99	.....	224
3	9	.....	11	17	5	.....	44	20	54	.....	118
19	10	2	10	23	3	.....	73	44	62	2	181
23	10	.....	28	42	5	.....	108	67	118	.....	293
7	1	.....	14	19	2	1	81	26	76	1	184
6	3	.....	13	19	1	.....	58	27	88	.....	173
10	4	.....	10	14	3	.....	36	25	32	.....	93
27	18	2	43	70	11	.....	187	99	109	2	397
15	5	.....	15	22	5	.....	73	39	91	.....	203
9	4	.....	12	25	1	.....	64	34	85	.....	183
17	10	.....	17	41	2	.....	128	59	149	.....	336
16	20	.....	18	49	19	.....	82	66	86	.....	234
12	7	.....	14	18	6	.....	59	32	65	.....	156
16	8	1	15	25	3	.....	95	43	113	1	252
23	7	.....	30	25	9	.....	108	50	110	.....	268
18	7	.....	26	59	6	.....	120	78	141	.....	339
13	9	.....	14	19	2	.....	89	35	97	.....	221
12	5	.....	17	32	2	.....	88	46	111	.....	245
14	24	.....	12	16	4	.....	62	32	67	1	162
14	3	.....	25	49	5	.....	127	66	142	.....	335
16	17	1	25	37	7	.....	121	58	131	1	311
16	8	.....	23	26	.....	.....	115	46	78	.....	239
17	15	.....	29	39	3	.....	115	56	108	1	280
6	9	.....	14	17	2	.....	56	24	53	.....	133
13	19	1	8	15	8	.....	53	32	92	1	178
23	6	.....	30	28	11	.....	116	55	100	1	272
9	7	.....	12	25	.....	.....	72	34	71	.....	177
21	9	.....	19	34	4	.....	95	56	64	.....	215
10	3	.....	22	30	1	.....	106	44	108	.....	258
10	13	.....	2	14	7	.....	37	26	58	1	122
32	12	.....	30	62	6	.....	195	99	219	.....	513
3	4	5	1	9	4	1	7	12	32	9	60
24	38	4	14	61	81	2	30	85	367	6	488
575	366	17	673	1154	254	6	3314	1810	3800	31	8955

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.....	145	7	5	12	8.3	5	
Bourget.....	338	42	30	72	21.3	10	11
Crémazie.....	200	17	6	23	11.5	7	
Delorimier.....	429	53	20	73	17.0	17	
Hochelaga.....	224	26	20	46	20.5	5	
Lafontaine.....	118	14	5	19	16.1	2	
Laurier.....	181	13	8	21	11.6	1	
Maisonneuve.....	293	31	23	54	18.4	7	11
Mercier.....	184	15	22	37	20.1	8	
Montcalm.....	173	26	19	45	26.0	9	
Mount Royal.....	93	7	5	12	12.8		
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	397	15	10	25	6.3	5	
Papineau.....	203	23	20	43	21.2	8	
Préfontaine.....	183	19	16	35	19.1	6	
Rosemount.....	336	50	39	89	26.5	4	
St. Andrew.....	234	14	6	20	8.5	2	
St. Ann.....	156	18	9	27	17.3	1	
Ste. Cunégonde.....	252	36	22	58	2.3	12	
St. Denis.....	268	29	19	48	17.9	6	
St. Edward.....	339	36	29	65	19.2	9	
St. Eusèbe.....	221	27	14	41	18.6	11	
St. Gabriel.....	245	32	29	61	24.9	5	
St. George.....	162	17	1	18	11.1	3	
St. Henry.....	335	44	28	72	21.5	20	
St. James.....	311	41	24	65	20.9	7	
St. John.....	239	18	17	35	14.6	7	
St. Jean Baptiste.....	280	23	18	41	14.6	9	
St. Joseph.....	133	12	8	20	15.0	1	
St. Lawrence.....	178	14	9	23	12.9	4	
St. Louis.....	272	19	11	30	11.0	3	
St. Mary.....	177	18	18	36	20.3	5	
St. Michael.....	215	11	10	21	9.8	2	
St. Paul.....	258	32	24	56	21.7	7	
Ville Marie.....	122	7	10	17	13.9	3	
Villeray.....	513	55	43	98	19.1	23	
Unknown.....	60	8	11	19	31.7		
Institutions.....	488	103	94	197	40.4	11	
Total.....	8955	972	702	1674	18.7	245	22

/II.

COMPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

ards, in 1934.

DEATHS									
Total from 0 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		
9	6.2	12	9	21	14.5	75	49	124	85.5
20	5.9	52	40	92	27.2	143	103	246	72.7
10	5.0	24	9	33	16.5	109	58	167	83.5
26	6.1	70	29	99	27.7	168	162	330	76.9
11	4.9	31	26	57	25.4	82	85	167	74.6
4	3.4	16	7	23	19.5	51	44	95	80.5
2	1.1	14	9	23	12.7	84	74	158	87.3
17	5.8	38	33	71	24.2	112	110	222	75.7
16	8.7	23	30	53	28.8	67	64	131	72.0
18	10.4	35	28	63	42.2	51	59	110	63.6
1	1.1	7	6	13	14.0	35	45	80	86.0
10	2.5	20	15	35	8.8	190	172	362	91.2
10	4.9	31	22	53	26.1	82	68	150	73.9
17	9.3	25	27	52	28.4	62	69	131	71.6
14	4.2	54	49	103	30.7	112	121	233	69.4
2	0.9	16	6	22	9.4	83	129	212	90.6
6	3.8	19	14	33	21.2	69	54	123	78.8
16	6.3	48	26	74	29.4	94	84	178	70.6
15	5.6	35	28	63	23.5	112	93	205	76.5
23	6.8	45	43	88	26.0	121	130	251	74.0
14	6.3	38	17	55	24.9	95	71	166	75.1
10	4.1	37	34	71	29.0	87	87	174	71.0
4	2.5	20	2	22	13.6	84	56	140	86.4
31	9.3	64	39	103	30.8	121	111	232	69.0
11	3.5	48	28	76	24.4	106	129	235	75.5
12	5.0	25	22	47	19.6	90	102	192	80.3
12	4.3	32	21	53	18.9	100	127	227	81.1
1	0.8	13	8	21	15.0	68	44	112	84.2
7	3.9	18	12	30	16.9	105	43	148	83.1
5	1.8	22	13	35	12.9	120	117	237	87.1
9	5.1	23	22	45	25.4	68	64	132	74.6
7	3.3	13	15	28	13.0	87	100	187	86.9
14	5.4	39	31	70	27.1	105	83	188	72.9
4	3.3	10	11	21	17.2	61	40	101	82.8
40	7.8	78	60	138	26.9	176	199	375	73.1
.....	.....	8	11	19	31.7	32	9	41	68.4
21	4.3	114	104	218	44.7	111	159	270	55.3
449	5.0	1217	906	2123	23.7	3518	3314	6832	76.3

DEATHS BY CERTAIN

WARDS	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Other contagious diseases	Cancer
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	12	.....	.....	22
Bourget.....	1	4	1	5	1	1	19	5	6	22
Crémazie.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	28	5	3	17
Delorimier.....	.....	5	2	6	5	1	18	3	8	44
Hochelaga.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	2	23	1	1	22
Lafontaine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	17
Laurier.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	1	22
Maisonneuve.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	29	4	1	32
Mercier.....	.....	1	1	3	1	3	6	6	.....	17
Montcalm.....	.....	1	1	5	3	.....	12	5	1	17
Mount Royal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	17
Notre-Dame de Grâces.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	26	2	7	60
Papineau.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	20	3	2	17
Préfontaine.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	22	2	2	17
Rosemount.....	1	1	1	8	2	3	17	4	7	32
St. Andrew.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7	2	3	22
St. Ann.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	7	1	5	22
Ste. Cunégonde.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	13	6	3	22
St. Denis.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	17	3	3	22
St. Edward.....	.....	1	1	7	1	2	20	8	6	32
St. Eusèbe.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	21	43	3	17
St. Gabriel.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	2	11	2	2	22
St. George.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	2	2	22
St. Henry.....	1	4	2	5	.....	5	24	1	3	22
St. James.....	2	2	2	4	2	3	22	2	6	22
St. John.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20	2	2	22
St. Jean Baptiste.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15	3	2	44
St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	22	3	3	17
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	22	4	3	22
St. Mary.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	18	2	1	17
St. Michael.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	2	22
St. Paul.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	18	6	6	22
Ville Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	3	4	17
Villeray.....	3	1	7	5	.....	7	38	7	6	42
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....
Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	18	3	21	22
Total.....	17	34	38	94	30	61	600	113	133	902

VIII.

DISEASES, BY WARDS, IN 1934.

	Cerebral hemorrhage	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Puerperal state	Diseases of early infancy	Deaths by violence			Other diseases	Total
								Suicide	Homicide	Others		
5	3	24	5	4	10	1	7	.....	.....	9	37	145
5	8	30	10	31	56	2	24	3	.....	14	85	338
3	3	22	13	5	18	5	6	2	.....	8	57	200
9	8	53	10	18	50	2	34	4	1	8	136	429
3	5	22	5	11	17	1	13	.....	1	6	81	224
1	3	13	3	4	16	1	11	3	.....	4	37	118
1	6	24	3	6	17	1	11	3	1	7	58	181
7	8	30	7	13	32	4	26	.....	.....	7	81	293
1	6	14	6	12	13	3	11	1	.....	9	72	184
3	2	15	6	11	18	1	25	1	.....	5	45	173
1	3	14	3	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	34	93
2	11	42	12	4	38	4	13	3	.....	21	141	397
3	4	19	2	14	25	1	14	.....	1	8	65	203
1	1	19	5	15	19	2	12	.....	.....	9	51	183
3	7	30	10	11	22	4	48	4	1	8	108	336
3	3	30	5	5	13	1	8	1	.....	7	119	234
3	4	19	8	7	9	3	9	.....	1	11	42	156
1	4	24	7	19	32	6	20	1	.....	6	80	258
1	8	25	6	15	41	5	23	1	.....	5	73	269
5	5	32	12	17	40	3	21	3	.....	9	45	332
2	4	19	3	14	18	9	17	.....	.....	8	76	221
1	8	19	10	20	22	2	19	1	.....	11	81	245
1	3	20	2	5	13	1	8	5	1	7	52	161
3	10	30	11	36	31	5	27	1	.....	12	99	332
7	8	28	8	18	34	5	30	4	.....	8	87	315
3	6	25	7	14	26	5	10	.....	.....	12	71	230
3	3	33	4	8	28	4	16	3	.....	8	104	283
3	2	14	5	8	11	3	7	1	.....	12	40	138
3	3	14	3	6	21	.....	8	2	1	14	53	175
3	2	26	15	8	24	1	14	4	.....	10	101	277
5	5	10	3	19	25	2	11	1	1	4	48	172
3	5	22	7	5	17	4	8	2	.....	7	91	212
3	5	26	8	13	20	.....	23	.....	.....	10	88	253
3	1	18	2	2	10	1	11	.....	.....	5	33	128
3	7	50	10	15	61	5	58	1	.....	17	159	519
3	1	8	2	1	4	.....	10	.....	6	6	16	60
3	9	58	15	81	35	.....	22	2	.....	2	171	488
0	184	921	253	500	892	97	639	57	15	314	2887	8955

TABLE XIX.
DEATHS BY AGES, QUARTERS OR SEASONS, IN 1934.

AGES	1st quarter (Winter)			2nd quarter (Spring)			3rd quarter (Summer)			4th quarter (Autumn)			Total for year				
	January	February	March	Total 1st quarter	April	May	June	Total 2nd quarter	July	August	September	Total 3rd quarter		October	November	December	Total 4th quarter
From 0 to 1 month.....	75	57	74	206	74	88	72	234	52	58	70	180	53	68	56	177	797
From 1 to 6 months.....	43	34	58	135	54	47	48	149	34	57	57	148	40	31	30	101	533
From 6 months to 1 year.....	20	31	28	79	31	37	27	95	36	41	31	108	24	26	12	62	344
From 1 to 2 years.....	7	21	21	49	34	21	20	75	16	16	9	41	14	22	18	54	219
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	7	12	27	8	10	11	29	9	11	6	26	1	8	15	24	106
From 3 to 4 years.....	4	4	5	13	7	7	9	23	4	10	2	16	7	7	5	19	71
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	3	6	12	.6	3	1	10	6	8	8	22	5	1	3	9	53
Total under 5 years.....	160	157	204	521	214	213	188	615	157	201	183	541	144	163	139	446	2123
Over 5 years.....	658	538	665	1861	611	644	522	1777	505	472	518	1495	515	559	625	1699	6832
GRAND TOTAL.....	818	695	869	2382	825	857	710	2392	662	673	701	2036	659	722	764	2145	8955
" " in 1933.....	803	744	808	2355	797	812	813	2422	655	676	710	2041	736	698	723	2157	8975
" " in 1932.....	865	704	1014	2583	968	852	741	2561	744	718	721	2183	738	708	955	2401	9728
" " in 1931.....	966	894	927	2787	859	801	694	2354	832	820	785	2437	767	729	812	2308	9885
" " in 1930.....	979	837	1001	2817	1005	895	771	2671	706	856	831	2393	772	762	841	2375	10256
" " in 1929.....	1079	853	901	2833	961	1001	759	2721	819	865	823	2507	862	781	900	2543	10904

TABLE XX.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, BY MONTHS, YEAR 1934.

Causes of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	15
Paratyphoid.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Small-pox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles.....	.....	1	2	4	7	5	5	2	2	1	3	2	34
Scarlet fever.....	.....	4	4	4	6	2	2	1	6	1	2	6	38
Diphtheria.....	4	3	4	2	2	1	4	.....	2	1	4	3	30
Whooping cough.....	7	9	8	8	11	6	7	16	3	7	7	5	94
Meningitis C. S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5
Erysipelas.....	6	3	6	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	31
Poliomyelitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Mumps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicella.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
German measles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	59	65	60	60	51	61	29	33	37	44	45	56	600
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	7	10	14	9	14	15	10	10	4	6	5	9	113
Enteritis.....	29	27	35	32	34	31	50	75	80	46	39	22	500
Influenza.....	7	5	7	9	5	4	.....	1	2	.....	6	15	61
Total.....	120	129	140	131	137	129	109	144	143	109	113	127	1531

TABLE XXI.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

Average number and proportion per 100,000 population
for each period of 5 years, from 1876 to 1934.

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	96.2
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
1933	No	31	.....	2	26	18	670	141	931	582	787
	Rate	3.7	.....	0.2	3.1	2.1	79.1	16.6	109.9	68.7	92.9
1934	No	17	.....	34	38	30	600	113	907	500	892
	Rate	2.0	.....	4.0	4.4	3.5	70.2	13.2	106.1	58.5	104.3

(*) 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 1934.

Population	546,345	186,390	50,872	71,393	855,000
Causes of death	French- Canadians	English- Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities or unknown	Total
Typhoid.....	11—64.7%	5—29.4%	1—5.9%	.....	17—100.0%
Measles.....	31—91.2%	.....	.....	3—8.8%	34—100.0%
Scarlet fever.....	31—81.6%	2—5.2%	1—2.6%	4—10.6%	38—100.0%
Whooping cough.....	84—89.4%	6—6.4%	.....	4—4.2%	94—100.0%
Diphtheria.....	23—76.7%	3—10.0%	.....	4—13.3%	30—100.0%
Influenza.....	50—82.0%	8—13.1%	.....	3—4.9%	61—100.0%
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	387—64.5%	124—20.7%	20—3.3%	69—11.5%	600—100.0%
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	86—76.1%	15—13.3%	.....	12—10.6%	113—100.0%
Other contagious diseases.....	92—69.2%	31—23.3%	2—1.5%	8—6.0%	133—100.0%
Cancer.....	523—57.7%	269—29.7%	66—7.3%	49—5.3%	907—100.0%
Diabetes.....	120—71.0%	30—17.8%	1—6.5%	8—4.7%	169—100.0%
Cerebral hemorrhage embolism.....	157—65.7%	59—24.7%	14—5.8%	9—3.8%	239—100.0%
Diseases of the heart.....	937—65.0%	351—24.3%	80—5.6%	73—5.1%	1441—100.0%
Pneumonia.....	414—68.2%	124—20.4%	14—2.3%	55—9.1%	607—100.0%
Enteritis.....	419—83.8%	44—8.8%	4—0.8%	33—6.6%	500—100.0%
Nephritis.....	707—79.3%	121—13.6%	21—2.3%	43—4.8%	892—100.0%
Diseases of early infancy.....	591—77.1%	89—11.6%	14—1.8%	73—9.5%	767—100.0%
Violent deaths and accidental.....	191—60.8%	80—25.5%	15—4.8%	28—8.9%	314—100.0%
Total.....	4854—69.8%	1361—19.5%	263—3.8%	478—6.9%	6956—100.0%
Other causes of death.....	1251—62.6%	523—26.2%	82—4.1%	143—7.1%	1999—100.0%
Grand total.....	6105—68.2%	1884—21.0%	345—3.8%	621—7.0%	8955—100.0%

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.....					4	7					4	
Measles.....	8	3	10	8	1	1						
Scarlet fever.....			16	10	3	2			1		1	
Whooping-cough.....	23	31	10	19	1		3	3				
Diphtheria.....			12	7	2	2			1	1		
Grippe and influenza.....	7	7	4	8	11	13	2	1			4	
Tuberculosis, all forms.....	1	1	15	19	219	218	2	1		2	83	
Syphilis.....	12	14			18	7	2				2	
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.....	6	7	2	1	18	7	2	5			13	
Cancer and malignant tumors.....				2	244	277					120	14
Diabetis.....					52	68					13	
Other tumors and other general diseases.....	3	1	6	6	44	78	1	1		1	21	
Diseases of the nervous system.....	21	16	13	15	136	113	3	1	1	3	46	
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	3	2	3		624	528					237	22
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	113	82	53	39	112	115	16	11	6	3	70	
Diseases of the digestive system.....	219	154	37	22	171	159	21	15	6	3	58	
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	2		1		383	415					80	6
The puerperal state.....						69						1
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	3	1	1	2	18	10	1	1			2	
Congenital malformation and early infancy.....	346	238	1	3	2	1	48	37	2			
Old age.....					12	18					8	2
Violent and accidental deaths.....	4	2	15	13	146	42	1		8		64	2
Ill-defined causes of deaths.....					19	12			1		12	
Total.....	771	559	199	174	2240	2162	102	76	26	13	838	82

KII a

AGES, SEX AND NATIONALITIES, IN 1934.

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
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
				1							9	8	17
						1		1		1	21	13	34
				1		1			1	1	24	14	38
						2	1	1			40	54	94
								2	2		17	13	30
										3	28	33	61
				14	6		1	2	2	50	386	327	713
				1			2			2	37	28	65
					1			2		2	45	23	68
				37	29					31	432	475	907
				2	9					3	70	99	169
								2		8	88	126	214
				1	13	9	2			15	250	215	465
				48	61					52	967	915	1882
	2		1	8	6	14	9	4	1	26	422	319	741
4	1		2	6	6	19	13	2	4	18	561	444	1005
			1		13	14				36	516	513	1029
					4					8		97	97
						1	1		2	3	26	23	49
9	4				1	42	30	1			451	316	767
					1					2	20	47	67
			1		14	4	4	3	1	28	286	100	386
				1						6	39	18	57
3	7	2	5	162	156	86	60	18	12	278	4735	4220	8955

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...					17	28			1		12	
Tuberculosis, other forms...					5	7				1	3	
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.....	3	1		5	6	2	1		1	1	8	
II—Cancers and other tumors.....		1			30	32				1	30	
III—Rheumatismal diseases, etc.....					7	1					3	
IV—Diseases of the blood, etc.....					2	5					4	
V—Chronic poisoning, etc.....											1	
VI—Diseases of the nervous system.....			1		8	4				1	3	
VII—Diseases of the circulatory system.....					31	25				1	33	
VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system.....	5		1	5	10	7	2	3	1	1	20	
IX—Diseases of the digestive system.....	8	1	4	1	58	26	4	2	2		15	
X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....					34	19					13	
XI—The puerperal state.....						14						
XII—Diseases of the skin, etc.....	2			2	1	1						
XIII—Diseases of the bones.....						1						
XIV—Congenital malformation.....	3						2	3				
XV—Diseases of the early infancy.....	8	5					8	10				
XVI—Old age.....					1							
XVII—Violent and accidental deaths.....	1		2		19	5					21	
XVIII—Ill-defined causes of deaths.....					1						3	
Total.....	30	8	8	13	230	177	17	18	5	6	169	10

Number of permits issued for removal:

Men.....	914
Women.....	763

Number of permits issued to enter..... 721

KIII.

F MONTREAL, IN 1934.

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
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
								3	2		33	38	71
			1					3			12	10	22
								1	1		20	13	33
			1					2	2		63	57	120
				1							10	5	15
											6	5	11
											1		1
			2					1			15	13	28
			1	2				2	1		67	49	116
									1		39	27	66
			1				1	6	2		98	45	145
			1					3	2		51	29	80
									1			17	17
			1								4	4	8
												2	2
11											6	3	9
						2					16	17	33
											1	2	3
			6	1				6			55	7	62
											4	1	5
11			14	4		2		1	27	12	501	344	845

TABLE XXIV.

**DEATHS IN MONTREAL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO THE PLACE OF DEATH (domiciles, hospitals,
homes, etc.)
RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS.**

Place of deaths	Residents		Non-residents		Total		Grand Totals
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
Domiciles.....	2253	2308	33	29	2286	2337	4623
GENERAL HOSPITALS:							
1—Notre Dame Hospital.....	240	169	41	34	281	203	484
2—St. Luc Hospital.....	227	146	35	13	262	159	421
3—Pasteur Hospital.....	47	48	1	4	48	52	100
4—Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	135	132	74	44	209	176	385
5—Du Sacre Coeur Hospital.....	154	132	28	27	182	159	341
6—Ste Jeanne d'Arc Hospital.....	54	81	16	17	70	98	168
7—Ste Justine Hospital.....	252	178	32	14	284	192	476
8—Misericorde Hospital.....	14	13	5	8	19	21	40
9—Montreal General Hospital.....	161	90	63	22	224	112	336
10—Montreal General Hospital West..	33	11	11	10	44	21	65
11—Royal Victoria General Hospital...	161	108	75	48	236	156	392
12—Royal Victoria Maternity.....	23	17	5	5	28	22	50
13—Children Memorial Hospital.....	67	55	12	16	79	71	150
14—Montreal Children Hospital.....	17	12	1	1	18	13	31
15—Homeopathic Hospital.....	35	28	7	11	42	39	81
16—Catherine Booth.....	4	1	3	.....	7	1	8
17—St. Mary's Hospital.....	18	19	2	3	20	22	42
18—Alexandra Hospital.....	22	22	4	5	26	27	53
19—Jewish Hospital.....	8	4	.....	.....	8	4	12
20—Private Hospital & Maternities...	24	16	2	4	26	20	46
21—Others.....	10	14	3	1	13	15	28
Total General Hospitals.....	1706	1296	420	287	2126	1583	3709
INFANT HOMES:							
1—Misericorde.....	93	92	.....	1	93	93	186
2—St. Paul.....	18	9	.....	.....	18	9	27
3—Aide à la Femme.....	10	5	.....	2	10	7	17
4—Boarding Homes.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total.....	122	107	.....	3	122	110	232

TABLE XXIV.
DEATHS IN MONTREAL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO THE PLACE OF DEATH (domiciles, hospitals,
homes, etc.)
RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS — (Continued).

Place of deaths	Residents		Non-residents		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
OTHER HOMES:							
1—Notre-Dame de la Merci.....	91	.....	3	.....	94	.....	94
2—Aide à la Femme.....	.....	37	.....	5	.....	42	42
3—Convalescent Homes.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	2	5
4—Others.....	151	143	29	19	180	162	342
Total.....	245	182	32	24	277	206	483
MISCELLANEOUS:							
1—Religious communities.....	2	56	3	1	5	57	62
2—Public places.....	120	20	9	.....	129	20	149
3—Penal establishments:							
A) Bordeaux Hospital.....	14	.....	2	.....	16	.....	16
B) Others.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	6
Total.....	140	76	16	1	156	77	233
MONTREAL RESIDENTS deceased elsewhere:							
St. Jean de Dieu Asylum.....	75	75	.....	.....	75	75	150
Verdun Insane Asylum.....	26	22	.....	.....	26	22	48
T. B. C. Sanatoria.....	9	7	.....	.....	9	7	16
Other hospitals.....	85	106	.....	.....	85	106	191
Other places.....	74	41	.....	.....	74	41	115
Total.....	269	251	.....	.....	269	251	520

SUMMARY.

Domiciles.....	2253	2308	33	29	2286	2337	4623
General Hospitals.....	1706	1296	420	287	2126	1583	3709
Infant homes.....	122	107	.....	3	122	110	232
Other homes.....	245	182	32	24	277	206	483
Miscellaneous.....	140	76	16	1	156	77	233
Montreal residents deceased elsewhere..	269	251	.....	.....	269	251	520
GRAND TOTAL.....	4735	4220	501	344	5236	4564	9800

TABL

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

By causes, sex arm

[illegible]

es, year 1934.

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XV.

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												
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
													29												
3	1	2	1	1									30												
													31												
		1											32												
1													a)												
			1										b)												
													c)												
													33												
													34												
	2	1				2	1	1	3	1	1		a)												
1		1	1		1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	b)												
													c)												
			1										35												
						1		1		2		1	36												
									1	2			a)												
												1	b)												
													c)												
													37												
													38												
													a)												
													b)												
													39												
													40												
													41												
													a)												
													b)												
													42												
													43												
													44												
3	62	45	57	42	41	33	27	50	22	47	15	51	14	33	7	21	8	13	11	18	14	5	9		
				1		1		2		1		4	1	6	1	8		12	1	16	1	4	1		45
								1	2	1	1	3		4	1	4	3	3		6		1	1		46
			2		1			4	2	5	8	10	5	13	7	17	16	14	14	31	18	6	6		a)
			1	3	1	1		2	5		1	3	8	2	6		5	2	6	4	2			1	b)
								2	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	10	8	1	2			c)
					2			1	1		1	3	1	1	3	1	5		3	3	1				d)
																	1								e)
			1	2	3		2		1	3	3	1	8	6	4	4	3	6	15	19	2	9		1	f)
1	1			1		1				3	1	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	3		1			47

TABLE

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XXV.

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											68
	1			1								1		1				1			2	1				69
	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	8	14	18	10	14	11	15	12	22	20	31	6	12			
														1				1		1						70
	1													1												a)
																										b)
																										71
						2	1				1	2		1		1		2	3	1	5	1				a)
																		1								b)
																										72
1	1	2		1				1			1		1			3		1								a)
		1		1		1		1		1		1						1	1							b)
	1			1		1	1					1								1						73
	1					1			1	1							1									74
1	4	3		3	4	2	3	1	1	4	2	1	5			4	1	5	5	2	6	1	1			
		1		1	1							1						1								75
																										76
																										a)
																										b)
								1																		77
												1														a)
																										b)
		1		1	1			1	1			2						1								
12				1				1																		78
			1					1						1												a)
																										b)
		1		1	1	1				1		1														79
								2				1		1				1	2							80
		1			1					1				1		1	1	1			3	1				81

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
82	Cerebral haemorrhage, embolism, cerebral thrombosis:															
	a) cerebral haemorrhage	184	81	103					1	1		1				1
	b) embolism or cerebral thrombosis	30	19	11												
	c) hemiplegia and causes not specified	25	13	12												
83	General paralysis	27	21	6												
84	Dementia praecox and other psychosis:															
	a) dementia praecox	4	4													1
	b) other psychosis	12	4	8												
85	Epilepsy	29	17	12					1	2			4			3
86	Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	15	8	7	5		2	2	1	4						
87	Other diseases of the nervous system:															
	a) chorea	1		1										1		
	b) neuritis															
	c) paralysis agitans	14	10	4												
	d) insular sclerosis	4	1	3												
	e) others	9	7	2					1	1		1				
88	Diseases of the eye and annexa															
89	Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid sinus:															
	a) otitis	31	14	17	7	4	3	5	1	5	2			1		
	b) others	16	8	8			1		1	3	2	1				
	Total	465	250	215	17	8	9	9	14	19	5	2	7	3	4	5
VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																
90	Pericarditis	6	4	2								1	1			
91	Acute endocarditis	45	23	22	1	1			1		3	1	1	3		1
92	Chronic endocarditis, including valvular disease	322	150	172							2	2	4	5	8	4
93	Diseases of the myocardium:															
	a) acute myocarditis	22	8	14	1						1					
	b) chronic myocarditis and degeneration of myocardium	523	246	277												1
	c) unstated	9	5	4												
94	Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	253	178	75												
95	Other diseases of the heart:															
	a) functional diseases of the heart	77	35	42							1					
	b) others and unstated	184	93	91		1			2		1		1			1
96	Aneurism, except aneurism of the heart	12	9	3												
97	Arteriosclerosis, except diseases of the coronary arteries	340	175	165												
98	Gangrene:															
	a) senile	9	5	4												
	b) others	3	1	2												
99	Other diseases of the arteries	11	6	5												

TABLE

[illegible]

nd ages — (Continued).

[illegible]

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

By causes, see

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.....	27		27												
	b) uterus.....	9		9												
	c) mammae.....	1		1												
	d) others.....															
	Total.....	1029	516	513	1		1		2		1	1		3	2	
	XI.—The Puerperal State.															
140	Abortion, with septic conditions.....	11		11												
140b	By-self.....	3		3												
141	Abortion, without mention of septic conditions, including haemorrhages.....	3		3												
141b	By-self.....															
142	Ectopic gestation.....	10		10												
143	Other accidents of gestation (haemorrhages not included).....															
144	Puerperal haemorrhage:															
	a) placenta proevis.....	8		8												
	b) other haemorrhages.....	3		3												
145	Septicaemia and puerperal sepsis (not returned as result of abortion):															
	a) Puerperal septicaemia and puerperal pyaemia.....	27		27												
	b) puerperal tetanus.....															
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	13		13												
147	Other forms of toxæmia of pregnancy.....	3		3												
148	Phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not returned as septic):															
	a) phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis.....	3		3												
	b) embolism and sudden death.....	1		1												
149	Other accidents of pregnancy.....	12		12												
150	Other stated diseases or conditions not mentioned (puerperal state).....															
	Total.....	97		97												
	XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.															
	Furunculosis.....	3	1	2				1								
151	Phlegmon.....	26	14	12	3	2	1		2		1	1				
152	Other diseases of the skin, annæa, and of the cellular tissue.....	4	4		1											
153	Total.....	33	19	14	4	2	1	1	2		1	1				

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												
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
3		5		4		4		5		1			140												
		4						2		1			a)												
										2			b)												
													c)												
													d)												
9	8	19	8	10	9	18	7	21	33	30	37	29	51	44	50	44	72	55	153	142	66	76	8	6	
2		1		4		2		2																	140
2						1																			140
1				1		1																			141
2		2		2		4																			141
																									142
1		1		2		3		1		1		1													143
		1							1		1														144
																									a)
																									b)
11		3		3		6		3																	145
																									a)
				6		4		2		1															b)
1		1		1																					146
																									147
1				1				1																	148
1																									a)
				5		4		2																	b)
																									149
22		9		25		25		11		2		1													150
1				1		1	1	1	2		1		1		1	1	1	1		3					151
																									152
				1																					
1				2		1	1	1	2		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		3		1			153

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLL

[illegible]

nd ages — (Continued).

[illegible]

TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

By causes, see

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
	3f) Accidental injury by aerial transportation.....															
	3g) Accidental injury by elevators.....	3	3								1					
187	Cataclysm.....															
188	Injury by animals.....															
189	Hunger or thirst.....															
190	Excessive cold.....	1	1													
191	Excessive heat.....	1	1										1			
192	Lightning.....															
193	Accidental injury by electric currents (lightning excepted)...	3	2	1									1			
194	Other accidents:	1	1													
	a) foreign body.....															
	b) others.....	11	9	2	1				1		4		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	1													
	Total.....	386	286	100	6	3	3	2	25	13	21	7	13	2	15	
	XVIII.—Ill-defined Causes of Death.															
199	Sudden death.....	54	38	16												
200	Cause of death unstated or not specified.....	3	1	2					1							
	Total.....	57	39	18					1							
	Total M.....		4735		783		189		245		82		62		75	
	Total F.....			4220		547		155		204		48		45		
	Grand total.....		8955		1330		344		449		130		107		11	
	Special classification for accidents															
	(included in above table)															
	Elevators.....	3	3								1					
	Other machines.....	9	8	1			1		1	1						
	Collision: Railroad and automobile.....	2	2													
	Collisions: Railroad and other vehicles.....															
	Other railroad accidents.....	15	15								2		1		1	
	Collisions: Tramways and automobile.....	4	2	2												
	Collisions: Tramways and other vehicles.....															
	Other tramway accidents.....	7	6	1					1							
	Collisions: Automobile and automobile.....	9	5	4								1				
	Collisions: Automobile and other vehicles.....	2	2													
	Other automobile accidents.....	74	54	20					7	5	10	2	4	1	3	
	Motorcycle accidents.....															
	Total.....	125	97	28			1		9	6	13	3	5	1	6	

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												
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F												
													f)												
1				1									3g)												
													187												
													188												
						1							189												
													190												
													191												
													192												
		1		1									193												
130					1								194												
	1				1			1			1		a)												
													b)												
													195												
													196												
			1										197												
													198												
9	1	19	12	25	7	21	11	18	2	33	6	20	3	13	3	12	4	14	2	11	12	7	5	1	...
	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	6	2	3	3	3	3	7	1	7	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
																	2							...	
	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	6	2	3	3	3	3	7	3	7	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
130	113	...	128	...	155	...	194	...	266	...	327	...	320	...	341	...	405	...	667	...	261	...	29	...	...
	130	...	150	...	149	...	146	...	161	...	200	...	217	...	256	...	265	...	323	...	674	...	402	...	54
223	263	...	277	...	301	...	355	...	466	...	544	...	576	...	606	...	737	...	1341	...	663	...	83	...	
	1			1					1		1														
			1												1										
	2		1		1		1		2		1		2		1										
			2																	1					
					1				1						1					1	2				
		1	1	1	1		1		1				1						1						
	3	3		1	4	2			7	1	5		3	1	2		2	1	2	1	2	1			
	6	4	5	2	9	2	2		12	1	7		6	1	5		2	1	2	4	4	1			

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Observations made at McGill Observatory, Montreal
Height above sea level 336 feet

Month	Thermometer					*Barometer		
	† Mean	(a) Deviation from years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	† Mean	Maximum	Minimum
January.....	13.58	+0.05	39.0	-18.0	14.81	30.091	30.76	28.97
February.....	4.28	-10.84	32.8	-24.6	16.18	30.157	30.84	29.07
March.....	24.60	-1.35	43.3	-1.4	13.39	30.147	30.69	29.50
April.....	41.89	+0.92	73.9	24.2	15.80	29.967	30.62	29.29
May.....	58.05	+3.11	84.0	36.8	20.57	29.953	30.34	29.47
June.....	65.91	+1.33	91.2	47.0	17.85	29.856	30.41	29.53
July.....	71.54	+2.31	86.7	55.7	17.13	29.915	30.39	29.65
August.....	64.91	-1.69	88.1	47.8	16.14	29.999	30.46	29.60
September.....	63.53	+4.75	82.3	42.2	13.44	30.085	30.44	29.58
October.....	44.75	-1.95	62.1	29.1	12.36	30.003	30.62	29.42
November.....	38.05	+4.77	56.1	18.8	10.10	30.094	30.71	29.37
December.....	14.63	-4.86	52.0	-9.8	12.60	30.053	30.55	28.89
Quantity for 1934.....								
Means for 1934.....	42.14	-0.29	65.96	20.65	15.03	30.027		00
Means for 58 years ending Dec. 31st, 1934.....	42.43					29.980		00

* Barometer readings reduced to sea level and 32° F. The monthly Thermometer and Barometer 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 60 years. † Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every 10 hours from recording hygrometer. § For 53 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 91.2° (Fah.) above zero, on June 5th, 1934. The greatest cold was 24.6 below zero on Feb. 8th. The extreme range

CANADA, ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1934.

n. — Latitude 45° 30' N. — Longitude 75° 35' W.
 a level 187'.

	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
4.2			26.95	0.54	6	23.3	3.15	15	3	18
3.3			54.57	0.00	.....	24.1	2.43	14	.....	14
9.2			34.00	2.68	11	7.9	3.65	14	6	19
5.2			36.38	3.70	10	0.8	4.18	2	1	11
3.3			58.39	1.13	8	.....	1.13	.....	.....	8
7.6			49.06	6.17	13	.....	6.17	.....	.....	13
9.8			68.42	1.70	7	.....	1.70	.....	.....	7
7.7			59.96	2.32	11	.....	2.32	.....	.....	11
3.0			30.00	4.82	13	.....	4.82	.....	.....	13
4			34.69	2.22	8	Traces	2.25	3	.....	11
1.2			15.02	2.65	9	1.0	2.98	3	1	11
0.1			30.00	0.75	5	24.4	3.16	13	2	16
.....				28.68	101	81.5	37.94	64	13	152
2			41.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0			43.71	29.48	108	115.0	41.37	78	16	172

temperature was therefore 115.8 degrees. The greatest temperature range in one day was 44.5° on Jan. 22nd; The least range was 3.0° on Jan. 11th. The warmest day was June 5th when the mean temperature was 79.2° above zero. The coldest day was Feb. 8th when the mean temperature was 21.0° below zero. Hail on 1 day. Fog on 11 days. Thunderstorms on 1 day. Auroras observed on nights. First trace of snow on Oct. 27th. First appreciable snowfall on Nov. 1st. The greatest rainfall in one day was 1.85 inches on June 19th. The heaviest snowfall was on Dec. 26th, when 8.0 inches fell in 10 hours. — Note: Yearly means are average of monthly means.



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