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

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# Report of the Department of Health

of

MONTREAL, P.Q. (Canada)

Year 1940

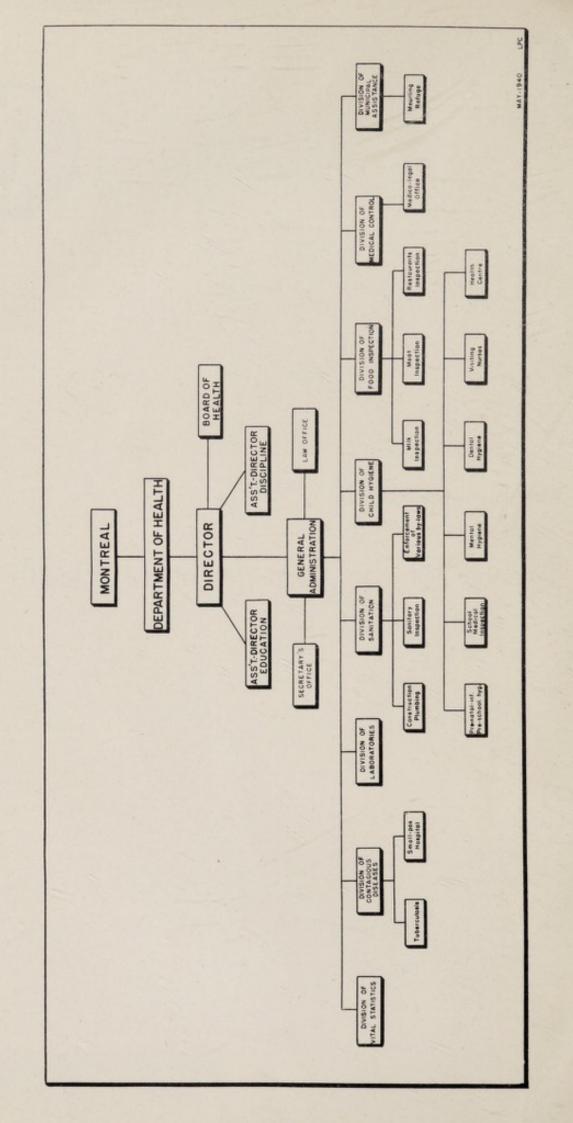
By DOCTOR AD. GROULX, M.P.H., F.R.S.I.(E.) DIRECTOR





With the compliments of the

Director of the Department of Health





# Report of the Department of Health

of

MONTREAL, P.Q. (Canada)

Year 1940

By DOCTOR AD. GROULX, M.P.H., F.R.S.I.(E.) DIRECTOR

### CITY OF MONTREAL

#### MAYOR:

His Worship CAMILLIEN HOUDE, C.B.E.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

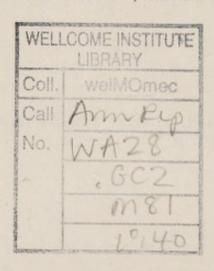
Alderman J. M. SAVIGNAC, President, Aldermen JANVIER COUPAL, HECTOR DUPUIS, J. H. DELISLE, JOHN KERRY, Members.

#### HEALTH COMMISSION:

Alderman J. M. SAVIGNAC,
Alderman Z. H. LESAGE, JANVIER COUPAL,
J. A. EDMISON, and Dr. AD. GROULX,
Dr. E. G. ASSELIN, Dr. B. G. BOURGEOIS,
Dr. A. GRANT FLEMING, Dr. FRANK G. PEDLEY, Members.

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Dr. AD. GROULX, M.P.H., Director, Dr. ADRIEN PLOUFFE, Dr.P.H., Assistant Director, Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Assistant Director.



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# STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Year 1940

#### DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Dr. AD. GROULX, M.P.H., F.R.S.I. (E), Director, Dr. ADRIEN PLOUFFE, Dr.P.H., Assistant Director, Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Assistant Director, G. MENARD, lawyer,

1 Secretary and office chief,

1 Office chief (general administration),

1 Archivist, 1 Clerk, 3rd grade,

3 Stenographer clerks,

1 Messenger,

1 Storekeeper in charge and 1 Clerk, 2nd grade.

#### DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, D.P.H., Superintendent,

1 Assistant superintendent,

1 Clerk, 2nd grade,

2 Typist clerks, 2 Clerks, 4th grade,

3 Epidemiologists, 1 Nurse (supervisor),

10 Nurses,

3 Disinfectors,

1 Janitor (Smallpox hospital),

1 Cook (Smallpox hospital).

#### Section of tuberculosis:

Dr. LEO LADOUCEUR,

1 Nurse (supervisor),

3 Nurses, 1 Typist Clerk

1 Technician.

#### DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE:

Dr. J. N. LAPORTE, Superintendent,

1 Assistant superintendent, 1 Medical Chief inspector,

2 Medical inspectors, district chiefs (Maisonneuve-St. Jacques Districts),

1 Clerk, 3rd grade, 1 Clerk, 2nd grade,

2 Stenographer clerks,

4 Typist clerks,

1 Stationary engineer and caretaker (Laurier Clinic)

21 Medical inspectors,

1 Head nurse,

1 Assistant Head nurse,

6 Nurses (supervisors),

97 Visiting school nurses,

2 Nurses inspecting boarding houses for children,

2 Nurses—Test of hearing.

#### Mental Hygiene Section:

4 Psychiatrists.

1 Supervising nurse,

3 Nurses (psychologists).

#### Dental Hygiene Section (Dental Clinics)

Dr. R. LALONDE, Chief of section,

Dental inspector (protestant schools),Dentists at dental clinics,

6 Nurses,

5 Assistant-nurses.

#### Orthodontic Clinic:

Dr. PAUL GEOFFRION, Chief, 1 Technician.

#### DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION:

Dr. A. J. G. HOOD, D.V.S., Superintendent,

1 Assistant superintendent,

1 Clerk, 4th grade,

2 Stenographer clerks,

2 Typist clerks.

#### Section No. 1-Milk Inspection:

1 Supervisor,

8 Country inspectors,

10 City inspectors.

#### Pasteurization Inspection:

1 Supervisor,

7 Inspectors.

#### Section No. 2-Meat Inspection:

1 Supervisor,

1 Clerk, 3rd grade,

1 Typist clerk,

1 Inspector of abattoirs in suburbs, and of ice,

7 District inspectors,

6 Veterinary surgeons, meat inspection stations,

2 Assistant inspectors, meat inspection stations.

#### Section No. 3-Inspection of Dining-Rooms, Restaurants, etc:.

1 Supervisor,

11 Inspectors.

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION:

Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Superintendent

1 Assistant superintendent,

1 Clerk, 4th grade, 2 Clerks, 2nd grade,

1 Supervisor of plumbing inspectors,

9 Plumbing inspectors,

1 Supervisor of sanitary inspectors,

15 Sanitary inspectors,

1 Supervisor (enforcement of by-laws),

6 Inspectors.

#### DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL:

Dr. J. A. CHARRON, Superintendent,

4 Visiting physicians, 1 Typist clerk,

1 Clerk, 2nd grade,

1 Nurse.

#### Medico-legal section:

Dr. L. ROUX,

1 Nurse and secretary.

#### DIVISION OF LABORATORIES:

Dr. R. BERARD, Superintendent and bacteriologist,

2 Bacteriologists,

2 Chemists,

2 Analysts, 1 Technician,

2 Laboratory helpers,

1 Stenographer clerk,

1 Preparer.

#### DIVISION OF STATISTICS:

Dr. EUGENE GAGNON, Superintendent,

1 Statistician,

4 Clerks, 2nd grade.

#### DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE:

Mr. A. CHEVALIER, Superintendent,

Assistant superintendent,

1 Office chief,
2 Clerks, 3rd grade,
4 Clerks, 2nd grade,
2 Stenographer clerks,
1 Typist clerk,
1 Chief investigator,

13 Investigators, 1 Physician.

#### Social Service Exchange:

3 Clerks, 2nd grade,

1 Clerk, 1st grade,

1 Typist clerk.

#### Meurling Refuge:

1 Supervisor,

1 Clerk, 2nd grade,

1 Furnaceman,

1 Laundryman,

1 Cook,

5 Guards.

#### ANNUAL REPORT

#### 1940

#### 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 1940.

I beg you to note that the fiscal year which was previously corresponding with the calendar year, now begins on 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 1940, in the Department of Health amounted to \$4,175,602.94, distributed as follows:

Hygiene	\$ 641,339.80
Hospitalization of contagious	549,680.59
Municipal Assistance	2,594,121.55
Grants to charitable institutions	89,461.00
Welfare Associations	200,000.00
Technical School	75,000.00
Grants to Universities	20,000.00
Ecoles Ménagères	4,000.00
Christmas Seals	2,000.00
Total	\$4,175,602.94
Expenses recovered	\$ 44,584.13

It should be noted that payment of grants to Universities, to charitable institutions, to the Ecoles Ménagères and to the Technical School should preferably come under another Service than the Health Department.

To establish the per capita expenditure, we are under the obligation of taking as a basis the expenses of the new fiscal year and the evaluation of the population for 1940; consequently, the population having been estimated at 907,000 inhabitants, we arrive at the following result:

For hygiene properly speaking..... \$0.71 per capita.

For municipal assistance..... \$2.84 per capita.

The following list shows the detail of expenditure during the fiscal year 1940-41:

## Hygiene

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:

General expenses..... \$ 74,577.21

#### DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Salaries	\$35,354.57	
Administration	273.06	
		35,627.63

#### SANITATION:

Salaries	\$60,782.70	
Administration		
	s	61 686 15

# CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Salaries	\$ 46,487.00 6,954.95	\$ 53,441.95
FOOD INSPECTION:		
Salaries	\$ 99,708.75 1,686.41	\$ 101,395.16
CHILD HYGIENE:		
Salaries	\$239,580.94 24,038.05	\$ 263,618.99
MEDICAL CONTROL:		
Salaries	\$ 21,367.56 170.78	\$ 21,538.34
STATISTICS:		
Salaries	\$ 7,538.84 231.71	\$ 7,770.55
LABORATORIES:		
Salaries	\$ 18,991.77 2,692.02	\$ 21,683.79
MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE:		
Salaries	\$ 43,499.87 1,364.10	\$ 44,863.97

# ART. 338a OF THE CITY CHARTER:

# MEURLING REFUGE:

Salaries	
Maintenance	
Linen	\$ 35,684.65
OBLIGATORY EXPENSES:	
Quebec Statutes	\$2,114,100.22
Contracts and resolutions of the Executive Committee	399,472.71
Total	\$2,513,572.93

Demographic Movement

#### POPULATION

On July 1st 1940, the population of the City of Montreal, computed by the Superintendent of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Health, was estimated at 907,000 inhabitants.

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

The birth and mortality rates are for residents of Montreal only after elimination of non-residents and inclusion of residents of Montreal, born or deceased outside the City.

#### BIRTH RATE

The number of births in 1940 reached 18,713; in 1939 it had been 17,116; showing, therefore, an increase of 1,597 over the preceding year and, also, an increase of 1,651, as compared to 1938.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants for 1940, based on the valuation of the population at 907,000, is 20.63 showing an increase of 1.61 over the preceding year; it also represents an increase of 1.28 over the average for the five years from 1935 to 1939 and a decrease of 0.85 as compared to the average for the ten preceding years.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1940 with the ten preceding years, taken separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

TABLE I BIRTHS

## Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
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
1934	855,000	18,433	21.56
Average	829,915	19,711	23.76
Period	1935-1939 (5	years)	
1935	863,000	17,361	20.12
1936	875,000	16,725	19.11
1937	885,000	17,180	19.41
1938	893,000	17,062	19.10
1939	900,000	17,116	19.02
Average	883,200	17,089	19.35
Period	1930-1939 (10	years)	
Average	856,558	18,400	21.48
	Year 1940		
Year 1940	907,000	18,713	20.63

#### MARRIAGE RATE

In 1940, there were 12,326 marriages, as against 10,650 in 1939 representing an increase of 1,676 over the preceding year.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 13.59 for 1940; it is an increase of 4.03 over the average of the five years 1935 to 1939, and of 5.03 over the average for the ten years 1930 to 1939.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1940 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

TABLE II
MARRIAGES

# Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
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
1934	855,000	6,536	7.64
Average	829,915	6,224	7.50
Period	1935-1939 (5	years)	
1935	863,000	7.035	8.14
1936	875,000	7,633	8.72
1937	885,000	8,305	9.38
1938	893,000	8,608	9.64
1939	900,000	10,650	11.83
Average	883,200	8,446	9.56
Period	1930-1939 (10	) years)	
Average	856,558	7,335	8.56
	Year 1940		
Year 1940	907,000	12,326	13.59

### DEATH RATE

The number of deaths in 1940 amounted to 9,296 as against 9,191 in 1939, showing, consequently, an increase of 105 deaths.

The proportion of deaths compared to the population is 10.25 per thousand, as against 10.21 in 1939, or an increase of 0.04.

The 1940 death rate is 0.20 per thousand below the average for the five years from 1935 to 1939 and of 0.72 below the average of the ten preceding years.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1930 for each year separately and by groups of five and ten years.

TABLE III

DEATHS

Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
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
1934	855,000	8,955	10.47
Average	829,915	9,560	11.52
Period	1935-1939 (5	years)	
1935	863,000	9,162	10.62
1936	875,000	8,934	10.21
1937	885,000	9,738	11:00
1938	893,000	9,125	10.22
1939	900,000	9,191	10.21
Average	883,200	9,230	10.45
Period	1930-1939 (10	years)	
Average	856,558	9,395	10.97
	Year 1940		
Year 1940	907,000	9,296	10.25

#### NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

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

In 1940 the excess of births over deaths was 9,417 while the average for the ten years from 1930 to 1939 was 9,005, or an increase of 412.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1940 a rate of 10.4 per thousand of population.

Table IV

Natural Increase of the Population

Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1930-1934 (5 years)	98,553	47,800	50,753
1935-1939 (5 years)	85,444	46,150	39,294
1930-1939 (average			
10 years)	18,400	9,395	9,005
Year 1940	18,713	9,296	9,417

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths registered in 1940, of children under one year, was 1,110 as against 1,223 in 1939, showing a decrease of 113.

The proportion per 1,000 births was 59.3 in 1940 as against 71.5 in 1939, representing a decrease of 12.2 per thousand.

If the proportion of deaths had been as high as the average rate of the past ten years, 673 more deaths would have been recorded.

Table V indicates the variations in infant mortality since 1930 for each year separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

Tableau V

Deaths from 0 to 1 year per 1,000 births

# (Still-born not included)

# Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

T CHOO	1700-1701 (	o jears)	
Years	Births	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
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
1934	18,433	1,674	90.8
Average	19,711	2,087	105.9
Period 1	1935-1939 (	(5 years)	
1935	17,361	1,602	92.2
1936	16,725	1,404	83.9
1937	17,180	1,547	90.0
1938	17,062	1,320	77.4
1939	17,116	1,223	71.5
Average	17,089	1,419	83.0
Period 1	930-1939 (	10 years)	
Average	18,400	1,753	95.3

Year 1940

18,713 1,110 59.3

Year 1940.....

# INFANT MORTALITY

# Legitimate and Illegitimate

Table VI shows the difference which exists in infant mortality between legitimate and illegitimate children.

# TABLE VI INFANT MORTALITY LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE

1940

	Encial origin	Births	Deaths 0 to 1 year	Rate per 1,000 births
L	EGITIMATE:			
II.	French	12,844	762	59.3
20	British	2,835	98	34.6
Š	Jewish	833	19	22.3
1	Others	1,136	43	37.9
	Total	17,688	922	32.2
ı	LEGITIMATE:			
100	French	827	172	208.0
10	British	166	13	78.3
8	Jewish	6		0.0
il.	Others	46	3	65.2
	Total	1,045	188	179.9
	Grand total	18,713	1,110	39.3

#### INFANT DIARRHOEA

Table VII gives the figures for infant mortality from diarrhoea during the last ten years, among children from 0 to 1 year, as well as in periods of five years from 1930 and the averages for periods of five and ten years.

The percentage of deaths from diarrhoea for children from 0 to 1 year in 1940 as compared to the total of deaths among these children was 10.5, while the average for the ten years, from 1930-1939 has been 25.4 or a decrease of 14.9 as compared to the year 1940.

Table VII

Deaths from Diarrhoea, from 0 to 1 year

Years  1930	Total of deaths 0 to 1 year 2,620 2,345 1,979 1,817	Deaths by diarrhoea 0 to 1 year 877 817 614 487 428	Percentage of deaths by diarrhoea 33.5 34.8 31.0 26.8 25.6							
1934	1,674 $2,087$	645	30.9							
Period 1935	1935-1939 (5	5 years) 301	18.8							
1936	1,404	184	13.1							
1937	1,547	302	19.5							
1938	1,320	194	14.7							
1939	1,223	238	19.5							
Average	1,419	244	17.2							
Period 1930-1939 (10 years)										
Average	1,753	445	25.4							
	Year 1940									
Year 1940	1,110	116	10.5							

## DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA, FROM 0 TO 2 YEARS

Table VIII indicates the mortality from diarrhoea among children from 0 to 2 years. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1940 was 10.6 against 17.7 in 1939, which shows a decrease of 7.1 per cent; the average for the ten preceding years from 1930 to 1939 is 24.1; 1940 indicates a decrease of 13.5 compared to this average.

Table VIII

Deaths from Diarrhoea, from 0 to 2 years

Years	Total of deaths	Deaths by diarrhoea	Percentage of deaths by
	0 to 2 years	0 to 2 years	diarrhoea
1930	2,985	966	32.4
1931	2,676	877	32.8
1932	2,267	664	29.3
1933	2,022	516	25.5
1934	1,893	463	24.5
Average	2,369	697	29.4
Period	1935-1939 (	5 years)	
1935	1,883	331	17.6
1936	1,606	204	12.7
1937	1,804	333	18.5
1938	1,482	208	14.0
1939	1,371	256	17.7
Average	1,629	266	16.3
Period	1930-1939 (1	0 years)	
Average	1,999	482	24.1
	Year 1940		
Year 1940	1,205	128	10.6

# 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; it was 11.9 per cent in 1940, or a decrease of 1.4 as compared to the preceding year, and a decrease of 3.5 from the average for the five years 1935 to 1939.

Table IX

Percentage of deaths 0 to 1 year, compared with the total of deaths

	Total	Deaths from	
Years	deaths	0 to 1 year	Percentage.
1930	10,256	2,620	25.5
1931	9,886	2,345	23.7
1932	9,728	1,979	20.3
1933	8,975	1,817	20.2
1934	8,955	1,674	18.7
Average	9,560	2,087	21.8
Period 1	1935-1939	(5 years)	
1935	9,162	1,602	17.5
1936	8,934	1,404	15.7
1937	9,738	1,547	15.9
1938	9,125	1,320	14.5
1939	9,191	1,223	13.3
Average	9,230	1,419	15.4
Period 1	930-1939	(10 years)	
Average	9,395	1,753	18.7
	Year 194	0	
Year 1940	9,296	1,110	11.9

# Percentage by groups of ages, of deaths under 1 year, compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year

Table X allows us to compare the percentage, by age groups, of deaths under one year with the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year, since the year 1935.

This table shows, besides, the average for the five years 1935 to 1939, and the percentage for 1940.

Table X

Percentage by groups of ages, of deaths under 1 year, compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year

AGE	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Average 5 years	1940
Under 24 hours	17.0	17.9	18.2	21.1	17.7	18.4	22.5
1 day to 1 week	13.9	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.0	13.1	15.3
1 week to 1 month	10.5	12.8	10.2	10.6	11.8	11.2	11.5
1 to 3 months	18.8	19.0	15.0	17.0	19.8	17.9	19.4
3 to 5 months	17.2	16.3	17.5	16.1	19.8	17.4	14.1
6 to 9 months	13.3	13.7	13.2	11.8	11.1	12.6	9.6
9 to 12 months	9.3	7.9	13.5	9.5	6.8	9.4	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

# Percentage of deaths from certain causes, compared with the total of deaths, from 0 to 1 year

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

It will be noted that diarrhoeal diseases which were, for many years, the chief cause of deaths among children from 0 to 1 year, have diminished regularly, and were in 1940, only the fifth cause of deaths: premature deaths being the leading cause.

The diarrhoeal diseases for 1940 as compared to the average of the five years 1935 to 1939, indicate a decrease of 6.6 per cent.

Table XI

Percentage of deaths from certain causes, compared with the total of deaths, from 0 to 1 year

Causes of deaths	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Average 5 years	1940
Pneumonia		00000		15 116		-	
(108-9)	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	3.0
Brpneumonia							
(107)	15.5	20.1	16.9	17.4	14.4	16.9	13.7
Diseases of the							
stomach (117)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Diarrhoea and	10.0	10 1	10 =	14.7	10 =	17.1	10 :
enteritis (119) Malformation	18.8	13.1	19.5	14.7	19.5	17.1	10.5
(157)	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	11.7
Premature births	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	11
(159)	19.7	23.1	20.6	22.0	20.3	21.2	24.7
Congenital debility	13.7	12.4	12.0	15.2	14.3	13.5	16.8
Meningitis				100			
(simple) (79)	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
Syphilis (34)	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.2
Contagious		0.0				00	
diseases	9.6	6.6	10.5	9.5	7.8	8.8	7.6
Otitis (89)	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.4	3.0	4.2
Others	5.8	7.8	4.6	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

# CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Table XII shows the number of cases reported and of deaths from certain contagious diseases, per periods of five years from 1930 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1939, the average of these two periods of five and ten years and comparative figures for the year 1940.

Table XII

Cases reported and deaths from certain contagious diseases

Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Mea- sles	Whoo- ping cough	Erysi- pelas	Chick- en pox	Small- pox	Ty- phoio fever
1930	Cases Deaths	930 83	2364 41	2077 21	2014 76	206 35	2723 2	5	196 40
1931	Cases Deaths	706 71	1730 20	7333 30	964 29	170 20	2501 5	=	129 34
1932	Cases Deaths	607 53	1840 24	3655 47	2219 91	216 27	2070		166 37
1933	Cases Deaths	297 18	1300 26	472 2	3271 71	183 32	4135 4	=	117 31
1934	Cases Deaths	244 30	2114 38	5132 34	4250 94	173 31	3657 3	=	98 17
Average 5 years)	Cases Deaths	557 51	1870 30	3734 27	2544 72	190 29	3017	1	141

# Period 1935-1939 (5 years)

1935	Cases Deaths	183 21	3363 48	8791 54	1515 87	177 17	4102	_	113 24
1936	Cases Deaths	166 18	1742 20	4092 28	2342 40	177 17	4432 5	=	80
1937	Cases Deaths	249 26	1540 17	5310 84	4290 99	171 17	3276	=	115 16
1938	Cases Deaths	222 26	2039 17	2608 38	2351 41	202 13	4126 6	=	108 17
1939	Cases Deaths	143 19	1374 8	8831 42	2313 30	153 5	3647 4	=	103
Average (5 years)	Cases Deaths	193 22	2012 22	5926 49	2562 59	176 14	3917	=	104 15

# Period 1930-1939 (10 years)

Average	Cases	375	1941	4830	2553	183	3467	0.5	122
(10 years)									23

## Year 1940

1940	Cases Deaths	134	2135	1483	4912	117	5165	 79
1010	Date	101	2100	1.100	TOLD	***	0100	
	Deaths	11	8	2	72	8	6	 15



# Year 1940—Deaths from 0 to 1 year— Table XIII indicates that death of nurslings

- 1. In babies under 24 hours and in those
- 2. During the months of April and March.

Table

							Table	
			ler 24 ours		y to reek		ek to onth	
Month		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	
January	M F	8 14	22	6 10	16	4 2	6	
February	M F	11 7	18	14 5	19	3 7	10	
March	M F	15 9	24	9 7	16	5 6	11	
April	M F	9 14	23	12 4	16	9 2	11	
May	M F	12 10	22	11 3	14	7 5	12	
June	M F	11 11	22	6 4	10	6 4	10	
July	M F	12 10	22	7 4	11	5 5	10	
August	M F	10 10	20	6 6	12	10 3	13	
September	M F	9 10	19	5 3	8	8 5	13	
October	M F	16 10	26	14 9	23	2 3	5	
November	M F	10 5	15	6 8	14	6 9	15	
December	M F	9 8	17	8 3	11	9 3	12	
Total	M F	132 118	250	104 66	170	74 54	128	
Monthly average		20	20.8		14.2		10.7	
Per cent %		22	2.5	15	.3	11	.5	

# lassified by month, sex and age categories

ave been more numerous: om 1 to 3 months.

III

-									
	to 3 nths		to 6 nths		to 9 nths		o 12 nths	TO	TAL
Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
12 7	19	9 9	18	5	6	2 6	8	46 49	95
9 8	17	9 5	14	5 6	11	4 4	8	55 42	97
14 8	22	7 11	18	7 3	10	6 4	10	63 48	111
13 9	22	11 8	19	13 6	19	6 3	9	73 46	119
9 5	14	6 3	9	8 6	14	3 2	5	56 34	90
6 8	14	6 2	8	6	7	7 3	10	48 33	81
12 7	19	3 8	11	4 3	7	2 3	5	45 40	85
11 3	14	6 3	9	2 3	5	4 3	7	49 31	80
9 5	14	7 4	11	4 3	7	3 4	7	45 34	79
13 6	19	3 5	8	3	4	2	2	51 36	87
12	16	7 7	14	4 3	7	4 3	7	49 39	88
13 12	25	10 8	18	7 2	9	3 3	6	59 39	98
33 82	215	84 73	157	68 38	106	44 40	84	639 471	1110
17	.9	18	3.1	8	.8	7	.0	92	. 5
19	.4	14	1.1	9	. 6	7	.6	100	0.0

# A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY

Table XIV shows the principal causes of death from 1930 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1939, and the average for each of these five year periods. It shows, besides, the averages of deaths from the same causes for the 10 years from 1930 to 1939 and deaths during the year 1940.

Table XIV

A few principal causes of general mortality

Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho pneu- monia	Pneu- monia							
1930	806	664	1,235	540	500							
1931	808	741	1,322	452	328							
1932	823	889	1,326	411	360							
1933	931	787	1,362	339	305							
1934	907	851	1,435	354	253							
Average	875	786	1,336	419	349							
Period 1935-1939 (5 years)												
1935	995	916	1,410	401	278							
1936	990	1,003	1,551	469	259							
1937	1,031	965	1,598	449	330							
1938	1,099	975	1,631	382	278							
1939	1,141	1,078	1,826	336	243							
Average	1,051	987	1,603	407	278							
Period 1930-1939 (10 years)												
Average	963	887	1,470	413	313							
Year 1940												
Year 1940	1,249	1,153	2,028	256	203							

# 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 1930 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1939, and the average for the ten years from 1930 to 1939, from the diseases mentioned in Table XIV, compared to the total of deaths, and deaths from the same diseases for the year 1940.

This table indicates, for 1940 compared to 1939, an increase of 1.9 in the proportion of deaths from organic diseases of the heart.

There was a decrease of 0.4% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia and also a decrease of 0.9% in those from bronchopneumonia.

Table XV

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

	Pe	eriod 193	0-1934	5 years)						
Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- pneu- monia	Pneu- monia				
1930	10,256	7.9	6.5	12.0	4.3	3.4				
1931	9,886	8.2	7.5	13.5	4.5	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				
1934	8,955	10.1	9.5	16.0	3.9	2.8				
Average	9,560	9.1	8.2	14.0	4.4	3.7				
	Pe	riod 193	35-1939	5 years)						
1935	9,162	10.8	10.0	15.4	4.3	3.3				
1936	8,934	11.1	11.2	17.4	5.3	2.9				
1937	9,738	10.6	9.9	16.4	4.6	3.4				
1938	9,125	12.0	10.6	17.9	4.2	3.0				
1939	9,191	12.4	11.7	19.9	3.7	2.6				
Average	9,230	11.4	10.7	17.4	4.4	3.0				
	Per	riod 1930	0-1939 (	10 years)						
Average	9,395	10.2	9.4	15.6	4.4	3.3				
Year 1940										
Year 1940	9,296	13.4	12.4	21.8	2.8	2.2				

# DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, FROM DISEASES MENTIONED IN TABLE XIV FROM 1930 TO 1939

Table XVI indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XIV for the years 1930 to 1939, in periods of five years, the average for five years from 1930 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1939, the average for ten years from 1930 to 1939, as well as the average of deaths for the year 1940.

A study of this table shows that, in 1940, the proportion of deaths from cancer has increased 10.9 compared to 1939; it is 32.3 higher than the average for the five years 1930 to 1934, 18.7 higher than the average for the five years 1935 to 1939; and 25.3 higher than the average for the ten years 1930 to 1939.

Consequently, the death rate for cancer is constantly increasing and corresponds with the observations gathered in a great number of countries.

Deaths from Bright's disease, which were 1,078 in 1939, were 1,153 in 1940, an increase of 75. If we consider these deaths in relation to the population, we arrive at an average of 111.8 per 100,000 inhabitants for the five preceding years; of 103.5 for the ten years and, for 1940, of 127.1.

This year, there is an increase of 7.3 over 1939; it is also an increase of 32.4 for 1940 as compared to the period 1930-1934, and an increase of 15.3 as compared to the five year period 1935 to 1939. For the 10 year period from 1930 to 1939, the increase is 23.6.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have slightly increased in 1940 as compared to 1939; for the past 10 years they have been one of the highest causes of deaths.

Pneumonia, which in 1939 caused 243 deaths, caused this year 203 deaths; broncho-pneumonia also registered a decrease: in 1939, 336 deaths as compared to 256 in 1940.

Table XVI

# Deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XIV

## Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years	Popula- tion	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- pneu- monia	Pneu- monia					
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					
1934		106.1	99.5	167.8	41.4	29.6					
Average	829,915	105.4	94.7	161.0	50.5	42.1					
Period 1935-1939 (5 years)											
1935	863,000	115.3	106.1	163.4	46.5	32.2					
1936	875,000	113.2	114.6	177.3	53.6	29.6					
1937	885,000	116.5	109.0	180.6	50.7	37.3					
1938	893,000	123.1	109.2	182.6	42.8	30.0					
1939	900,000	126.8	119.8	203.0	37.3	27.0					
Average	883,200	119.0	111.8	181.5	46.1	31.5					
Dania 1 1020 1020 (10)											
Period 1930-1939 (10 years)											
Average	856,558	112.4	103.5	171.6	48.2	36.5					
Year 1940											
1 ear 1940											
Year 1940	907,000	137.7	127.1	223.6	28.2	22.4					

#### MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its forms, was 581 in 1940 as compared to 631 in 1939; it shows consequently a decrease of 50 on the total number. The proportion per 100,000

population which, in 1939 was 70.1, is 64.1 in 1940, showing a decrease of 6.0; 1940 shows a decrease of 25.2 as compared to the average for ten years, 1930 to 1939.

Table XVII shows the number of deaths in the last ten years, pulmonary and other forms separately, the general total as well as the proportion per 100,000 population; it is divided into two parts and indicates the average of deaths in periods of five and ten years and also the number of deaths for the year 1940.

Table XVII

Deaths from Tuberculosis

	Period	1930-193	4 (5 years)		
Years	Popula- tion	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 in- habitants
1930	796,800	806	177	983	123.4
1931	818,577	766	121	887	108.3
1932	833,000	722	112	834	100.0
1933	847,000	670	141	811	95.8
1934	855,000	600	113	713	83.4
Average	829,915	713	133	846	101.9
	Pariod	1025_102	9 (5 years)		
	1 61100	1733-173	(5 years)		
1935	863,000	546	101	647	74.9
1936	875,000	627	119	746	85.3
1937	885,000	615	111	726	82.0
1938	893,000	585	83	668	74.8
1939	900,000	542	89	631	70.1
Average	883,200	583	101	684	77.4
	Period	1930-1939	9 (10 years)		
Average	856,558	648	117	765	89.3
		Year 19	940		
Year 1940	907,000	510	71	581	64.1

# MATERNAL MORTALITY

Table XVIII shows the rate of maternal mortality for the last ten years per period of five years, from 1930 to 1934 and from 1935 to 1939, and the proportion for 1940.

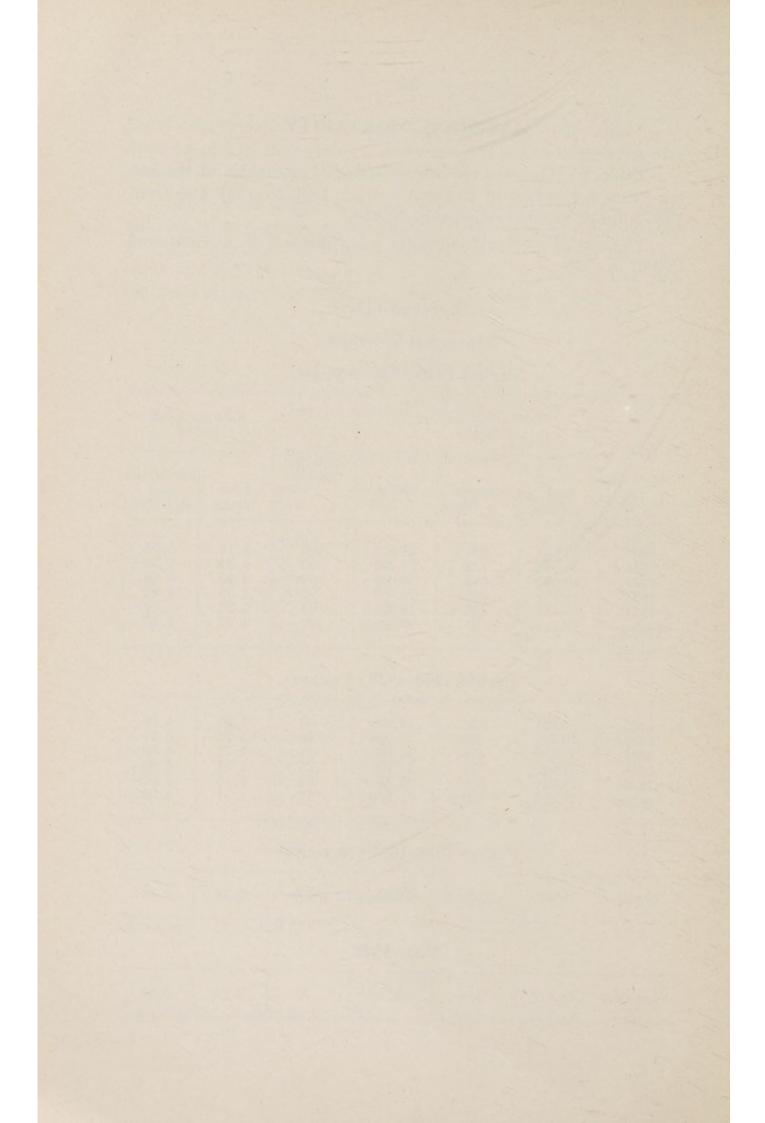
The rate of maternal mortality in 1940 was 3.64, as compared to 3.07 in 1939.

Table XVIII

Maternal Mortality

Period 1930-1934 (5 years)

Years		Births		No.	Rate i	or 1,000 rths
1000	Live births	Deaths	Total	maternal deaths	Live births	live birth and still-born
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 Average	20,993 20,699 19,997 18,431 18,433 19,711	684 751 643 565 495 627	21,677 21,450 20,640 18,996 18,928 20,338	109 90 99 92 97 97	5.19 4.34 4.95 4.99 5.26 4.92	5.03 4.20 4.80 4.84 5.12 4.77
	1	Period 19	35-1939 (	5 years)		
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 Average	17,361 16,725 17,180 17,062 17,116 17,089	538 483 479 471 480 490	17,899 17,208 17,659 17,533 17,596 17,579	86 88 81 77 54 77	4.95 5.26 4.71 4.51 3.16 4.51	4.80 5.11 4.59 4.39 3.07 4.38
	I	Period 19	30-1939 (1	10 years)		
Average	18,400	558	18,958	87	4.73	4.59
		7	Year 1940			
Year 1940	18,713	513	19,226	70	3.74	3.64



Comments

#### **INFLUENZA**

Every year, during Autumn and Winter, there is a certain incidence of influenza.

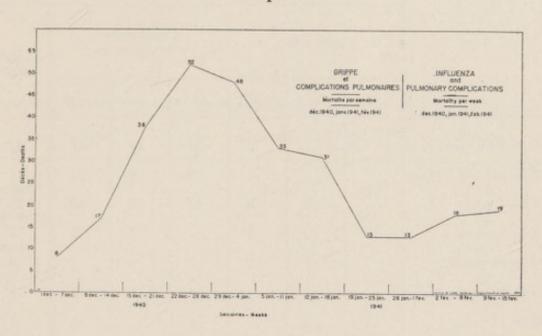
At the end of 1940 and early in 1941 we had an increase in the number of cases of this malady in Montreal which spread with epidemic-like swiftness, during which the number of deaths attributable to this cause and to pulmonary complications reached 290, or, an increase of 147 compared with the corresponding period in 1939-40.

Table I

This table indicates the number of deaths from influenza and pulmonary complications in Montreal, week by week, from December 1st 1940 to February 15th 1941.

			Deaths	
	Week	Influenza	Pulmonary complica- tions	Total
1	1-7 December 1940		8	8
2	8-14 December 1940	1	16	17
3	15-21 December 1940	5	33	38
4	22-28 December 1940	5	47	52
5	29 December 1940 to 4 January 1941	1	47	48
6	5-11 January 1941	5	28	33
7	12-18 January 1941	1	30	31
8	19-25 January 1941	2	11	13
9	26 January to 1 February 1941	2	11	13
10	2-8 February 1941	1	17	18
11	9-15 February 1941	2	17	19

# Graph A



The number of cases could not be determined since this disease is infrequently reported by doctors. We can however state that 25% of the population (approximate rate) was attacked.

The disease was more serious among children and older persons, as can be seen from the following table. It shows that in the same period of time, about 25% of the deaths occurred among children under five years of age, and 34% among adults over 55 years old.

Table II

Number of deaths caused by influenza and pulmonary complications, by age groups, from December 1st 1940 to February 15th 1941

				Deaths			
Ages		Influenza	а.		Pulmona mplicati		Grand
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
0 to 6 months				25	22	47	47
6 months to 1 year.				9	8	17	17
1 to 4 years		3	3	12	10	22	25
5 to 9 years	1		1		2	2	3
10 to 14 years	1	1	2		1	1	3
15 to 19 years				4	1	5	5
20 to 24 years				1		1	1
25 to 29 years				1	2	3	3
30 to 34 years		1	1	2	2	4	5
35 to 39 years	1		1	3	7	10	11
40 to 44 years	1	1	2	6	2	8	10
45 to 49 years				7	6	13	13
50 to 54 years				8	3	11	11
55 to 59 years		2	2	11	7	18	20
60 to 64 years	1		1	6	6	12	13
65 to 69 years		1	1	6	9	15	16
70 to 79 years	2	3	5	18	17	35	40
80 to 89 years	1	4	5	9	23	32	37
90 years and over		1	1		9	9	10
Total	8	17	25	128	137	265	290

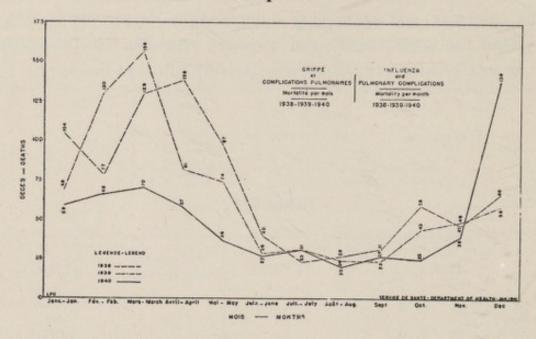
Table III following shows, for 1940, the number of deaths from influenza and pulmonary complications month by month; it permits observation of the increase occurring in December owing to a greater number of cases of mild influenza in our city.

Table III

1940	Influenza	Pulmonary complications	Total
January	2	56	58
February	1	65	66
March		70	70
April		57	57
May		36	36
fune		27	27
fuly	1	30	31
August		20	20
September	2	24	26
October	1	24	25
November	.,	39	39
December	12	126	138
Grand total	19	574	593

Graph B following shows the death curve for influenza and pulmonary complications, monthly, for the years 1938-39 and 1940 in Montreal.

# Graph B



This graph shows a steeply mounting curve for the years 1938 and 1939 for February, March and April; a lower curve for the corresponding months in 1940, although denoting the presence of the malady to a certain extent. The curve rises sharply in December.

# Preventive measures taken by the Department of Health

Prophylaxis of influenza should be considered from two points of view; it should be individual and collective.

Administrative measures contributing to collective prophylaxis are in the ambit of a well-organized health department; they are always of the same value, in times of epidemic and in normal times.

In every program of disease prevention education plays the chief role and this is very important. It is imperative that this should be followed up by close co-operation on the part of the medical profession: doctors, nurses, medical associations, etc.

# I-Educating the public:

Education of the public is carried out through various means which are at our disposal: issuing of circulars and posters; press releases and interviews, contributions to medical journals, etc.; radio talks and addresses; meetings of medical associations.

A—The chief individual prophylactic measures to be put into practice are:

- (a) in normal times: to keep in good physical condition; take plenty of exercise in the open air; take sufficient sleep in a well-ventilated room; wash the hands and face often, chiefly before meals; develop good habits of personal cleanliness; maintain a reasonable and well-balanced diet; take plenty of rest; dress warmly during cold and damp weather; avoid chills, or overheating of dwellings, etc.; maintain an even temperature, neither too high nor too low, about 68 degrees Fahrenheit; beware of draughts of cold air, or sudden changes in temperature; avoid late hours; watch for any loss in weight; avoid intemperance of all kinds; practice sterilization of the nose, mouth and throat by sprays and gargles (without however abusing these applications).
- (b) in times of sickness: to avoid crowds and all fatigue; keep away from coughers; consume liquids in quantities and take hot drinks such as food drinks, tea, etc.; keep the bowels open.
- (c) when sick: remain indoors and go to bed; call the doctor; follow his instructions scrupulously.

B—As a measure of collective prophylaxis: spread the knowledge of all practices tending towards general cleanliness which may protect society against the spread of the infectious or contagious disease; avoid crowds, use a clean handkerchief when coughing or sneezing to prevent infecting others; keep away from those who have the "flu"; forbid dry sweeping; avoid spitting on the sidewalks or floors; banish common drinking cups, etc.

# II—Collaboration demanded of the medical profession, medical associations, nurses' groups and social organizations.

There must be the closest possible co-operation between public health officials, doctors and hospitals to assure that all contribute to the fullest degree towards safeguarding public health. They can contribute in a valuable manner by giving the health officers any useful information which they might have.

During this epidemic of influenza the "Société médicale de Montréal" organized a symposium on influenza. This active and progressive association deserves the most heartfelt thanks and congratulations for this practical gesture, which we hasten to offer.

## Movement of influenza in Montreal since 1905

The mild character of the disease had but slight influence upon the mortality attributable thereto. Its mortality rate in 1940 was 65.38 per 100,000 of population, the lowest rate reached as yet; it had been 184.8 for the period 1905-9; 212 from 1910-14; because of the epidemic of 1918-19 it reached 339.5 for the period 1915-19; for 1918 alone it was 735.1 per 100,000. In the last period (1935-39) it was 99.1 per 100,000.

Graph "C" shows the mortality curve during the 1918-19 epidemic, with a fresh outbreak in 1920. Since then the decrease has been gradual with slight rises in 1923, 1927-28, 1932, 1935-36-37; the downward curve becomes more evident since then, as the 1940 death rate was only 65.38 per 100,000.

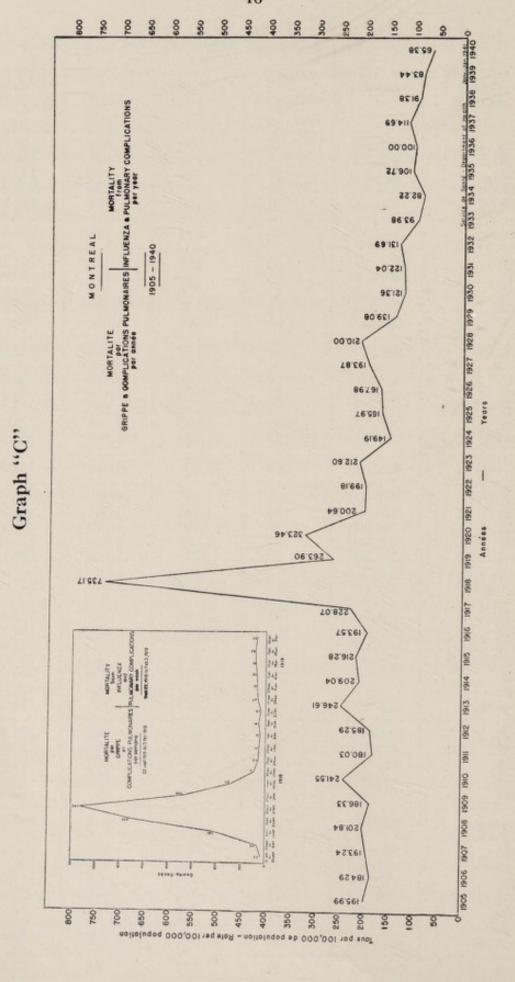
The movement of influenza in Montreal therefore, year by year, shows a gradual and appreciable downward trend.

Table IV and Graph "C" which follow show the movement of "flu" in Montreal since 1905, per year and for 5-year periods, showing the number and the death rate per 100,000 of population for influenza and pulmonary complications.

45

Table IV

Years and			Deaths		Rate per
5 year periods	Population	Influenza	Pulmonary complica- tions	Total	100,000 population
1905	303,590	42	553	595	195.99
1906	350,538	35	611	646	184.29
1907	366,900	57	652	709	193.24
1908	380,000	62	767	829	201.84
1909	395,000	50	736	786	186.33
Average	359,206	49	664	713	184.85
1910	455,800	40	1,061	1,101	241.55
1911	470,480	54	793	847	180.03
1912	481,400	33	859	892	185.29
1913	493,500	72	1,145	1,217	246.61
1914	504,700	55	1,000	1,055	209.04
Average	481,176	51	971	1,022	212.40
1915	516,000	56	1,060	1,116	216.28
1916	529,000	165	1,024	1,189	193.57
1917	538,000	61	1,166	1,227	228.07
1918	580,000	2,341	1,923	4,264	735.17
1919	593,400	223	1,343	1,566	263.90
Average	551,280	569	1,303	1,872	339.57
1920	601,500	465	1,500	1,965	323.46
1921	618,506	99	1,142	1,241	200.64
1922	637,600	38	1,232	1,270	199.18
1923	655,700	57	1,337	1,394	212.60
1924	674,300	27	979	1,006	149.19
Average	637,521	137	1,238	1,375	215.68
1925	693,500	63	1,088	1,151	165.97
1926	713,200	139	1,059	1,198	167.98
1927	733,500	56	866	1,422	193.87
1928	754,300	107	1,477	1,584	210.00
1929	775,800	34	1,045	1,079	139.08
Average	734,060	80	1,067	1,287	175.33
1930	796,800	36	931	967	121.36
1931	818,577	40	959	999	122.04
1932	833,000	69	1,028	1,097	131.69
1933	847,000	23	773	796	93.98
1934	855,000	18	685	703	82.22
Average	830,075	37	875	912	109.87
1935	863,000	39	882	921	106.72
1936	875,000	21	854	875	100.00
1937	885,000	41	974	1,015	114.69
1938	893,000	28	788	816	91.38
1939	900,000	26	725	751	83.44
Average	883,200	31	845	876	99.18
1940	907,000	19	574	593	65.38



# Influenza in Montreal in 1918-19

I conclude these remarks on the epidemiology of influenza in Montreal by reproducing the following data on the epidemic of 1918-19.

Montreal was attacked by such an epidemic from the last days of September 1918 until the end of January 1919, during four months. There were 19,299 cases reported and 3,639 deaths ensued of which 2,415 were laid to influenza and 1,224 to pulmonary complications.

Table V following shows the development of the epidemic in Montreal:

Table V

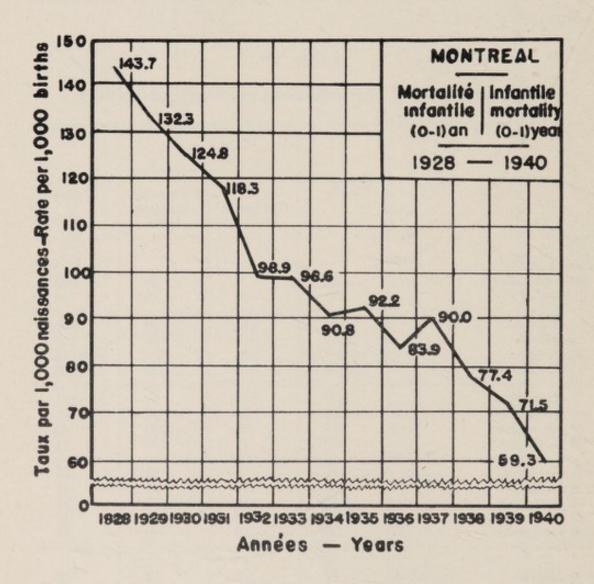
Development of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19

		De	aths	
	Reported cases	Influenza	Pulmonary complica- tions	Total
1918 Week starting on 22 September	34	3	20	23
	181	10	36	46
6 October	1,505	214	92	306
	6,943	649	186	835
	5,961	833	309	1,142
	2,078	373	133	506
3 November	669	144	67	211
	1,012	55	16	71
	119	23	20	43
	68	17	24	41
1 December	134	7	24	31
	100	10	31	41
	116	13	16	29
	73	15	32	47
	26	12	39	51
1919 5 January	77	14	42	56
	59	15	46	61
	64	14	48	62
	80	14	39	53
Total	19,299	2,435	1,220	3,655

#### INFANT MORTALITY

In 1940 the rate of infant mortality continued to maintain its steady decrease and fell to 60.3 per 1,000 births, from 71.5 last year; this is a record diminution of 15% in one year alone.

The following graph shows the appreciable results obtained in the past few years, chiefly between 1928 and 1940 during which time the rate has been lowered more than half.



The rate of deaths among legitimate children for 1940 was 52.2 per 1,000 births; it is relatively low; but deaths among illegitimate children, 179.9 per 1,000 births, continues to be extremely

high and tends to increase the general rate of infant mortality to 59.3 per 1,000 births.

Nevertheless we notice considerable decrease thanks to the praiseworthy efforts of the institutions interested.

In our annual report for 1939, page 52, we showed the various factors contributing to the lowering of the infant death rate.

I wish to point out the various advances made in the past few years in the teaching of pediatrics and care of children to future doctors in the medical faculties of Montreal and McGill Universities, and in the hospitals.

Continuation courses have also been instituted for doctors in St. Justine Hospital under Dr. G. Lapierre and Dr. Paul Letondal, at Miséricorde Hospital, etc. Similar clinics are also held at the Children's Memorial Hospital. Our medical staff has attended many of these courses; the constant interest shown by our doctors in perfecting themselves deserves to be stressed and I congratulate them for it.

Table showing population, births, number of births per 1,000 inhabitants, deaths 0-1 year and number of deaths per 1,000 live-births—1900-1940

		Bi	rths	Deaths 0	to 1 year
Year	Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
900	288,658	9,892	34.26		301.05
901	297,317	9,646	32.44		282.08
902	277,829	9,907	35.65		258.50
903	286,163	10,326	36.08		267.67
904	294,748	10,601	35.90		265.95
verage 5 years	288,943	10,075	34.87		275.05
905	303,590	10,872	35.81	3,095	284.49
906	350,538	13,094	37.35	3,549	271.
907	366,915	13,230	36.05	3,581	270.06
908	380,000	14,606	38.43	3,787	259.20
909	395,000	14,678	37.15	3,845	261.95
verage 5 years	259,209	13,296	37.01	3,572	268.6
910	455,800	16,616	36.45	4,104	247.
911	470,480	17,637	37.48	4,278	242.6
912	484,400	19,107	39.44	3,978	208.2
913	515,700	20,490	39.73	4,412	215.2
914	540,000	21,386	39.60	4,201	196.71
Average 5 years	493,276	19,048	38.62	4,195	220.2
915	560,000	20,692	36.95	3,779	182.63
916	575,000	19,759	34.40	3,672	185.8
917	590,000	19,664	33.33	3,488	177.3
918	640,000	20,373	31.83	3,902	191.5
919	670,000	19,959	29.79	3,543	177.5
Average 5 years	607,000	20,090	33.09	3,677	183.03
920	607,470	21,180	34.86	4.072	192.2
921	618,506	21,136	34.17	3,289	155.6
922	637,600	20,720	32.50	3,304	159.4
923	655,700	20,527	31.31	3,057	148.9
924	674,300	21,500	31.89	3,151	146.5
verage 5 years	638,715	21,013	32.89	3,375	160.6
925	693,500	21,976	31.69	2,690	122.4
926	713,200	21,098	29.58	2,521	119.49
927	733,460	20,740	28.28	2,424	116.87
928	754,300	20,307	26.92	2,929	143.7
929	775,800	20,415	26.32	2,701	132.3
verage 5 years	734,052	20,909	28.48	2,653	126.8
930	796,800	20,993	26.33	2,620	124.8
931	818,577	20,699	25.29	2,345	113.3
932	833,000	19,997	24.01	1,979	98.9
933	847,000	18,431	21.76	1,817	98.6
934	855,000	18,433	21.56	1,674	90.8
verage 5 years	830,075	19,711	23.75	2,087	105.8
935	863,000	17,361	20.12	1,602	92.2
936	875,000	16,725	19.11	1,404	83.9
937	885,000	17,180	19.41	1.547	90.0
938	893,000	17,062	19.10	1,320	77.4
939	900,000	17,116	19.02	1,223	71.5
Average 5 years	883,200	17,088	19.35	1,419	83.0

# DIPHTHERIA

Table I which follows shows, since 1927, the number of cases and deaths and the rate of mortality due to diphtheria per 100,000 of population.

Table I

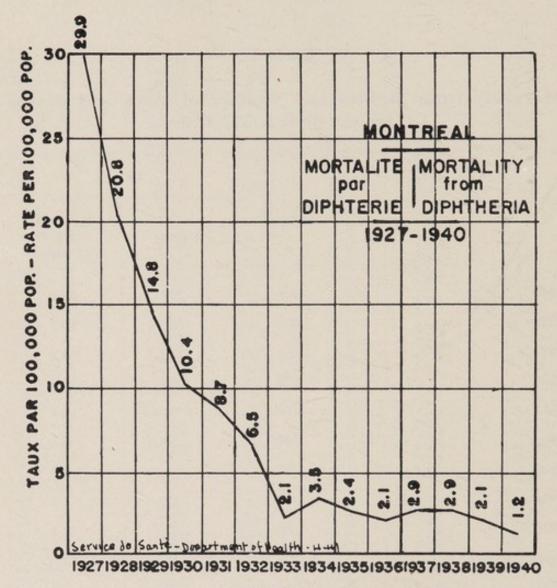
Mortality from diphtheria. Number of cases and deaths for the period 1927-1940

		De	aths
Years	Number of cases	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
1927	1,826	219	29.9
1928	1,632	157	20.8
1929	1,254	115	14.8
1930	930	83	10.4
931	706	71	8.7
932	607	. 53	6.5
933	297	18	2.1
934	244	30	3.5
935	183	21	2.4
936	166	18	2.1
937	249	26	2.9
938	222	26	2.9
939	143	19	2.1
940	134	11	1.21

This table shows that in 1927 there were 219 deaths from diphtheria in Montreal, a rate of 29.9 per 100,000 population; in 1923 the number of deaths fell to 18 and the mortality rate to 2.1.

In 1940 we witnessed another great advance, only 11 deaths were reported, with the lowest mortality rate ever recorded, 1.21 per 100,000 population.

The following graph demonstrates the falling curve of diphtheria mortality in Montreal for the years from 1930 to 1940.



#### ANNEES - YEARS

Since September 1928, 194,000 children have been immunized against diphtheria in this city. Of this number 105,414, or 54.2% were inoculated between the ages of 6 months and five years of age and 58,166, or 29.9%, at the age of 6 or 7, when they entered school. These two groups represent 84.1% of children immunized.

Taking 1940 figures, there are 32,464 children between four months and four years who have been immunized out of a population of children between birth and four years of 79,181, only 40.9%.

Too many children of this age group are still unprotected against diphtheria, at the age when the mortality from this disease is the highest, as can be seen from Table II following.

Table II

Deaths from diphtheria in Montreal by years and for age groups
1927-1940

Years	Total deaths	0 to 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	or more years
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	219 157 115 83 71 53 18 30 21 18 26 26 19	14 11 5 8 4 7 1 0 0 0 1 3 0	124 87 58 42 39 29 14 25 10 11 16 15 6	63 47 43 26 21 14 1 4 10 5 9 8 11 4	13 6 4 6 5 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 2	5 6 5 1 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 0
Total	867	54	483	266	40	24
		6.23	55.7			
Percentage	100%	61.9	4%	30.68	4.61	2.77
-			92.62%			

Table III gives the present age of children immunized and the age when inoculated, since September 1928, up to and including 1940.

Table IV shows the number of children immunized, that is to say, who have received three doses of Ramon anatoxin in Montreal, year by year, from September 1938 to 1940, including inoculations given by the Health Department, independent organizations and doctors in private practice.

Table III

Immunization against diphtheria

Age of children having received the three doses of Toxoid from September 1928 to 1940 (inclusive)

ldren	Age at which children were immunized	6 months to	o years	105,385	2000	24.2%		6 and 7 years	29.9%		30,874	15.8%		194,597
Total number of children	Age at wh were im	29,272	21,880	16,078	13,066	11,872	13,217	34,097	24,241	12,224	8,394	9,132	1,124	194,597
Total	Immunized to date per age	1940 0 to 4 years	pop. 79,181	32,400	20000	40.9%	5 to 9 years	pop. 67,454	56,242	64.3%		200 200	666,601	194,597
	1940	5,021	1,884	883	484	422	579	2,334	1,294	509	216	122		13,748
	1939	.4,662	1,739	958	692	616	580	2,371	1,237	413	119	42	45	13,474
	1938	4,040	1,794	1,038	688	298	685	2,581	1,349	537	184	09	:	13,755
	1937	3,589	1,980	1,332	1,039	864	910	3,227	1,862	738	323	78	57	15,999
	1936	3,214	1,977	1,268	926	794	848	3,000	1,847	737	294	62	44	15,041
	1935	2,887	2,041	1,352	951	875	806	3,149	1,997	748	288	114	65	15,375
	1934	2,063	2,087	1,329	1,010	904	945	2,787	1,788	770	387	158	16	14,319
	1933	2,181	3,430	3,430	3,203	3,084	3,459	6,589	6,127	5,324	5,299	6,288	282	48,696
	1932	825	1,875	1,425	1,138	1,049	1,271	2,830	2,467	759	442	621	103	14,805
	1931	440	1,465	1,135	1,007	946	1,172	2,479	1,953	571	304	595	142	12,209
1928	1929	350	1,608	1,928	1,697	1,720	1,860	2,750	2,320	1,118	538	992	295	17,176
	Ages	6 months to 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years and over.	Unknown	Total

Table IV Immunization against diphtheria 1928-1940

		Of	Other organizations	02		
Department of Health	La fédération d'hygiène infantile (19 offices)	Child Welfare Association (8 offices)	Creches and other Institutions	Physicians	Total	Total
. 384		1,083		:	1,083	1,467
3,585		754	:::		754	4,339
801'6	745	1,138	379	:::	2,262	11,370
10,064	741	1,135	569		2,145	12,209
11,499	1,375	977	954		3,306	14,805
41,490	3,313	2,186	069	1,017	7,206	48,696
11,484	1,206	1,257	153	219	2,835	14,319
12,477	1,283	1,118	191	306	2,898	15,375
12,017	1,666	757	317	284	3,024	15,041
12,935	1,726	652	398	288	3,064	15,999
10,473	1,799	757	442	284	3,282	13,755
10,112	1,332	1.084	439	202	3,362	13,474
10,032*	1,991	890	401	434	3,716	13,748
155,660	17.177	13,788	4,633	3,339	38,937	194,597

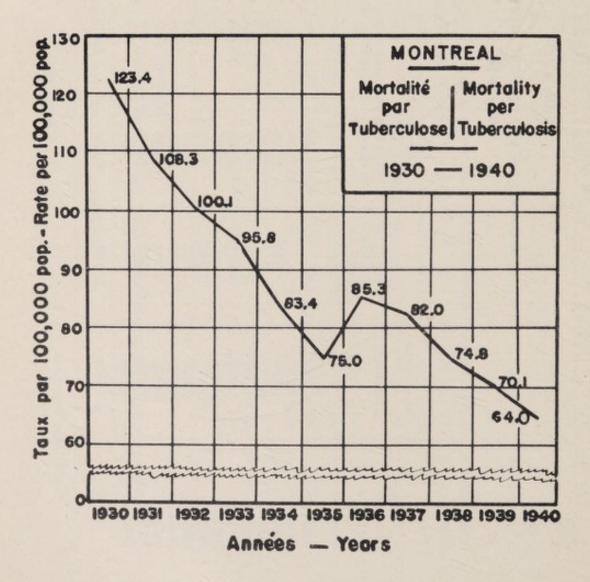
\*Up to May 3rd, 1941.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

During 1940 the Department of Health continued to co-operate with the Provincial Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in the battle against this disease in Montreal.

The educational campaign has been carried on relentlessly; in 1940 the Department of Health organized 226 meetings of which 5 were public and 167 were held in schools.

The mortality rate, based on 100,000 of population, dropped again to 64 whereas it had been 70.1 the previous year, for a decrease of 8%. The following graph shows the lowering of the mortality from tuberculosis in Montreal during the past ten years.



# Municipal Radiology Clinic

One of the City Health Department's first contributions to the anti-tuberculosis campaign, undertaken in 1937, with renewed vigor, by the Provincial Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, was the establishment of a tuberculosis section, the direction of which was given to a specialist in this disease, Dr. Léo Ladouceur.

As a necessary complement to this organization we decided to add a municipal radiology clinic. This improvement became a reality in January 1940.

The object of this clinic is to make a radiological examination of the lungs so as to discover tuberculous lesions among contact cases and all those suspected of having tuberculosis, at the outset and, thereby, to assist the doctor whose patient might not be able to undergo the expense of a radiograph.

The radiological clinic is composed of a doctor, chief of the section of tuberculosis, a nurse and a radiology technician. This clinic is open to the public the first five week-days from 9 to noon and from 2 to 5; on Saturdays, from 9 to noon.

The clinic is also open on Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9 for those who work but whose wages do not permit them to have one or more radiographs taken.

The object is to:

 Examine contact cases and all poor patients suspected of having tuberculosis of the lungs who are referred thereto by their doctor.

Consequently, this assists the doctor in tracing early cases of T.B. by taking a radiograph of the contact case and of all whose lung condition gives reason for fear in this connection.

Examine children who have shown positive reaction to tuberculin and whose physical condition is not what it should be.

Doctors will always find that they are welcomed with open arms to the municipal radiology clinic. The report of the findings from the radiograph will never be made known to the patient but will be sent to the family doctor confidentially.

This clinic is located at No. 305 Mount Royal Avenue east, at the Laurier health centre, general headquarters of the tuber-culosis section.

# Radiological examination of the lungs for city employees and milk handlers.

Among new measures taken during the year in the fight against T.B. there is the system of having a radiological examination of the lungs made when any applicant for a civic service position is examined medically. Thus, before being recommended for a municipal position or becoming a civic employee every applicant must not only submit to a medical examination by doctors of the pensions fund commission but he must also have a lung examination by X-ray in the municipal radiology clinic.

Moreover, an X-ray examination of milk handlers in dairies and pasteurization plants has been inaugurated.

# OPENING OF AN ORTHODONTIA CLINIC

On February 12, 1940, the Department of Health opened an orthodontia clinic in the faculty of dental surgery of Montreal University, following an agreement entered into between the administration of the university and our department.

This clinic includes a waiting room with cloak room for children, a main office with four chairs, and rooms for radiography, teleradiography, anthropometric photography and dental archives, with a number of cases for preserving various orthodontia casts.

The staff includes an orthodontia specialist, Dr. Paul Geoffrion, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., A.I.D.O. (R.A.) who is the head of the clinic, and a lady expert in orthodontia technique. The clinic is open from September first to July first, in the mornings from 9 to noon.

Its object is to straighten teeth of poor children who could not pay the cost of orthodontia treatment but who are in great need of such.

We are of the opinion that the opening of this clinic will result in important improvements to the organization of the health department in Montreal.

Following is the text of the agreement:

## AGREEMENT between

The City of Montreal, legally incorporated body having its head office in Ville Marie Ward of the said City, represented by Mr. Adélard Groulx, doctor of medicine, of the same place, Director of its Department of Health, duly authorized by resolution of the Executive Committee of the said City adopted on January 17th, 1940.

Party of the first part

#### and

The Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Montreal, legally incorporated body, having its head office in the City of Montreal, represented by its Dean, Mr. Eudore Dubeau, surgeon dentist, of the same place, duly authorized by resolution of the Council of the Faculty, adopted on January 15th, 1940.

Party of the second part

Which aforesaid parties of the first and second part have covenanted as follows:

WHEREAS the party of the second part is the owner of an orthodontia clinic;

WHEREAS it is in the general interest to establish an orthodontia clinic in Montreal;

WHEREAS the above-mentioned clinic belonging to the party of the second part is suited to this purpose;

1. The party of the second part agrees to place at the disposal of the party of the first part, from the first February instant to the

30th June next and thereafter from September first to June 30th of each year, from nine o'clock of the morning until noon, excepting Sundays and holidays, its orthodontia clinic as presently equipped, for the treatment of needy children sent there by the Director of the Department of Health of the party of the first part.

2. The party of the first part agrees to pay the dentist specialized in orthodontia who is recommended by the party of the second part and placed in charge of such clinic, a minimum annual fee of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$1500), in twenty bimonthly payments which shall be equal and consecutive, the first of which shall be paid on the first day of the month following the signing of this contract.

This orthodontist shall remunerate, at his expense, any assistants whose services he might need.

- 3. The party of the first part also agrees to pay a lady technician chosen by it, on the recommendation of the party of the second part, an annual minimum salary of NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS (\$960) payable in equal, consecutive monthly payments, of which the first shall be thus paid on the first day of the month following the signing of this contract; such lady technician to remain at the clinic during the hours set by the said party of the first part and to be under its orders, her duties to consist in receiving patients, sterilizing instruments, keeping of treatment files and records, making and handling casts.
- 4. All remedies and medicines, all materials required for the making of orthodontia apparatus, excepting, of course, the present equipment of the clinic, all vulcanizing costs and those of other operations needed in the treatment of patients sent by the party of the second part, shall be borne by the latter party.
- 5. The party of the first part agrees to guarantee the party of the second part and hold it secure against any and all claims of whatsoever kind which might ensue directly or indirectly from the placing of this clinic by it at the disposal of the former, even such as might result from the fault of its orthodontist, of his assistants, of its technician or of any other member or members of its staff or employees.
- 6. This contract shall be continued from year to year by tacit reconduction, during such time and so long as one of the parties

does not evince the intention of putting an end thereto by giving the other party notice to such effect at least thirty (30) days before the date of its annual expiry.

DONE and signed in duplicate copies at Montreal, this eight day of February 1940.

(signed) DR. EUDORE DUBEAU,
Dean,
AD. GROULX, M.D.,
Director,
Department of Health.

## LABORATORIES DIVISION

During 1940 the laboratories division of the Montreal Department of Health suffered a great loss through the death of its superintendent, Dr. Antonio Bolduc, on April 13. Dr. Bolduc had occupied this position since 1927. This was a heavy blow to our department and we again express our deepest sorrow.

The assistant superintendent of this division, Dr. Rosario Bérard, was promoted to the post of superintendent to replace the late Dr. Bolduc. He is doctor of medicine of Montreal University, and an experienced bacteriologist. Dr. Bérard has been connected with this department since 1929. I am certain that he will show himself a capable and efficient superintendent in every way.

Following his appointment the division was reorganized. It now counts 12 employees including a superintendent, one doctor-bacteriologist, 2 bacteriologists, 2 chemists, 2 analysts, 2 technicians, 2 laboratory assistants and one stenographer-typist.

The work accomplished in this division consists chiefly in bacteriological, serological, cytological and chemical analyses.

It is chiefly a "diagnosis department" insofar as clinical and bacteriological analyses are concerned and exerts a bacteriological control in tracing contagious diseases, through sputum examinations, analysis of blood samples and secretions of the throat and other organs, and of various other as well as those of throat secretions.

This division comprises three sections:

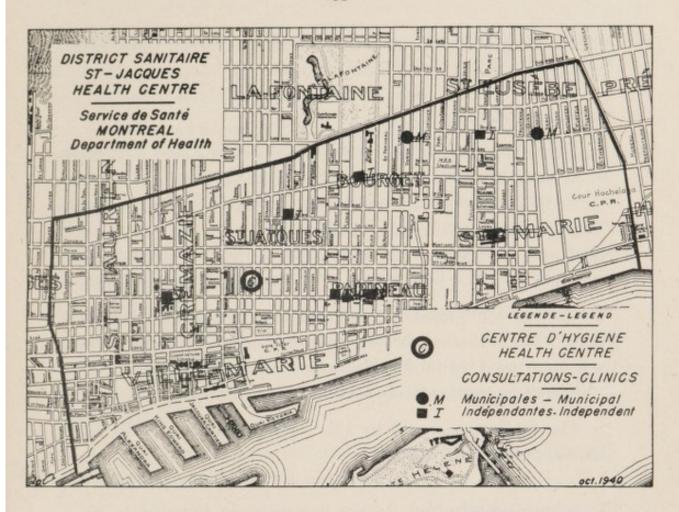
- (a) bacteriology,
- (b) bacteriological control of milk and water,
- (c) chemistry.
- (a) Bacteriology: Control and diagnosis of contagious diseases.

Food poisoning. Cytology and serology.

- (b) Bacteriological control of milk and water.
- (c) Chemistry: chemical and research analyses.

The work, now divided as above, can be accomplished more easily and efficiently.

We think that this improvement was necessary in this division and has so far been justified by results.



#### ST. JAMES SANITARY DISTRICT

On September 3, 1940, the Department of Health officially opened the second city sanitary district in conformity with the plan drawn up and published in the annual report for 1938 (page 37).

The objective to be attained by forming a sanitary district is to entrust to a specially prepared staff the direct supervision over a section of the City from the point of view of sanitation. This innovation constitutes a decentralization of certain activities of the health department, allowing a closer contact with the public; more effective study of causes of infantile and maternal mortality; better control over cases and deaths of tuberculosis and of other contagious diseases, and, finally, to secure better results by closer co-operation and better team work between the health department, the medical profession and the various organizations dealing with social problems.

#### Staff

The staff is composed of three inspectors, doctors, of whom one is the chief physician; a dentist; 14 visiting nurses, of whom one is head nurse; an assistant nurse; a typist-stenographer. 20 in all.

# Territory covered

The following nine city wards comprise, in whole or in part, the second district: St. Eusebe, St. Mary, Bourget, St. James, Ville-Marie, Papineau, Crémazie, St. Lawrence and St. George. Four wards are completely included, St. Mary, St. James, Ville-Marie and Papineau; while only parts of the remaining five are in this district. It is designated as "St. James Sanitary District."

The chief physician has his offices at No. 1184 St. Hubert Street, where is located the administration or health centre. Offices have been provided for the staff and premises for various clinics and consulting rooms are also found.

The total area served by this district covers 1,780.16 acres with a population of 142,000.

# Churches and schools

From a religious point of view there are 9 French-Catholic parishes, and part of the parish of Notre Dame. There are two Irish Catholic parishes, one Ukrainian Catholic parish, St. Casimir, a Syrian Catholic parish, St. Sauveur, and a Polish Catholic parish, St. Mary's Polish. There are 12 Protestant churches including 3 Anglican, 5 United Church, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran and 2 Baptist. There are in all 27 churches represented in the district.

There are also 40 schools of which 36 are Catholic, 31 French and 5 English, 2 Protestant and 2 Independent. These schools are attended by 18,573 pupils in 579 classes. There are 17,194 children attending Catholic schools and 1,379 in Protestant schools.

# Dispensaries and baby clinics, social service

 In this district the Bruchesi anti-tuberculosis Institute is located. There are also five public hospitals, Notre Dame, Montreal General, St. Luke, Miséricorde General, the Chinese Hospital; 2 private hospitals, the Beulac and Ste. Marguerite hospitals; and the dental institute is also in the district.

2. Baby and pre-natal clinics total 10, of which 3 belong to the Health Department, 6 to the "Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile," and one to the Child Welfare Association. This last-named is located in the Montreal General, on Dorchester Street. The nine others serve the population in their respective parishes. Those under the Department of Health serve St. James, St. Margaret Mary and St. Anselm parishes.

Those belonging to the "Fédération Infantile" serve St. Peter Apostle, St. Brigide, St. Catherine, St. Vincent de Paul, Sacred Heart and St. Eusèbe. The St. James Baby Clinic is at the health centre, 1184 St. Hubert. A dental clinic operates at the St. Margaret Mary Clinic.

- 3. Other organizations—Certain other well-known organizations are also contained in the district, viz.:
  - (a) University of Montreal and all its faculties; School of Higher Commercial Studies; Dental School;
  - (b) the Misericorde Crêche, under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of Mercy;
  - (c) old people's homes: St. Brigide, Gamelin and St. Antoine Homes;
  - (d) orphanages, Les Buissonets, St. Alexis and the St. Joseph Italian Orphanage;
  - (e) L'Assistance Publique, Women's Jail, Notre Dame de la Merci Refuge, the Meurling Refuge and many others.

Dr. Fernand Derome has been appointed doctor in chief of this district. He has been attached to the Department of Health since October 19, 1928, as inspector-physician of the child hygiene division. He is doctor of medicine of Montreal University. Dr. Derome was winner of a city scholarship and studied public health at Toronto University where he obtained his D.P.H. degree.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

In 1940 the Department of Health awarded 4 scholarships to different employees to allow them to follow courses in public health. Among the three were one doctor and three nurses.

Dr. J. G. E. Chabot attended the school of public health and preventive medicine at Toronto University. The nurses, Misses Luce Charbonneau, Thérèse Cardin and Fleurette Guyon, attended the courses of applied public health at the University of Montreal.

Awarding of scholarships began in 1931 and since that time, 15 doctors, one engineer and 6 nurses have taken advantage of them. Of these 22 scholarships, two were awarded to our doctors thanks to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation.

This specialized training of many of our staff has contributed to a great extent towards maintaining the department on a high level.

#### NEW BY-LAWS

Two new by-laws drawn up by the Department of Health were submitted to the civic authorities and adopted during the year 1940.

The first deals with noxious weeds and the other pertains to funeral directors and embalmers.

The texts of these by-laws are published as follows:

# No. 1622

# BY-LAW CONCERNING NOXIOUS WEEDS

(Adopted by the Executive Committee on the 5th April 1940 and by the Council on the 28th June 1940).

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to protect human beings against hay fever, cutaneous eruptions and other similar maladies by the eradication and destruction of noxious weeds before their seed matures; and to promote cleanliness and prevent all nuisances caused by noxious weeds;

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 5th day of April 1940, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Savignac, Chairman, Dupuis, Coupal and Delisle, members of said Committee,

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

ARTICLE 1.—Wherever the following words are encountered in this by-law they are to be understood as having the meaning hereinafter indicated, unless the context implies a different one:

- (a) The word "city" means the City of Montreal.
- (b) The words "department of health" mean the Department of Health of the City.
- (c) The word "person" means every individual, owner, occupant, partnership, company or corporation.
- (d) The words "noxious weeds" mean and include ragweed, poison ivy, golden rod and any other plant of a nature, in the opinion of the Director of the Department of Health, to cause, among human beings, hay fever, cutaneous eruptions, or other illness of similar kind, or to cause a nuisance.
- (e) The word "nuisance" means any act or omission which may endanger the life, safety, health, property or the comfort of the public or of an individual or of several individuals or whereby the public, or an individual or several individuals are hindered in the exercise or the enjoyment of a right common to all subjects of His Majesty.

ARTICLE 2.—For the purpose of this by-law all noxious weeds existing in the city on farms, lands, lots, whether under cultivation or not, are held to be a nuisance.

ARTICLE 3.—Whenever such a nuisance shall exist, every ratepayer, constable or officer of the department of health noticing

same, as well as any person who has suffered harm therefrom, may make a complaint to this effect to the department of health.

ARTICLE 4.—On receipt of such complaint the department of health shall, through one of its officers, visit the premises and initiate an investigation and, if need be, give written notice to the owner of the immovable enjoining him, within a fixed delay, to eradicate and destroy the noxious weeds.

ARTICLE 5.—Should the putting in default dealt with in Article 4 of this by-law produce no effect at the expiry of the delay set by the notice, the City may eradicate and destroy the noxious weeds and eliminate the nuisance at the expense of the person advised; and such expenses are recoverable by said City in the same way as ordinary municipal taxes or by way of court action. In any event, should the carrying out of the work entail an expense of one hundred dollars or more the owner so advised may appeal to the deputy minister of the department of health of the province of Quebec within the fifteen days following the serving of the notice.

ARTICLE 6.—The department of health may have the farms, lands, or lots whether under cultivation or not, located within the limits of the city, visited by its officers, to ascertain whether or not noxious weeds exist thereon, and may proceed, if it deem it advisable, to their extinction, following the procedure outlined in this by-law.

ARTICLE 7.—When noxious weeds create or may create a nuisance affecting the health of the inhabitants of the city and such noxious weeds are located outside of its territory, but on premises contiguous thereto, within a zone not exceeding one mile of the city limits the department of health may have its officers ascertain the facts and, if it be necessary, the City may proceed to their elimination as if they existed within its own territory, provided, however, that no judicial procedure may be initiated excepting before a tribunal the competency of which extends to the outside territory concerned.

ARTICLE 8.—All city by-laws which are incompatible with this by-law are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 9.—Anyone contravening any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs and, in default of immediate payment of said fine, with or without costs,

as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but said fine shall not exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days, the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court, upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs as the case may be, and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the offender shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

At a special meeting of the City Council of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 28th June 1940, 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 Hamelin, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Camillien Houde, Aldermen Schubert, Dupéré, Lesage, Riel, Dupuis, Seigler, Taillefer, Caron, Goyette, Filion, Dubreuil, Brien, Savignac, Lacombe, Bélanger, Moreau, McKenna, Rochon, Côté, Quinn, Taillon, Barrière, Edmison, Coupal, Kerry, Durocher, Delisle, Donnelly, Ratelle and Bélisle,

The above by-law was adopted without any amendment.

(Approved)

The Administrator Delegate of the Quebec Municipal Commission.

(Signed) HONORÉ PARENT.

#### No. 1631

# BY-LAW CONCERNING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS AND TO REPEAL BY-LAW No. 603

(As adopted by the Executive Committee on the 30th May 1940 and amended by the Council on the 24th July 1940 and by Ordinance of the Quebec Municipal Commission rendered on the 11th September 1940).

WHEREAS it is in the interest both of the public and of funeral directors and embalmers who carry out their work in the City that the provisions hereunder be applied, as a precautionary measure requisite to the health of the City's inhabitants, and by reason of the respect which they pay to the dead;

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 30th day of May 1940, in the manner and after the observance of the formalities prescribed by law, at which meeting were present: Aldermen Savignac, Chairman, Coupal, Kerry and Delisle, members of said Committee, and

At an adjourned special meeting of the City Council of Montreal, held at the City Hall, on the 24th July 1940, 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 Hamelin, Acting Mayor, in the Chair, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Camillien Houde, Aldermen Schubert, Dupéré, Lesage, Riel, Dupuis, Taillefer, Caron, Goyette, Brien, Savignac, Lacombe, Bélanger, McKenna, Rochon, Côté, Quinn, Taillon, Barrière, Edmison, Coupal, Delisle, Donnelly, Ratelle and Bélisle,

It was ordained and enacted as follows:

#### Chapter I

#### DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1.—Wherever the following words are encountered in this by-law they are to be understood as having the meaning hereinafter indicated, unless the context implies a different one:

(a) The word "City" means the City of Montreal.

- (b) The words "department of health" mean the Department of Health of the City.
- (c) The word "person" means and includes every individual, partnership, company or corporation.
- (d) The words "funeral director" mean an undertaker or any person who does or orders to be done, under his supervision or responsibility, one or more of the following things, namely:— embalming, laying out and preparing a human body to be viewed at a house or in a mortuary parlor and its burial or cremation, its transportation and any work concerning funerals.

For the purposes of this by-law, all premises rented or occupied as a mortuary parlor, or for placing a human body on view or for carrying out one or several of the operations hereinabove mentioned, are considered as funeral directors' establishments.

- (e) The word "embalming" means and includes all processes or treatments performed upon a human body in order to induce artificial preservation.
- (f) The word "embalmer" means anyone who performs embalming after having acquired sufficient knowledge in his art and in anatomy, hygiene, and related subjects."
- (g) The word "nuisance" means any act or omission which may endanger the life, safety, health, property or the comfort of the public or of an individual or of several individuals or whereby the public, or an individual or several individuals are hindered in the exercise or enjoyment of a right common to all subjects of His Majesty.

#### Chapter II

#### LICENSES, INSPECTIONS ETC.

#### Funeral director's license.

ARTICLE 2.—No person shall keep or operate a funeral director's establishment in the city, nor shall he do any of the work mentioned in paragraph (d) of Article 1, nor shall he advertise

himself as doing any such, without having obtained a license from the Director of Finance of the City, for which the sum mentioned in By-law No. 432 concerning taxes etc., as amended, shall be paid. Such license shall not be granted by said Director of finance excepting on the written declaration of the City Building Inspector and of the Director of the Department of Health or on the issue by these latter of a license permit declaring that they have no objection to the granting of such license.

#### Place of business outside the city.

ARTICLE 3.—Any person performing the work of funeral director within the city limits, and who does not have his place of business or his establishment within the city limits, is subject to all the exigencies of this by-law.

### License permit and certificate of proficiency for funeral director.

ARTICLE 4.—The Director of the Department of Health shall not be enabled to issue a license permit to a person under article 2 hereinabove, except on condition that such person be in possession of an establishment which is in conformity with the provisions of this by-law, that it be not located in premises occupied as a dwelling, that the person requesting the license has spent a period of at least two years in a funeral director's establishment and be in possession, following an examination, of a certificate of proficiency from the board of examiners created by this by-law.

In the case of a partnership, company or corporation, the exigencies aforesaid shall be met by the president or manager thereof.

Neither a certificate of proficiency nor a period of apprenticeship will be required of persons who have already obtained from the City, before this by-law goes into effect, a license as undertaker under By-law No. 432 as amended.

#### Transporting bodies, etc.

ARTICLE 5.—In order to obtain a funeral director's license, the person applying therefor shall also prove, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Department of Health, that he has, in his personal possession, a hearse and waggon or service car, the material, the instruments and accessories required to perform the work detailed in paragraphs (d) and (e) of Article 1.

All such persons shall, moreover, have in their establishment at least one mortuary parlor or a place where a human body may be viewed, and at least one embalming room, both complying with the requirements of this by-law.

#### Exemptions.

ARTICLE 6.—The provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of this by-law do not apply to hospitals, to public or religious institutions, to the faculties of medicine of universities or to any other institution or establishment having the required legal authority to dispose of human bodies or to carry on the work of funeral directors as defined in paragraph (d) of Article 1.

Nevertheless, only embalmers who are holders of a City license for this purpose are authorized to perform embalming in the institutions and establishments hereinabove mentioned. (Replaced by Ordinance of the Quebec Municipal Commission on the 11th September 1940).

#### Branches.

ARTICLE 7.—Each branch of a funeral director's establishment is subject to all the requirements of this by-law excepting those in Article 5, and should moreover be put under the sole supervision of a holder of a funeral director's license.

Any office, store or other premises and any agency where orders are taken for funerals or related work, is considered as a branch of a funeral director's establishment.

#### Embalmer's license.

ARTICLE 8.—No one shall do the work of an embalmer in the City without having previously obtained a license from the City for this purpose or without having paid the Director of Finance of the City the amount set for the granting of such a license by By-law No. 432 as amended. This license shall not be granted by the said Director of Finance excepting on a written declaration of the Director of the Department of Health or on the issuing by the latter of a license permit declaring that he has no objection to the granting of such a license.

# License permit and certificate of proficiency for embalmers.

ARTICLE 9.—Before issuing a license permit under Article 8 of this by-law, the Director of the Department of Health shall demand from the party requesting it a certificate of proficiency from an institution, association or establishment where embalming is taught and practiced and which is recognized by the Health Department. If unable to produce such a certificate of proficiency, the party requesting a license permit as embalmer shall, before obtaining it, successfully undergo an examination before a board of examiners appointed for this purpose. In these two cases, the person seeking an embalmer's license shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Department of Health, that he has served as apprentice, for at least two years, with an embalmer recognized by the said Department of Health.

From the putting into effect of this by-law, applicants for this license shall be registered with the Department of Health from the beginning of their apprenticeship.

No certificate of proficiency nor apprenticeship shall be required of any person who has already obtained from the City, previous to the coming into effect of this by-law, an embalmer's license, under By-law No. 432 as amended.

#### Board of Examiners.

ARTICLE 10.—A Board of Examiners for applicants for funeral directors' or embalmers' licenses is hereby created as follows: a representative of the Director of the Department of Health who shall be chairman, a funeral director and an embalmer. The two last-named shall be holders of City licenses and shall have had at least three years' experience in their work. They shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the City, on the recommendation of the Director of the Department of Health, for a period not to exceed three years. These examiners shall be re-eligible and shall receive, for their services, the emoluments to be determined by said Committee.

This Board may set a program of preparatory studies and examinations and put it into effect with the authorization of the Director of the Department of Health.

The Board shall meet four times a year to examine those who made application therefor, in writing, at least three days previous to the day and hour set for the examination.

Whenever a candidate shall come up for examination, he shall pay to the Director of Finance of the City the sum of \$5, if he is qualifying as funeral director, and the sum of \$2, if as embalmer.

Funeral directors who hold a license from the City shall be notified, at least eight days prior to the holding of each examination, of the date, the time and the place designated by the Director of the Department of Health for this purpose.

#### Licenses non-transferable.

ARTICLE 11.—The licenses issued under this by-law shall be personal and non-transferable and shall be renewed each year during the first week of the month of May.

#### Employees of the Department of Health.

ARTICLE 12.—The employees of the Department of Health shall be admitted at all times, for inspection purposes, to all funeral directors' establishments and to any other place where a body is on view or to any place where embalming is done. They shall wear a badge, indicating their capacity, or shall carry with them a certificate signed by the Director of the Department of Health, which shall be produced at the outset of their visits and whenever requested to do so.

#### Obligations of funeral directors.

ARTICLE 13.—Holders of funeral directors' licenses shall:

- (a) prevent all nuisances;
- (b) post in a conspicuous place, without their establishment, the name, trade or incorporation name under which they obtained their license;
- (c) furnish the Department of Health, whenever requested to do so by it, with the name and address of every embalmer in their employ;
- (d) employ as embalmers only those who hold a license to that effect;
- (e) post in a conspicuous place in their establishment their funeral director's license, as well as the names and addresses of embalmers in their employ;

- (f) notify the Department of Health of any change in location of their place of business or of their establishment or branches, or of their going out of business;
- (g) furnish, at the request of the Department of Health, complete plans of their establishments.

#### Refusal to issue permit.

ARTICLE 14.—The issuing or renewal of a funeral director's or embalmer's license permit may be refused by the Director of the Department of Health if the person or party requesting it does not possess his identification card, has not conformed to any provision whatsoever of this by-law, or shall have been guilty of an infringement of any other by-law or law in his work, or shall have neglected his professional duties in a serious manner, or shall have made a false declaration in his application for such permit, or shall have neglected or refused to furnish, within a specified delay, the information requested by the said Department of Health, or shall have refused, at any time, to allow his establishment to be visited and inspected.

#### Cancellation of licenses.

ARTICLE 15.—All licenses for funeral directors or embalmers issued under this by-law, may be revoked and cancelled by the Executive Committee of the City, on recommendation of the Director of the Department of Health, following any infringement to any provision of this by-law, or in cases where the holder of such license shall have been guilty of infringing any other by-law or law, in his work, or shall have neglected his professional duties in a serious manner, or should refuse or neglect to conform to a notification of the Department of Health within the delay set therein.

#### Chapter III

# SANITARY CONDITION OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS' ESTABLISHMENTS

#### Lighting and ventilation.

ARTICLE 16.—All rooms used as a funeral director's establishment including workshops, offices, sample rooms, waiting rooms, mortuary parlors, embalming rooms etc., shall be lighted

and ventilated directly from outside, in conformity with the provisions of the provincial by-laws relating to dwellings in general. The Department of Health may also demand artificial ventilation over and above the requirements of the above mentioned by-laws.

#### Cleanliness.

ARTICLE 17.—Walls, ceilings, furniture and other objects in these establishments shall constantly be kept in a state of cleanliness. The floors shall be carefully swept and washed daily.

#### Embalming room.

ARTICLE 18.—Embalming in aforesaid establishments can only be done in a room of at least 80 square feet, exclusively reserved for this purpose, and of which the walls, woodwork, furnishings shall be of smooth material which can be easily washed. Floors shall be of waterproof material and shall be drained towards an outlet connected to the plumbing system. This room shall be cleaned with soap and running water immediately after each operation and this cleansing shall be followed by a second washing with an antiseptic solution. This room shall also contain a slop-sink or other approved plumbing fixture.

#### Plumbing, etc.

ARTICLE 19.—Funeral directors' establishments shall be provided with at least one wash-basin, one sink or one slop-sink, all supplied with both cold and hot water, and one water-closet. Where there are 3 and more than 3 mortuary parlors, there shall be provided at least one water-closet and one wash-basin for the exclusive use of women, and one water-closet and one water-basin for the exclusive use of men. Moreover, the Department of Health may require one or more urinals for men, and a definite number of water-closets and wash-basins for men and women.

The entrance door of the women's toilet room shall bear the following bilingual inscription:—"Salle de toilette des femmes," "Women's toilet," or other equivalent inscription. Likewise, the entrance door of the men's toilet, shall bear the following bilingual inscription:—"Salle de toilette des hommes," "Men's toilet," or other equivalent inscription.

Toilet rooms in funeral directors' establishments shall be regularly supplied with toilet paper, soap (preferably powder or liquid) and individual towels. The establishments not provided with sanitary fountains, shall be supplied with individual drinking cups. Plumbing shall be installed in conformity with the provisions of By-law No. 1341 and its amendments.

#### Chapter IV

#### EMBALMERS AND EMBALMING

#### Precautionary measures.

ARTICLE 20.—The embalmer shall perform his work with all the attention and care required in order to prevent all danger of contamination for himself and for others, and to prevent any nuisance. He must also avoid mutilating the bodies and all unnecessary amputations. Whether this work is carried out in a funeral director's establishment or at the domicile of the deceased person, the following precautions must be taken by the embalmer:

- (a) wear a gown and a covering for the head during his work.
   These articles of clothing must be washed and sterilized after each operation;
- (b) wear rubber gloves from beginning to end of each operation;
- (c) immerse for at least 15 minutes receptacles utilized in a 1% solution of chlorinated soda or in some other effective disinfecting solution;
- (d) wash and disinfect instruments utilized in the above manner before using them a second time.
- (e) gather the blood in receptacles which shall be emptied in a water-closet bowl or special slop-sink, flushing the former or letting water run into the latter for several minutes:
- (f) burn linen or cloths which are used or leave them in boiling water for at least an hour; burn all solid objects or matter, if necessary, allowing them to drip into a water-closet bowl or

slop-sink. In this case, the precautions required by paragraph (e) of this article should be taken;

Solid objects or matter to be disposed of when embalming is done at the house of a deceased person, shall be taken to the funeral director's establishment in a water-tight receptacle provided with a cover which shall also be water-tight and of metal, to be burned there in a special oven, stove or incinerator. Nevertheless, should there be found at the person's domicile the above mentioned means of burning them, such solid objects or matter may be burned there. It is forbidden to throw any solid object or matter into a water-closet bowl, slop-sink or other plumbing fixture. It is also forbidden to deposit such objects or matter with household refuse which is left to be collected and taken away;

(g) lay out and prepare the body immediately following embalming and place it without delay in its coffin or casket.

#### Embalming at the domicile.

ARTICLE 21.—If embalming is done at the domicile of a deceased person, the room used for such purpose shall be free of all useless furniture and bedding and only the embalmer and his assistants shall be admitted, besides the employees of the Department of Health.

#### Chapter V

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

#### Funeral decorations.

ARTICLE 22.—No drapes or hangings and no carpets or other funeral decorations of this kind may be used in a dwelling or in a mortuary parlor without having previously been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Department of Health. It is forbidden to utilize such decorations in a house contaminated by contagious disease or in any other place which the Department of Health shall designate.

#### Displaying funeral equipment, etc.

ARTICLE 23.—It is forbidden for commercial, advertising or publicity purposes, to place on view or display before the public

any hearse, casket, funeral decorations or hangings, or any such thing, as well as any drawing, picture, photograph, sign etc., representing such funeral material.

#### Toleration.

ARTICLE 24.—On the written request of a funeral director whose establishment was in existence before this by-law went into effect and is not in conformity with the provisions of Articles 16 and 18 or is not provided with the plumbing fixtures required by Article 19, or who does not possess the means of transportation required by Article 5 also of said by-law, the Director of the Department of Health may grant him a delay of one year in which to conform to said articles. This delay may be extended for a second and last year by the Executive Committee of the City, on the favorable report from the Director of the Department of Health.

#### Responsibility.

ARTICLE 25.—Anyone contravening any of the provisions of this by-law shall be held responsible for such infringement and shall be amenable to prosecution to the same extent as license holders.

#### Repeal.

ARTICLE 26.—By-law No. 603 and by-laws or parts of by-laws which are incompatible with this by-law are repealed.

#### Chapter VI

#### PENALTY

ARTICLE 27.—Anyone contravening one of the above provisions shall be liable to a fine with or without costs and, in default of immediate payment of said fine, with or without costs, as the case may be, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Montreal, at its discretion; but said fine shall not

exceed forty dollars and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than sixty days, the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiry of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court, upon payment of the said fine or fine and costs, as the case may be, and if the infringement of this by-law continues, the party contravening shall be liable to the fine and penalty above mentioned for each day during which the infringement is continued.

(Approved)

The Administrator Delegate of the Quebec Municipal Commission.

(Signed) HONORÉ PARENT.

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH

This Board, appointed by the Council in conformity with By-law No. 1044, was made up, in 1940, of the following members:

Alderman J. M. Savignac, N.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee, ex-officio member;

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

Alderman Dr. J. Coupal, D.D.S.;

Alderman J. A. Edmison, Attorney;

Dr. Adélard Groulx, M.D., M.P.H., Director of the Department of Health, ex-officio member;

Dr. B. G. Bourgeois, M.D., Professor of the Medical Faculty at Montreal University;

Dr. E. G. Asselin, M.D., Professor of the Medical Faculty at Montreal University;

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty and Director of the Division of Public Health and of Preventive Medicine at McGill University;

Dr. Frank G. Pedley, M.D., Assistant Professor of Industrial Hygiene at McGill University.

During the year the Board studied the following questions:

Organization of sanitary districts in Montreal.

Control of measles.

Sources of ice supply for Montreal.

Milk inspection, pasteurization, etc.

Ice cutting in certain city quarries.

Draft of by-law re Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

Request from Children's Memorial Hospital for additional beds needed for tuberculous children.

Draft of by-law re noxious weeds.

Report re home-made spruce beer.

Report re bacteriological analysis of samples taken in restaurants, eating houses, dining rooms, manufacturing plants, etc., as to sterilization of drinking glasses and utensils used.

Appointment of a superintendent of the municipal laboratory.

Work of municipal clinics re infant mortality.

Orthodontia clinic.

Petitions from Montreal and McGill Universities re difficulty in securing dead animals for their research laboratories.

Competition among Canadian cities re conservation of health.

Campaign against tuberculosis. Work of tuberculosis section and radiology clinic.

Sources of cream supply in Montreal.

#### Director's Office

#### Report of

#### LAW OFFICE

#### for the year 1940

by

#### GORDIEN MÉNARD

Lawyer, Department of Health

Briefs submitted for study and report	137
Drawning up of complaints for writs of summation in the Recorder's Court	441
Actions pleaded	435
(a) maintained	380
(b) dismissed	9
(c) under advisement	46
Inquiries made	8
Drawing up and study of contracts	6
Preparation of affidavits	5
Legal questions submitted and information given	520
Legal advice to the Director and to the Superintendents of the various divisions of the Department of Health	198
Written reports	21
Drawing up of plans of By-laws	7
Drawing up of plans of amendments to the Charter	2

#### Director's Office

#### Report of the

#### SECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSTRUCTION

for the Year 1940

by

# ADRIEN PLOUFFE Doctor of Public Health Assistant Director, Department of Health

Following the practice in vogue with the Department of Health, we have continued to give the greatest importance to health propaganda.

The public must be kept constantly informed of precautions to be taken to preserve their health and of the means to be taken to recover it when they have failed to make good use of preventive measures.

All public health authorities the world over attach the utmost importance to the spreading of healthful ideas to put the public on guard against prejudice caused by ignorance, negligence, indifference or carelessness.

We are aware in all countries that the public health official must not isolate himself in his office. He must leave his laboratory or his study to make contact with the public.

He must ceaselessly teach health ideas and those of preventive medicine so that everyone may become conscious of the value of those great principles which, when put into practice, will assure the good health of the people.

Our efforts must be directed towards that much desired era when all minds will be convinced of the effectiveness of preventive methods. We are already witnessing notable progress in this line but there is still a great deal of work to be done before the public reaches health-consciousness which is, after all, a practical understanding of life. By dint of repeating health ideas; by spreading in the minds of our fellow-workers these most useful and necessary principles of prevention; by disseminating in a thousand-and-one ways the arguments showing the need for preventing disease or lessening its evils; by advising our population to have frequent recourse to the family doctor, who still remains one of the corner-stones of public health, we will succeed in bringing the public to an understanding of our efforts.

Public health and preventive medicine have unquestioned influence upon the preservation of health; this in turn plays an important part in assuring social welfare; the latter increases the potential happiness of mankind and it follows that teaching of the principles of prevention helps to make people happier. As individual happiness contributes towards the prosperity of a country, it need not be added that teachers of public health have a glorious work to perform.

Ignorance is becoming more old-fashioned day by day. We are trying to teach health notions to children in primary school; we spare no efforts to inform the public through the newspapers and the radio and we know that this is bringing results.

The rising generation will be far more conscious of the value of prevention than was the past generation. In 1940 inspecting physicians and visiting nurses, in their visits to schools, made it a duty to teach pupils elementary principles of health.

The Department of Health recognizes that childhood and youth should be surrounded by healthful ideas. It is encouraged by the good-will of the teaching staffs who are lending their cooperation. In all schools teachers are furthering our efforts and we are proud and happy to state that we are truly grateful to them. It is by working through the student minds that we will be able to create a generation which will tomorrow fully understand what public health and preventive medicine can do to promote happiness for humanity.

The program evolved in 1938 by Dr. Adélard Groulx was followed out in its general lines during 1940.

The 1939 report was published, containing the report of the Director on the budget and the expenses of the Department of Health, papers on the demographic trend; comments on improve-

ments made, tuberculosis in Montreal, infant mortality, small-pox, diphtheria deaths and immunization, measles, milk inspection in the city, the new massage parlor by-law, the Board of Health and legal office; this 1939 report contained, after the comments of the Director, the reports of the various divisions. We have looked after the editing and revision of various publications from the divisions of Contagious Diseases, Child Hygiene, Food Inspection, Sanitation, etc.

The Health Bulletin was published every two months.

#### Radio

Members of the staff have given, under the auspices of various associations and thanks to the generosity of the radio stations, addresses on the following questions: the fight against infant mortality, milk inspection, clean-up week, breast-feeding, etc., etc.

#### Press

News items and press releases of a nature to interest the public were sent to the newspapers.

As was the case last year, in 1940 the Public Health Instruction section collaborated in a special manner with the newspapers and reviews, more than 600 articles and small news items of different kinds having been published under such headings as: "Health as Capital"; "To help your Health"; "A Health idea Daily"; "The Good-Health Bulletin"; etc.

It is apposite to thank our daily newspapers for the gracious welcome with which they always receive the items which are sent them. It is thanks to the support of the Press of Montreal that the Department of Health is enabled to give the population of the city all the information which it deems opportune. The newspaper is today the most powerful means of propaganda which there is, and the Department of Health would show bad form indeed if it sought to stint the praise and gratitude which it owes the Press which is so willing to spread ideas which are helpful to our population in maintaining its health.

#### Educational campaign against tuberculosis

The section devoted to public health education organized, in 1940, 59 campaign nights against tuberculosis. These social evenings included:

- (a) monologues and sketches as a vehicle for propaganda;
- (b) a quarter-hour address by a speaker invited for the occasion or by a staff doctor;
- (c) showing of the film, "Health and Happiness," and of other educational films.

The public is a grown-up child and it must be entertained if we wish to capture its attention for the purpose of teaching useful lessons. We have adopted the system of a short address lasting a quarter of an hour, accompanied by a monologue, singing and a sketch with a propaganda objective.

These pieces were interpreted by pupils of Mrs. J. L. Audet. They carry health lessons which the public, through amusement, easily take to heart.

These propaganda entertainments are announced on Sundays by the pastors who ask their parishioners to attend them. The parish priest usually presides with the ward councillors.

The numerous attendance proves that the public is interested in the efforts which we are making to educate them.

Moreover, in 1940, there were 167 propaganda meetings held for school pupils. There is an address given by an inspecting physician and the film "Health and Happiness" is shown.

#### **Exhibits and Expositions**

At each campaign meeting against tuberculosis, we exhibit several of our bilingual posters, "Fight against Tuberculosis." And we distribute pamphlets on tuberculosis. Moreover, on request, we place at the disposal of the schools or other organizations posters and circulars for propaganda purposes which are distributed or shown to the public.

#### Talks to the staff

Talks are given to the medical staff either by department doctors or by outside physicians. Thus during the year 1940 various topics were treated: breast ailments; breast feeding; vitamins; buying (food and food values); procedure in cases of contagious disease; part played by the nurse in contagious cases; diagnosis of contagious diseases; report of biennial congress of Canadian Nurses; professional attitude towards mental hygiene; ideas on feeding infants, etc.

#### Training of university students

The Department of Health co-operates with the official authorities teaching public health. It is in constant contact with the medical faculties of Montreal and McGill Universities. In 1940 medical students of both these universities visited various departmental divisions.

Public health students and nurses following the courses in public health in special faculties of these universities also spend some time in our department.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS

#### Contagious Diseases Division

		Number distributed
		in 1940
Posters: "Fi	ght tuberculosis"	. 6,938
Circulars:		
No. 2	Diphtheria	. 4,000
No. 4	Whooping-cough	. 3,500
No. 6	Scarlet fever	. 4,000
No. 7	Typhoid fever	. 1,250
No. 8	Measles	. 4,000
No. 10	Poliomyelitis	. 2,000

		Number
	dis	stributed
		in 1940
No. 11 Tub	erculosis	85,000
	hen a case of poliomyelitis occurs"	2,000
	cination—By-law No. 324	1,750
No. 31 Rab	ies	
No. 36 Sma	all-pox and vaccination	9,000
	rice to parents (Contagious Diseases)	10,500
No. 62 Tub	erculin control of T.B	7,700
	ing-cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet- o-spinal meningitis and poliomyelitis	6,200
Total		147,838
10tar		141,000
	Child hygiene division	
Circulars (Bilingu	ual):	
No. 2 "He	eight and weight"	11,500
	munization against diphtheria''	22,500
	eaning diapers"	8,000
	tificial nursing"	11,000
	vice to parents concerning care of chil-	
	after tooth extraction"	2,000
	rsing mothers''	10,750
	event blindness in your children"	7,500
No. 11 "Ch	ild nutrition"	89,200
Letters from the I	Director on the birth of a child—	
French		11,800
English		1,700
Letters from the I six months—	Director to mothers when the child reaches	
French		8,000
Letters from the	Director—Advice to mothers—	
		7,000 2,000

	Number
dis	stributed
	in 1940
Posters (bilingual):	
Health of Infants	100
Mothers, nurse your child	38
Booklets:	
No. 2 The Infant's Health	14,075
No. 2a Prenatal Hygiene	800
No. 4 Infants' Health League	454
Total	201,217
Division of Food Inspection	
Posters:	
No. 8477 "Prevent this danger"	875
No. 8479 "Canadian farmers"	6,610
Total	7,585

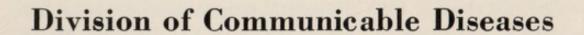
\* \* \*

In fine, the Department of Health takes every possible means to cultivate healthful ideas of public health and preventive medicine among the public.

It fights against prejudices which are of a nature to harm public health. It seeks to spread ideas which will break down ignorance and neglect.

The Department of Health gladly witnesses evidence of great progress to date but does not ignore that its work must be carried on to complete the education of the general public. The school now occupies our attention. Pupils must understand the importance of disease prevention and preservation of health. The general public must then be informed, as in the degree that parents will lay aside their indifference to public health and preventive medicine, will we arrive at the desired objective of health-consciousness among us.





#### Report of the

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DIVISION

#### for the year 1940

by

# Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, D.H.P. superintendent

The evolution of contagious diseases during 1940 has shown no particular character of importance.

The number of reported cases (16,877)—tuberculosis included—has been evidently inferior to the average of the last five years (22,237).

Apart from the 581 deaths from tuberculosis out of 1,453 registered cases in 1940, the general percentage of mortality from various other contagious diseases has been 1.7, whilst the average percentage for 1935-1939 numbered 2.

On the whole the movement of morbidity and mortality due to contagion in 1940 has not progressed and has kept within the limits of a normal evolution.

The predominating diseases, such as chicken-pox (5,165), whooping-cough (4,912) and scarlet fever (2,135) show a total number of 12,212 out of 15,424 cases, excluding registered reports attributable to tuberculosis.

All other diseases have had a rather low incidence, except for influenza which, during November and December, has shown an increase of short duration; nevertheless the latter disease has had an extremely mild evolution.

Concerning diphtheria the favourable difference between 1940 and 1939 is not considerable and the mortality rate by 100,000, which was 2.1 in 1939, has fallen to 1.2 in 1940. These results show the necessity of intensifying immunization against this disease, particularly among children under 5 years who are more susceptible. On this subject we are pleased to notice that the year

1940 has shown a notable progress in immunizations given by members of the medical profession in their private practice. A greater number of physicians have answered our call to collaboration, and it is our duty to express our appreciation to them.

Let us add that physicians may always obtain freely at the Health Department, for use in their practice, antidiphtheria serum, Ramon anatoxin for immunization against diphtheria and vaccine against smallpox; a call at the Communicable Disease Division, room 33, City Hall Annex, will insure prompt service.

Typhoid fever has had a lower trend in 1940; morbidity rate by 100,000 which was 11.33 in 1939, has fallen to 8.7 in 1940. If we take into account that, out of 79 registered cases 41% were strangers, the Health Department considers this situation as extremely satisfactory and as a proof of the efficacy of our activities concerning water, milk and food control.

The various control operations by the personnel of our Division and other Divisions are distributed as follows in a general summary.

#### Summary

Cases reported and confirmed	16,877
Number of deaths	847
Cases hospitalized	4,582
Visits by physicians	6,093
Visits by nurses (tuberculosis included)	22,747
Visits by the superintendent of nurses	231
Visits by disinfectors	4,619
Number of disinfections	3,822
Houses placarded	2,157

#### Number of vaccinations against smallpox:

•	
(a) by Division of Child Hygiene, performed	
in schools and industrial establishments. 11,706	
(b) by the Division of Medical Control 16,105	
(c) by private physicians 2,590	
(d) by other institutions	
Number of complete immunizations against diphtheria reported to our Division and given by:	30,641
Child Hygiene Division	
Child Welfare Association 890	
Fédération des Oeuvres d'Hygiène infantile 1,991	
Private physicians	
Other institutions	
N-1	13,568
Number of dog bites reported to the Division of communicable diseases	200
Free distribution of anti-poliomyelitic serum	3
Free distribution of scarlet-fever toxin:	
Number of vials:	
(a) curative doses	44
(b) preventive doses	81
Free distribution of antidiphtheria serum:	
Number of vials:	
(a) curative doses	102
(b) preventive doses	165
Free distribution of Toxoid (Anatoxine Ramon) for immunization against diphtheria	3,756
Various analyses submitted to the Municipal Laboratory	2,076

Following this outline, details of the various operations in the Division of communicable diseases for the year 1940 are stated.

Table I

Diseases	Cases reported	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Diphtheria	134	11	8.2
Scarlet fever	2,135	8	0.37
Measles	1,483	2	0.13
German measles	125		
Whooping-cough	4,912	72	1.46
Mumps (Parotitis)	942	1	0.11
Chicken-pox	5,165	6	0.11
Smallpox	117		
Erysipelas	117 79	8 15	6.8
Typhoid fever	25	7	18.9 28.0
Poliomyelitis	5		20.0
ethargic encephalitis			
Puerperal septicaemia	17	16	94.1
Purulent ophthalmia	34		
Amoebic dysentery	4	2	50.0
eprosy			
Undulent fever	1		
Bacillary dysentery	11	2	18.1
nfluenza	70 165	116*	
scaples	105		
Total	15,424	266	1.7
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,335	510	38.2
uberculosis other forms	118	71	60.1
Grand total	16,877	847	5.2

P.S. (\*) Cases of influenza are not all reported to the Division of Communicable Diseases; it is more through death certificates that they are computed.

Table II

# Typhoid Fever

1940 Months	Number	Number of cases	Source of	Source of infection	Hospita	Hospitalization	Des	Deaths
	Residents	Outside	In Montreal	Outside	Residents	Outside	Residents	Outside
January February March April May June July August October November December	617262372532	81-08 ; ; 481° ; ;	0040r000r4 ;4	8-1-8 ::: 8-8-8	9-686-34252	01-00 ∷ :4010 ∷ :	i⊣⊣ i⊣ i i4 i i i5	[0]
Total	56	23	40	39	48	23	6	9

Table III Classification by ages

	134 2,135 1,483 125 4,912 942 5,165	25 5 5	34	111	24	1,335	11.
LatoT	1,4,1,2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0				15,424	1,3	16,877
90 to 100 years					1		
80 to 89 years		3			5	4-1	
70 to 79 years		∞			œ	17	:
60 to 69 years		15			20	17	:
50 to 59 years		17			25	137	:
40 to 49 years	0,100	203	4-		42	186	
30 to 39 years	20 20 21 20 20 21	12 12 7	20		106	308	:
20 to 29 years	25 24 25 25 25	15	70 80		208	391	:
15 to 19 years	23 6 6 6 49 49	171	e :		176	127	
10 to 14 years	16 304 98 98 1119 130 366	13 4	-	2	1,068	27 13	:
5 to 9 years	43 1,076 825 45 1,864 633 2,899			1 4 cases.	7,408	39	
I to 4 years	57 604 435 20 2,257 1,23 1,462	0440	က	Uncla ssified Uncla ssified	4,977	23	:
Under I year	28 28 69 34 10 349	212	27	Uncla Uncla	1,145	1	
Diseases	Diphtheria Scarlet fever. Measles German measles Whooping-cough Mumps Chicken-pox	Erysipelas Typhoid fever C.S. Meningitis Poliomyelitis	Purulent ophthalmia Amoebic dysentery Leprosy	Undulent fever Bacillary dysentery Influenza Scabies.	Total	Pulmonary tuberculosis Tuberculosis other forms	Grand total

99

Table IV Classification by months

Total of deaths for 1940	11 8 2 72 1 1 6	8 15 7	16 2 2 116	266	510	847
Total	134 2,135 1,483 125 4,912 942 5,165	117 79 25 5	24 4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15,424	1,335	16,877
December	15 163 25 28 318 131 539	1112	21 44	1,267	96	
Nоvember	245 20 20 7 464 63 63 608		84 1 6	1,465	88	
October	111 169 6 4 504 20 20 218	12	-00 000	984	118	
September	8 116 16 3 409 15 56	======================================		629	108	
AsuguA	13 64 23 439 13 50	ಜರಿಜಚ	: : :	624	129 15	
July	8 90 53 421 25 148	10	-9-	775	102	
nue	6 177 143 15 366 104 377	10 00	1	1,202	129	
May	6 214 392 15 421 83 83 .671	0.70	L4L 55 6	1,856	117	
lindA	262 324 24 24 399 135 747	15	21 02	1,965	1111	
Матећ	15 200 190 9 427 161 652	11 2	15	1,720	107	
February	14 217 137 2 343 1112 461	∞4	2-1- 60	1,322	130	:
Vanuaty	18 218 154 13 401 80 638	1141	1 1 2 2 2	1,565	100	
Diseases	Diphtheria. Scarlet fever. Measles. German measles. Whooping-cough. Mumps. Chicken-pox.	Erysipelas. Typhoid fever. C.S. Meningitis. Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal septicaemia Purulent ophthalmia. Amoebic dysentery. Undulent fever. Bacillary dysentery. Influenza.	Total	Pulmonary tuberculosis Tuberculosis other forms	Grand total

Table V

# Classification by nationalities

Total	2,135 1,483 1,483 1,125 4,912 942 5,165 79 255 25 117 34 4 4 4	15,424	1,335
Other Nationalities	114 69 69 351 333 333 11 1	949	121 9
Jews	229 145 111 180 31 265 	875	42
English Canadians		3,777	212 17
French	1,382 655 3370 662 3,370 662 3,171 76 57 12 2 13 33 33 	9,588	960
Diseases	Diphtheria Scarlet fever Measles German measles German measles Whooping-cough Mumps Chicken-pox Smallpox Erysipelas Typhoid fever C.S. Meningitis Poliomyelitis Lethargic encephalitis Purulent ophthalmia Amoebic dysentery Leprosy Undulent fever Bacillary dysentery Influenza Scabies.	Total	Pulmonary tuberculosis  Tuberculosis other forms

Table Classification

Diseases	Ahuntsic	Bourget	Crémazie	Delorimier	Hochelaga	Lafontaine	Laurier	Maisonneuve	Mercier	Montcalm	Mount Royal	N. D. de Graces	Papineau	Préfontaine
Diphtheria Scarlet fever. Measles. German measles. Whooping-cough. Mumps. Chicken-pox. Smallpox. Erysipelas. Typhoid fever. C.S. Meningitis. Poliomyelitis Lethargic encephalitis. Puerperal septicaemia. Purulent ophthalmia. Amoebic dysentery. Leprosy. Undulent fever. Bacillary dysentery. Influenza. Scabies.	86 14 1 52 29 263  4 	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 34 8 2 81 5 52 6 3 1 1 2 1	28 170 1 2 2  5	5 38 23  105 3 85  4 3  4  2 12		6 79 46 1 80 5 65  5 3  1	3 70 14 1 159 6 235 3 3 1 2 3 28	5 48 5 6 180 2 143 4 1 1 2 6	3 40 22 158 121 120  3 1	2 46 190 32 67 10 149  6 1 1	5 104 269 12 223 41 477  4 1 5 1	77 277 4 1 1 844 559 1 1 3 1 1 1	61 62 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63
Pulmonary tuberculosis Tuberculosis other forms Grand total	455 24 3	328 52 6			284	30 5	301 18 1	45	403 27 10	35 35		36 5	190	321

#### Wards

L																					
	St. Andrew	St. Ann	St. Cunegonde	St. Denis	St. Edward	St. Eusèbe	St. Gabriel	St. George	St. Henry	St. James	St. John	St. Jean-Baptiste	St. Joseph	St. Lawrence	St. Louis	St. Michael	St. Mary	St. Paul	Ville-Marie	Villeray	TOTAL
4 5 6 2 2 1 8	28 20 6 72 26	10 61 20  141 7	18 53 5  124 3	4 49 32 1 168 3	3 33 31 3 154 139	58 9 1 128 2		1 17 13 4 78 7	5	1 46 11  102 3	29	85 17 1 228 12	6 112 3	11 1 45 7	26	1 88 197 7 74 6	3 40 8  119 3	29 15 1 220 48	19 3 2 55 1	205 32 15 376 99	134 2,135 1,483 125 4,912 942
5 2	4 4 2	1 3	81 4 3	108 1 3 1	297 2 2 2	3	188  2 1 1	3 3 2		5 8	154  3 1 1 2	6 1	3	120  3 3 1	106  2 7 	217  1 4 1	85  3  1	150  2 3 1	65 4 1	428  4 3 2	5,165 117 79 25 5
1	1	1	1	1	5		3		3	4	1	2		3 2	1	1		1 3		2	17 34 4 1 11 70
8 3	277		292	379	55	278	573 ====================================	165	41	66	41	52	19	246 — 57	32	2 600 32 1	263	23	35	16 1194 72 10	
3	4	3	3		4	1			5		9	6			2			3			118

#### **Control of Contagious Diseases**

1940

	Control visits							
Diseases	Diagnosis	Super- vision of quaran- tined houses	Disinfection	Placards				
Diphtheria Scarlet fever Measles German measles Whooping-cough Mumps Chicken-pox Erysipelas Typhoid fever C.S. Meningitis Poliomyelitis Puruperal septicaemia Purulent ophthalmia Amoebic dysentery Lethargic encephalitis Influenza Scabies Undulent fever Tuberculosis Skin disease Vulvo-vaginitis Miscellaneous No infection Under observation Miscellaneous visits Wrong addresses Leprosy Trachoma Trichinosis Tetanus Vincent's angina Bacillary dysentery	8 263 309 12 1,398 413 1,644 28 4 3 4 2 58 2 92 815 225 521 196 2 2 1 1 1 1	610 3,552 1,558 117 4,719 821 3,938 108 104 35 16 12 35 6 1 7 114  3,523 110 9  3,535  47 1	207 1,772 185 17 892 15 74 56 22 4 1 1 1 558 12 5 4,619	23 631 471 1,032				
Total	6,093	22,978	8.441	2,157				

Visiting nurses in their investigations in families have taken 1,470 cultures for laboratory analysis.

#### PASTEUR HOSPITAL

Patients hospitalized	2,897
Number of days of hospitalization	101,277
Average sojourn for each patient	34.9
Maximum hospitalization by day	319
Minimum hospitalization by day	192
Average hospitalization by day	278
Deaths during the year 1940	91
Deaths during the first 48 hours	46
Number of deaths after the first 48 hours	45
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths	50.5%
Ambulance calls	2,045
Microscopic examinations	2,798
Urinalyses	6,576

#### Intubations and Results

Ages	Intuba- tions	Cures	Deaths	
Under 1 year	1	1		
to 2 years	3	3	2	
3 to 4 years	6	5	1	
to 5 years	6	4	î	
5 to 6 years	3 2	2		
to 7 years	2	1	1	
to 8 years				
3 to 9 years				
9 to 10 years				
Total	25	18	5	

# Nationality and Religion of Patients

Nationalities	Total	Religion	Total
French-Canadians English-Canadians Jews Other nationalities	2,546 42 6 58	Roman Catholics Protestants Jews Other religions	2,597 47 6 2
Total	2,652		2,652

# Fluctuation of Patients and Death Rate

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1940	Ad- mitted	Total number patients	Cured	Dead	In hospital Decem- ber 31st, 1940
Diphtheria	15	109	124	91	12	21
Scarlet fever	122	1,023	1,145	1,033	3	109
Measles	9	108	117	115		2
Erysipelas	9 7	66	75	69	2 3 42	4
Chicken-pox	7	86	93	87	3	3
Whooping-cough	77	935	1,012	851	42	119
Mumps		6	6	6		
Influenza		27		26	1	
German measles		3	3	3		
Poliomyelitis		1	1	1		
Diffuse phlegmon		2	2	2		
Miscellaneous	6	285	319	251	28	13
Total	245	2,652	2,897	2,535	91	271

# ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

Patients hospitalized	1,685
Number of days of hospitalization	49,597
Average sojourn for each patient	29
Maximum hospitalization by day	171
Minimum hospitalization by day	87
Average hospitalization by day	129
Deaths during the year 1940	14
Deaths during the first 48 hours	5
Number of deaths after the first 48 hours	9
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths	14%
Ambulance calls	1,343
Microscopic examinations	
Urinalyses	10,000

# **Intubations and Results**

Ages	Intubations	Cures	Deaths
Under 1 year			
to 2 years			
2 to 3 years	3	3	
3 to 4 years	1	1	
to 5 years	1	1	
to 6 years			
to 7 years			
to 8 years			
to 9 years			
to 10 years			
Total	5	5	

# Nationality and Religion of Patients

Nationalities	Total	Religion	Total	
French-Canadians English-Canadians Jews Other nationalities	390 814 241 240	Roman Catholics Protestants Jews Other religions	695 742 241 7	
Total	1,685		1,685	

# Fluctuation of Patients and Death Rate

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1940	Ad- mitted	Total number of patients	Cured	Deaths	In hospital Decem- ber 31st, 1940
Diphtheria	6	36	42	40	2	10
Scarlet fever	56	670	726	724	2	82
Measles	10	124	134	133	1	4
Erysipelas	5	33	38	37	1	1
Chicken-pox	4	70	74	74		2
Whooping-cough	25	504	529	522	7	47
Mumps	2	50	52	52		4
Influenza		6	6	6		
German measles		66	66	66		16
Poliomyelitis						
Diffuse phlegmon						
Miscellaneous	1	126	127	126	1	2
Total	110	1,685	1,795	1,795	14	168

#### Communicable Disease Division

#### Report of

#### SECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

for the year 1940

by

## LEO LADOUCEUR, M.D. Chief of Section

The Section of Tuberculosis has terminated its second year. Apart from the work done by the personnel of this Section and related divisions (Child Hygiene, Medical Control, Food Inspection), the Health Department is gratified by the increased awakening of the medical profession to its social function in the control of tuberculosis.

Table No. 1 shows the work of Visiting Nurses.

New cases Subsequent calls Miscellaneous	 								 					1,608 1,876 952
Total	 		 						 				 -	4,436

We made every effort to avoid useless subsequent calls. Our experience showed that recalcitrant families, which still refused examination after 2 or 3 visits, were also unco-operative after 6 or 7 visits. We decided to send a letter to these cases and results were more than encouraging. The City has been divided into districts, each with a special nurse. Consequently the nurse is acquainted with her families which in turn get used to considering her, not as a nuisance, but as a friend. Moreover we strove to prevent duplication of visits as in the case of patients already visited by Bruchesi or Royal Edward Institute. The central filing system has permitted the limiting of these useless calls.

# Central Filing System

The Section of Tuberculosis keeps on file all tuberculosis cases reported in Montreal. Collaboration by physicians and general or specialized institutions is necessary and, I am glad to say, more complete from day to day.

Table No. 2 shows total of reported cases in 1940.

		Cases		
Reports	Inc.	Mod. adv.	Much adv.	Total
Secondary tub. (adult)	195 13 120	823 6	282 14	1,300 33 120
Total of reported cases	328	829	296	1,453

### X-ray clinic

In order to co-operate more closely with physicians, the Health Department opened, last February, an X-ray clinic at No. 305 Mt. Royal East, where an X-ray apparatus for pulmonary radiography has been put at the disposal of the medical profession for examination of their poor patients.

Every child under 15 years of age, referred by the physician, must first undergo, if this has not already been done, the tuberculin test. If result is negative, a notice is sent to his physician but no radiography is made except for very special reasons. Positive reactors are immediately X-rayed. For adolescents or adults, there is no tuberculin testing, but immediate radiography. No clinical examination is made; the report sent to the physician is based on an interpretation of the film subtantiated, when possible, by sputum examinations.

The term "suspect," which seems vague to a few, does not indicate tuberculosis, but, on account of recent contact with a germ carrier, pronounced emaciation or slightly shaded pulmonary areas; we prefer to see these persons again after a three month period in order to avoid missing an incipient lesion.

Table No. 3 shows work done by X-ray clinic.

The state of the s			Positive					
Referred cases	Inc.	Mod. adv.	Much adv.	A.F.	Total	Neg.	Susp.	Total
Physicians Inf. contacts Came by themselves.	26 16	84 50 4	6 3	17 1 1	133 70 5	792 1,165 55	590 1,269 30	1,515 2,504 90
Total	42	138	9	19	208	2,012	1,889	4,109

Table No. 4 shows more active co-operation by physicians. While at first cases referred by them were very few in number, they now comprise more than half of those who come either of their own accord or under advice of visiting nurses. This encouragement should continue and the Health Department highly congratulates physicians on this subject.

# Patients referred by

	Physicians	Visiting nurses	Came by themselves
February	25	83	6
March	19	89	19
April	97	189	19
May	138	205	6
June	117	191	6 2
July	141	250	16
August	160	219	
September	174	284	5 5 3 6 3
October	222	402	3
November	202	273	6
December	220	319	3
Total	1,515	2,504	90

# Tuberculin Test: "Vollmer Patch Test"

Tuberculin Testing among children referred to the clinic and by physicians of Child Hygiene in all baby clinics is progressing.

Table No. 5 shows work performed. The more numerous the tests, the more it will be possible to derive accurate data.

Reactions:	Positive	Negative	Not returned	Total
X-ray clinic	143	346	1	490
Municipal clinic	861 141	6,663 947	64 15	7,588 1,103
San. dist. St-Jacques	140	413	2	555
Total	1,285	8,369	82	9,736

I profit by this opportunity to thank the Bruchesi Institute, the Royal Edward Institute, the Sacré-Cœur Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital, the Grace Dart Home Hospital and all specialized institutions which, during 1940, have intimately collaborated with the Section of tuberculosis. My thanks also are extended to all physicians with whom the Health Department has enjoyed the most cordial relations. If they have helped the Health Department, the latter has tried to give them the same response.

Already the mortality percentage from tuberculosis shows a substantial decrease this year. This is only a beginning and inasmuch as the fight will be intensified, with a greater number of hospital beds for patients, it is possible to visualize the day when mortality by tuberculosis in Montreal may at last be compared favourably with other English and American cities.

Table No. 6 shows progress accomplished in the past twentyfive years or so in extra-pulmonary tuberculosis since detection has been intensified.

This Section has the ambition to advance further in this good direction. Supported by the specialized institutions, helped by the medical professional, it hopes to attain heights which have never yet been reached.

# Tuberculosis Deaths per 100,000 population Period 1915-1940

	2000	Nun	aber of de	eaths		e per 100 opulation	
Years	Popula- tion	Tuber	culosis	expans.	Tubere	eulosis	
		Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Tota
1915	516,000	829	233	1,062	160.7	45.1	205.8
1916	528,980	. 863	174	1,037	163.1	32.9	196.0
1917	537,970	879	210	1,089	163.4	39.0	202.4
918	579,440	1,021	212	1,233	176.0	36.6	212.6
919	593,440	927	211	1,138	156.2	35.6	191.8
Average	551,260	904	208	1,112	164.0	39.9	203.9
920	607,470	919	185	1,104	151.3	30.4	181.7
921	618,506	741	179	920	119.8	28.9	148.7
922	637,600	761	179	940	119.3	28.1	147.4
923	655,700	813	167	980	124.0	25.5	149.5
924	674,300	807	171	978	119.6	25.4	145.0
Average	638,715	808	177	985	126.5	26.1	152.6
925	693,500	805	131	936	116.2	18.8	135.0
926	713.200	796	158	954	111.6	22.2	133.8
927	733,460	763	123	886	104.0	16.8	120.8
928	754,300	801	137	938	106.2	18.2	124.4
929	775,800	823	190	1,013	106.1	24.5	130.6
Average	734,052	798	148	946	108.7	20.1	128.8
930	796,800	806	177	983	101.2	22.2	123.4
931	818,577	766	121	887	93.6	14.7	108.8
932	833,000	722	112	834	86.7	13.4	100.1
933	847,000	670	141	811	79.1	16.7	95.8
934	855,000	600	113	713	70.2	13.2	83.4
Average	830,075	713	133	846	85.9	16.0	101.9
935	863,000	546	101	647	63.3	11.7	75.0
936	875,000	627	119	746	71.7	13.6	85.3
937	885,000	615	111	726	69.5	12.5	82.0
938	893,000	585	83	668	65.5	9.3	74.8
939	900,000	542	89	631	60.2	9.9	70.1
verage	883,200	583	101	684	66.0	11.4	77.4
940	907,000	510	71	581	56.2	7.8	64.0

# Mortality from Tuberculosis (other forms)

## Milk Pasteurized

# Period 1915 to 1940

			Rate per	Milk s	supply
Years	Population	Deaths	100,000 of population	% tuber- culinized cows	% pas- teurized milk
	F10.000	000			00.000
1915	516,000	233	45.1		30.86%
1916	528,980	174	32.9	0.0504	42.21%
917	537,970	210	39.0	2.35%	44.70%
918	579,910	212	36.6	1.48%	50.50%
919	593,440	211	35.5	1.54%	56.15%
Average	551,260	208	39.9	1.79%	44.88%
920	607,470	185	30.4	2.05%	60.00%
921	618,506	179	28.9	2.06%	60.50%
922	637,600	179	28.1	3.75%	60.70%
1923	655,700	167	25.5	5.03%	64.50%
1924	674,300	171	25.4	8.17%	67.17%
Average	- 638,715	177	26.1	4.21%	62.57%
925	693,500	131	18.8	26.19%	68.10%
926	713,200	158	22.2	63.90%	94.33%
927	733,460	123	16.8	82.41%	95.51%
928	754,300	137	18.2	94.94%	(1)
929	775,800	190	24.5	85.06%	(1)
Average	734,052	148	20.1	70.50%	85.98%
930	796,800	177	22.2	93.43%	(1)
931	818,577	121	14.7	91.57%	(1)
932	833,000	112	13.4	100.00%	(1)
933	847,000	141	16.7	100.00%	95.60%
934	855,000	113	13.2	100.00%	94.87%
Average	830,075	133	16.0	97.00%	
1935	863,000	101	11.7	100.00%	91.31%
936	875,000	119	13.6	100.00%	94.59%
937	885,000	111	12.5	100.00%	94.48%
938	893,000	83	9.3	100.00%	94.39%
.939	900,000	89	9.9	100.00%	95.61%
Average	883,200	101	11.4	100.00%	94.88%
940	907,000	71	7.8	100.00%	95.56%

<sup>(1)</sup> Figures not available from 1928 to 1932.

Division of Child Hygiene

# Report of the DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE for the year 1940

by

# Dr. J. N. LAPORTE, D.P.H. superintendent

The report of the work of the division of Child Hygiene for the year 1940 is divided into two principal parts:

#### FIRST PART

Section I—MATERNAL, INFANT and PRESCHOOL HYGIENE:

### I. Maternal hygiene:

5 prenatal clinics.

# II. Infant hygiene (0-1 year) and preschool hygiene (1-6 years):

- a) 47 Well-baby and preschool clinics;
- b) 2 Open-air clinics;
- Inspection of private boarding-houses for children and private hospitals and maternities;
- d) Child hygiene league.

# Section II—SCHOOL HYGIENE and MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS:

- I. Medical examination of pupils;
- II. Hearing tests with audiometer;
- III. Mental hygiene and Binet-Simon tests;
- IV. Medical examination of teachers;
  - V. Vacation schools;
- VI. Summer camps.

#### SECOND PART

- I. Immunization against diphtheria;
- II. Vaccination against smallpox;
- III. Tuberculin tests;
- IV. Distribution of literature.

#### THIRD PART

- I. Report of the dental hygiene section;
- II. Report of Maisonneuve District Health Centre.

#### FIRST PART

#### I.—MATERNAL HYGIENE PRENATAL CLINICS

In the course of the year 1940 a new prenatal clinic was opened, Baril, making a total to date of five prenatal clinics.

The following table indicates the results obtained in 1940.

Table I

	municipal clinic	5	
	conferences	172	
	prenatal cases	carried over cases	132
NY 1	registered	new cases	309
Number of	consultations w	1,087	
	blood pressures	1,009	
	Wasserman's to	18	
	urinalysis	952	
	notices to fami	31	
	recruitment	379	
Home	to registered m	310	
visits	post-partum	137	
	Total		826

The following table indicates the number of prenatal cases registered at "L'Assistance Maternelle" and in the prenatal clinics of Montreal's hospitals.

## Table II

Table II		
	Pren cas regist	es
"L'Assistance Maternelle"		2,603
Hospitals:		
Notre-Dame	834	
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc	241	
Ste-Justine	640	
St-Luc	311	
Catherine Booth	321	
Homoeopathic	157	
Jewish General	182	
Royal Victoria	1,428	
St. Mary's	354	
		4,468
Total		7,071

# Maternity Cases in Montreal

### Table III

Number of births in 1940: 18,713

Rate per 1,000 population: 20.63

Number of beds and prenatal cases in Montreal's Hospitals.

All because day	Number of beds				Number of cases			
1. Hospitals	Private	Semi- private	Public	Total	Private	Semi- private	Public	Total
Miséricorde	30	36	175	241	1,057		595	1,652
Notre-Dame	12	18	10	40	402	354	428	1,184
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc	9	11	6	26	211		326	537
Ste-Justine	20		20	40	349	233	564	1,146
St-Luc	10	18	12	40	150		479	629
Catherine Booth	25		25	50	41	264	296	601
Homoeopathic	9	8	5	22	429		150	579
Jewish General	23		18	41	122	491	229	842
Royal Victoria	23	13	52	88	436	436	1,293	2,165
St. Mary's	9	6	10	25	180	480	403	1,063
Bethany House			12	12			17	17
L'Aide à la femme			15	15	***		65	65
Private Hospitals								
Beaulac	12			12	109	1.77	200	109
Dr. GE. Millette	10			10	8		***	8
Pinard	15			15	270			270
Ste-Anne	10			10	57			57
Ste-Marguerite	12			12	51			51
Ste-Thérèse	13			13	146			146
Mount-Royal	8			8	4			4
Mrs. L. Martel	3			3	15		***	15
Belvédère	5			5	72			72
Bellevue	10			10	50			50
Total	268	110	360	738	4,159	2,258	4,845	11,262
<ol> <li>Home cases by private physicians</li> </ol>					2,725			2,725

 Number of indigent cases attended in the homes by private physicians and paid by:

Grand total	268	110	360	738	6,884	2,258	9,571	18,713
b) L'Assistance Mater- nelle							2,745	4,726
a) Unemployment Re- lief Commission							1,981	

# II.—INFANT HYGIENE (0-1 year) and PRESCHOOL HYGIENE (1-6 years) WELL-BABY AND PRESCHOOL CLINICS

In the course of the year 1940, a new clinic was opened in Christ-Roi parish, making a total of 47 municipal well-baby clinics. Besides, 28 independent clinics of which 19 French directed by "La Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" and 9 English directed by the "Child Welfare Association," continued operating in the city limits of Montreal. An annual subsidy of \$8,500.00 was granted to them by the City.

Table IV

This table indicates the general results of the work done in the clinics during the year 1940

		Health Department			Child Welfare Association		"Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile"	
		Infant	Pre- school	Infant	Pre- school	Infant	Pre- school	
Number	of clinics	47	47	9	9	19	19	
Number of children registered		9,361	11,012	2,973	1,505	5,071	4,832	
	of deaths (0-1 year) registered babies	29		9		13		
to the	ge of deaths compared number of children re- d	0.3		0.3		0.4		
	of children attending	54,656	26,616	6,591	6,856	70,242	18,079	
	number of consultations	5.8	2.4	1.1	4.5	13.8	3.7	
Home	nurses	19,330	9,019	3,349	6,698	6,900	7,747	
visits assistant-nurses						18,658	18,929	

#### OPEN-AIR CLINICS

Two open-air Well-baby clinics were opened during the months of July and August; one in Lafontaine Park and the other in St. Helen's Island. A doctor was in attendance every day at the Lafontaine Park and on pic-nic days only at St. Helen's Island.

#### Table V

Camps open for a period of	nonths
Weighings	166
Dressings	387
Vaccinations	1,268
Revaccinations	28
Certificates	1,026
Examination of children entering school in September	24

#### CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUE

Several groups of the Child Hygiene League were formed in 1940 by the personnel of the Division of Child Hygiene among young girls attending the following schools: Baril, Boucher-de-la-Bruère, Holy Cross, Madeleine-de-Verchères, Marie-Immaculée, Notre-Dame-de-la-Défense, Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Notre-Dame-du-Très-St. Rosaire, St. Aloysius, St. Ambroise, Ste. Cécile, Ste. Clotilde, St. Edouard, St. Etienne, St. Gabriel-Lalemant, St. Jean-de-la-Croix, St. Marc, Ste. Marie, St. Nom-de-Jésus, St. Nom-de-Marie.

Another group has been organized by a nurse of the Child Welfare Association.

The number of groups organized in 1940 was 7 and the number of members 318.

# Inspection of Children's Boarding Houses and Private Hospitals and Maternities for the year 1940

The supervision of children's boarding-houses and private hospitals and maternities, has been carried out as indicated in the table which follows.

#### Table VI

# Children's boarding-houses.

		With licens the year)	e (of which 2 were cancelled during	11
		Women's D	Directory	30
		Protestant Bureau)	Foster Home Centre (Children's	64
	Boarding- houses	Catholic Welfare Bureau		
		Institution ("L'aide à la femme")		
Number		Without license (where there is only one child)		
of		Total	Seattle Control	176
			Legitimate	232
	Day H I	Registered	Illegitimate	605
	CILIL	F-sine (u.s.	Total	837
	Children	- Allamaia	Legitimate	
		Deceased	Illegitimate	8
			Total	8

# Table VI (Continued)

# Private hospitals and maternities.

	Private H	Private Hospitals and Maternities—with license					
Number			Married		500		
	1	Materni cases	Unmarried	l	414		
	Patients		Total		914		
	- 11/2/19	Medicin	Medicine and surgery				
		Tot	2,142				
	Births	Legitima	423				
		Illegitim	326				
of		Tot	749				
in the same				Legitimate	14		
			At full term	Illegitimate	8		
	D . 0	Babies	D	Legitimate	6		
	Deaths		Premature	Illegitimate	5		
	Topics of		Total		33		
		Adults	Maternity and	d hospital cases	23		

# Work of the nurses.

	Number of			
	Visits	Investigations		
a) Boarding houses	852	371		
b) Private hospitals and maternities	541	566		
Special	470	402		
Total	1,863	1,339		

# SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

#### I.—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPILS

The work of "Medical Inspection of Schools," primary and Junior High, Catholic and Protestant, French and English, and in a certain number of independent or private schools, was accomplished in the course of the school year 1939-40 as is indicated in the following tables.

#### Table VII

# Number of schools, classes and pupils and average number of schools and pupils for each medical inspector and visiting nurse

#### 1939-1940

		Catholic	Protes- tant	Independ- ent	Total
	schools	222	48	27	297
Number of	classes	3,620	841	169	4,630
	pupils	116,636	29,807	4,346	150,789
				Schools	Pupils
Average	medical inspec	tor	14.1	7,180.4	
per	school nurse			3.10	2,010.5

### Table VIII General Report 1939-1940

I—W	ork of Me	dical Inspectors:				
			July and August (1)	School year	Total	
	Visits	Routine		2,753	2,753	
	to schools	Regular		5,356	5,356	
	schools	Total		8,109	8,109	
	Exami-	Routine (2)		26,187	26,187	
Number	nations	Periodic-physical (3)	1,201	67,760	68,961 (4)	
Number		invited for the medical action of their child in		8,089	8,089	
	Parents p examin school	present for the medical ation of their child in		4,017	4,017	
	examin	present for the medical ation of their child in ell-baby clinic	710		710	
	Notices t	o parents	208	15,730	15,938	
II—V	Vork of Sc	hool-nurses:				
	******	to schools				
	Visits	to homes		38,442		
	Examina	803,022 (5)				
Number of	Pupils	excluded as suspected cases of contagious diseases				
		taken to dispensaries		230		
760	Interview	s with parents in school		-	2,200	
	Various t	reatments		150 730	32,949	

(1) This report indicates the total examinations made during July and August 1939 of all children who entered school for the first time at the beginning of September.

(2) These examinations comprise the special cases referred or kept under observa-

(3) The periodic physical examination consists of a complete physical examination of each pupil which is made at definite periods, that is every two or three years.
(4) This total (68,961) shows that 45.73% of all pupils in the schools have re-

ceived a complete physical examination.

(5) This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 5.3 times during the school year for uncleanliness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.

Table IX

Results of Physical and Routine Examinations
1939-1940

#### I-Periodic physical examination:

	July and August	School- year	Total	% (1)
Number of pupils examined	1,201	67,760	68,961	
a) Normal	591	32,460	33,051	47.93
b) Sick or presenting one or several defects	610	35,300	35,910	52.07
Number of defects found:				1-11-1
Vision	2	6,941	6,943	10.1
Eye disease	41	1,788	1,829	2.7
Hearing	3	632	635	0.9
Ear disease	9	1,127	1,136	1.6
Nasal obstruction	164	5,953	6,117	8.9
Tonsils	276	12,096	12,372	17.9
Lymphatic system	232	11,436	11,668	16.9
Goitre	3	245	248	0.4
Skin	11	2,280	2,291	3.3
Lungs	11	2,017	2,028	2.9
Heart	12	2,123	2,135	3.1
Digestive system	4	178	182	0.3
Genito-urinary system	16	417	433	0.6
Orthopedic	21	1,805	1,826	2.6
Nervous system	19	1,159	1,178	1.7
Mental condition	2	265	267	0.4
Malnutrition	242	8,674	8,916	12.9
Total number of defects	1,068	59,136	60,204	

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentage based on the number of children examined.

# Results of Physical and Routine Examinations

 $\mathbf{1939\text{-}1940}\text{--}(\mathbf{Continued})$ 

Number of cases discovered am school children (at school home):		Total	% (2)
nome).		Total	70 (2)
a) Contagious diseases	1. Diphtheria	43	0.03
	2. Scarlet fever	991	0.66
	3. Measles	707	0.47
	4. Chicken-pox	2,102	1.39
	5. German measles	45	0.03
	6. Mumps	499	0.33
	7. Whooping cough	955	0.63
b) Parasitic diseases	1. Pediculosis	7,983	5.29
	2. Scabies	335	0.22
c) Various skin diseases		6,590	4.37
d) Uncleanliness		3,662	2.43

<sup>(2)</sup> Percentage based on the number of pupils attending school.

#### CONTROL EXAMINATION AND CORRECTION OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS

#### School year 1939-1940

The control examination or re-examination is made by the medical inspectors and the nurses to discover among the pupils who were given a "Notice to parents" (form No. 13), those whose defects were corrected.

This re-examination is made by the nurses each month, and those treated are shown to the medical inspector who examines the degree of correction of the defects. At the end of the school year a general re-examination is made in order to estimate the complete results obtained in the course of the school year.

Those pupils who had a notice No. 13 undergo re-examinations if the notice was not annulled by the correction of the indicated defects, or if the pupils had not in turn undergone a new periodic physical examination.

The results of these re-examinations, showing the correction of physical defects obtained in the course of the school year 1939-1940, are to be found in table X which follows.

#### Table X

# Table showing the number of corrections of physical defects obtained and established by re-examinations made in the course of the school year 1939-1940

I — Number of pupils treated and cured	9,623
II — Number of pupils under treatment	2,374
III — Physical defects corrected:	
Vision	3,395
Eye disease	358
Hearing	198
Ear disease	252
Nasal obstruction	2,242
Tonsils	3,289
Lymphatic system	2,049
Goitre	46
Skin	344
Lungs	358
Heart	230
Digestive system	32
Orthopedic	61
Genito-urinary system	100
Nervous system	169
Malnutrition	1,485
Total	14,608
Teeth	*5,078
IV — Number of special corrections:	
Enlarged tonsils (operations)	2,392
Adenoids (operations)	1,692
Defective vision (glasses)	2,850

\*The figure 5,078 represents only the number of children who, after receiving a notice at the medical examination, were treated by their dentist or in a clinic.

We must add that 17,198 children were treated in municipal clinics in 1940.

# II—HEARING TEST BY MEANS OF THE AUDIOMETER No. 4-A

#### 1939-1940

Two audiometers are used and placed in charge of two nurses specially trained to make the examination of hearing of pupils in the schools.

This inspection is made among the pupils of the 2nd and 3rd grades, seeing that it is important to ascertain the state of hearing of these pupils at the beginning of their school career.

The results of the hearing examination by means of the audiometer for the school year 1939-1940 are shown in the table XI which follows.

Table XI

Hearing tests by means of audiometer No. 4-A

			Catholic	Protes- tant	Total
	Schools v	risited	62	12	74
Number		examined	10,824	3,828	14,652
of	Pupils	a) normal	10,223	3,679	13,902
		b) defective	601	149	750
of	with right ear only		263	56	319
Number of defective					319
	*** * **				000
pupils	with left	ear only	238	61	299
pupils	with left		238	61	299
pupils OTHER 1		DETAILS	2,201	520	2,721
pupils	NOTED I	DETAILS			

#### III-MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

The following table shows the results of the work done by four psychiatrists and four psychologist-nurses in the schools for the school year 1939-1940, and at the Laurier clinic during 1940.

Table XII
Report of the psychometric tests

	Kel	ort or	tne psych	ometric to	ests	
				In schools Year 1939-1940	Laurier Clinic 1940	
Number of	schools visi	ted		83		
	examined			3,177	264	
	normal	a) I.Q.	90-110	478	6	
	normai	b) I.Q. slow-	80-90 -minded	731	7	
Number		Tota	ıl	1,209	13	
of pupils		a) unst	eady	16	22	
	abnormal	b) back	ward	95	110	
*			eady and ward	1,857	119	
		Tota	ıl	1,968	251	
	Cla	ssificat	ion of bac	ckward ca	ses	
	Total	<b>Fotal</b>		1,952	229	Recom- mendations
in the said	1. Borderline			1,003	44	1.
Backward	2. Mental debility		superior	740	61	- Auxiliary classes
cases			inferior	170	76	Technical teaching
	3. Feeble	3. Feeble minded			37	(sensorial)
	4. Idiocy				11	Baie St-Paul Asylum
	visits and i		to schools		67	
tions by nurses	the psyc	enologist-	to homes	149	156	
CH - MALIN	Childs	ren plac	ced in the	special se	chools	
Emmélie-T	avernier sch	ool (St-Je	ean-de-Dieu	Hospital)	102	
Victor-Dor	é school				2	
Public schools (auxiliary classes)				57		
Referred to	the dispens	saries			58	
Baie St-Pa	ul Asylum				4	

#### IV-MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

During the school year 1939-1940, the lay teachers and employees (janitors and others) connected with the Catholic School Commission, were submitted to a periodic medical examination, conforming to an agreement on this subject between the Catholic School Commission and the Department of Health. Also submitted to this periodic medical examination were the religious teachers—"Clerics St. Viator" of the following schools: François de Laval, Hippolyte Lafontaine, Jean Talon, Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Jean de la Croix, St. Louis, St. Nicolas and St. Viateur High School.

The Division of Child Hygiene, the staff of which was charged with this work, expresses its gratitude to the religious personnel of the above mentioned schools, to all the principals, lay teachers and employees of the Catholic schools who have undergone this examination.

The number of lay teachers and employees (janitors, etc.) including religious, who were examined during the course of the school year 1939-40, was 2,301, of whom 341 were examined by their family physicians and 1,960 by the school medical inspectors.

The results of the observations obtained are indicated in the table as follows: (1) in the column "First examination," form No. 95, are the results of the examination of new employees, and, (2) in the column "Annual," form No. 96, are the results of the examination of those who, having undergone the first examination the previous year, were submitted to the annual examination according to form No. 96.

TABLE XIII

# Medical examination of teachers and employees of the Catholic School Commission

# School year 1939-40

		"First" Form No. 95	"Annual" Form No. 96	Total
	Principals, directors and ass'ts.	2	109	111
	Special professors	2	30	32
Personnel examined	Male teachers	71	929	1,000
	Female teachers	26	896	922
	Janitors and other employees	27	209	236
d image	Total	128	2,173	2,301
Examined by	school medical inspectors	110	1,850	1,960
	family physicians	18	323	341
	Total	128	2,173	2,301

 ${\bf Table~XIII}{\bf --}({\rm Continued})$ 

Control of vaccination against smallpox:			"First" Form No. 95	"Annual" Form No. 96	Total	
	non-vaccinated			3	112	115
			25 years	15	948	963
Number of	vaccinated	more	15 years	52	820	872
employees	within	than	7 years	46	224	270
	less than 7 years		n 7 years	12	69	81
	Lungs (other than tuberculosis)		1	43	44	
	Heart			2	108	110
	Liver			3	20	23
	Digestive system			7	125	132
	TEETH:—caries pyorrhoea			30 4	244 58	274 62
Defects	VISUAL ACUITY:— with glasses without glasses equivocal answers			11 6 16	135 119 230	146 125 246
	HEARING ACUITY:— equivocal answers			2 3	48 26	50 29
	Nervous system			4	30	34
	KIDNEYS:—urinalysis: a) albumen b) sugar			8	59 33	67 33
	TUBERCULOSIS:—(history, personal or family)		story, per- ily)		13	13
mployees	1					12

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 physicians. 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 alone decides the measures to be taken in each separate case, after receiving advice from the proper medical advisers.

It is necessary to remark that the note written "tuberculosis" does not only indicate that such a number of professors thus concerned are suffering from tuberculosis at present or have lately suffered from this disease, but the figures really indicate all those who have had a past history, personal or family, immediate or far removed, of the disease. Those cases are all given in order to draw special attention to them so that when they have an opportunity they will not delay adopting necessary measures.

#### V-VACATION SCHOOLS

During the months of July and August 1940, for a period of six weeks, an organization called "Vacation Schools" opened in five Protestant schools, a certain number of classes where children received special training such as manual training, singing, etc.

Three doctors and four nurses of the Division of Child Hygiene 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 defect. The purpose of this examination is to control any contagious disease.

#### Table XIV

Number of schools visited	5
Number of routine examinations	225
Number of children examined	63
Number of children unvaccinated	85

#### VI-SUMMER CAMPS

In the latter part of the month of June and during July and August, the medical inspectors and nurses of the Division of Child Hygiene made a medical examination of 2,695 children before departure for various summer camps.

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

Height and weight calculations are taken for each child and recorded on the admission card. This information will allow the different organizations to note the good effects on these children, following their stay in the country.

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

#### Table XV

	Summer Camps	Children examined
1	"Les Grèves" (boys)	1,627
2.	"Le Grillon" (boys and girls)	280
3.	"Jeanne-d'Arc" (girls)	391
4.	"Association des Guides" (boys and girls) Scouts	397
	Total	2,695

#### SECOND PART

## I. IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA in the schools and in the municipal Well-baby clinics 1928-1940

During the year 1940, immunization against diphtheria was successfully continued in the municipal preschool and well-baby clinics and in the schools.

It should be noted that 10,705 children received their first dose of Anatoxin-Ramon (toxoid) in 1940 and, of this number, on December 31st, 9,871 had received two doses and 8,425 had received the three doses; this number will be completed in the course of the first six months of the year 1941.

#### Table XVI

Showing the general results of diphtheria immunization in the municipal clinics and in the schools by the personnel of the division of Child Hygiene, from September 1928 to December 31st, 1940

		1928-1939	(1) 1939	(2) 1940 (Dec. 31st)	Total
I—Anterior	Schicks	27,200	51	53	27,304
II— Number of children	registered for immunization	143,685	10,557	10,705	164,947
	1—received 3 doses	135,494	10,112	8,425	154,031
	2—received only 2 doses	4,183	191	1,446	5,820
	3—received only 1 dose	4,008	254	834	5,096
III—Posterior Schicks		28,816			28,816
IV—Supplementary injections (4th dose)		172			172

<sup>(1)</sup> The number of those who received the three injections was completed during the year 1940.

<sup>(2)</sup> The number of those who received the three injections will be completed during the year 1941.

Note.—On May 3rd, 1941, the number of children registered for immunization in 1940 and who received the three doses of Anatoxin-Ramon (toxoid) is 10,032.

#### II. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table indicates the number of vaccinations given by the medical inspectors during 1940 in the municipal Well-baby clinics and at Lafontaine Park.

Table XVII

	Well-baby clinics	Lafontaine Park	Total
Number of vaccinations	10,085	1,621	11,706
Number of revaccinations	385	31	416
Number of certificates "A"	6,623	1,405	10,028
Number of certificates "B"	25		25
Number of certificates "C"	297	7	304
Number of those who did not come back for their certificate	1,140	209	1,349

#### III. TUBERCULIN TESTING

Detection of tuberculosis among children by tuberculin test was continued in Well-baby clinics. In 1940 we abandoned the Mantoux test and adopted the Volmer patch test. This new method, easier in its application, is well accepted by the public.

On December 31st, 1940, this test was made in forty-six municipal clinics, it was also made in a certain number of schools.

The Child Hygiene Division, in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Section, holds propaganda meetings in different schools and parishes of the city. These meetings will be continued in 1941. Large numbers of interested people attend these meetings.

#### Table XVIII

#### **Tuberculin Testing**

Number of conferences	1,713
Number of tuberculin tests	9,216
Number of positive reactions	1,142
Number of negative reactions	8,014
Number of cases who did not return for reading	79

#### IV. DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

A certain number of publications, circulars and posters, a list of which is published in the Section of Public Health instruction, have been distributed by the Division of Child Hygiene.

### Scholarships

A scholarship at the School of Hygiene, University of Toronto, Ontario, granted by the city of Montreal to assure the efficiency of the Department of Health, has been awarded to a medical inspector of the Division of Child Hygiene, Dr. E. Chabot.

Two scholarships at the Applied Social Hygiene School, University of Montreal, were granted by the city of Montreal in 1940 to two nurses, Miss Thérèse Cardin, district supervisor-nurse, and Miss F. Guyon, school-nurse.

During the course of the year 1940, the doctors and nurses gave their efficient aid to the divisions of Contagious Diseases and Medical Control.

I am pleased to stress the fine spirit which reigned among 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 Child Hygiene

## Report of the

#### SECTION OF DENTAL HYGIENE

for the year 1940

by

# Doctor R. R. LALONDE, L.D.S. chief of the section

The activities of the section of dental hygiene consist of:

- I. Dental inspection in the schools;
- II. Municipal dental clinics;
- III. The orthodontia clinic.

The personnel consists of a chief in charge of the dental section; of six dentists, whose duties are operative work in the clinics and dental inspection of pupils in the schools at certain hours; of a specialist in orthodontia, who is engaged at half-time work. They are assisted in their work by nurses and assistants to nurses.

#### I. DENTAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS

During the year 1939-40, an English speaking dentist examined and lectured pupils of the Protestant and English-speaking Catholic schools. Some of the lectures were illustrated with motion picture projections.

The following table indicates the results of the dental inspection in the schools of the Protestant Board, of the Catholic School Commission and of schools of independent classification. The dental inspection shows that the percentage of pupils suffering from dental caries was 76.04%.

Table XIX

# Schools visited..... Pupils registered in these schools..... 38,721

89

Visits to these schools..... 350 Conferences given to the pupils..... 327

Pupils present at the conferences..... 10,539

# Examinations

Pupils examined..... 11,584

Pupils having a dental defect requiring treatment:

(a) caries	8,800
(b) prophylaxis	8,348
Notices to parents	896

Since the month of October 1940, the Department of Health has recommenced examination of pupils and lecturing to pupils, in the schools of the Catholic School Commission.

The programme of visits to the schools is prepared in advance by the chief of the section of Dental Hygiene.

The dentist in charge of a district of the Municipal Dental Clinic visits a school, notes the dental defects and gives a lecture on the treatment and care that the pupils should receive, and if necessary, he gives to each pupil a notice to be remitted to the parents.

#### II. THE MUNICIPAL DENTAL CLINICS

The number of dental clinics is five. The work done at the municipal dental clinics consists of prophylaxis, the extraction and filling of teeth. Only indigent or under-privileged children of preschool or school age are treated. This year when the child is examined at the clinic, the parent who is present at the examination, is given the proper advice as to condition and care of the teeth. This has resulted in more co-operation and has given better results.

# Table XX

# Report of the Municipal dental clinics

Number of children treated	17,198
Treatments: extraction	9,964
prophylaxis	6,000
filling	2,409
others	4,103
Total	22,336
Number of teeth extracted	30,763
Number of teeth filled	1,972
Number of cases completed	650

It should be noted that the "Red Cross" and the "Junior League," which sponsors the dental clinic of the "Griffintown Club," in collaboration with the Department of Health, have treated dentally pupils of a number of schools of the Protestant Board and that a French-speaking dentist of the "Red Cross" has cared for several pupils of the French-Catholic schools of Montreal.

#### III. ORTHODONTIA CLINIC

An important improvement to be noted is the organization of an orthodontic dental clinic. The Director of the Department of Health and the administrators of the city wishing to see a development of Hygiene in Montreal have established this clinic. Due to an understanding between the dental faculty of the University of Montreal and the Director of the Department of Health, this clinic was opened at the school of Dentistry, which is situated at 1570 St. Hubert St., on February 12th, 1940. The clinic is

under the direction of Dr. Paul Geoffrion, professor of Orthodontia in the Faculty of Dentistry, who was engaged on a part time basis by the city, as the chief of this clinic. He is assisted in his work by a technician in Orthodontia.

The object of this clinic is to aid parents, who cannot afford the cost of the treatment of their children, who are suffering from malocclusion or any other facial deformities and also to prevent the development of these defects, before it is too late. After several months of operation, 110 children wearing orthodontia appliances are visiting the orthodontia clinic, many will have to attend at least three years. The demand of applicants for treatment is so great that we have, in our registers, appointments for September 1942.

# Table XXI

# Report showing the work done at the Orthodontia clinic for the year 1940

Number of children undergoing treatment	110
Photographs (anthropometric)	96
Radiographs	460
Ablation of the frenum	2
Impressions	170
Diagnoses and plans	200
Putting on appliances	112
Adjustments	404
Other treatments	6,971
Total number of treatments	8,421

# Child Hygiene Division

# Report of MAISONNEUVE DISTRICT HEALTH CENTRE for the year 1940

by

# Doctor J. A. LANDREVILLE, M.P.H. district health officer

The Maisonneuve district was organized during the year 1939. We submit for the year 1940, the annual report of that sanitary district, the first of its kind to be established in Montreal.

The estimated population at July 1st, 1940, is 102,100. That district represents 11.25% of the Montreal population, and 10.10% of reported cases of communicable diseases. The district area is equal to 21% of the total area of the whole city.

Table I

The statistics of births and deaths in this district for 1940 show the following facts:

1940	Maisonneuve	Whole	Maisonneuve
	District	City	1939
Number of births	2,321	18,713	2,087
	22.93	20.63	20.6
Number of deaths	908	9,296	924
	9.97	10.24	9.13
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 births)	3.45	3.74	1.44
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live-births)	51.70	59.32	76.66
	18.96	24.64	30.66
	12.84	14.11	11.55
Mortality from tuberc. per 100,000 population:  (a) pulmonary	71.11	56.23	76.17
	9.87	7.83	12.84
Total	80.98	64.06	79.91

Table II

The number of deaths for certain age groups is indicated thus:

			Percentage	
Age group	Deaths	1	1939	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		District	Whole City	District
0- 1 year	120	11.9	12.2	17.2
1- 4 years	20	2.6	2.5	3.8
5-14 years	26	2.6	1.7	3.0

Table III

In the following table are shown deaths from certain causes in the four wards of the sanitary district, as well as the rates per 100,000 of population for each malady, for 1940.

		War	rds			Rate 100,	-	Rate for
Causes	Hoche- laga	Prefon-	Maison- neuve	Mer- cier	Total	popul 1939	ation 1940	the City 1940
Typhoid	1	1			2	1.97	1.96	1.65
Measles				1	1	5.92	0.98	0.22
Scarlet-fever			1		1		0.98	0.88
Whooping-cough	1	3	1	2	7	4.95	6.86	7.94
Diphtheria	1			1	2	1.97	1.96	1.21
Pulmonary T.B	19	17	25	11	72	67.17	71.11	56.23
T.B. (other forms)	2	4		4	10	12.84	9.87	7.83
Enteritis (0 to 2 years).	1	4	6	2	13	23.71	12.75	14.11
Puerperal septicaemia	1	1	5	1	8	2.96	7.84	7.72
First age diseases	9	12	15	8	44	63.22	43.13	50.82
Total	35	42	53	30	160	184.71	156.86	148.62
Other forms	213	139	269	127	748	727.97	733.34	876.26
Grand total	248	181	322	157	908	912.68	890.20	1024.88

The preceding table explaining the principal causes of deaths in the Maisonneuve district shows the following facts:

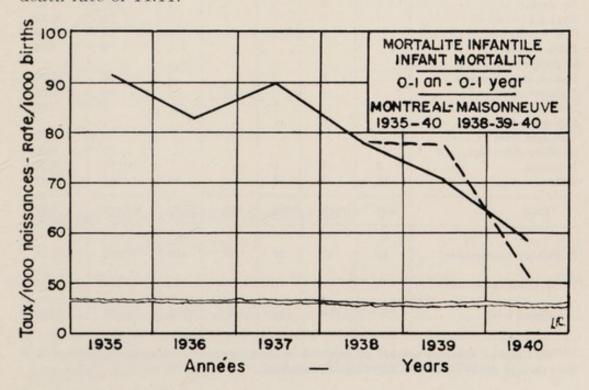
There is no very apparent decrease in the mortality by tuber-culosis: 79.91 per 100,000 in 1939, and 80.98 in 1940.

The death rate from measles is greatly decreased: from 5.92 per 100,000 in 1939, it is now 0.98 in 1940. On the other hand, the death rate from whooping-cough is increased: from 4.95 in 1939 to 6.86 in 1940; still it is slightly lower than the general death rate of the whole city.

The death rate from diphtheria: 1.97 per 100,000 persons is quite the same; yet it is slightly higher than the Montreal death rate which is 1.21.

It is particularly interesting to realize a decrease in infantile mortality. From 76.66 per 1,000 births in 1939, the death rate for babies (0-1 year) is 51.70 in 1940; which decrease is equivalent to 32%; the whole city having a death rate of 59.32.

The death rate from the early age diseases per 100,000, decreased from 63.32 in 1939 to 43.13 in 1940. The general death rate for the city being 50.82. The death rate from gastro-enteritis (0-2 years) from 23.71 in 1939 per 100,000 has fallen down to 12.75 in 1940, which shows a decrease of 45%; Montreal having a general death rate of 14.11.



The continuous line of the preceding graph shows the rate of infant mortality in Montreal since the year 1935. The dotted line indicates the rate of the Maisonneuve district since the year 1938. From 1939 to 1940 that mortality has registered a decrease of 32%, which is figured at 76.66 for 1,000 births in 1939 and 51.70 in 1940. The general infant death rate of the whole city of Montreal being 59.32.

# Control of contagious diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of contagious diseases reported in 1940 per ward, for the Maisonneuve District and for the whole city.

Table IV

		Repo	orted ca	ses		Total	% of
Diseases	Hoche- laga	Maison- neuve	Mer- cier	Prefon- taine	Total	for City	cases in the district
Diphtheria	5	3	5		13	134	9.70
Scarlet-fever	38	70	48	61	217	2,135	10.16
Measles	23	14	5	9	51	1,483	3.44
German measles		1	6	2	9	125	7.20
Whooping-cough	105	159	180	167	611	4,912	12.44
Mumps	3	6	2	20	31	943	3.29
Chicken-pox	81	236	137	60	514	5,165	9.25
Small-pox							
Erysipelas	4	3	4	3	14	117	11.96
Typhoid fever	3	3	1	1	8	79	10.12
C.S. Meningitis		1	1		2	25	8.00
Poliomyelitis						5	0.00
Lethargic encephalitis							
Puerperal septicaemia		2			2	17	11.76
Purulent ophthalmia	4			2	6	34	17.64
Amoebic dysentery						4	0.00
Leprosy							
Undulant fever						1	0.00
Bacillary dysentery						11	0.00
Influenza	2	3	2		7	(1) 70	10.00
Scabies	12	28	6		46	165	27.87
Total	280	529	397	325	1,531	15,424	9.92
Pulmonary tuberculosis	44	45	27	40	156	1,335	11.67
Tuberculosis (other forms)	5		10	3	18	118	15.25
Grand total	329	574	434	368	1,705	16,877	10.10

<sup>(1)</sup> Cases of influenza are not all reported to the Division of communicable diseases; it is more through death certificates that they are computed.

# Brief summary of work concerning the prevention and the control of contagious diseases

# Table V

Cases reported	1,705
Number of deaths	114
Cases hospitalized	274
Home visits by physicians	575
Home visits by nurses	1,464
Tuberculosis section:	
Number of tuberculin tests	1,180
Positive cases	151
Percentage	12.96
Campaign against tuberculosis:	
Propaganda (a) in parishes	12
gatherings (b) in schools	45
Persons present	26,624
Distribution of circulars	19,849
Distribution of posters	630
Immunization against diphtheria:	
(a) Registered children	1,606
(b) Children who received the three injections	(1) 991
Number of vaccinations against small-pox	1,321
(1) The number of those who received the three injections on 31st, 1940, will be increased and completed during the year 1941.	December

# Summary of work carried out in clinics and in schools

# I - Maternal hygiene:

There are in the district two maternal clinics: Baril and Maisonneuve. The work done is indicated as follows:

#### Table VI

Number of	(a)	registered mothers	129
	(b)	consultations given	389
	(c)	home visits by nurses	98

Since October 1940, the B.W. blood tests are made to the Maisonneuve clinic.

# II - Well-baby and preschool clinics:

The Maisonneuve district includes eleven well-baby and preschool clinics of which seven depend on the department of Health; three are directed by "La fédération d'hygiène infantile" and one by the "Child Welfare Association."

The following table indicates the general results of the work accomplished in clinics during the year 1940.

Table VII

	Department of Health		of Welfare		lfare	Federation d'hygiène infantile		Total	
	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs	
Children registered.	1,197	1,312	392	216	715	639	2,304	2,167	
Consultations given Home visits by	7,685	3,706	862	993	8,733	2,068	17,280	6,767	
nurses	2,880	1,251	331	857	1,056	1,480	4,267	3,588	
Home visits by aids					1,869	2,884	1,869	2,884	

The inspection of children's boarding houses carried out by the Child Hygiene division required 90 visits. In this district there are more than 20 "Foster Homes" under the supervision of the "Health department" and the "Federated charities."

# Child Hygiene League:

A group of the Child Hygiene League was formed during June and July 1940, among young girls attending the following schools: Baril, Boucher-de-la-Bruere, Notre-Dame des Victoires, Ste. Marie, St. Nom de Jesus and St. Nom de Marie. The number of members qualified for examinations was 62.

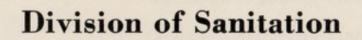
# III — Medical Inspection of schools:

The work of medical inspection of schools during the school year 1939-1940 is briefly indicated in the following table:

Table VIII

_						
		Catholic	Protestant	Independent	Total	%
Nu	mber of schools	30	6	3	39	
Nu	mber of pupils	17,316	1,784	630	19,730	
1.	Nasal obstr Tonsils Lymphatic Malnutritic Pupils with defe Some physical Vision Nasal obstr Tonsils Lymphatic	ils examined ag one or seve defects four ruction	by medical in eral defects and:  or under treat rected:		8,650 4,761 1,072 1,110 1,607 1,372 1,621 1,532 509 321 504 313 144	43.8 55.04 12.39 12.83 18.58 15.84 18.70
2.	Routine exam (a) by medical i (b) by nurses	inspectors			2,270 114,299 (1)	
3.	Minor treatmer	nts			2,742	
4.	Psychometric to	ests (Binet-Si	mon)		791	
5.	Hearing tests b Number of defe				571 47	
6.	Number of mal	e and female	teachers exa	mined	259	
7.	Home visits by	nurses			5,524	
IV	— Dental H Number of pup Number of pup Dental Clinic	ils examined ils with denta	al defects		481 409 5,329	

<sup>(1)</sup> This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 5.3 times during the school year for uncleanliness, pediculosis, skin disease, etc.



# Report of the

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION

# for the year 1940

by

# Mr. AIMÉ COUSINEAU, C.E., Superintendent and Sanitary Engineer

The statistics of the operations of the Division of Sanitation for the year 1940 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) investigation of complaints;
  - (b) regular inspections of various industrial, commercial and educational establishments, institutions, night refuges, theatres, movies, public halls, garages, public lavatories, etc.;
  - (c) inspection of lanes, yards, vacant lots, sheds, stables, etc.;
  - (d) inspection of privies, cesspools, etc.;
  - (e) investigation of flood claims;
  - (f) control of quality of water (collection of samples).
- IV.—Plumbing and drainage in new or modified buildings.
  - V.—The work of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers.
- VI.—License-permits of various categories.
- VII.—Notifications and prosecutions.

- VIII.—Inspections relating to the enforcement of the following special by-laws:—
  - (a) By-law No. 1006: concerning barber-shops, hairdressing parlors, etc.;
  - (b) By-law No. 1009: concerning laundries;
  - (c) By-law No. 1089: concerning mattresses and other stuffed articles of bedding, etc.;
  - (d) By-law No. 1203: concerning the water supply of establishments located in the City of Montreal;
  - (e) By-law No. 1252: concerning public baths and bathing;
  - (f) By-law No. 1267: concerning dry cleaning establishments (ventilation tests);
  - (g) By-law No. 1275: concerning the use of fumigants for the destruction or control of vermin;
  - (h) By-law No. 1341: concerning plumbing;
  - (i) By-law No. 1573: concerning massage establishments and masseurs;
  - (j) By-law No. 1622: concerning noxious weeds;
  - (k) By-law No. 1631: concerning funeral directors and embalmers.

IX.—Supervision of the Inspectors' work.

#### -I-

# **EXAMINATION OF PLANS AND APPLICATION** FOR PERMITS

(a)	New constructions	1,255
(b)	Modified constructions	2,143
	Plumbing	2,293
		5 691

# -II-

# SANITARY RECORDS OF DWELLINGS

The work carried on, from year to year since 1921, has given

the following results at the end of 1940:	_	
		Survey and
	Re-survey	re-survey
	(1940)	(1921-1940)
(a) Inspections	15,566	378,456
(b) Findings:		
1.—Occupied dark rooms	58	11,032
2.—Unoccupied dark rooms	3	1,893
3.—Insanitary dwellings (inhabited		
cellars, etc.)	18	1,333
4.—Overcrowded	14	14
(c) Notifications:		
1.—Dark rooms	58	5,552
2.—Insanitary dwellings (inhabited		
cellars, etc.)	18	1,288
(d) Execution:		
1.—Corrected dark rooms	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	7,721
2.—Placarded dark rooms	_	4,158
3.—Insanitary dwellings (inhabited		
cellars, etc.) vacated	15	553
(a) The number 378,456 includes 141,877 dwe 1921-1929, and 236,579 during the period 1		uring the period
(b) This inspection has allowed us to locate lighted directly from the outside; 11,032	dwellings conta	ining rooms not we been recorded

of which 7,721 have been corrected at the end of 1940.—4,158 rooms have, moreover, been placarded. Due to the numerous corrections made in previous years, we found less defects in existing buildings and seldom in dwellings built since 1921.

(c) The building and plumbing defects found and the cases of uncleanliness are included in table No. III (b).

#### - III -

# SANITARY INSPECTIONS

(a) Investigation of complaints:	
Total number	8,778
Founded	5,634
Unfounded	3,144
The measures ordered and executed after investigation	have
been classified as follows:—	
Plumbing and drainage	1,357
Structural insalubrity (owners)	628
	1,421
Insalubrity of yards and out-houses (tenants)	2,228
Total number of complaints founded	5,634
Water leakage	1,760

# (b) Routine inspections:

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

	Inspections (a)	Defects (b)	Unclean
Dwellings	30,413	3,394	667
Boarding houses for children, clinics, hospitals (c)	9		
Public buildings, stores and other establishments.	4,880	188	111
Theatres, movies, public halls, etc	493	11	49
Industrial establishments	977	28	109
Educational establishments (d)	251	1	9
Laundries (By-law 1009)	1,013	60	73
Barber-shops, hairdressing parlors, etc. (By-law 1006)	1,718	27	129
filling materials, etc. (By-law 1089)	106	3	
Public baths (By-law 1252)	570		
Fumigation (By-law 1275)	950		
Massage establishments (By-law 1573)	267		
Funeral directors' establishments (By-law 1631).	103		

<sup>(</sup>a) These figures include the number of dwellings visited in 1940, exclusive of second visits. 15,566 records of dwellings have been filled, revised and indexed.

(b) In many places defects were found after a smoke test or an oil-of-mint test, which was necessary in 126 cases.

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

(d) General inspections of all schools are made in the course of the school year. The medical inspection of schools has been placed under the direction of the Division of Child Hygiene.

# (c) Inspection of yards, lanes, cellars and out-houses:

This work can be summarized as follows:

Lanes	Inspections 6,532
Yards	11,386
Vacant lots	1,055
Sheds	20,216
Manure boxes (nuisance)	38
Stables	232
Noxious weeds (By-law 1622)	11,885

# (d) Privy vaults and cesspools:

At the end of 1940 there were 595 privy vaults and cesspools in the city of Montreal, nearly all of which were located in the outlying wards of the City.

# (e) Claims:

75 investigations have been made by our inspectors during 1940, following claims made at the claim office of the Legal Department. A written report and a sketch have been made in each case.

# - IV -

# PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE (New or modified buildings)

	Inspections
1.—Drains	2,267
2.—Piping (before installation of fixtures)	4,159
3.—Piping (after installation of fixtures)	4,728
4.—Water tests	2,476
5.—Work completed and accepted	2,365
6.—Calls for inspections	6,507
7.—Inspections (new constructions)	19,177
8.—Inspections (existing constructions)	40,538
9.—Total number of fixtures installed	19,122
10.—Special investigations	205
11.—Plumbing inspection certificates granted	119

# — **v** —

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PLUMB	ERS
(a) Number of sittings	20
(b) Number of candidates	
(c) Certificates of competency granted	76
(d) Number of examinations	
	in colonia
— VI —	
LICENSES	
(a) Master plumbers (by-law 1341)	456
(b) Journeymen-plumbers (by-law 1341)	713
(c) Barber shops (by-law 1006)	1,550
(d) Laundries (by-law 1009)	336
(e) Establishments: Manufacturing of mattresses, fill	ling
materials, etc. (by-law 1089)	103
(f) Public baths (by-law 1252)	7
(g) Master fumigators (by-law 1275)	4
(h) Fumigators (by-law 1275)	4
(i) Journeymen fumigators (by-law 1275)	6
(j) Undertakers (by-law 1631)	68
(k) Embalmers (by-law 1631)	37
(l) Massage establishments (by-law 1573)	53
(m) Masseurs (by-law 1573)	117
— VII —	
- VII -	
NOTIFICATIONS AND PROSECUTION	NS
Notifications by inspectors	9,840
Official notices served	4,365
Second notices	481
Final notices	
Actions (Recorder's Court)	53
Actions maintained	
Actions in abeyance	3

# - VIII -

#### ENFORCEMENT OF SPECIAL BY-LAWS

The statistics relating to the enforcement of by-laws concerning barber-shops (No. 1006), laundries (No. 1009), mattresses and other stuffed articles, etc. (No. 1089) and plumbing installations in buildings (piping, appliances, etc.) (No. 1341), are contained in the table relating to routine inspections: III (b).

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

This by-law is enforced jointly with the Public Works Department.

The following data summarize the work accomplished:

# I — Establishments drawing water from a source other than the City system:

(a)	Total number of cases studied (1933-40) in	121	establish.
(b)	New cases (1940)	4	"
(c)	One or more cross-connections removed in	5	"
(d)	Work under way at the end of 1940 in	10	. "
(e)	Inspections	32	"
NO	ΓΕ.—32 samples of water have been collected in connection work.	with	h the above

# II — Establishments surveyed in which there were hazards as to the contamination of the City water system:

(a)	Number of cases studied (1933-40) in	152	establish.
(b)	New cases (1940)	61	"
(c)	Modifications to the plumbing system	59	"
(d)	Modifications under way in	52	"
(e)	Inspections	187	"

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

Swimming pools within City limits may be classified as follows at the end of 1940:—

		Munic- ipal baths	Semi- public baths	Total
(a)	Filters and automatic chlorination	5	3	8
(b)	Filters and intermittent disinfection	12	6	18
(c)	Intermittent disinfection only.	1	1	2
(d)	Beaches and open air pools	17	5	22
	Total	35	15	50

The control of pool water required 634 inspections and the collection of 385 water samples. 270 tests for residual chlorine have been made and it has been found to vary in 226 cases or 84% between .2 and .5 p.p.m.

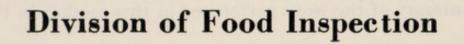
The number of admissions in 1940 in municipal and semipublic baths, except beaches, etc., amounted to 1,312,042.

# (c) By-law No. 1275, concerning the use of fumigants for the destruction or control of vermin:

(a)	Number	of	master fumigators	4
(b)	"	"	fumigators	4
(c)	"	"	journeymen-fumigators	6
(d)	"	"	fumigations	138
(e)	"	"	fumigations cancelled	10
(f)	. "	"	dwellings fumigated	561
(g)	"	"	rooms fumigated	3,146
(h)	Inspection	ons	regarding the above work	950
(i)	Infiltrati	on	s of fumigant in dangerous zones	77
(j)	Dwelling	s s	affected	249
(k)	Contrav	ent	ions (by-law No. 1275)	31
(1)	Notificat	ioi	ns	31
(m)	Actions	in	the Recorder's Court	0

# -IX -

# SUPERVISION OF INSPECTORS' WORK



# Report of the

#### DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION

# for the year 1940

by

# Doctor A. J. G. HOOD, D.M.V. Superintendent

#### SECTION No. 1-MILK INSPECTION

#### Table I

# Summary of the work performed in this section in 1940 Total number of establishments..... 12,118 Total number of inspections..... 27,636 Total number of cows examined..... 81,153 Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical and bacteriological analysis... 14,480 Total number of various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream..... 133,278 Total number of gallons of milk examined..... 763,224 Total number of gallons of milk confiscated..... 19,545 Total number of quarts of cream confiscated...... 891 Complaints.... 60 Actions taken..... 232 222 Condemnations..... Written notices..... 15,833 Actions dismissed..... 10

# I — SUB-SECTION OF INSPECTION OF MILK IN THE COUNTRY

# Table II

# Inspection of milk producers

INSPECTIONS:	
Dairy score cards	4,036
Special	5,052
At railway stations	65
Total	9,153
COWS:	
Number examined	65,680
Clean	60,297
Tuberculin tested within the year	65,674
Tuberculin test overdue	6
STABLES:	
Number	4,036
Clean	3,939
With concrete floor	3,812
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal	3,758
With 1 foot of light area per animal	3,944
Whitewashed entirely	3,931
DAIRIES:	
Number	4,020
Clean	3,961
Unfinished or unsuitable	16
REFRIGERATION:	
With ice	3,829
With spring water	0
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems.	52
Producers having electrical refrigeration	155
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Written notices	3,002
Written notices by letter from the office	630
Producers interdicted	245

COWS EXAMINED RE MASTITIS:	
Number of herds	96
Number of cows examined	2,047
Number of cows condemned	67
Table III	
Inspection of cream producers	
INSPECTIONS:	
Dairy score cards	943
Special	690
At railway stations	2
Total	1,635
COWS:	
Number examined	15,473
Clean	14,361
Tuberculin tested within the year	15,473
Tuberculin test overdue	0
STABLES:	
Number	943
Clean	887
With concrete floor	857
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal	906
With one foot of light area per animal	918
Whitewashed entirely	902
DAIRIES:	
Number	938
Clean	901
Unfinished or unsuitable	5
REFRIGERATION:	
With ice	895
With spring water	0
Producers not having satisfactory refrigeration	35
Producers having electrical refrigeration	13
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Written notices	618
Written notices by letter from the office	134
Producers interdicted	203

Table IV

# OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS

1936 - 1940

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
					1
Number of producers visited	4,498	4,644	4,213	4,139	4,979
Cows examined	71,197	74,285	66,296	66,862	81,153
Cows found clean	64,865	866,79	61,501	60,395	74,658
Stables with a cement floor	4,068	4,207	3,845	3,860	4,669
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per animal		4,355	3,953	4,055	4,664
Stables with one square foot of glass per animal		4,523	4,108	4,050	4,862
Whitewashed stables		4,543	4,152	3,837	4,833
Clean stables.		4,486	4,094	3,996	4.826
Producers having a dairy		4,611	4,191	4,024	4,958
Producers whose dairy was not found satisfactory.	27	33	22	15	96
Producers whose dairy is maintained in a clean					
condition		4.502	4.138	4.038	4.862
Producers having ice.		4,501	4,106	4,001	4.724
Producers cooling milk in spring water or wells.		2	36	26	0
Producers not having satisfactory cooling systems.	10	141	71	02	87
Producers having electrical refrigeration				42	168
Notices in writing.		3,255	2,927	2,811	3,620
Notices (letter from the office)		424	687	620	764
Producers interdicted.	472	315	428	329	448

Table V

PROGRESS IN THE METHODS AND EQUIPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS

1936 - 1940

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
COWS:					
Clean	91.10%	91.53%	92.76%	89.92%	92%
STABLES:					
Whitewashed Clean With concrete floor	98.47% 95.93% 90.44%	97.82% 96.59% 90.59%	98.50% 97.18% 91.27%	96.41% 95.42% 91.74%	96.92%
MILK-ROOMS:	2	0	2	0/1	0/
Number	99.40%	99.28%	99.48%	98.79% 96%	99.57%
REFRIGERATION:					
With ice	96.42%	96.92%	97.46%	95.21%	94.88%

Table VI

DETECTION OF MASTITIS CASES IN MILCH COWS Special milk (or cream) "By-law No. 891"

1940

	No. 4	Severely affected cows.	29
y group	No. 3	Positively affected cows.	87
Classification by group	No. 2b	Slightly affected cows.	099
Classi	No. 2a	Suspected cows.	825
	No. 1	Healthy cows.	408
nined	Number of untested	cows (dry or recently freshened).	624
d cows exan	Number of cows	examined.	2,047
Number of herds and cows examined	Total number of cows	in herds.	2,671
Number	Number of herds.		96

Table VII

# CLASSIFICATION OF DAIRY COWS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE EXISTENCE OF MASTITIS IN THE HERD

1940

The state of the s				
			Instructions which must be complied with.	ust be complied with.
GROUP	EXAMINATION	RESULT	COWS	MILK
No. 1—Healthy cows.	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination	Negative. Negative. Negative.	No restriction.	No restriction.
	1. Strip cup test.	Absence of pus, flakes or stringy		
(a) Suspected cows.	ભં	Negative or slight reaction. Few nodules, not painful.	No restriction.	No restriction.
No. 2	4. Bacteriological examination.	Negative (streptococci and staphy-lococci).		
			No. of the last of	
(b) Slightly affected	1. Strip cup test.	Absence of pus, flakes or stringy		
cows.	2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examina-	Slight or doubtful reaction. Fibrous nodules, painful.	Must be placed in one end of stable.	May be sold for hu- man consumption.
	4. Bacteriological examination.	Absence of streptococci and sta- phylococci.		

Must not be sold for human consumption unless pasteurized.	May be used for young animals on the farm.		Must not be sold for human consumption or used for young animals.	
solated om the e herd. nd the nimals	Permission to keep these animals can only be granted for the current year.	Must all be isolated immediately from the balance of herd and sold for slaughter.	If pure bred animals and during the gestation period, permission may be granted to breeders to keep these animals on con-	dition that they are not giving milk and shall be kept in a separate stable.
Absence of pus but presence of flakes or stringy milk.  Positive reaction in one or more quarters.	Atrophy of one or more quarters.  Presence of streptococci or staphylococci or both.	Presence of pus. Marked reaction.	Marked fibrosis, painful nodules with or without swelling; open abscesses.  One or more quarters atrophied or dry.	Presence of streptococci or staphy- lococci or both.
1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test.	A. Physical examination.  4. Bacteriological examination.	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test.	3. Physical examination.	4. Bacteriological examination.
No. 3—Positively	affected cows.		No. 4—Severely affected cows.	

REMARKS:—The classification of the herd is only temporary and will be changed according to results obtained upon subsequent

Bacteriological examinations will only be made when deemed necessary by the Department.

One positive result obtained upon examination is sufficient to indicate in which group each cow is to be classed. Examinations are only made one month after calving and not less than one month before.

# II—SUB-SECTION OF MILK INSPECTION IN THE CITY

# Group A: from its entry into the city up to delivery:

# Table VIII

# Number of places to be visited and number of inspections 1940

Number of places to be visited 7	,075
	,
Number of waggons and trucks 1	,518
	,578
Details of inspections:	
At the railway stations	220
In dairies	973
	,586
In restaurants	,932
In dining-rooms	918
In markets	285
In stables	87
In private houses	26
In various places	,488
Special	,063
Results:	
Empty cans examined 40	,945
Empty cans confiscated	,009
Can tops (lids) confiscated	468
Notices for poor milk	231
Written notices (various)	,218
Actions taken	232
Condemnations	222
Actions dismissed	10

# Table IX

# Examinations of milk and cream-1940

Examinations of milk and cream 1740	
Acidity tests	528
Sediments tests	21,282
Temperatures taken	38,656
Babcock tests	301
Physical examination (color, taste and smell)	32,069
Other examinations	2,868
Total of examinations	95,704
Number of gallons examined	763,224
Confiscations:	
Milk	19,545
Cream	891
Total	20,436
Group B: of pasteurization and special milk establishments	
Table X	
Number of pasteurization establishments	39
(a) milk	29
(b) cream	10
Number of special milk establishments (raw)	36
Number of inspections	5,270
(a) in pasteurized milk establishments	3,032
(b) in special milk establishments	719
(c) in other institutions, etc	1,519

# Table XI Milk consumed in Montreal (daily) in 1940

1—Pasteurized milk and by-products:	
Number of gallons of milk	71,868
Number of gallons of cream	4,383
Number of gallons of ice cream	4,169
Total	80,420
2—Special milk (raw):	
Number of gallons of milk	3,318
Number of gallons of cream	13
Total	3,331
Grand total	83,751

# Table XII

# Collection of samples for laboratory analysis 1940

1—For bacteriological analysis:	
Milk	7,245
Cream	1,022
Chocolate flavored dairy drink	258
Ice-cream mix	184
Ice-cream	474
Sterilization test for dairy utensils	833
Drinking water	402
River water for ice cutting	102
Water from wells and springs	131
Total	10,651
2—For chemical analysis:	
1—Milk: on the street	867
in hotels	98
in groceries	456
in dairies	335
in various places	1.399
submitted by citizens	28
Total	3,173
2—Cream: on the markets	619
submitted by citizens	37
Total	656
Grand total	3,829

# SECTION No. 2—MEAT INSPECTION—1940

# Table XIII

# Summary of the work of this section for 1940

1	Total number of establishments	1,976
2	Total number of inspections	28,473
3	Total number of carcasses confiscated	486
4	Total number of carcasses inspected	171,220
5	Foodstuffs and meats condemned (lbs.)	146,088
6	Actions taken	29
7	Convictions	28
8	Case dismissed	1
9	Complaints	129
0	Samples collected for analysis	614
1	Samples submitted for analysis by citizens	49
2	Dogs having bitten someone	216
3	Examinations of dogs having bitten someone	745
4	Written notices	1,390
5	Researches re: Negri bodies (all negative)	5
6	Country abattoirs interdicted during year	46
7	Eggs candled (1st year)	120,246
8	Eggs condemned (1st year)	517

# Table XIV

# Number of establishments visited and number of inspections made:

	Establish-	Inspec-
	ments	tions
Markets	7	578
Butcher stalls	1,111	20,177
Fish stalls	31	568
Poultry dealers	56	1,468
Packing houses	11	203
Grocers	6	118
Cooked meat dealers	35	630
Cold storages	5	93
Sundry manufacturers	20	281
Abattoirs	249	1,071
Ice dealers	375	1,086
Specials		2,096
Provisions	70	104
Total	1,976	28,473
Other work:		
Written notices		1,390
Actions taken		29
Convictions		28
Conviction postponed		1
Complaints		129
Samples collected for analysis		614
Samples submitted for analysis by citizens		49
Dogs having bitten someone		216
Examinations of dogs having bitten someone.		745
Research re: Negri bodies		5
Country abattoirs interdicted during year		46
Eggs candled (1st year)		120,246
Eggs condemned (1st year)		517

Table XV

Inspection and confiscation of carcasses in 1940

	Inspections	Confiscations
1. At the private abattoir:		
Cattle	2	
Calves	35	
Carcasses of mutton	54	
Hogs	53	
Total	144	
2. At the inspection stations:		
Calves	23,164	104
Carcasses of mutton	1,368	1
Hogs	34,971	25
Total	59,503	130
3. At the commission stores:		
Cattle		1
Calves	34,674	205
Carcasses of mutton	3,520	15
Hogs	73,379	135
Total	111,573	356
Total number of carcasses inspected	171,220	
Total number of carcasses confiscated		486

 $<sup>{\</sup>bf N.B.}$ —The inspection at the public abattoirs is performed by the Federal Government.

Table XVI

Number of pounds of meat and other foodstuffs confiscated in 1940

	Private abattoirs	Inspection	Commission stores	Markets, butchers, etc.	Total
Beef			313	4,979	5,292
Veal		4,443	4,258	2,314	11,015
Mutton		211	249	92	552
Pork	12	2,871	32,752	4,799	40,434
Poultry		386	3,473	4,094	7,953
Fish			7	15,443	15,430
Sundry meats		1,389		26,354	27,743
Sundry foodstuffs				37,649	37,649
Total	12	9,300	41,052	95,724	146,088

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

#### Section No. 3

#### 1940

# Inspection of restaurants, dining-rooms, grocery-stores, etc.

#### Table XVII

1. Kind of establishment:	Establishments	Visits
Candy stores	. 2,929	6,269
Restaurants	. 1,095	11,275
Dining-rooms	. 756	7,289
Grocery-stores	. 2,156	11,359
Confectioneries	. 74	827
Pastry-shops	. 122	1,626
Fruit and vegetable stores	. 246	2,207
Beverage manufacturers	. 44	460
Sundry manufacturers	. 151	1,090
Special inspections in above mentioned establishments		5,625
Total	7,573	48,027
Vehicles used for the conveyance of foods	. 1,592	1,234

#### Section No. 3—(Continued)

2. Samples collected for analysis:	
Chemical	364
Bacteriological	615
Total	979
3. Confiscations:	
Utensils	544
Fruits (in pounds)	7,928
Vegetables (in pounds)	1,563
Various foodstuffs (in pounds)	71,221
Total	80,712
4. Sundries:	
Complaints	87
Written notices	6,590
Actions in court on January 1st, 1940	4
Actions taken	123
Actions withdrawn	7
Actions dismissed	
Convictions	106
Actions in court on December 31st, 1940	10

Table XVIII

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE WORK TO BE DONE AND THE WORK DONE FOR THE YEARS 1937 TO 1940

	16	937	19	1938	16	1939	1940	10
Establishments	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited
Hotels	51	238	28	100		Included in	lining-rooms	
Candy stores	5,130	Included in 21,686	restaurants	16,373		2,513	2,929	6,269
Dining-rooms		9,144 by section 2	1,057	8,119 5,654	794 1,549	7,426 8,452	756 2,156	7,289
Confectioneries.  Pastry-shops.	1048	2,089	288	1,304		1,310	122	1,626
Fruit and vegetable stores Beverage manufacturing estab	49	2,247	210	969		1,980	44	460
Various manufacturing estab	27.2	1,928	152	1,397		Included in	151 lining-rooms	1,090
Special inspection	0/1	3,494	601	3,847		4,123	mung-rooms	5,625
Total	6,755	44,389	8,017	41,238	7,714	40,266	7,573	48,027
Vehicles	1,674	2,027	1,420	1,662	1,541	1,033	1,592	1,234

Table XIX

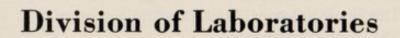
Comparative table of the work done for the years 1937 to 1940—(Continued)

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Samples collected for analysis:	energi	90 90		
ChemicalBacteriological	51 647	59 629	152 690	364 615
Total	698	688	842	979
Confiscations:				
Utensils	8	55	216	544
Fruits (in pounds)	3,872	34,248	15,910	7,928
Vegetables (in pounds)	104,856	162,316	46,272	1.563
Various foodstuffs (in pounds)	35,813	95,258	192,064	71,221
Total	134,541	291,822	254,246	80,712
Sundries:				
Complaints	50	70	99	87
Written notices	3,100	3,866	4,181	6,590
Actions in Court on January 1st		2	2	4
Actions taken	39	47	79	123
Actions withdrawn				
Actions thrown out				
Convictions	37	47	77	106
Actions in Court on December 31st	2	2	4	10

# SUB-SECTION (INSPECTION OF BAKERIES)

Table XX
Weight of bread during the year 1940

	Inspec- tions	Loaves weighed	Loaves confiscated	Notices sent	Actions taken
In bakeries	1,998	142,648	4,350	140	6
In grocery-stores	4	45			
In pastry-shops	253	16,509	4		
In restaurants					
In vehicles	10				
Total	2,265	159,202	4,354	140	6



#### Report of the

#### DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

#### for the year 1940

by

#### Doctor R. BÉRARD Superintendent

Dr. A. Bolduc, physician, bacteriologist and superintendent of the Division of the Laboratories, died April 13th, 1940, at the age of 42 years.

Dr. A. Bolduc, who was superintendent of the Division since 1927, had always devoted his activities to the organization and improvement of the technical methods employed in the Division.

To complete the organization of the Division of Laboratories, the work was divided into three sections:

- (a) The bacteriological and serology section.
- (b) The bacteriological control of milk, cream and water.
- (c) The chemistry section.

The total number of analyses made during the year was 59,493, divided among the different Divisions of the Department of Health, the Police Department and the private practitioners of Montreal.

A brief statement of the work performed by the Division under my supervision will be found in the following tables:

## A. Specimens analyzed for the Department of Health. Division of Food Inspection:

#### I-Solid Foods

1.	Natural:	
	Bacteriological examination	125
	Chemical examination	39
	Physical examination	243
2.	Canned:	
	Bacteriological examination	72
	Physical examination	2
3.	Prepared:	
	Chopped meat (re: adulterations)	56
	Sausage (re: adulterations)	465

#### II-Liquid Foods:

Milk and cream:

-	**	
1	Natura	
1.	1,451,001,151	

	(a) Samples brought by our inspectors: Bacteriological examination:	
	Plate count	7,712
	B. coli-test	7,712
		1,112
	Chemical analysis:	
	Acidity test	21
	Completed (1)	321
	Summary (2)	3,744
	Phosphatase test	786
	Research of colostrum, blood, streptococcus.	6
	Preservative test	3,600
	(b) Samples brought by citizens:	
	Summary chemical analysis plus preservative test	354
	Summary enclined unarysis preservative test	001
2.	By-products:	
	Chocolate drink (plate count)	223
	Chocolate drink (B. coli test)	223
	Chocolate drink (chemical analysis)	130
	Ice cream (plate count)	520
	Ice cream (B. coli test)	520
	Ice cream (chemical analysis)	259
	Ice cream (re: preservative test)	17
	III—Miscellaneous:	
	Custard (chemical examination)	2
	Carbonated beverages (bacteriological examina-	
	tion)	12
	Carbonated beverages (chemical examination)	10
	Controls in nurseries, hospitals (milk, water)	
	(bacteriological examination)	2,024
	Castor-oil (chemical examination)	1
	Sulphur ointment (chemical examination)	1
-		

Completed chemical analysis comprises specific gravity, butter fat, dry extract, defatted extract, water.
 Summary chemical analysis comprises specific gravity by "QUEVENNE" lacto-densimeter, butter fat by "BABCOCK" test, preservative test.

#### III—Miscellaneous—(Continued) Sausage powders (chemical analysis)...... Wash test (apparatus and recipients)..... 1,084 Wash water (dining room) (bacteriological examination)...... 1,168 Wash water (chemical analysis)..... Wash powders (chemical analysis)..... 2 Water from the Montreal Aqueduct (bacteriological examination)..... 756 Water from various sources (bacteriological examination)....... 596 IV—Biological examinations: (3) Blood: agglutination test re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B..... 627 Stools: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B..... 1,203 Urines: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B..... 1,196 V—Special examinations: Thermometers (checking)..... 10 Total..... 35,847 Division of Sanitation: Javel water (chemical analysis)..... 2 Water from sewers (chemical examination)..... 6 Water from public swimming pools (bacteriological examination)..... 714 Water from public swimming pools (chemical examination)..... 357 Water from various sources (bacteriological examination)..... 76 1,155

<sup>(3)</sup> These tests are carried out for the detection of typhoid "germ carriers" among the employees of dairies and other food handlers.

#### Division of Contagious Diseases:

	Rabies: research of Negri bodies Stools: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum	5
	A and B	69
	Throat swabs: re: diphtheria	1,686
	re: streptococcus hemolyticus	5
	Urines: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum	
	A and B	62
	***************************************	-
Tul	berculosis Section:	
	2	040
	Sputum: re: tubercle bacilli	249
		2,076
Div	ision of Child Hygiene:	
	Urines: chemical and microscopic examination	1,616
		1,616
Div	ision of Medical Control:	
	Sputum: re: tubercle bacilli	2
	Urethral and vaginal swabs	486
	Urines: chemical and microscopic examination	378
		866
		000
В.	Specimens analyzed for the Police Departmen	t:
	Narcotic drugs	57
	Urethral and vaginal swabs (prostitutes)	2,146
		2,203

#### C. Specimens analyzed for Physicians:

Arthritis fluid		4
	ertrycke	5
	eella abortus	334
	ysenteriae Flexner	5
	ysenteriae Shiga	5
	ysenteriae Sonne	5
Blood.	nteritidis Gaertner	5
agginting_		334
LION I	aratyphosum A	334
Lest	aratyphosum B	
	aratyphosum C	5 7
	roteus X19	The same
	yphosum	334
	nonella group	6
	nonella Newport	5
	ne	1
	time	4
		44
re: determin	nation of cholesterol	28
	of creatinine	23
	of hemoglobin	87
	of sugar	769
	of urea	447
	of uric acid	5
differential	blood count	63
red and whi	te cells count	87
parasites		1
Cerebro-spinal fluid		3
Hair (re: tinea)		3
Mother's milk		1
		5
	ntification)	- 1
		1
	e bacilli	2,280
	cal examination (blood, pro-	,
	subercle bacilli, worms, etc.).	69
	teriae	9
	nosum and B. Paratyphosum	
	B	140
	ba histolytica	126
re. entamoe	Da mistory ma	120

Throat swabs: re: diphtheria	75
re: streptococcus hemolyticus	8
re: Vincent's angina	275
Urethral and vaginal swabs	245
Urines: bacteriological examination (B. Coli,	
gonococcus, tubercle bacilli)	134
chemical and microscopic examinations.	9,276
re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum	
A and B	76
Worms (identification)	2
Wounds pus	24
	15,700
Total	59,463

# CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

YEAR 1940

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

	Number						Perce	Percentage		
Diseases	of	Positive	Negative	Negative Suspicious	onsatis- factory	Positive	Negative	Suspicious	Unsatis- factory	
Diphtheria	1,761	169	1,591	0	1	9.50	90.45	0.0	0.05	
Rabies	5	0	5	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.0	0.0	
Tuberculosis	2,547	256	2,291	0	0	10.00	90.00	0.0	0.0	
Typhoid fever: Physicians of the City	199	59	809	0	0	8.80	91.20	0.0	0.0	
(food handlers)	2,991	(a) 1	3,090	0	0	0.03	26.96	0.0	0.0	
Gonorrhea: Physicians of the City. Food handlers. Prostitutes (*)	245 486 2,146	63 399	245 459 1,747	000	000	25.70 5.55 18.59	74.30 94.45 81.41	0.00	0.0	
Amæbic dysentery	126	15	1111	0	0	11.90	88.10	0.0	0.0	

(a) This positive result comes from a sample of blood (positive Widal).
 (\*) Women arrested in disorderly houses.

# Bacteriological analysis of milk, cream, ice-cream, water, etc.

#### A. Quantitative analysis (Standard Plate Count):

Quantitative analysis (Standard Plate Count):	
Division of Food Inspection:	
Pasteurized milk (delivered to consumers)	2,934
Special milk (delivered to consumers)	1,825
Chocolate drink	223
Cream	792
Ice-cream	520
Controls in pasteurizing plants and special milk	
establishments	2,161
Controls in nurseries, hospitals	1,012
Tests on washing of utensils (dairies)	542
Water from various sources, eggs, oysters, etc	298
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct	378
Wash water (dining room)	584
Carbonated beverages	6
	11,275
Division of Sanitation:	
Water from public swimming pools	357
Water from various sources	38
	395
Qualitative analysis (fermentation test for the detection of bacteria of the B. Coli group in	
the above samples)	11,670
Total	23,340
Research of phosphatase	785

Grand total.....

24,125

B.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WATER FROM THE MONTREAL AQUEDUCT, YEAR 1940

Month	Number of samples	Number of colonies	B. Coli 10 c.c. portions
January	37	6,123	10–185
February	28	4,668	0-140
March	24	1,171	0-120
April	33	3,298	0-165
May	32	1,537	0-160
June	29	2,316	0-145
July	36	3,131	6-180
August	30	8,359	9-150
September	36	5,764	5-180
October	32	536	5-160
November	32	1,753	0-160
December	26	1,299	0-130
Total	375	39,955	35-1,875
Mean		106	1.97%

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES, 1940
Pasteurized milk—Plate count

		4	Numeration	а				Percentage		
Number of samples	Less than 10,000 colonies per c.c.	From 10,000 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	Less than 10,000 colonies per c.c.	From 10,000 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
From January to May inclusive:—	526	594	134	78	0	39.5	44.5	10.1	5.9	0.0
From June to September inclusive:— 864	349	410	56	49	0	40.4	47.4	6.5	5.7	0.0
From October to December in- clusive:— 738	360	313	52	13	0	48.8	42.4	7.1	1.7	0.0
For the year:—	1,235	1,317	242	140	0	42.1	44.9	8.3	4.7	0.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES, 1940—(Continued)
Pasteurized milk—B. Coli Group

	B. Coli Group Present					A CONTRACTOR	Control of the Contro		
0.01	Present	roup				B. Coli Group	Group		
10.01			Absent	Samples		Present		Absent	Samples
c.c.	0.1	1 c.c.	1 c.c.		0.01	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	
From January to May inclusive:— 15	16	35	1,266	0	1.1	1.2	2.7	95.0	0.0
From June to September inclusive:— 864	44	63	728	0	3.4	5.1	7.3	84.2	0.0
From October to December inclusive:— 738	9	33	692	0	6.0	8.0	4.5	93.8	0.0
For the year:—	99	131	2,686	0	1.7	2.3	4.5	91.5	0.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES, 1940—(Continued)
Special milk—Plate count

#### Samples 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Percentage More than 25,000 colonies per c.c. 5.6 8.3 9.3 7.3 than 25,000 colonies per c.c. 94.4 91.7 2.06 92.7 Less Samples 0 0 0 0 Numeration 46 (b) More than 25,000 colonies per c.c. 134 44 44 510 (a) than 25,000 colonies per c.c. 752 429 1,691 Less From October to December inclusive:— 473 From June to September inclusive:— 556 From January to May inclusive:— Number of samples For the year:-

(a) Less than 50,000. (b) 1

(b) More than 50,000.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES, 1940—(Continued)
Special milk—B. Coli Group

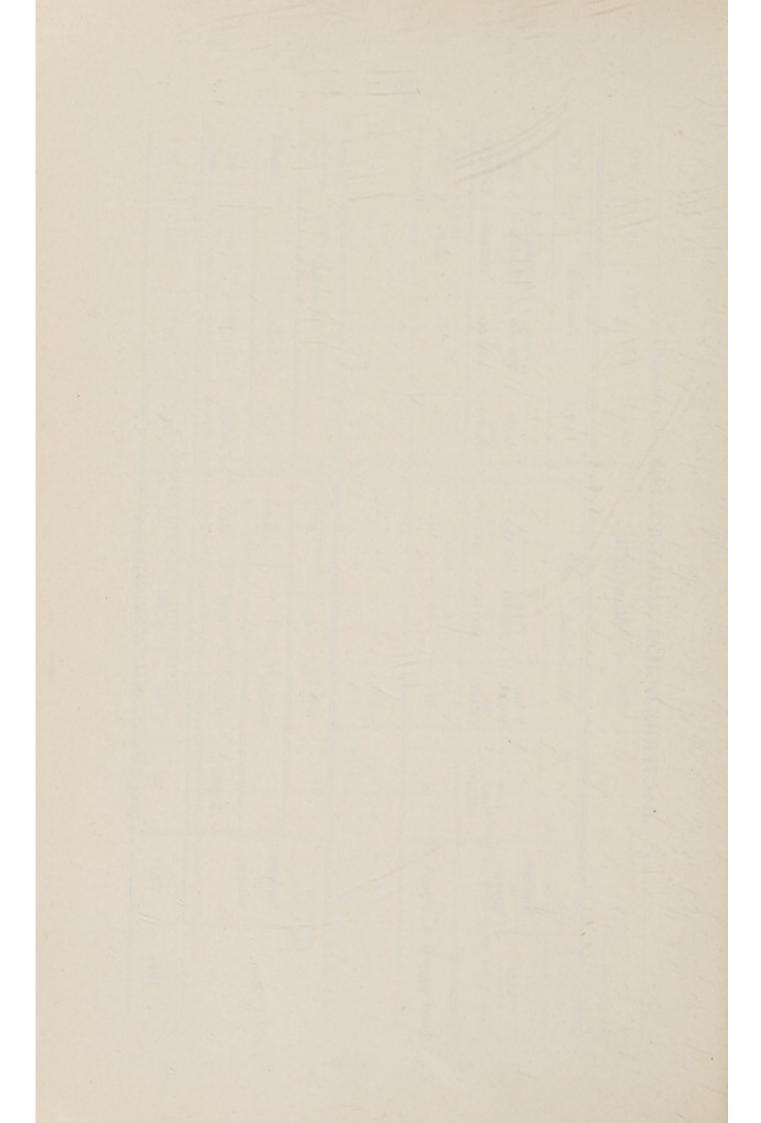
		Samples		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Absent	1 6.6.	80.3	47.6	72.1	68.2
Percentage	Group		1 c.c.	12.8	21.9	16.7	16.6
I	B. Coli Group	Present	0.1	4.5	12.6	9.9	7.5
			0.01	2.4	17.9	4.6	7.7
		Samples		0	0	0	0
test		Absent	1 c.c.	629	264	341	1,244
Fermentation test	Group		1 6.6.	102	122	79	303
Fern	B. Coli Group	Present	0.1	36	70	31	137
			0.01	19	100	22	141
		Number of samples		From January to May inclusive:—	From June to September inclusive:— 556	From October to December inclusive:— 473	For the year:— 1,825

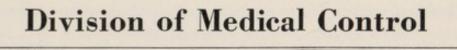
BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES, 1940—(Continued)

# Raw milk

			Nume	ration			Perce	Percentage	
Year	Number of samples	Less than 100,000	From 100,000 to 500,000	From 500,000 to 1,000,000	More than 1,000,000	Less than 100,000	From 100,000 to 500,000	From 500,000 to 1,000,000	More than 1,000,000
1940	246	20	93	59	44	20.4	37.8	23.9	17.9

			B. Coli	Coli Group			Perce	Percentage	
Year s	Number of samples		Present		Absent		Present		Absent
		0.0001	0.001 e.e.	0.01 c.c.	0.01	0.0001	0.001 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	0.01
1940	246	92	51	47	99	37.4	20.7	19.1	22.8





# Report of the DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL for the year 1940

by

#### Doctor J. A. CHARRON Superintendent

The report of the division of Medical Control is divided into four parts, as follows:

- I MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS
- II HEALTH CARDS
- III VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX
- IV MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICE

#### I-MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

This first part includes medical examination of and visits made to employees who are absent through illness, and the medical examination of those seeking employment.

The work of this section of the division of Medical Control for the year 1940, may be summed up as follows:—

#### **Examinations of employees:**

1.	New employees	112
2.	Employees absent through illness	3,358
3.	Special examinations, re: State of health	52
	Total	3,522

A physician of the division of Medical Control gives a halftime contribution to the division of Municipal Assistance. With the physician of this last division, he looks after the examination of the refugees at Meurling Refuge. He replaces him when absent and then does the whole work of the division.

During 1940, the physicians of Child Hygiene and those of Contagious Diseases Divisions gave us their devoted co-operation, for which they are to be most earnestly thanked.

#### II—HEALTH CARDS

In conformity with city By-law No. 926, concerning food establishments and restaurants, and with By-law No. 1394, concerning barber shops, hairdressing parlors, etc., employees working in these places must procure a health card which is issued to them by this division, after complete medical examination supplemented by laboratory tests. The number of these establishments in Montreal is around 5,000.

#### Medical inspection of food handlers

#### 1. Food handlers:

Number of examinations:

- (a) at the office
- (b) in plants

During the year 1940, a greater number of food handlers acted in conformity with By-law 926, that is to say 10,315.

#### Medical inspection of barbers, hairdressers, etc.

#### 2. Barbers, hairdressers, etc.:

Number of examinations:

- (a) at the office
- (b) in shops

During the year which just elapsed, a greater number of barbers, hairdressers, etc., acted in conformity with By-law No. 1394. 3,650 have secured their health card, that is to say 898 more than in 1939.

#### III—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

The health by-laws demand that employees who work in food establishments, in barber shops, hairdressing parlors, etc.,

must produce a certificate of vaccination showing that they have been successfully vaccinated within less than seven years.

Following i	is a	summary	of	the	work	of	this	section:
-------------	------	---------	----	-----	------	----	------	----------

Following is a summary of the work of this section	n:
Vaccination against small-pox:	
1. Food handlers vaccinated:	
(a) at the office	11,873
(b) at plants	2,539
Total	14,412
2. Barbers, hairdressers, etc.:	
(a) at the office	378
(b) in shops	42
Total	420
3. Other vaccinations	1,273
Total	16,105
CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH CARDS— I—Food establishments:	-1940
Number of cards issued	41,780
Number of cards refused	322
Reasons: Pyorrhea	022
Tuberculosis 3	
Tuberculosis 3	
Tuberculosis	
Tuberculosis	
Tuberculosis	3,650
Tuberculosis	3,650 26
Tuberculosis. 3 Skin diseases. 41 Venereal diseases. 101 Uncleanliness. 147  II—Barber shops, hairdressing parlors, etc.: Number of cards issued Number of cards refused Vaccinations and Verifications:	
Tuberculosis	

#### IV-MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICE

Following is the report of the medico-legal counsel for the year 1940:—

#### Workmen injured:

Workmen injured.	
Examinations at the Medico-Legal office	1,291 42
First reports	416
Subsequent reports	301
Subsequent reports.	001
Expert reports for the Legal Department:	
Examinations at the Medico-Legal office	124
Examinations at home	625
First reports	448
Subsequent reports	302
Examinations on account of pension fund—	
(Employees and constables):	
Examinations re: Admission	226
Examinations re: Superannuated	73
Examinations made for the Fire Department:	
Examinations re: New cadets	73
Examinations re: Revision of cadets	77
	0.0.1

There are in addition visits to hospitals to consult records, examine radiographs, etc., and appearances before the courts of justice and the examinations at the Accident Compensation Board's office, which we have not taken into account.

55

Examinations re: Superannuated.....

Division of Municipal Assistance

#### Report of the

#### DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE

for the year 1940

by

#### Mr. ALBERT CHEVALIER

Superintendent

# STATEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1940

Items	Hospitalized	Investiga- tions	Cases
Neglected children	540	1,201	1,211
Juvenile delinquents and Juvenile Court	370	309	370
Insane	919	1,356	1,396
Incurable patients and others	294	374	381
Γuberculous	221	285	286
Assistance to the poor		164	164
Street vendors		68	68
Special cases		449	449
Burial of paupers		1,097	1,100
Deportation of immigrants		11	11
Repatriation of strangers		234	234
Charitable institutions having registered (By-law 1447)		214	214
Persons authorized to collect gifts for said institutions		60	60
Γag-days and charities entertainments, etc		320	320
Quebec Public Charities Act	44,032	44,482	51,255
Social Service Exchange (Unemployment cases)		456	456
Total	46,376	51,080	57,975

### PLACING OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY

1,211 applications for placing or discharging neglected children had to be settled during 1940. These applications necessitated 1,201 investigations; 10 of which remained in abeyance on the 31st of December 1940.

The result of said investigations was as follows:—	
Accepted cases	644
Refused cases	196
Procedures discontinued	107
Applications for release granted	156
Special cases	98
Total	1,201
Children were placed or recommitted as follows:—	
Children in schools of Industry on the 1st of January 1940	1,190
Admitting during the year:—	
At Maison Ste-Domitille 209	
At Orphelinat de Liesse 148	
At Orphelinat d'Huberdeau	
	540
Total	1,730
Discharged	542
On the 31st of December 1940	1,188
Distributed as follows:—	
Maison Ste-Domitille, Laval-des-Rapides	516
Orphelinat de Liesse	384
Orphelinat d'Huberdeau	288

All these are placed at joint expense with the Provincial Government.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

370 cases of juvenile delinquents were reported in	the follow-
ing institutions' monthly reports:—	
Mont St-Antoine	207
Bon-Pasteur	68
Shawbridge	45
Girls' Cottage	50
309 investigations were completed during the yea	r with the
following results:—	
Investigations closed	269
Objections to payment	15
Parents having to reimburse	25
On the 31st of December 1940, there were, in	the reform
schools, at the City's expense 645 juvenile delinquents, as	follows:-
At Mont St-Antoine	278
At Maison Lorette	168

#### INSANE

129

49

At Shawbridge.....

At Girls' Cottage.....

There were in the Asylums for the insane, at the City's expense, on the first of January 1940, 4,704 patients. During the year, 919 of these patients were admitted to St-Jean-de-Dieu; 703 to Verdun; 131 to l'Hospice Ste-Anne-de-la-Baie-St-Paul; 15 to l'Asile de Bordeaux (for the criminal insane) 68; and to St-Michel Archange, 2. 1,549 of these patients were either discharged from these Asylums or died during the year; consequently, there were left 4,976 patients on the 31st of December 1940, distributed as follows:—

St-Jean-de-Dieu	3,537
Verdun	737
St-Anne de la Baie-St-Paul	346
Bordeaux (criminal insane)	270
Ecole LaJemmerais	4
Beauport (St-Michel Archange and Hospice Du-	
frost)	27
St-Ferdinand d'Halifax	55

There was a decrease of 29 admissions in the year 1940 over the year 1939.

Mental cases in 1940 required 1,356 investigations, the results of which have been as follows:—

Investigations closed	852
Parents having to reimburse the City	184
Special investigations for the Quebec Govern-	
ment	137
Objections to payment	54
Procedures discontinued	125
Insane persons deported	1
Insane persons repatriated	3

On the 31st of December 1940, there remained 40 investigations to be made. 829 commitment papers were prepared in 1940 by our Division.

#### INCURABLE PATIENTS AND OTHERS

Applications for the hospitalization of incurable patients and others during the year 1940 amounted to 381. Investigations have given the following results:—

Recommendable cases	230	
Cases not recommendable, etc	75	
Parents having to refund cost of main-		
tenance to the City	69	
Under investigation on December 31st,		
1940	7	
Hospitalized during the year 1940	294	
Present on December 31st, 1940		256
As follows:—		
At l'hôpital du Sacré-Cœur	106	55
At the Grey Nuns', St-Mathieu St	16	40
At St. Luke's Hospital	52	9
At Refuge Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	69	75
At l'Hospice St-Henri	11	44
At Notre-Dame de Lourdes	24	33

On the 31st of December 1940, there were 17 vacant places in the above mentioned institutions; no patient was waiting admission on the same date.

#### TUBERCULOUS

There were 286 applications for hospitalization of indigent tuberculous during the year 1940. The investigations have given the following results:—

Recommendable cases	243
Cases not recommendable	29
Parents having to refund costs of maintenance.	13
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1940	1

The number of tuberculous patients hospitalized or rehospitalized during the year was 221.

102 tuberculous patients were at the Sacred Heart Hospital on the 31st of December 1940, at the City's expense; there were 8 vacant places and 13 were waiting for admission on the same date.

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIGENTS

During the year 1940, 164 applications for relief of various kinds were filled with our Division. Most of these cases were referred to the Charitable Institutions.

#### MENDICANTS AND STREET VENDORS

68 applications for street vendor licences were made at our Office in the course of the year. These applications have been investigated with the following results:—

Applications recommended upon payment of the	
\$10.00 licence fee	6
Applications recommended free of charge	24
Applications not recommended or discontinued	38

Since September 1940, no more permits are issued to street vendor.

#### SPECIAL CASES

449 requests for research or information were made through this Division during the year 1940. These researches being of a particular nature and we are pleased to state that they were attended to satisfactorily.

#### BURIAL OF INDIGENTS

1,100 requests for burial of poor persons at the City's expense were made in 1940. These have necessitated 1,097 investigations with the following results:—

Persons buried at the City's expense	1,054
Responsible parties having been called upon for reimbursement of whole or part of expenses	
incurred	15
Requests refused or discontinued	28
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1940	3

#### DEPORTATION

The cases of deportation of immigrants numbered 11	in 1940.
After investigation these cases were disposed of as fo	llows:-
Immigrants deported	3
Proceedings discontinued or refused	6
Under investigation at Ottawa on the 31st of	
December 1940	2

#### REPATRIATION

234 requests for repatriation came before this offi	ce in 1940
The above mentioned requests were disposed of as	s follows:-
Persons repatriated at the City's expense	151
Requests refused or discontinued after investiga-	
tion	83

# OF PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO SOLICIT GIFTS OR ALMS ON BEHALF OF SAID INSTITUTIONS

In conformity with the Municipal By-Law No. 1447, 214 institutions soliciting or collecting gifts or alms have registered in 1940 (in 1939: 215) and 60 persons were authorized to solicit such gifts or alms (in 1939: 62).

During the year 1940, 320 applications for permission to hold tag-days ("guignolées") or charitable entertainments were received in compliance with the above mentioned By-law. These requests after investigation were:—

Granted	291
Refused	29

With respect to tag-days, it is to be noted that the 30 tag-days which have been held during 1940, have brought in the sum of \$96,224.52. The expenditures amounted to \$16,679.75, that is to say 17.33%. The interested institutions have then made a benefit of \$79,544.77.

Procedures were taken before the Recorder's Court against one individual or Institution for having neglected to comply with said By-Law.

#### PUBLIC CHARITIES ACT

The number of requests for hospitalization under the Quebec Public Charities Act, sent to our Division during 1940, were as follows:—

Applications for hospitalization in Hospitals,	
Sanatoriums, Homes and Orphanages	37,415
Cases reconsidered	3,309
Under investigation on the 1st of January 1940	1,518
Transferred to other Institutions	3,513
Total	45.755

Investigations made during the year	44,482
Under investigation on the 31st of December 1940.	1,273
The result of these investigations has been as followers	ws:
Accepted cases	38,532
Refused cases	5.950

To these 38,532 cases accepted after investigation, we must include or add 5,500 cases accepted in the Maternities, Creches, Day Nurseries, and School for Crippled Children, making a total of 44,032 hospitalized persons and 51,255 cases.

Appeals were heard before the district magistrate according to Article 22a of the Quebec Public Charities Act, in 71 rejected cases, with the following result: 44 cases, our decisions were maintained; 26 cases were rejected and 1 was under consideration on the 31st of December 1940.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE RECORD

The number of record-cards of the Social Service Record on December 31st 1940, was 351,246; 298,640 individual cards and 52,606 address-cards, not counting the cards of patients treated under the Quebec Public Charity Act in the various hospitals for a great number of years.

During 1940, we brought to the attention of the Unemployment Relief Commission 456 cases requiring a reduction or a discontinuation of relief granted under the Unemployment Act.

The grant has been discontinued	308
Unchanged	77
Not getting relief or not located	71
Total	456

The weekly saving thus realized by this decreased allocation was \$600.65.

#### MEURLING MUNICIPAL REFUGE

During the year 1940, there were 195,999 entries for lodging accommodation in the Meurling Refuge. Of this number 66 individuals were refused admission for good cause; so that the real number of lodgings given was 195,933. The lodgings were given to 3,161 individuals or an average of 62.1 times each in-

dividual, representing 32 nationalities, and 432 were refused for lack of places.

The number of day's work supplied by the refugees amounted to 17,289; the average age of the persons lodged was 48.4 years.

The number of trades represented was 38. The total number of treatments given by our physicians was 37,232.

The number of free meals given during the year 1940 was 408,061.

Number of diseases, 12. Sent to hospitals, 12.

#### LAUNDRY OF THE REFUGE

705,688 pieces of linen were washed at the Laundry of the Refuge. Of this number, 8,636 pieces belonged to different departments of the City Hall; 13,073 to the refugees; 683,960 to the Refuge and 17 for soldiers.

29,815 pieces were fumigated for the Militia Department, No. 4 District and the Canadian Red Cross.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the year 1940 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	239
Insane committed after examination	131
Declared responsible and disposed of by the	
Courts	90
Died at Bordeaux Hospital (under examination).	2
Patients escorted	14
Persons conducted for repatriation:—	
Persons and children escorted and handed over	
to their parents	4
To different railway stations	151
Repatriated under escort	8
Repatriation cases refused after investigation	64
Cases of deportation submitted to the Depart-	
ment of Immigration during the year	7
Number of investigations or visits	994

Division of Demography

#### DIVISION OF DEMOGRAPHY

for the year 1940

by

#### Dr. EUG. GAGNON Superintendent

#### COMMENTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHER

#### I—BASIS OF CALCULATION ADOPTED FOR THIS REPORT

In vital statistics the most important rates are calculated in connection with population. In Canada, census reports give for each municipality the number of people who have their usual residence therein. It follows obviously that in establishing birth and mortality rates, the basis of calculation be the usual residence of the parents in the case of births and that of the deceased in the case of deaths.

This practice has always been observed in Montreal. The rates published in this report, in the absence of any specific mention to the contrary, have been calculated after the outward and inward transfers for residence were made. But such a practice is not generally followed neither by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics nor by the provinces where such rates are calculated according to the place where births and deaths occur. For this reason, I deem it opportune to indicate at the very beginning of these comments the variations in mortality rates ensuing for the year 1940 from these two different practices. They are as follows:—

Number of deceased in Montreal (residents and	
non residents)	9,976
Rate per 1,000 population	11.0
from the above: Non residents 1,306	
Residents 8,670	-
Residents deceased elsewhere 626	
Total residents' deaths	9,296
Rate per 1,000 population	10.25
Difference between the two rates obtained	0.75

#### II-POPULATION

The natural increase of the population, which is the difference between births and deaths, was 9,417 in 1940. It will be noted, however, that in estimating the increase of the population for the same year, only 7,000 has been added to the figures for the previous year.

In our report for 1939, page 220, a comparison was made of the increase of the population in Montreal and Toronto since the last census, showing that our estimates seem to be somewhat too high.

To make even an approximate evaluation of the migrations of population determined by the financial crisis, the building of new industries outside the metropolitan district, the recruiting of a great number of young men for the army, the navy and the royal air force, is quite impossible. An increase of the population has been calculated for each year since the 1931 census, while in Toronto, the municipal census showed a decrease for both years 1932 and 1933. There is nothing to prove that conditions have been similar in both cities. But if they have, our estimates would be too high by about 25,000 and the birth and death rates would be slightly higher than those shown in this report. We therefore think that until the next census, our estimates of the population, to be on the safe side, must be kept below the natural increase.

#### III-MAIN FACTS IN 1940

In the following table are shown differences of various statistical facts in 1940 as compared to the previous year.

		1939	1940	Increase or decrease in 1940
1	Population (estimated)	900,000	907,000	+ 7,000
	Births	17,116	18,713	+ 1,597
4.		19.02	20.63	+ 1.61
9	Rate per 1,000 population			
0,	Marriages	10,650	12,326	
	Rate per 1,000 population	11.83	13.59	+ 1.76
4.	Deaths	9,191	9,296	+ 105
-	Rate per 1,000 population	10.21	10.25	+ 0.04
Э.	Influenza	170	116	- 54
	Rate per 1,000 population	0.19	0.13	- 0.06
0.	Tuberculosis (all forms)	631	581	- 50
_	Rate per 1,000 population	0.70	0.64	- 0.06
7.	Infectious and parasitic diseases			
	(T.B. excepted)	203	276	+ 73
	Rate per 1,000 population	0.23	0.30	+ 0.07
8.	Pneumonia and Broncho-pneu-			
	monia	579	449	- 130
	Rate per 1,000 population	0.64	0.49	- 0.15
9.	Cancer	1,141	1,249	+ 108
	Rate per 1,000 population	1.27	1.38	+ 0.11
0.	Deaths from violence	376	365	- 11
	Rate per 1,000 population	0.42	0.40	- 0.02
1.	Deaths under 1 year	1,223	1,110	- 113
	Rate per 1,000 births	71.5	59.3	- 12.2
2.				
	early infancy	537	603	+ 66
	Rate per 1,000 births	31.4	32.2	+ 0.8
3.	Diarrhoea under 1 year	238	116	- 122
	Rate per 1,000 births	13.9	6.7	- 7.2

As outlined above, this table shows an increase of population; it also shows a very large increase in the rates of marriages and births and a smaller one for general mortality, infectious and parasitic diseases, cancer and diseases of early infancy. On the other hand, infantile mortality, deaths by diarrhoea under 1 year, are showing an important decrease, while all the other causes of deaths are slightly decreasing.

In the following table, the causes of deaths for the last three years are divided into various groups of diseases making it easier to find the tendency of each group either to increase or to diminish.

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#### DEATHS BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISEASES

Causes		Years			Per 1,000 population		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	
I—Epidemic diseases: Typhoid. Diphtheria. Influenza Tuberculosis (pulmonary). Other infectious diseases	17 27 133 585 262	9 19 170 542 264	15 11 116 510 321	0.02 0.03 0.15 0.66 0.29	0.01 0.02 0.19 0.60 0.29	0.02 0.01 0.13 0.56 0.35	
Total	1,024	1,004	973	1.15	1.11	1.07	
II to V—General diseases: Cancer Other general diseases	1,099 548	1,141 468	1,249 464	1.23 0.61	1.27 0.52	1.38 0.51	
Total	1,647	1,609	1,713	1.84	1.79	1.89	
VI—Diseases of nervous system	412	474	417	0.46	0.53	0.46	
VII—Diseases of circulatory system	2,144	2,344	2,595	2.40	2.60	2.86	
VIII—Diseases of respiratory system	783	678	568	0.88	0.75	0.62	
IX—Diseases of the digestive organs:  Diarrhoea, 0 to 2 years  Other dis. of the digestive sys	208 566	256 530	128 494	0.23 0.63	0.28 0.59	0.14 0.54	
Total	774	786	622	0.86	0.87	0.68	
X—Diseases of genito-urinary system	1,126	1,232	1,283	1.26	1.37	1.41	
XI—Puerperal state	77	54	70	0.09	0.06	0.08	
XII—Diseases of the skin	29	34	22	0.03	0.04	0.02	
XIII—Diseases of the bones	15	12	14	0.02	0.01	0.01	
XIV—Congenital malformations	120	114	142	0.13	0.13	0.16	
XV—Diseases of early infancy: Debility, etc. (158-160-161) Premature birth (159)	200 291	248 175	187 274	0.22 0.33	0.28 0.19	0.21 0.30	
Total	491	423	461	0.55	0.47	0.51	
XVI—Senility	38	45	45	0.04	0.05	0.05	
XVII—Violent or accidental deaths: Suicides Homicides Other violent deaths	52 15 364	59 9 308	60 12 293	0.06 0.02 0.41	0.07 0.01 0.34	0.07 0.01 0.32	
Total	431	376	365	0.49	0.42	0.40	
XVIII—Cause of death not determined	14	6	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Grand total	9,125	9,191	9,296	10.21	10.21	10.25	

Comments on this table are quite unnecessary. Cancer, diseases of the circulatory and genito-urinary systems are the only ones showing a notable increase. This is explained by the gradual aging of the population and the increase in the number of deaths over 50 years of age.

# IV—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

When deaths are divided into three age groups as in the following table, we find that the proportion entering in the second one remains about the same each year while the increase in the third group is compensated by a decrease in the first one.

Years	Years 0 to 4 years		50 years and over	Total	
1914	50.14	25.39	24.47	100.0	
1919	44.10	27.51	28.39	100.0	
1924	40.86	25.31	33.83	100.0	
1925	37.01	26.53	36.46	100.0	
1926	34.86	26.76	38.38	100.0	
1927	32.72	30.35	36.93	100.0	
1928	35.32	26.22	38.46	100.0	
1929	33.37	26.77	39.86	100.0	
1930	32.14	26.67	41.19	100.0	
1931	30.27	26.94	42.79	100.0	
1932	26.34	26.88	46.78	100.0	
1933	24.72	26.01	49.27	100.0	
1934	23.71	25.47	50.82	100.0	
1935	22.30	25.18	52.52	100.0	
1936	19.60	26.14	54.26	100.0	
1937	20.52	25.86	53.62	100.0	
1938	17.69	24.94	57.37	100.0	
1939	16.23	23.18	60.59	100.0	
1940	14.40	22.38	63.22	100.0	
Average	29.29	26.03	44.68	100.0	

It is to be noted that in 1914, out of every 100 deaths, there were over 50 amongst children under 5 years of age, while in 1940, a quarter of a century later, this proportion is reduced to less than 15 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of those over 50 years of age has increased from 24 to 63 per cent.

The increase of the mean age of the population is due to two main factors, viz: a marked decrease for the past few years of the number of births which is not compensated for by a corresponding decrease of infant mortality on the one part, and on the other, a lessening of migration from the rural parts to the city, of young people who have found it more difficult to obtain lucrative employment.

However, in 1940, notwithstanding a marked increase in the number of births, the number of deaths under one year of age was the lowest we recorded and the natural increase of the population having been 9,417, exceeds by 412 the mean number for the last ten years. But the constant decrease of the number of births in the course of the previous ten year period shows its influence upon the number of children at the school age period, which has a marked tendency to diminish. It is possible to show this tendency by calculating for a number of years the number of children born within 15 years, the number of those deceased during the same period of time and the number surviving.

In the following table, the figures show such calculations for the last fifteen years, the survivors at the end of each being divided in groups of five years.

End	In the las	st 15 years	Number of children surviving			
of year	Births	Deaths under 15 years	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	5 to 14 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926	310,567	70,310	88,222	78,923	73,112	152,035
1927	311,200	68,438	89,251	79,507	74,004	153,511
1928	311,017	66,686	89,059	80,804	74,468	155,272
1929	310,046	64,910	88,540	82,849	73,747	156,596
1930	310,347	62,663	87,798	85,083	74,803	159,886
1931	311,287	60,584	87,694	85,965	77,044	163,009
1932	311,620	58,113	87,700	87,079	78,728	165,807
1933	309,678	55,240	87,287	87,145	80,006	167,151
1934	308,152	52,875	86,548	86,600	82,129	168,729
1935	304,333	49,607	84,074	86,261	84,391	170,652
1936	299,997	47,051	81,275	86,347	85,324	171,671
1937	296,382	44,704	78,770	86,447	86,461	172,908
1938	292,917	42,322	78,015	86,092	86,488	172,580
1939	288,533	39,620	77,267	85,404	86,242	171,646
1940	285,224	37,290	79,193	83,086	85,655	168,741

This table clearly shows the way in which the three age groups are evolving. The first one (0 to 4 years, column 4) decreased since 1928. The difference, at first very slight, increased year after year to a point where, for 1937 there were in this group 2,505 fewer children than in the previous year. However in 1938, the decrease was only 755 and 748 in 1939. But if 1939 is compared to 1926, the decrease reaches 10,955. However, we find for 1940 a large increase of the survivors in this group, which permits to hope that in four or five years from now the number of new pupils in the schools will again start to increase.

In the second group (5 to 9 years, column 5), the lowering trend starts after the year 1933 with a difference of 4,059 for the last seven years. The third group (10 to 14 years, column 6) reached the summit in 1938 and decreased by 833 in the course of the last two years.

If the last two groups (5 to 14 years, column 7) are now put together, we find that the mean increase was 1,618 for the three years 1926-28; 2,579 (a peak) for the next three years; 1,907 between 1932 and 1934 and 1,505 for the next three years. In 1938, the number of children between 5 and 14 years was lowered by 328. In 1940, the decrease compared to the year 1937 was as high as 4,167.

Of the aforesaid, one may conclude that the number of the new pupils entering schools must have decreased unless the age at admission has been lowered; the number of pupils must also be less in all classes below the seventh and perhaps the eighth grades. As regards the pupils in the high school grades, they are as a rule older than 15 years and do not enter into the above calculations. I may add that, unless a greater proportion of the pupils continue their studies beyond the elementary grades, the school population must have already started to diminish in a marked way.

It is important to remember those facts not only when planning a programme of school medical inspection, but also in view of solving the problem of pupils' accommodation in the schools.

The above remarks also show that the age of the population of a city or a country is a very unstable matter and that perturbations in birth rates are followed by deep variations in the composition of age groups and also in the death rates, because such rates are not the same at all ages. It follows that few cities or countries have the same age grouping of their population, and this fact must always be kept in mind when comparisons are made.

#### V—STANDARDIZATION OF MORTALITY RATES

For a number of years, statisticians have endeavored to solve this problem and they are reaching that aim by adjusting the gross death rate of a given population to a population in which the age distribution is considered as normal or standard, and the comparison is made with one million of such a population.

Properly speaking, a standard distribution of population according to ages does not exist. Therefore when trying to adjust mortality rates, we are forced to make use, for our calculations, of a more of less arbitrary basis.

It is the population of England and Wales enumerated at the census of 1901 that is generally taken as a basis of comparison. It is the one we have adopted to standardize the mortality rate of this city in our previous reports and in this report for the year 1940.

It was seen last year, page 229 of our report, that nearly the same results can be obtained by taking as a basis of standardization the population of the Dominion of Canada in 1911, but we have not made up this calculation for the present report.

We said before that the gross rate of general mortality for 1940 is 10.25; the standardized rate being 11.09, gives an increase of 0.89.

It must also be noted that the calculation of the population of Montreal for the various age groups was based on the results of the 1931 census. As a rule the variations in the age grouping are not very great between two censuses; such variations however constitute a factor of error which must be kept in mind when reading the results.

#### VI-DEATHS BY MONTHS

The number of deaths in 1940 was 9,296 which is an increase of 105 compared to the previous year and 66 compared to the mean number of the preceding five years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER MONTH FROM 1935 TO 1940 Comparison of 1940 with the five previous years

Months	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Mean 5 years	1940
January	784	825	868	795	785	811	762
February	802	754	946	758	879	828	761
March	951	798	883	863	1,021	903	819
April	840	758	876	876	821	834	782
May	934	784	925	829	833	861	778
June:	682	722	750	734	663	710	730
July	626	669	738	653	731	684	760
August	664	654	748	679	616	672	659
September	636	695	754	701	680	693	698
October	682	741	727	730	714	719	750
November	734	756	676	746	657	714	773
December	827	778	847	761	791	801	1,024
Total	9,162	8,934	9,738	9,125	9,191	9,230	9,296
Mean	763.5	744.5	811.5	760.4	765.9	769.2	774.7
Per 1,000 population	10.6	10.2	11.0	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.2

The highest average daily incidence of deaths was in the month of December, with 33.0, while the daily average for the whole year was only 25.4. It can also be seen that, compared to the mean of the previous five years, the number of deaths in 1940 was higher for the months of June, July, September, October, November and December, and lower for the other months. One must also keep in mind that the average daily incidence of deaths was distributed over 366 days.

#### VII—BIRTH REGISTRATION

In the report of the Health Department for the year 1933, page 278, we extensively explained the procedure to be followed to register a birth and the procedure adopted to collect statistics of births; I refer to that report for this information.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the fact that nearly all the ministers of the churches continued faithfully, in 1940, to send to this office reports of the births they registered and I take this opportunity to offer them my most sincere and cordial thanks.

The number of births reported by the ministers of the churches in 1940 was 18,246. I must state however that a small number of them made no reports; in some other instances, the reports were incomplete and when checking each report received with the entries made in the registry books deposited at the Prothonotary's Office, we found that 467 births registered had not been reported to us, which is 2.5 per cent of all births registered during the year. This is the lowest percentage ever obtained and shows better co-operation from the clergy.

In the following table, churches are grouped according to religious denominations and the number of births reported to this office together with the number actually registered is given.

#### BIRTH REGISTRATION

Religious Denominations	Births reported	Births registered	Difference	Percent of total
. Roman Catholic churches:				
(a) French	13,775	13,899	124	0.89
(b) English	935	1,010	75	7.43
(c) Others	418	467	49	10.49
2. Anglican churches	729	860	131	15.23
. United churches	588	644	56	8.70
. Presbyterian churches	242	248	6	2.42
. Baptist churches	50	50	0	0.00
Other Protestant	156	157	1	0.64
. Synagogues	668	689	21	3.05
Greek Orthodox churches	111	115	4	3.48
. Municipal regist	574	574	0	0.00
Total	18,246	18,713	467	2.50

In the following table, the births are classified according to legitimacy, religious denominations of the parents, sex and racial origin.

# LEGITIMATE AN

# Classified according

# Legitima

		TO	ΓAL		
Religious Denominations	Grand total	Male	Female	Sex	French
Roman Catholies:					
French	13,035	6,657	6,378	M F	6,401 6,172
English	971	494	477	M F	72 47
Others	459	225	234	M F	1 2
Anglicans	839	431	408	M F	19
Baptists	49	24	25	M F	3
Presbyterians	243	120	123	M F	3 3
United	618	305	313	M F	21 13
Other Protestants	139	59	80	M F	6 3
Synagogues	689	426	263	M F	
Greek Orthodox	115	57	58	M F	
Municipal	511	202	309	M F	28 27
Total—Legitimate	17,668	9,000	8,668	M F	6,554 6,290

# GITIMATE BIRTHS

ion, sex and racial origin

ns

	Scotch	Irish	Other British	Jews	Italian	Ruthenian	Tzecho	Other races	Race
9	19 12	41 41	::	1	65 60	8 2	2 2	61 41	
5 1	44 55	214 213	1 1	i	6 11	2 4	1 1	19 13	
i	1	1 1	::		113 130	17 22	11 8	81 70	
1 9	37 38	50 33	7 7	1 2	3 5	i		13 13	
3 6	4 3	3 2	.:	::	1			i	
7	46 36	16 7	2	i	4 2	i	1	1 4	
1 3	58 67	16 11	5 4	1	1 4	3 4	1 3	45 39	
3	5 6	5 5	1 1	::	3 4	4 2	3 1	24 26	
		::		426 263		::			
	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	57 58	
)	29 11	10 12	1	16 141	3 3	1 4	2 3	13 15	
6	243 228	356 325	17 13	445 408	199 229	35 40	21 18	314 280	

# LEGITIMATE A

# Classified according

# Illegitima

		TO	TAL		
Religious Denominations	Grand total	Male	Female	Sex	French
Roman Catholics:					
French	864	462	402	M F	42 37
English	39	19	20	M F	
Others	8	3	5	M F	
Anglicans	21	10	11	M F	
Baptists	1		1	M F	
Presbyterians	5	3	2	M F	
United	26	11	15	M F	
Other Protestants	18	6.	12	M F	
Synagogues				M F	
Greek Orthodox				M F	
Municipal	63	25	38	M F	4 7
Total—Illegitimate	1,045	539	506	M F	436
Grand total	18,713	9,539	9,174	M	6,990 6,681

# GITIMATE BIRTHS

# ion, sex and racial origin

IS

	Scotch	Irish	Other British	Jews	Italian	Ruthenian Polish	Tzecho Slovak	Other races	Race
89	4 1	11 9	::	.:	5 2	i	i	4 5	::
5	4 3	5 6				·i		ż	
	::		::	::	1	1		3	
7	::	w	1	::	::	::		1 1	::
i					::				
1	1 1	- ::	·i					1	
6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		1				3 4	
3	·i	1		.:		::	·i	2 1	
				.:				::	
			::	::				.:	::
3	3	2 2	i	1 4	·i		1	1 3	::
8	12 8	20 17	1 2	2 4	6 3	1 2	1 2	12 19	
4 5	255 236	376 342	18 15	447 412	205 232	36 42	22 20	326 299	::

Before concluding, I am glad to state that the staff of the Division of Demography worked faithfully and efficiently throughout the year.

The tables published as an appendix are arranged to show various aspects of statistical data; they are the same as those published for many years. I must say once more that all figures and rates, unless specifically stated otherwise, refer to the resident population only.

#### DIVISION OF STATISTICS

#### TABLE I

#### Population (Estimated)

Nationalities	S	ex	Total	Proportion
11000	M	F	, 2 5 100	per 100
French-Canadians	281,151	298,422	579,573	63.90%
British-Canadians	96,292	101,434	197,726	21.80%
Jews	26,929	27,038	53,967	5.95%
Other nationalities	45,372	30,362	75,734	8.35%
TOTAL	449,744	457,256	907,000	100.00%

#### TABLE II

#### BIRTHS

Nationalities	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000
2 Table 1 Table 2	M	F		population
French-Canadians	6,990	6,681	13,671	23.58%
British-Canadians	1,513	1,488	3,001	15.18%
Jews	447	412	859	15.92%
Other nationalities	589	593	1,182	15.61%
TOTAL	9,539	9,174	18,713	20.63%

TABLE III
DEATHS

# (Still-births not included)

Nationalities	M Ser	F F	Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
French-Canadians	3,306	3,006	6,312	10.89%
British-Canadians	1,087	961	2,048	10.36%
Jews	212	163	375	6.95%
Other nationalities and race unknown	365	196	561	7.41%
TOTAL	4,970	4,326	9,296	10.25%

#### TABLE IV

# MARRIAGES

Nationalities	Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
French-Canadians	8,049	13.9%
British-Canadians	2,883	14.6%
Jews	884	16.4%
Other nationalities	510	6.7%
TOTAL	12,326	13.6%

TABLE V

# BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

# $(By\ place\ of\ registration)$

	M Bi	rths F	Total	Marriages
Catholic Churches:				
French-Canadians	7,119	6,780	13,899	7,783
Irish-Canadians	513	497	1,010	947
Others	228	239	467	347
TOTAL	7,860	7,516	15,376	9,077
Protestant Churches	:			
Anglicans	441	419	860	809
Presbyterians	123	125	248	314
United Churches	316	328	644	932
Other protestants	89	118	207	224
TOTAL	969	990	1,959	2,279
Other denominations	s:			
Synagogues	426	263	689	884
Orthodox Churches	57	58	115	86
Births registered at the City Hall	227	347	574	
New Marie T-				
TOTAL	710	668	1,378	970
GRAND TOTAL	9,539	9,174	18,713	12,326

TABLE VI

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATUS AND NATIONALITIES, YEAR 1940

Civil status	Free	French- Canadians	British- Canadian	British- Canadians	Je	Jews	Other nationalities and unknown nationalities	alities d own alities	Total	tal	Grand	29
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Married	1,436	1,104	52.25	355 36.95	144 67.92	41.72	200 54.79	103	2,348	1,630	3,978	42.79
Single	546 16.52	481 16.00	212 19.50	176	8.96	8 4.91	21.64	26 13.27	856	691 15.97	1,547 16.64	16.64
Widowers and widows	603	881 29.32	213	368 38.29	34 16.04	75 46.01	42	37	892 17.95	1,361 31.46	2,253 24.24	24.24
Unknown	0.24		0.83		::	:::	2.74		0.54	:::	0.29	0.29
Children under 15 years	21.57	540 17.96	7.87	6.45	7.08	7.36	9.32	15.30	847 17.04	644	1,491	16.04
Total	3,306	3,006	1,087	961	212	163	365	100.00	4,970 100.00	4,326	9,296	100.00

TABLE VII

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Nationalities	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths	Natural increase per 1,000 of population
French-Canadians	13,671	6,312	7,359	12.7%
British-Canadians	3,001	2,048	593	4.8%
Jews	859	375	484	8.9%
Other nationalities	1,182	561	621	8.2%
TOTAL	18,713	9,296	9,417	10.4%

#### TABLE VIII

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

Nationalities	Births	Deaths	Proportion per 1,000 Births
French-Canadians	13,671	934	68.3%
British-Canadians	3,001	111	37.0%
Jews	859	19	22.1%
Other nationalities and race un- known	1,182	46	38.9%
TOTAL	18,713	1,110	59.3%

TABLE IX

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

# From 1872 to 1940 inclusive

Years	Population	Deaths	Proportion per 1,000	Births	Proportion per 1,000	Marriages	Proportion per 1,000
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		1,826	10.09
1889 to 1893	219,802	5,527	25.14	9,292		2,143	9.75
1894 to 1898	244,794	6,010	24.55	9,796		2,033	8.30
1899 to 1903	272,603	6,873	25.21	9,925		2,483	9.11
1904 to 1908	339,158	7,782	22.94	12,481		3,503	10.33
1909 to 1913	459,281	9,937	21.63	17,705		4,930	10.73
1914 to 1918	533,501	11,103	20.81	20,373		6,128	9.61
1919 to 1923.	618,561	10,477	16.96	20,704		6,864	10.12
1924 to 1928	690,300	9,983	14.46	21,124		6,287	9.11
1929 to 1933	809,000	10,269	12.69	20,107		6,383	7.89
1934 to 1938	874,200	9,183	10.51	17,952		7,623	8.72
1939	900,000	9.191	10.21	17.116	19.02	10,650	11.83
1940.	902,000	9,296	10.25	18,713	20.63	12,326	13.59

TABL

# DEATHS FROM

Month	-	Janua	ry	F	ebru.	ary		Marc	h		Apri	1		May	7
DISEASES	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.	
Whooping cough		2	2		2	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	
Tuberculosis				1	1	2									
Syphilis	1		1		1	1							1		
Influenza	2		2	2	1	3			4	1		1000			
Measles											1	1		1	
Other epidemic diseases				1		1		1	1	2	-	2		9	
General diseases (Nos. 45					1	1 3				-		-		-	
to 79)	2	1	3	1	1	2		1	1	1		1	1		
Meningitis	2		2	1		1				1			1		
Convulsions				1		1	1		1		1	1			
Other diseases of the nervous												-			
system	6	3	9	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	4	7		1	
Diseases of the circulatory				13			1			-	-			1	
system	1		1	1		1				and a					
Bronchitis							1				1	1			
Broncho-pneumonia	10	3	13	9	3	12	19	7	26	14	10		10	3	
Pneumonia		1	1	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	10	1	
Other diseases of the respir-							1	~	0	-	1	0	1	1	
atory system	1		1	2	2	4	1		1	2	1	9			
Diseases of the stomach						1			*	-	1	3			
Diarrhœa	9	1	10	6	2	8	8	4	12	6	1	7		1 3	
Other diseases of the diges-				,	~		0	*	12	0	1	"	6	3	
tive system		1	1		1	1		10000		0000		1			
Diseases of the genito-uri-											1	1			
nary system		1	1	1		1	1000								
Diseases of the skin, etc.				1		*								1	
(Nos. 151 to 156)															
Malformations	6		6	7	1	8	19		10	11			2		3
Congenital debility	5.00		4	6		6	8		12	11	4	15	10	1	-
Premature birth			28	23		23	20		8	1200		8	6		
Result of confinement	170000		6	0		6	5		20	26		26	21		2
Other diseases peculiar to			0	0		0	0		5	4		4	5		
early infancy	3	1	4	6		6	8		0	0		0		8	
External causes						0	3		8	6		6	5		
Ill-defined causes									1	1		1			
										- 1		1			
			-						-	-	-				-
Total	81	14	95	78	19	97	91	20	111	91	28	119	71	19	9

# 1 YEAR, 1940

ne			July		A	ugu	st	Ser	otem	ber	00	etob	er	No	vem	ber	Dec	cemi	oer	Gra	nd T	otal
	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
3	3  2 	7 2	1	8 2	5	2	7	3 2		6 2 1	2 1					9 1 1	1	1	2  1 1	29 1 11 9  5	27 1 2 5 2 5	56 2 13 14 2
1 1	1 1 1			1		2	1											1 1 2	2 1 	10 4 3	6 2 1	16 6 4
3	9	1			5					7								4			1 36 13	3 1 152 33
1	2 6	2 7	1 6	2 1 13						16	1	2	1			5.63 000	10	2	12	8 2 80	3 3 36	116
1	1			8	1					1	2								1	3	3	
1	12 17	4 21	1 	8 4 21	11 3 23		11 3	9 4 22	i 	10 4 22	9 2 33		9 2 33	12 3 23	2	14 3 23	10 11 17	i 	11 11 17	71 274	12	130 71 274 52
1	5		1	1			6							100		2				63 3 1	7 70-23	6
7	81	73	12	85	68	12	80	65	14	79	81	6	87	74	14	88	84	14	98	921	189	111

TABL

# DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMAT

Place of death				de la corde				Crèc St. F				à	L'Ai la Fe		
Causes	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	to 1	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	to 1	Over 1 year	Total	0- to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.		1 year	Tota
Whooping-cough															
Diphtheria															
Tuberculosis									2	2					
Syphilis	4			1	5			1	1	2	1		1		
Grippe															
Measles															
Meningitis			1		1										
Bronchitis				1	1										
Broncho-pneumonia	7	3	2	1	13	1				1	2	2			
Pneumonia	3	1			4			1	1	2					
Diarrhœa	14	10	2		26		1		2	3		1			
Malformations	8				8										
Premature birth	28				28						1				
Congenital debility Other diseases of early	29	2			31	1				1					
infancy	12		1		13										
Infanticide															
Other causes	7	1	2	3	13								1		-
Total	112	17	8	6	143	2	1	2	6	11	4	3	2		-
Per cent (%)	78.3	11.9	5.6	4.2	100.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	54.5	100.0	44.5	33.3	22.2		100.0
Number of birt Number of dea Proportion per	ths a	t "N	liser	icorc	lia" ar	nd "8	St. P	'aul'					1	571 142 248.7	

# LDREN IN 1940

	rotest			Priv			ing he			Otl	ner pl	laces			Gra	and T	otal	
to 6	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	to 3	to 6	6 mos. to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	to 3	3 mos. to 6 mos.	to 1	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 mos. to 6 mos.	to 1	Over 1 year	Total
											1		1			1		1
																	2	:
										1			1	5	1	2	2	10
																1		
																	1	
1			1						1		1		2	11	6	3	1	2
			1									1	1	4	1	1	2	1
									2				2	16	12	2	2	3
														8				
٠.,			2	5				5	12				12	48				4
														30	2			3
				1				1	1				1	14		1		1
									4	2	2		8	11	3	5	3	2
1			4	6				6	20	3	4	1	28	147	25	16	13	20
														-	10	0.0		100
5.0			100.0					100.0	71.4	10.7	14.3	3.6	100.0	73.1	12.4	8.0	6.5	100

TABLE XII

### TOTAL OF DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR, 1939 AND 1940

# From different causes

		1939			1940	
Causes	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total
Whooping cough Tuberculosis Syphilis Influenza Measles Other epidemic diseases General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77) Meningitis Convulsions Other diseases of the nervous system Diseases of the circulatory system Bronchitis Broncho-pneumonia	12 1 28 24 4 7 7 7 6 22 3 4 124	8 3 5 17 17 17 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 1	20 4 33 41 21 9 9 11 8 44 4 4 176	29 1 11 9  5 10 4 3 27 3	27 1 2 5 2 5 6 2 1 23 	56 2 13 14 2 10 16 6 4 50 3 1 152
Pneumonia Other diseases of the respiratory system Diseases of the stomach Diarrhœa	14 15 1 180	11  4 59	25 15 5 239	8 2 80	3 3 3 36	33 11 5 116
Other diseases of the digestive system	4	2	6	3	4	7
tem	1 10 96	2 2 6	3 12 102	3 5 118	3 12	6 5 130
Debility, icterus, etc. (Nos. 158 to 161)	111 248 64 9	::	111 248 64 9	134 274 52 3 1	1  3 	135 274 52 6 1
Total	1,002	221	1,223	921	189	1,110

#### TABLE XIIa

#### DEATHS FROM 0 TO 1 YEAR

# Legitimate and illegitimate children

# Rate per 1,000 births, 1914-1940

		ber of ths		of deaths l year		er 1,000 ths	Total Mortal- ity	
Years	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Legit- imate	Illegit- 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	177.4	6.5
1918	19,654	719	3,256	646	165.7	898.4	191.5	5.4
Average	19,672	703	3,231	577	164.2	820.8	185.1	5.0
1919	19,159	800	2,945	598	153.7	747.5	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	714	138.6	751.6	166.8	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	5.7
1927	19,893	847	2,031	394	102.1	465.2	116.9	4.6
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	108.3	449.4	124.8	4.3
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	484.6	113.9	4.9
Average 20 years	19,648	930	2,501	573	127.3	621.5	149.6	4.9
1934	17,495	938	1,375	299	78.6	318.8	90.8	4.1
		1.073	1,268	334	77.8	311.3	92.3	4.0
1935	16,288							
1936	15,761	964	1,053	351	66.8	364.1	83.9	5.4
1937 1938	16.072 16,075	1,108 987	1,226 1,057	321 263	76.3 65.8	289.7 266.5	90.0 77.4	3.8
Average	16,338	1,014	1,196	314	73.2	309.7	87.0	4.2
1939	16,050	1,066	916	307	57.1	288.0	71.5	5.0
1940	17.668	1.045	921	189	52.2	179.9	59.3	3.4

<sup>(\*)</sup> Quotient obtained by dividing the figures of column 7 by those of column 6.

TABLE XIII

Stillbirths, legitimate and illegitimate in 1940, causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex

Courses of mostlemetality	63/2	6½ months	su	7 1	months		8.1	8 months		At f	At full term	п	Gri	Grand total	la
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
I—Caused by disease in, or accident to, the mother:  1—Chronic disease in the mother  (a) Syphilis	:	-	-	:	:	. ;	61		61	61	61	4	7	60	1-
	-	:	-	-	:	-	01	:	01	61		01	9	:	9
2—Acute disease in, or accident to, the mother.  (a) Toxemia during pregnancy.	:00	: *	:1-	10	:00	13	50	20:	:04	15	:10	20	: 95	32	:08
(b) Other (retroplacental hemorrnage, detachment of normally inserted placenta)	₹ :	9 :	9 :	00 00	90	69	90	= :	71	6	= :	20	227	# cc	10
4—External violence 5—Others 11—Anomalies of the fatus algorita or cord	0110	01 01	+1-	41-	:00	<del>+</del> 01	1.5	0110	16	014	0101	4-9	27	92	39
6—Congental malformations incompatible with life. 7—Vicious insertion of placenta. 8—Other anomalies of the placenta and cord.	:::	ee :	∞- :	e-:	6- :	200 :	P=4	5200	24-	<b>⊕</b> 1000	0200	19	12 12	37	56 14 24
III—Death of the fetus by injury or other causes: 9—Abnormal presentation of the fetus. 11—Profermations of pelvis.	64 :-	::	01 :-	-:	-:	67 :	00 04 4	4	t~ 60 kg	72 00 22	9 1	23 33	22 21 22 21	=-«	35 96
	- :	:::	- :	: <b>-</b> :	: :-			10-	999	00 00 00 00	- 53 ro	136	1348	280	20 20
IV —Stillbirth due to other causes: 15—Other and unspecified causes.	: -	: -	; 01	: 60	: 67	. 10	: 00	: 4	: 21	: 41	: =	: 22	.: 26	: %	: 4
Total	20	20	40	37	59	99	94	75	169	143	95	238	294	219	513

TABLE XIIIa

Premature, born under six and a half months gestation and not included in stillbirths statistics, year 1940

	Tot.	-	22.23	63 143 109	-1530	04 :04 : :	:	31	375
total	Un.	:	2 :-	ω ;-∞	:::	:::::	:	65	18
Grand total	F.	-	2227	17 119 149	40 ;	- :- : :	:	11	137
	M.	9	14 23	43 26 58	16	- :- : :	:	17	220
hs	Tot.	00	3123	34 22 59	17 6	N :N : :	:	17	215
5 and 6 months	F. T	-	1826	111 4 6 6 57	6010	- :- : :	:	6	94 2
and 6	M. I	63	9 : 13	23 32 32	122	m ;m ; ;		00	121
10									
sh	Tot.		4 :0	13 e 2 13	:60-	:::::	:	7	79
4 months	F.	:	: : =	10835	: -:	:::::		1	29
4	M.	-	4 :00	9 3 11	:21	:::::	:	9	50
8	Tot.	60	P :10	25 0 0 25	-64 :	:::::	:	7	81
Under 4 months	Un.	:	2 :1	e :-∞	:::	:::::	:	60	18
der 4	E.	:	H :07	1 :23	7::	:::::	:	-	14
Ur	M.	60	4 :01	11 8 6 15	:01:	:::::	:	60	49
	Causes of morti-natality	I—Caused by disease in, or accident to, the mother:  1—Chronic disease in the mother  (a) Syphilis.	chronic hea	(b) Other (retroplacental hemorrhage, detachment of normally inserted placenta).  3—Over-exertion.  4—External violence	II—Anomalies of the fetus, placenta, or cord: 6—Congenital malformations incompatible with life 7—Vicious insertion of placenta 8—Other anomalies of the placenta and cord	III—Death of the fetus by injury or other causes: 9—Abnormal presentation of the fetus. 10—Malformations of pelvis. 11—Prolapse of the cord. 12—Prolonged labor or uterine inertia. 13—Obsterical operations.	14-Other causes (malformations of the genital organs, pelvic tumors, ruptured uterus, etc.)	IV—Stillbirth due to other causes:	Total

TABLE DEATHS BY AGES

						Б Б І	NOLO
		-	I	egitimate	s	,	-
AGES		French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	Total
Premature children		102	15	1	8		126
From 0 to 1 month		78 110	14 20	3 5	5 6	1	101 142
From 1 month to 6 months		77 134	15 20	4 4	8 6	1	105 164
From 6 months to 1 year:	F M F	100 92 69	7 3 4	2	3		111 98 75
Total under 1 year	M F	438 324	58 40	10 9	23 17	1 2	530 392
From 1 year to 2 years	M F	40 27	6 3	2	3		51
From 2 years to 3 years	M	20 22	4 3	· · · i	5 2 1		36 26
From 3 years to 4 years	M	22 16	1				27 23
From 4 years to 5 years	M F	15 15	1 3		1 1 1		17 17 19
Total under 5 years	M F	535 404	70 49	12 11	29 25	1 2	647 491
From 5 years to 9 years	M	36	3	2	3		44
From 10 years to 14 years	M	28 32	5	i	1		33 38
From 15 years to 19 years	M F	33 48	3 9	1 2	6		37 65
From 20 years to 24 years	M	56 68	7 11	i	5		72 85
From 25 years to 29 years	M	75 80 93	10 13	2 2 3	6 7		93 102
From 30 years to 34 years	M	72 83	17 14	6	8 5		121 97
From 35 years to 39 years	M	95	29 34	6	8 21		122 156
From 40 years to 44 years	M	128	43	7	10 23	i	141 202
From 45 years to 49 years	M F	136 166	31 60	10	17 44	i	190 281
From 50 years to 54 years	M F	145 207	39 90	20	11 40		201 357
From 55 years to 59 years	M F	157 243	64 125	32	16 56		245 456
From 60 years to 64 years	M F	180 285	130	14 40	29 43		294 498
From 65 years to 69 years	M	212 328	137	26 22	16 34		324 521
From 70 years to 79 years	F M F	224 585	92 225	31 32	11 35	1	359 877
From 80 years to 89 years		615 262	267 96	36 15	13 10		931 383
90 years and over	M F	346 26 43	147 15 28	11 2 3	11		515 43 74
Total over 5 years	M F	2,661 2,527	1,010 906	200 152	332 166	2 1	4,205 3,752
Grand total	M F	3,196 2,931	1,080 955	212 163	361 191	3 3	4.852 4.243

# AR 1940

5 7 7 5 5 8 6 6 3 3 3 1 1 1 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	27 20 26 18 43 38 13 3	9 W W 153 168	Female 121	Grand total	Percentage of total deaths
1 1 6 2 2 2	3 4 1  7 6		1  1 1 		43	168			
1 1 6 2 2 2	3 4 1  7 6		1 1 		43		123	291	3.13
1 1 6 2 2 2 2	7 6		1 1	::::	43				
1 1 6 2 2 2 2	7 6		1		13	207	149	356	3.83
6 2 2 2 2	7 6		1 2	-	3	111	78	189	2.03
				::::	109 79	639	471	1,110	11.94
		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			6 2	57	38	95	1.02
					6 2 2 2	28	29	57	0.61
						23	17	40	0.43
		1911			1	18	19	37	0.40
0 5	7 6		1 2		118 83	765	574	1,339	14.40
						44	33	77	0.83
						38	37	75	0.81
				****		65	72	137	1.48
		****				85	93	178	1.91
		****	****			102	121	223	2.40
						97	122	219	2.36
			****			156	141	297	3.19
						202	190	392	4.22
						281	201	482	5.18
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			357	245	602	6.47
						456	294	750	8.07
	****					498	324	822	8.84
						521	359	880	9.47
	****					877	931	1,808	19.45
						383	515	898	9.66
						43	74	117	1.26
						4,205	3,752	7,957	85.60
0	7		1		118				

TABLE XV

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1940

						200	,		,		,	11			
Grand total	%	14.44 85.56	100.00	16.56	100.00	15.26	100.00	16.62	100.00	14.14 85.86	100.00	13.56	100.00	13.82	100.00
Grand	Deaths	110 652	762	126 635	761	125	819	130	782	110	778	99	730	105	160
nwo	%	1		1		50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1	
Unknown	Deaths	1					61	1	1	1	1	1	1		
alities	%	8.33	100.00	8.70 91.30	100.00	14.29	100.00	7.41	100.00	9.52	100.00	8.11 91.89	100.00	4.35	100.00
Other nationalities	Deaths	83.33	36	424	46	42	49	504	54	38	42	343	37	24	46
WS	%	6.90	100.00	3.12 96.88	100.00	6.98	100.00	10.71	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.67	100.00	8.82 91.18	100.00
Jews	Deaths	272	29	31	32	40	43	253	28	31	31	21.82	30	31	34
ish- dians	%	3.80	100.00	8.56	100.00	10.06	100.00	8.75	100.00	6.04	100.00	4.97	100.00	4.68	100.00
British- Canadians	Deaths	721	184	171	187	17	169	146	160	140	149	8 153	191	8 163	171
ich- dians	%	19.10	100.00	21.17	100.00	17.45	100.00	20.04	100.00	17.30 82.70	100.00	17.17	100.00	18.07	100.00
French- Canadians	Deaths	98	513	391	496	97	922	108	539	96 459	555	86 415	501	92 417	209
Nationalities:		Under 5 years.	Total	Under 5 years.	Total	Under 5 years. Over 5 years.	Total	Under 5 years.	Total						
		January:		February:		March:		April:		May:		June:		July:	

TABLE XV—(Continued)

DEATHS BY AGES, NATIONALITIES AND MONTHS, FOR 1940

-													-	
	Nationalities:	French- Canadians	ich- lians	British- Canadians	ish- dians	Jews	ws	Other	alities	Unknown	ıown	Grand total	total	
		Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	-
August:	Under 5 years	376	16.63	121	8.82	25	100.00	39	15.22	1	100.00	94	14.26 85.74	
	Total	451	100.00	136	100.00	25	100.00	46	100.00	1	100.00	629	100.00	
September:	September: Under 5 years	379	18.49	147	5.16	23.2	8.00	10	18.87	:::	:::	106	15.19	
	Total	465	100.00	155	100.00	25	100.00	53	100.00			869	100.00	
October:	Under 5 years	88	17.38	13	7.93	31	93.94	36	12.20 87.80	::	::	109	14.53	
	Total	512	100.00	164	100.00	33	100.00	41	100.00			750	100.00	
November:	November: Under 5 years	83	16.27	171	6.35	323	8.57	35	10.26	::	:::	102 671	13.20 86.80	
	Total	510	100.00	189	100.00	35	100.00	39	100.00			773	100.00	
December:	Under 5 years	109	15.46	215	3.59	28.53	6.67	62	6.06	::	:::	123	12.01 87.99	
	Total	705	100.00	223	100.00	30	100.00	99	100.00			1,024	100.00	
Total:	Under 5 years	1.124 5,188	17.81 82.19	1,916	6.45	352	6.13	57 498	10.27	000	50.00	1,339	14.40	
	Grand Total	6,312	100.00	2,048	100.00	375	100.00	555	100.00	9	100.00	9,296	100.00	

DEATHS BY CIVIL STATU

		1				15.4.	10	
WARDS	0 to 6 months	months to 1 year	4 years	years to 14 years		15 to 4	19 years	
	mo	ths	year to 4	s to	7	Widowed		Unknown
	9 0	non	'ear	ear.	Married	do	Single	kn
	0 t	6 n	1,3	5 3	Ms	N.	55	Up
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux	13	1	2	1	17		13	
Bourget	35	7	12	4	42	3	31	
Crémazie	13	8	5	2	39	5	33	
Delorimier	44	5	6	5	68		34	
Hochelaga	19	7	10	6	32	1	26	
Lafontaine	5	2	1	3	10		14	
Laurier	16	4	2	3	28		23	
Maisonneuve	34	9	5	7	46	4	33	
Mercier	16	1	6	6	23		17	
Montealm	19	6	5	2	22		11	
Mount Royal	9	1	4		19		6	
Notre Dame de Grace	18	2	7	2	48	1	23	
Papineau	28	7	9	8	21		21	
Préfontaine.	24	11	5	6	24	1	15	
Rosemount	43	5	12	6	54	4	23	
St. Andrew	7			2	19		16	
St. Ann.	21	2	5	1	23	2	19	10000
Ste. Cunégonde	27	5	10	8	27	100	17	
St. Denis.	17	3	7	9	30	1	14	
St. Edward	26	7	8	5	36	1	36	
	24	8	100	2	34	1	13	
St. Eusèbe	17.5		4	2		1	21	
St. Gabriel	25	4	9	***	26		200	
St. George	8	2	***	***	12	2	20	
St. Henry	42	11	14	11	42	2	27	
St. James	31	7	6	4	40	3	18	
St. John	30	8	5	6	28		23	
St. Jean Baptiste	17	6	6	3	37	4	20	
St. Joseph	12		3	4	18	1	12	1
St. Lawrence	15	3	3	3	34	2	31	1
St. Louis	15	3	2	3	25	1	16	
St. Mary	17	8	5	7	24	1	13	
St. Michael	11	1	3	1	25	1	14	
St. Paul	29	8	10	3	35	1	25	
Villemarie	8		7	1	11	1	14	
Villeray	55	14	17	14	64	2	31	
Unknown	3						1	2
Institutions	145	13	14	4	12	3	55	
Total	921	189	229	152	1,095	49	779	4

### BY WARDS, IN 1940

	50 to 69	years		70	) years ar	nd over			Tot	al		
	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Grand total
				0.9	25			81	33	37		151
	8	3		23 41	43	6		144	68	102	**	314
	22	7 32	1	11	30	6		89	54	99	1	243
	19 33	10	- 33	56	69	13		224	102	117		443
	22	9		23	45	6		96	68	83		247
	9	3		16	21	3		52	30	31		113
	15	8	**	17	31	6		93	46	62		201
	28	6		30	55	4		137	87	98		322
	6	3		22	22	1		79	28	50		157
	19	2		14	18	2	1	84	37	47	1	169
	11	1		7	18	2		60	29	23		112
	43	19		60	91	12		250	135	83		468
	19	7	1	18	45	5		83	64	85		232
	12	5		18	28			74	41	66		187
	24	6		39	57	6		181	85	101		367
	24	23		30	61	26		109	85	74		268
	10	13		27	23	9		85	35	70	***	190
	18	5		15	30	5		85	48	77		210
	17	9		30	37	6		111	55	65		23
	20	8	1	34	48	7		144	69	97	1	31
	8	6		19	36	2		89	45	59	11	193
	15	6		18	28	3	1	100	44	68	1	213
	13	22	1	15	31	23	2	63	46	75	3	18
	16	12		37	47	6		150	65	123		33
	36	17		30	57	12		125	96	95		31
	23	4		28	18	3		113	41	79		23
	29	10	1	36	55	5	* *	142	88	67	1	299 13
	6	17	3	9	13	5	**	54	20	53 100	3	27
	23	29	2	17	38	16		105	63	1000		17
	22	8		17	21	2	**	82	44	49 61	110	17
	6	9		20	28	2		78 121	35 72	41		23
	23	7		36	48	1		135	63	79	1.1	27
	19	3		42 13	43 29	9	1	44	33	51	1	12
	3	12		10000	96	12	1 355	244	124	153		52
	26	10 2		54		1		1		7	4	1
	25	78	2 4	24	147	102	3	71	175	411	7	66
-		-		-	-		-	0.000	0.050	2.020	07	0.90
1	672	431	15	946	1,532	337	8	3,978	2,253	3,038	27	9,29

TABI
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEAR

By sex and

				DE	ATHS			
WARDS	Grand		0 to 1 ye	ear	Per- centage	1	to 5 year	rs
	total	М	F	Total	of total deaths	М	F	Tota
Ahuntsic	151	11	3	14	9.3	2		-
Bourget	314	23	19	42	13.4	7	5	1
Crémazie	243	13	8	21	8.6	3	2	-
Delorimier	443	32	17	49	11.1	3	3	- 133
Hochelaga	247	15	11	26	10.5	7	3	-
Lafontaine	113	2	5	7	6.2	1	3	1
Laurier	201	8	12	20	9.9	1		
Maisonneuve	322	27	16	43		100	1	
Mercier	157	12	5	17	13.3	4 4	1	
Montealm	169	18	7	25	14.8	3	2 2	-
Mount Royal	112	6	4	10	707070	3	1000	
Notre Dame de Grace	468	8	12	20	8.9		4	
apineau	232	16	19	35	4.3	3	4	
réfontaine	181	21	14	35	15.1	4	5	
Rosemount	367	28	20		19.3	2	3	
t. Andrew	268	4	3	48	13.1	4	8	1
t. Ann.	190	18	5	7 23	2.6	***	***	
te. Cunégonde	210	16		1000	12.1	4	1	
t. Denis	231	11	16 9	32	15.2	4	6	1
t. Edward	311	18	15	20	8.7	4	3	
t. Eusèbe	193	20		33	10.6	5	3	
t. Gabriel	213	16	12	32	16.6	4	***	
t. George	187		13	29	13.6	6	3	
t. Henry	338	26	6 27	10	5.3	***		**
t. James	316	20	16	53	15.7	5	9	1
t. John	233	16	22	38	12.0	4	2	1
t. Jean Baptiste	298	11	12	38	16.3	3	2	
t. Joseph		9		23	7.7	4	2	100
t. Lawrence	131 271	9	3 9	12	9.2	2	1	
· Y and	175		6	18	6.6	***	3	
t. Mary	174	12	12	18 25	10.3	1	1	
t. Michael	234	9	3	12	14.4	4	1	1
t. Paul.	277	25	12	37	5.1	3 3		
illemarie	129	20	6	- 2/4	13.4		7	10
illeray	521	38	31	8 69	6.2	5	2	7
nknown	12	1	2	77.70	13.2	8	9	17
nstitutions	664	99	59	3 158	25.0 23.8	9	5	14
					20.0		.,	14
Total	9,296	639	471	1,110	11.9	126	103	229

II

### MPARED TO THE TOTAL OF DEATHS

ds, in 1940

### DEATHS

er-	0	to 5 years		Per- centage	(	Over 5 years		Per- centage
otal ths	М	F	Total	of total deaths	M	F	Total	of total deaths
								00.4
3	13	3	16	10.6	70	65	135	89.4
8	30	24	54	17.2	130	130	260	82.8
1	16	10	26	10.7	145	72	217	89.3
4	35	20	55	12.5	186	202	388	87.5
.0	22	14	36	14.5	109	102	211	85.5
9	3	5	8	7.1	48	57	105	92.9
.0	9	13	22	10.9	82	97	179	89.1
.6	31	17	48	14.9	141	133	274	85.1
.8	16	7	23	14.6	82	52	134	85.4
.0	21	9	30	17.8	73	66	139	82.2
.6	6	8	14	12.5	52	46	98	87.5
.5	11	16	27	5.8	220	221	441	94.2
.9	20	24	44	19.0	104	84	188	81.0
.8	23	17	40	22.1	73	68	141	77.9
.3	32	28	60	16.4	156	151	307	83.7
	4	3	7	2.6	124	137	261	97.4
.6	22	6	28	14.7	103	59	162	85.3
.8	20	22	42	20.0	90	78	168	80.0
.0	15	12	27	11.7	105	99	204	88.3
.6	23	18	41	13.2	- 137	133	270	86.8
.1	24	12	36	18.7	70	87	157	81.3
.2	22	16	38	17.8	103	72	175	82.2
	4	6	10	5.3	115	62	177	94.7
.1	31	36	67	19.8	136	135	271	80.2
.9	26	18	44	13.9	148	124	272	86.1
.1	19	. 24	43	18.4	102	88	190	81.6
.0	15	14	29	9.7	137	132	269	90.3
.3	11	4	15	11.5	78	38	116	88.5
	9	12	21	7.7	149	101	250	92.3
.1	13	7	20	11.7	83	72	155	88.3
.4	17	13	30	17.2	77	67	144	82.8
.9	1000000	3	15	6.4	128	91	219	93.6
.3	12	19	47	17.0	126	104	230	83.0
.6	28		1000	11.6	78	36	114	88.4
.4	7	8	15	200000000	215	220	435	83.5
.3	46	40	86	16.5	9	10000	9	75.0
.1	108	2 64	3 172	25.0 25.9	221	271	492	74.1
.5	765	574	1,339	14.4	4,205	3,752	7,957	85.6

DEATHS BY CERTAI

TABI

	Typhoid fever	Searlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Influenza	Measles	Other contagious diseases	Ormone
ALL STATE OF THE S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2—Bourget 3—Crémazie. 4—Delorimier 5—Hochelaga. 6—Lafontaine. 7—Laurier. 8—Maisonneuve. 9—Mercier. 10—Montcalm. 11—Mount Royal. 12—Notre Dame de Grace. 13—Papineau. 14—Préfontaine. 15—Rosemount. 16—St. Andrew. 17—St. Ann. 18—Ste. Cunégonde. 19—St. Denis. 20—St. Edward. 21—St. Eusèbe. 22—St. Gabriel. 23—St. George. 24—St. Henry. 25—St. James. 26—St. John. 27—St. Jean Baptiste. 28—St. Joseph. 29—St. Lawrence. 30—St. Louis.	1 1	1	3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 4 1 3 5 1 2 3 2 5 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 25 20 19 5 7 25 11 8 4 14 18 17 16 8 9 13 6 20 10 8 11 14 16 11 19 6 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	3 1 4 2 1 1 1 3 2 4 3 3 2 4  2 1  2 1  1	2 1 8 5 1 4 3 2 4  5 4 4  4 3 4 2 4 7 1 2 2 4 7 1 2 6 3 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 2 2 4 7 1 2 6 7 1 7 1 2 6 7 1 7 1 7 1 2 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	1 1	7 9 10 6 3 1 3 1 2 1 6 3 4 4 5 4 2 6 3 3 5 2 7 3 3 2 6 3 3 3 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	
31—St. Mary 32—St. Michael 33—St. Paul 34—Villemarie 35—Villeray 36—Unknown 37—Institutions	1		4 1 5 3 4 	2	10 9 9 21 11 23 1 31	2  4  4 1	3 5 3 3  6 		4 2 1 3 1 10 	2 2 3 3 1 6

III EASES, BY WARDS, IN 1940

			Violence	24-							
Total	Others	Accidents	Homicide	Suicide	Diseases of early infancy	Puerperal state	Nephritis	Enteritis	Pneumonia	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Cerebral hemorrhage
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
15	38	4		1	8	1	23	2	3	21	2
31	89	13			17	2	53	9	6	38	5
24	71	7	1	1	9	1	27	2	6	34	4
44	125	11		2	21	5	61	6	2	80	7
24	93	6			9	1	36	1	5	22	3
11	35	3			3		23		1	13	1
20	70	3		3	9		25		4	29	2
32	94	12		1	15	5	45	6	11	39	9
15	46	10	1	1	8	1	20	2		21	3
16	64	5		1	11	3	17	3	2	19	3
11	47	6		1	5	2	4		6	13	2
46	224	11		6	12	1	38		5	47	12
23	69	9			13	1	30	10	2	30	1
18	57	6			12	1	28	4	7	14	3
36	125	7	1	1	16	5	42	6	12	41	9
26	130	10		5	3	1	19	1	8	26	2
19	64	7	2	3	10	1	18		6	18	4
21	72	9	***		12		28	1	4	25	1
23	79	7		2	8	2	38	2	5	25	6
31	106	10	1		13	1	52	2	5	32	1
193	69	7		1	8	5	24	5	3	27	1
213	80	11	1	1	6	1	19	2	6	30	5
18	75	9		5	6	3	10		2	25	3
33	88	15		***	21	4	46	5	5	58	6
31	96	8	1	5	14	2	50	5	6	35	8
233	80	15	1	1	15	2	30	2	4	27	4
298	108	4		4	8	2	45		6	35	4
13	50	8		3	4	1	17		3	12	2
27	95	11	2	5	10	3	20	3	6	30	4
17:	60	9		4	9		10	3	4	19	5
174	42	5	***	1	12	3	24	3	3	26	3
23-	110	4		1	3	1	17		7	26	5
27	76	9			17	2	45	6	6	27	3
129	40	3			2	1	22	2	4	22	4
52	164	11	***		31	6	83	6	11	77	6
664	3 229	3 4	1	1	79		64	29	17	99	14
				-		***		23		- 00	**
9,296	3,163	292	12	60	461	70	1,153	128	193	1,163	157

TABLE XIX

DEATHS BY AGES, QUARTERS OR SEASONS, IN 1940

Grand	Total for year	565 356 189 95 57 40	1,339 7,957 9,296	9,191 9,125 9,738 8,934 9,162
	Total 4th quarter	145 94 34 30 8 111	334 2,213 2,547	2,162 2,237 2,250 2,275 2,243
th quarter (Autumn)	December	04 44 11 6 6	123 901 1,024	791 761 847 778 827
4th quarter (Autumn)	November	26 26 14 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	102 671	657 746 676 756 734
	October	75 42 6 81 82 84 8	109 641 750	714 730 727 741 682
- 1	Total Srd quarter	134 72 38 24 20 12 5	305	2,027 2,033 2,240 2,018 1,926
narter mer)	September	23 14 10 10 12 14 1	592 698	680 701 754 695 636
3rd quarter (Summer)	August	74 22 4 8 8 8 8	94 565 659	616 679 748 654 664
	ylut	28 28 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	105 655 760	731 653 738 669 626
	Total Snd quarter	142 84 64 20 13 6	339 1,951 2,290	2,317 2,439 2,551 2,264 2,456
narter ing)	June	217 2 4 1 2 1 2 2 3 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 1 3 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	99 631 730	663 734 750 722 682
2nd quarter (Spring)	Мау	8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9668	833 829 925 784 934
	lingA	28 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	130 652 782	821 876 876 758 840
	Total Ist quarter	144 106 53 21 16 11	361	2,695 2,416 2,697 2,377 2,377
arter ter)	March	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	694	1,021 863 883 798 951
1st quarter (Winter)	February	. 30 . 19 . 6 . 6 . 6	126 635 761	879 758 946 754 802
	January	45 36 14 8 8 4 15 14	110 652 762	785 795 868 825 784
	AGES	From 0 to 1 month.  From 1 to 6 months.  From 6 months to 1 year.  From 1 to 2 years.  From 2 to 3 years.  From 3 to 4 years.	Total under 5 years  Over 5 years  GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL in 1939  " in 1935  " in 1935

TABLE XX

# DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND ENTERITIS BY MONTHS, YEAR 1940

Total	15 8 111 116 2 8 8 7 7 7 1 1 146 146	973	1,101
Dесеmbет	4-1-2-1-2-1-4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	135	148
November	:-122 :- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	72	11
October	36 ::: 1 ::: 10::::::::::::::::::::::::::	57	29
September	2 :8 :4 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	65	83
4suguA	4-1-0-22 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	82 13	95
July	::821:::128:::4	92	106
June	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	76	83
May	1 : 2 : 3 : 5 : 5 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 12 :	06	66
lindA	1 :8 :81 : :240 : : :10	79	98
March	222-121 20 1 121 22 2	82 13	95
February	:221: 1: 1. 22: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	74	83
Viennat	::2-1::342:-::7	10	79
Causes of death	Typhoid fever Scarlet fever Whooping cough Diphtheria Influenza Measles Erysipelas Poliomyelitis Meningitis C.S. Pulmonary tuberculosis Tuberculosis, other forms Acrodynia Mumps German measles Varicella.	Total. Enteritis.	Grand total

# TABLE XXI DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES Average number and proportion per 100,000 population

						er		Tubere	culosis			
Periods of years	(*)	Typhoid	Smallpox	Measles	Whooping	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Pulmo- nary	Other	Cancer	Diarrhœa	Bright's
1881-1885	No.	95	634	42	38	38	214	434		58	523	
1001-1000	Rate	61.9	413.1	27.4	24.7	24.7	139.4	282.7		40.7	340.7	
1886-1890	No.	82	15	59	46	15	304	513		84	699	
1000-1090	Rate	41.0	7.5	29.5	23.0	7.5	151.9	256.3		42.4	349.3	
1891-1895	No.	50		40	67	155	114	547		106	806	
1091-1099	Rate	21.8		17.4	28.8	67.6	49.7	238.5		46.2	351.4	
1896-1900	No.	68	5	47	87	62	182	680		163	663	
1990-1900	Rate	26.6	1.9	18.4	31.7	24.3	71.3	266.3		63.5	359.6	
1901-1905	No.	91	3	68	77	70	89	616	168	181	1070	12
1901-1905	Rate	31.7	1.0	23.7	26.4	24.4	31.0	214.7	57.0	63.1	373.0	42
1006 1010	No.	156		85	97	67	114	683	186	247	1822	23
1906-1910	Rate	40.0		21.8	24.9	17.2	29.3	175.3	47.7	63.4	467.6	59
1011 1015	No.	108	1	66	90	90	157	969	183	341	2249	40
1911-1915	Rate	21.9	0.2	13.4	18.2	18.2	31.8	176.2	37.1	69.1	455.9	81
1016 1000	No.	89	1	63	109	69	174	929	194	422	1844	50
1916-1920	Rate	16.1	0.2	11.4	19.1	12.5	31.5	168.4	35.2	76.5	334.3	92
1001 1005	No.	55		45	95	78	134	785	165	532	1382	6
1921-1925	Rate	8.4		6.9	14.5	11.9	20.4	119.6	25.2	81.1	210.7	93
1008 1000	No.	139		37	87	46	143	798	157	681	1028	7:
1926-1930	Rate	18.4		4.9	11.5	6.1	18.9	105.7	20.8	90.2	136.2	96
1021 1025	No.	28		33	74	31	39	661	118	919	632	8
1931-1935	Rate	3.3		3.9	8.8	3.7	4.6	78.4	13.9	108.9	74.8	100
1000	No.	8		40	40	20	18	627	119	990	231	10
1936	Rate	0.9		4.6	4.6	2.3	2.1	71.7	13.6	113.2	26.4	114
1007	No.	16		84	99	17	26	615	111	1031	376	9
1937	Rate	1.8		9.5	11.2	1.9	2.9	69.5	12.5	116.5	42.5	112
1000	No.	17		38	41	17	26	585	83	1099	208	9
1938	Rate	1.9		4 3	4.6	1.9	2.9	65.2	9.3	123.1	23.3	109
1000	No.	9		42	30	8	19	542	89	1141	256	11
1939	Rate	1.0		4.7	3.3	0.9	2.1	60.2	9.9	126.8	28.4	122
1040	No.	15		2	72	8	11	510	71	1249	128	11
1940	Rate	1.7		0.2	7.9	0.9	1.2	56.2	7.8	137.7	14.1	127

<sup>(\*)</sup> 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 1940

					_				_			_						_	-	_	1-
000,700	100.00	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
206	100	To	15	72	11	510	116	2	168	1,249	220	210	2,028	449	159	1,153	603	364	7.408	1,888	9,296
735	35	alities nown	6.7	2.8	18.2	12.2	7.0	1.0	9.5	5.5	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.3	8.4	5.0	11.0	6.2	5.4	6.0
75,735	8.35	Other nationalities or unknown		2	2	62	6 4	*	16	69	10	13	111	53	10	55	30	40	460	101	561
996	95	VS	:			1.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.4	8.2	3.3	6.3	3.8		6.0	2.7	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
53,966	5.95	Jews	:	: :		7	:-		7	89	18	7	128	17		10	16	18	297	78	375
197,726	80	English- Canadians	6.7	1.4	9.1	16.8	19.9	1.7	17.9	25.9	19.1	29.1	25.6	22.5	00.	15.7	13.4	56.9	21.0	26.2	22.1
197,	21.80	Eng		-	-	98	14		30	323	42	19	520	101	9	181	81	86	1,554	495	2,049
579,573	63.90	French- Canadians	86.6	95.8	72.7	9.69	83.1	100.0	68.4	63.2	68.2	61.4	62.6	67.3	89.9	78.6	78.9	57.1	68.8	64.3	67.9
579,	63.	Free	13	69	00	355	92	2	115	684	150	129	1,269	305	143	206	476	208	5.097	1,214	6,311
Population	Proportion	Causes of death	Typhoid Scarlet fever	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Measles	Other contagious diseases	Cancer	Diabetes	Cerebral hemorrhage embolism	Diseases of the heart	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Diseases of early infancy	Violent deaths and accidental	Total	Other causes of death	Grand Total

TABL

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS BY CAUSES

		Fre	ench-C	anadi	ans			Br	itish-C	anadi	ans	
Causes of death	t	o ear	t	l o ears		ver ears	t	o ear	t	l o ears	1000	er ears
	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.					9	4						
Scarlet fever		1	2	1	2						1	
Whooping-cough	36	18	7	8			1					
Diphtheria			2	4	1	1						
Tuberculosis, all forms	2		7	5	209	191			1		61	3
Syphilis	8	5	2	2	53	18					16	- 19
Grippe or influenza	11	3	4	3	24	52			1		3	1
Measles	1	1										
Other infectious and parasitic					2 4		100				1	13
diseases	4	5	2	2	8	6				1	3	198
Cancer and malignant tumors			1		375	413					158	16
Diabetes					55	95					21	2
Other tumors and other general								-				
diseases	6	5	11	4	70	74	1	2			22	2
Diseases of the nervous system.	31	26	15	8	100	103	1			3	45	4
Diseases of the circulatory sys-									200			
tem	1	2		1	880	681					397	33
Diseases of the respiratory sys-	-	1000			1000		10000		120000		1000	199
tem	91	77	15	20	99	79	14	4	5	2	52	5
Diseases of the digestive system.	69	47	16	15	189	137	4	4	1		49	3
Diseases of the genito-urinary		1		No.	200	1	N Male		10000	100000		
system	4	2	4		422	561					99	11
The puerperal state						57						
Diseases of the skin and cellular			1	10000	100000	1000	1000000	1000	2000	9701725	and the same	19
tissue	2	1	1	2	11	5		2			3	
Congenital malformation and												
early infancy	269	200	2	1	4		44	34	1	1		1
Old age					3	13					13	1
Violent and accidental deaths.	3	2	15	8	144	36			3	2	67	2
Ill-defined causes of deaths	1				3	1						1
									No.	4		
		No. 10										
Total	539	395	106	84	2,661	2,527	65	46	12	9	1,010	90

GES, SEX AND NATIONALITIES, IN 1940

		Jev	V8					er nat or unk		ies			Total			
to 1 y	0	1 to 5 ye	0	Ov 5 ye	777	to 1 y	0	to 5 ye	0	Ov 5 ye		M	9 6 6 2 44 28 3 8 330 251 96 69 1 1 1 21 22 621 628 82 138 123 121 215 202 461 1,134 312 256 363 259 574 709 70 21 15 342 261 18 27			
M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F					
											1	9	6	15		
										1		1000	1000	8		
							1		1				1000	72		
							1176		1		1			11		
				***	2			1		44	22			581		
				5	1	***				14	1	100.000		125		
		***			6		***			3	1	1000		116		
		1												2		
					***							•		-		
	-			3			The second	1		200		21	22	43		
				37	31					50	19			1,249		
				5	13					1	9	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		220		
				0	10				222							
1	1			2	3					10	4	123	121	244		
1	1		1	7	7	1		1		14	7	215		417		
	1					-	10000	-		7.	100					
				95	68					88	43	1,461	1,134	2,595		
						-										
	1			11	11	6	4		3	19	5	312	256	568		
2.				6	4	4		2	3	23	10	363	259	622		
						1								and the same		
				13	5					32	30	574	709	1,283		
					1						3		70	70		
														1		
	***	1.11								4		21	15	36		
	1			100000	100				-							
9	6		1			13	16				1	342		603		
				1	1					1	2			45		
		1		12	5	1		1		30	8	277	87	364		
									***			4	3	7		
					1 7											
							-			994	107	4.070	4 206	9,296		
10	9	2	2	200	152	25	21	6	8	334	167	4,970	4,326	9,290		

DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENT Classification by causes

	11					-	H					uses
		F	ench-	Canad	ians			В	ritish-	Canad	ians	
Causes of death	III	0 to year		1 to rears	10000	ver vears		0 to year	10000	1 to rears	30.75	ver /ears
	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F
I—Infectious and parasition												
diseases:										1- 5		
Tuberculosis of the								1	1	139		13
lungs 13					41	29					10	8
Tuberculosis, other					1 4	1						
forms 14-22				3	5	9	1		2			3
Other infectious and						-			1	100		
parasitic diseases 1-44 II—Cancers and other				3	20	8			1	1	5	1
tumors 45-57				2	70	10		-		100		1
III—Rheumatismal diseases,				-	72	40		111	1		61	48
etc. 58-71					12	19			-	10000	0	11
IV-Diseases of the blood,					12	10					2	11
etc. 72-76				1	12	4				1	7	
V-Chronic poisoning, etc.	-	1000000	100000	100			2.00			-		
77-79											1	
VI—Diseases of the nervous						1	-					-
system, etc. 80-89	2	2	4		24	6	1				8	5
VII—Diseases of the circul-												
atory system 90-103		1			58	35	2.55	1			77	36
VIII—Diseases of the respir-	2,000									1		
atory system 104-114 IX—Diseases of the diges-	3	9	6	2	18	9	4	2	1		18	5
tive system 115-129	7	1	2	2	43	00			-			
X—Diseases of the genito-		1	-	-	41	26	1	***	1	***	23	22
urinary system 130-139.			1		67	36					00	
XI-The puerperal state				***	0,	00					28	9
140-150									1000			8
XII-Diseases of the skin,							1					0
etc. 151-153					6	17						
XIII—Diseases of the bones		1000				1000			1			
154-156												
XIV—Congenital malforma-			-								2	
tion 157	12	3	3			1	3	4				1
XV—Diseases of early in-	20											
fancy 158-161	20	8					14	5				
XVII-Violent and accidental			***					***		***		1
deaths 163-198			1		39	4	1				20	7
XVIII-Ill-defined causes of	1000	1997	38	1					1.1.5		20	-
deaths 199-200												
		-				-						
Total	47	24	17	13	415	244	25	12	6	2	260	166

III MONTREAL, IN 1940 ionalities and ages

	Jev	ws.					er nat or unk		ies		Park	Total	
ar	1 to 5 ye	0	Ov 5 ye		0 to	)	1 to 5 ye		Ov 5 ye		М	F	Grand total
F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F			
									1		52	38	90
									2		10	15	25
									1		30	13	43
			1	6					3	3	138	99	237
			2	2					3	1	19	33	52
			1	1							20	7	27
											, 1		1
1			1						4	1	44	15	51
			9	1					6	3	150	77	227
			1	1						1	51	29	80
			2						2		79	51	130
			1						1	1	98	46	14
						***						25	2
		·									6	1	
									,				
											19	9	2
2					1	1					36	16	5
										***	46	1	
			2						4		67	11	7
		***											
3			20	11	1	1			27	10	820	486	1,30

### TABLE XXIV

## DEATHS IN MONTREAL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF DEATH

### (domiciles, hospitals, homes, etc.)

### RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS

Discord death	Resi	dents	Non-re	esidents	To	otal	Grand
Place of death	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Total
Domiciles	2,149	2,198	37	32	2,186	2,230	4,416
GENERAL HOSPITALS:							
1—Notre Dame Hospital	274	195	89	41	363	236	599
2—St. Luc Hospital	244	140	40	22	284	162	446
3—Pasteur Hospital	48	38	2	4	50	42	92
4—Hotel Dieu Hospital	150	116	95	39	245	155	400
5—Du Sacre Coeur Hospital	195	161	64	45	259	206	465
6—Ste. Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	75	88	32	18	107	106	213
7—Ste. Justine Hospital	180	165	49	31	229	196	428
8—Misericorde Hospital	11	20	6	9	17	29	46
9—Montreal General Hospital	158	83 27	73	43	231	126	357
11—Royal Victoria General Hospital	66 192	107	33 121	28 58	99 313	55 165	154 478
12—Royal Victoria Maternity	22	16	4	2	26	18	44
13—Children's Memorial Hospital	31	18	13	3	44	21	65
14—Montreal Children's Hospital	18	6	1	1	19	7	26
15—Homoeopathic Hospital	28	30	15	16	43	46	89
16—Catherine Booth Hospital	2	3	3	2	5	5	10
17—St. Mary's Hospital	57	44	15	24	72	68	140
18—Alexandra Hospital	7	6	1		8	6	14
19—Jewish General Hospital	64	42	15	11	79	53	132
20-Private Hospitals & Maternities	18	13	4	7	22	20	42
21—Others	46	160	16	25	62	185	247
Total General Hospitals	1,886	1,478	691	429	2,577	1,907	4,484
INFANT HOMES:							
1—Misericorde	89	52		200	89	52	141
2—St. Paul.	8	3			8	3	11
3—Aide à la Femme	6	3		1	6	4	10
4—Boarding Homes		1				î	î
Total	103	59		1	103	60	163

# TABLE XXIV DEATHS IN MONTREAL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF DEATH

(domiciles, hospitals, homes, etc.)
RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS—(Continued)

Place of death	Resi	dents	Non-re	esidents	То	tal	Grand
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	total
OTHER HOMES:							
1-Notre Dame de la Merci	199	1	39		238	1	239
2—Aide à la Femme		6		2		8	8
3—Convalescent Homes	8	7	3	3	11	10	21
1—Others	142	205	15	16	157	221	378
Total	349	219	57	21	406	240	646
MISCELLANEOUS:							
I—Religious communities	4	63			4	63	67
2—Public places	121	17	27	2	148	19	167
Total	125	80	27	2	152	82	234
PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS:							
-Bordeaux Hospital	24		8	1	32	1	33
—Others							
Total	24		8	1	32	1	33
MONTREAL RESIDENTS DECEASED ELSEWHERE:							
-St. Jean de Dieu Asylum	106	95			106	95	201
-Verdun Insane Asylum	17	22			17	22	39
-T. B. C. Sanatoria	8	5	1.5		8	5	13
—Other hospitals	90	134			90	134	224
Other places	- 113	36			113	36	149
Total	334	292			334	292	626

### RÉCAPITULATION

Domiciles	2,149	2,198	37	32	2,186	2,230	4,416
General Hospitals	1,886	1,478	691	429	2,577	1,907	4,484
Infant homes	103	59		1	103	60	163
Other homes	349	219	57	21	406	210	646
Miscellaneous	149	80	35	3	184	83	267
Total deaths in Montreal	4,636	4,034	819	486	5,456	4,520	9,976
Montreal residents deceased elsewhere	334	292			334	292	626
GRAND TOTAL	4,970	4,326	819	486	5,790	4,812	10,602

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

																	4
No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	м	F	t	o 5 nths	t	m. o l ar	t	o 4 ars	t	o o ars	t 1	0 0 4 ars	t	5 0 9 ars
			44			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	м	F
		I.—Infective and Parasitic														-	
1	1	Diseases. DUE TO BACTERIA: Typhoid															
		fever (Abdominal typhus) Paratyphoid fevers	15	9	6											1	
2	2	(Paratyphus)															
14	3	Plague a) Bubonic, septicaemic and															1
		and an all and an all an amanage															
		plagueb) Primary pneumonic plague.				1:::						:::					::
10		c) Unspecified plague Cholera															0.3
12 5	5	Undulant fever (Brucellosis)	-					***	***	***				***			
		a) Infection by Brucella mel- itensis (Melitococcus).	September 1						1000			7.00				1000	1
		b) intection by Brucella														1000	
		Abortus Bang				:::				:::							::
18	6	c) Unspecified Cerebral-spinal meningococcal meningitis	7	4	9	0	1			4							
20	7	Malignant pustule and anthrax		4	0	-		***		1		200					
		(Bacillus anthracis) a) Malignant pustule					9000	A43		283	938		-100				
		b) Septicaemic and visceral														10 30	133
		e) Unspecified anthrax			E332.00	130000	- 100	3330	1000	03333	1000		0.000				1000
8 9	8 9	Scarlet fever	8	6	28 8 8 3	17	10	90	1	2	1	4					
10	10	Diphtheria	11	3	8			20		2	5	1	3				::
15 22	11 12	Erysipelas	8	5	3			:::									
23	13	Tuberculosis of the respiratory			0000			100							100		
		a) With mention of occupa-															
		tional disease of lung b) Without mention of occu-		1													
		pational disease of lung.	506	299	207			1		4	3	2	1		2	16	2
		c) Tuberculosis of unspecified site	3	1	2												
24	14	Tuberculosis of the meninges								***							-
		and central nervous system a) Meninges	31	14	17	1				5	2	2	1	1	3		:
25	15	b) Other sites															
20	10	and peritoneum (including															
		mesenteric and retroperitoneal glands)															
		a) Intestines	8		8				200								:
26	16	b) Other sites	8	3	5		***								3		
97	17	Tuberculosis of the bones and	6	3	3											2	1
27	17	joints (excluding vertebral co-						1		1	7						-
		lumn) a) Bones (except vertebral													1		
		column)	2	2													
28	18	b) Joints															
III.	-	cutaneous cellular tissue	1		1												
		Carried forward	687	394	293	20	13	21	8	21	20	9	5	1	8	19	29
						1											13

V

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

### s, year 1940

	t 2	5 o 9 ars		30 to 34 yea		t	9	4 to 4 year	4	4 t 4 yea	9	t	0 o 4 ars	5 to 5 yea	9	6 to 6 yea	0	6 6 yea	9	7 to 7 yes	9	t	o o o o ars	Oy 9 yes	0	No. of 1939
	М	F		М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	
						,	0						,		1			0.00							1333	
2	4	1		**		1					00000		1			and the						1				
			1																							
																										a
1																										b
																										8
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		100										4									100					
												:::								:::		1				1
						2							1.2.1	1.0.0				1	1	1	1	1	1			
																									2.33	
														1												
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			-				1						1			1							1			
	1	1				1																				
1																										
_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10		1 1					

TABL
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	t	o o o ths	t	m. o 1		1 to 4 ars	t	o o ars	1 t	0 0 4	1 t	5 9 ar
1929	1939					м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	M	1
29	19	Brought forward Tuberculosis of lymphatic system		394	293	20	13	21	8	21	20	9	5	1	8	19	
30	20	(excluding mediastinal mes- enteric, retroperitoneal glands) Tuberculosis of the genito-uri-	2		2												
31	21	nary system Tuberculosis of other organs	2	2													
		a) Addison's disease specified as tuberculousb) Others	2	2													
32	22	Disseminated tuberculosis a) Acute generalized miliary tuberculosis	3	1	2												
	00	b) Chronic gen, tuberculosis. c) Unspecified	5	1	4												
33 36	23 24	Purulent infection and septi- caemia (non puerperal)								***							
		a) Septicaemia	6	1	5						1						
25	25	d) Generalized infection by Bacillus coli															
35 nil	26	Gonococcal infections (all sites). Other bacterial diseases a) Glanders															
13	27	b) Tularaemia															
		a) Bacillary dysentery     b) Amoebic dysentery     c) Other protozoal dysentery.	2		2 2												
		d) Other or unspecified forms of dysentery		-	-	1	1	100000	100000	-			1				
38	28	DUE TO PROTOZOA: Malaria Other diseases due to parasitic															
34	30	protozoa (except spirochaetes) DUE TO SPIROCHAETES: Syphilis															
		a) Locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis)	10	8	2											1	
		b) General paralysis of the insane	26 19	19 15	7 4									··i			
	,	d) Other forms of syphilis da) Congenital syphilis db) Syphilis of nervous	16	9	7	6	5	2		1	2						
		system (except tabes and general paralysis		9													
		dc) Syphilis of the circu- latory system (except	9	8	1												
1	1	aneurysm of the sorta) dd) Other or unspecified forms of syphilis	29 16	23				0000		1	200	1	1000	2000	300		
nil a	31 32	Relapsing fever															
	,	a) Spirochaetosis ictero-hae- morrhagica (Weil's dis.) b) Others															
		Carried forward		-	340	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-		0/20

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

, year 1940—(Continued)

	t 2 yes	9		to 34 ears		3 yes	9	t 4	0 0 4 ars	t	5 o 9 ars	t	o 4 ars	t	o i9 ars	t 6	0 o 4 ars	6 t 6 yea	9	7 to 7 yea	9	8 t 8 yes	9	Oy 9 ye.		No of 193
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TABL

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of 929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	5		0		0	t	)	t	0 0 4 ars	ye
						М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M
		Brought forward	839	499	340	26	18	23	9	23	24	9	5	2	8	20
11	33	DUE TO VIRUSES: Influenza a) With respiratory complications specified b) Without respiratory com-	97	41	56	6				5			100		1	
6	34	plications specified  Smallpox a) Variola major b) Variola minor (alastrim)	19											1		
7	35	c) Unspecified	2	····i	1			1	i							
16	36	Acute poliomyelitis and polio- myelitis and polioencephalitis. Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic or epidemic) a) Acute lethargic (or epi-														
		demic) encephalitis b) Sequelae of encephalitis lethargica (Parkinson- ism)														
.,	200	c) Unspecified encephalitis lethargica	1	1		1000	100		1000		2000		20300	10000	1.3.7	1
nil 37	38	Other diseases due or attributed to viruses a) Yellow fever														
21		b) Rabies c) Herpes zoster (Zona) d) German measles e) Varicella (chicken pox) f) Others														
3	39	Typhus and typhus-like diseases (Rickettsioses) a) Louse-borne exanthematic		3									1			
		b) Typhus-like diseases trans- mitted by other vectors. c) Other and unspecified		177	19155000	1000	20000			2000	0.000			1	27.00	1
40	40	typhus-like diseases DUE TO HELMINTHS: An-					1 - 500	20000	1000		2000			1000	1	1000
41	41	kylostomiasis														
12	42	b) Hydatid disease of other and unspecified organs. Other diseases due to helminths.														
43 44	43 44	DUE TO FUNGI: Mycoses Other infective or parasitic diseases a) Venereal diseases (other	3	3			-		10000000	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY.			100000	10000000		
11 11		than syphilis and gonor- rhoea) b) Pernicious lymphogranu- lomatosis (Hodgkin's		3	2											
		e) Mumpsd) Other infective or parasitic	1	1						1						
1		diseases	973		416	-		30	-		-	-	-	-	10	

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

, year 1940—(Continued)

to 2 yea	9	t 3	io io i4 ars	3	io io i9 ars	4	to 14 ars	4	to 19 ars	t 5	io i4 ars	1	55 to 59 ars	1	30 34 ars	1	io io i9 ars	7	0 0 9 ars	8	o o i9 ars	6	ver 00 ars	
М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	
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42	37	23	32	-59	31			50											28	9	16	1	4	

TABI CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDIN

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	t	0 5 nths	t	m. o l ear	t	1 o 4 ars	t	o o ars	t	0 o 14 ars	У
		MARKET METALLINE			1 16	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	M
		II.—Cancer and other Tumours.	1			198			1	1						
45	45	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity and pharynx														
		a) Lipsb) Tongue	10 18	9	1											
		c) Other and unspecified sites.	58	50	8				:::							::
46	46	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the digestive														
		organs and peritoneum a) Oesophagus	31	20	11											
		b) Stomach and duodenum	206	137	69											
		c) Intestines	176 72	74	102											
		e) Liver and biliary passages.	79	35	44											
		f) Pancreasg) Peritoneum	35	21	14											-
47	47	h) Other organs Cancer and other malignant	3	2	1											
4.	41	tumours of the respiratory system														
		a) Larynx and trachea     b) Bronchi, lungs and pleura.	26 62	24 50	12											
40		c) Other organs	2	1	1											-
48	48	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the uterus		-							1			30.5		
		a) Cervix uteri	47		47											
49	49	b) Other or unspecified sites. Cancer and malignant tumours	91		91											
50	50	of other female genital organs	24		24											
30	30	Cancer and malignant tumours of the breast	115	1	114											
51	51	Cancer and malignant tumours of the male genital organs a) Scrotum				1000										
		b) Prostate	58	200												-
		c) Other or unspecified male genital organs	7	7												
nil	52	Cancer and other malignant	1	(						4.7.7						
	1	tumours of the male and female urinary organs	54	29	25					1				200		113
52	53	Cancer and other malignant													-	
		tumours of the skin (scrotum excepted)	10	8	2											
nil	54	Cancer and malignant tumours of the brain and other parts											1			
		of the nervous system														
		a) Glioma (not specified as benign)	3		2											
		b) Sarcoma	2	1							12.27.0			:::		
		c) Other and unspecified ma- lignant tumours	6	3	3									1		13
nil	55	Cancer and other malignant tumours of other or un-		0												1
		specified organs a) Adrenal glands							-		1				18	
		b) Bones	14	8	6											
		c) Thyroid gland	5	2	3											
177		d) Other and unspecified	25	18	1											-
		Carried forward	1249	621	628					1						

V

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

s, year 1940—(Continued)

	t 2	25 0 29 ars	1 3	io io i4 ars	3	io io ig ars	4	to to 14 ars	4	io io i9 ars	1	50 to 54 ars	5	o o o g ars	t	io io i4 ars	6	5 o 9 ars	† 7	0 0 9 ars	t	0 o 9 ars	9	ver 00 ars	No. of
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TABL CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDIN

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	м	F	to to	0	t		t yes	0	te 9	0	1 t	4	to 19 year
						М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М
		Brought forward	1249	621	628					1						3
54	56	Non-malignant tumours (includ- ing dermoid cysts)														
		a) Ovaries b) Uterus c) Other female genital	14 11		11											
		d) Brain and other parts of													***	
55	57	e) Other and unspecified Tumours of undetermined na-	9 27	5 22	5					i						
		ture a) Ovaries b) Uterus	1		i											
		c) Other female genital organs	100			076.00										
		d) Brain and other parts of the nervous system e) Other and unspecified	14 3	8 3	6					100				1		- 100
		Total	1328	659	669				1	2				1		4
		III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of the Endocrine Glands, other General Diseases and Vitamin Deficiency Diseases.														
56	58	Rheumatic fever a) Acute rheumatic pericar-	2	2								,				3
		b) Acute rheumatic endocar- ditis	4	3												-
		c) Acute rheumatic myocar- ditis	3 5	2 5						i	1	1		· · · i		
57	59	Chronic rheumatism and other rheumatic diseases a) Rheumatoid arthritis aa) Chronic rheumatic														
		ab) Arthritis deformans	5 1	3	2											
		b) Other forms of chronic articular rheumatism.	3	2	1											
58	60	c) Other forms of chronic rheumatism	6	4	2					TO STATE OF						
59	61	Diabetes mellitus  a) Simple or with mention of coma	73	25	48											
		b) With mention of cardio- vascular complications.	112													
65	62	c) With mention of renal complications Diseases of the pituitary gland.	37	9	28											
		Carried forward	251	104	147					1	1	2		1		

### V

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

s, year 1940—(Continued)

yer	9	t	o 4 ars	t	35 io 39 ars	4	0 0 4 ars	t 4	to 19 ars	5 5	io id ars	t	5 0 9 ars	1	to 34 ears	6	o i9 ars	7	o 19 ars	t 8	so so so ars	5	ver 90 ars	No of 193
М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	
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TABL

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	o o o o o o o o	t	m. o l ar	t	l o i ars	t yes	0	t 1	0 o 4 ars	1	to 19
						М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	-
		Brought forward	251	104	147					1	1	2		1			1
66	63	Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands a) Simple goitre b) Exophthalmic goitre c) Myxoedema and cretinism. d) Other diseases of the thyroid gland	20		16												1
		e) Diseases of the para- thyroid glands				1											
67 68	64 65	Diseases of the thymus  Diseases of the adrenal glands (not described as tuberculous) a) Addison's disease, not spe- cified as tuberculous	14	8	6		3										1
69	66	b) Others Other general diseases															ŀ
60	67	a) Osteomalaciab) Other general diseasesVITAMIN DEFICIENCY: a) Infantile scurvy (Barlow's	1	1	1												1
		b) Other forms															1
61 69 63 nil	68 69 70 71	Beri-beri	····i		· · · i								···i				1
		Total	292	_	173	5	3	1	3	4	1	3	-	1			1
		IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs.															-
70	72	Haemorrhagic conditions a) Primary purpura b) Haemophilia c) Other and unspecified	4 1	1	3				1								1
71	73	Anaemias (excluding splenic anaemia) a) Pernicious anaemia b) Other hyperchromic anae-	33	16	17	1				1	1						-
	+	mias	3		3	1000	7										1.
72	74	anaemias	1 27	14		1				4			1	1	1		
73	75	b) Aleukaemia.  Diseases of the spleen a) Splenic anaemia. b) Banti's disease	1 4	1 1	3										····	1	
74	76	c) Other diseases of the spleen. Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs a) Agranulocytosis	5		3						7						
		b) Erythrocytosis															1
		d) Other diseases					7. 10	FC U	0.00					0.000			

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### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

es, year 1940—(Continued)

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CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING
By causes, sex an

1929   1939	V.—Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication.  75 77 Chronic or acute alcoholism (ethylism) a) Acute alcoholism. b) Chronic alcoholism. c) Unspecified alcoholism. lead poisoning a) Specified as occupational. b) Not occupational. Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
Tatoxication	The state of the s	
Cethylism   a   Acute alcoholism   b   Chronic alcoholism   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	(ethylism) a) Acute alcoholism b) Chronic alcoholism c) Unspecified alcoholism lead poisoning a) Specified as occupational. b) Not occupational Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics bb) Soporifies c) Other non-occupational.	
b) Chronic alcoholism	b) Chronic alcoholism. c) Unspecified alcoholism. lead poisoning a) Specified as occupational. b) Not occupational. Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporified drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
Total	76 78 Lead poisoning a) Specified as occupational. b) Not occupational. Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
a Specified as occupational   b) Not occupational   b) Not occupational   chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances   a) Occupational poisoning   1   1   1	a) Specified as occupational. b) Not occupational. Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances   Description   Descriptio	77 79 Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
mineral and organic substances   a   Decupational poisoning   1   1   1	mineral and organic sub- stances a) Occupational poisoning. b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies c) Other non-occupational.	
b   Poisoning by narcotics and soporfice drugs   ba   Narcotics   bb   Soporfices   c   Other non-occupational   d   Unspecified poisoning	b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs ba) Narcotics. bb) Soporifies. c) Other non-occupational.	
bb) Soporfices   c   Other non-occupational   d   Unspecified poisoning   Total   10   9   1	bb) Soporifies	
Content of the non-occupational   Content of the new part   Content	e) Other non-occupational.	
Total	d) Unspecified poisoning	
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.		
VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.	Total	
2	VI.—Diseases of the Nervous	
Social State   Soci	78 80 Encephalitis (non-epidemic)	
Meningitis (non-meningococcal)   18   13   5   4   1   1   5   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	a) Intra-cranial abscess 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
b) Acute cerebro-spinal meningitis (not due to meningitis (not due to meningitis (not due to meningococcus)	79 81 Meningitis (non-meningococcal)	
So   S2   Diseases of the medulla   S3   S4   S5   S5   S5   S6   S6   S6   S6   S6	b) Acute cerebro-spinal men-	1 1
Si	ingococcus)	
a)   Cerebral haemorrhage   157   81   76     1     1	81 83 Intra-cranial lesions of vascular	
thrombosis. 17 5 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a) Cerebral haemorrhage   157   81   76	1
d)   Hemiplegia and other paralyses.   27   11   16	thrombosis	1
Second State	c) Softening of the brain	
Name	alyses	
a) Mental deficiency   2   1   1   1		
C) Manic-depressive psychosis.	a) Mental deficiency 2 1 1	
Sis   d   Other mental disorders   Sis   G   2   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4	b) Schizophrenia	
S5   S5   Epilepsy	sis	
5 years of age	a distribution distribution and a second dis	-1
87   Other diseases of the nervous system	86 86 Convulsions in children under	
a) Chorea. b) Neuritis (non-rheumatic) 2 2 2 c) Paralysis agitans (Parkinson's disease). 24 15 9 d) Disseminated sclerosis. 19 9 10 e) Others. 6 2 4 1	87 87 Other diseases of the nervous	
b) Neuritis (non-rheumatic) 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
(Parkinson's disease). 24 15 9	b) Neuritis (non-rheumatic). 2 2	
e) Others	(Parkinson's disease) 24 15 9	
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THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE s, year 1940—(Continued)

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TABL

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	м	F	t	5	1	0	yes	0	t ye:	)	1 t 1 yes	4	15 to 19 yea
						М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	М
		Brought forward	349	179	170	6	2	2	3	9	4		1		2	3
88 89	88 89	Diseases of the organs of vision  Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process														
		a) Otitis and other diseases of the ear	36	21	15	8	7	8	2	4	6					
		b) Diseases of the mastoid process	32	15	17	5	6	4	7	3	2					
		Total	417	215	202	19	15	14	12	16	12		1		2	3
		VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.														
90	90	Pericarditis a) Chronic pericarditis speci-					1 8									
91	91	fied as rheumaticb) OthersAcute endocarditis excluding rheumatic endocarditis	2	1	i											
		a) Acute bacterial endocar- ditis b) Sub-acute bacterial en-	20	7	13		1						1		3	1
		docarditis	8	3	5								1			:::
92	92	Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium a) Aortic valvular disease														
		without mitral lesion. b) Other specified valvular diseases of rheumatic	12	8	4											
		c) Unspecified valvular le-		41	No.							1		2	1 - 3	4
93	93	sions or endocarditis  Diseases of the myocardium, including aneurism of heart	338	152	186		1					1	2	1	3	1
		a) Acute myocarditis b) Chronic myocarditis spe- cified as rheumatic	16 34	9								1			1	
		c) Myocardial degeneration, sclerosis and non-rheu- matic myocarditis			286											
94	94	d) Other and non-specified.  Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris	3	11	1											
		a) Diseases of the coronary arteries	405													
95	95	b) Angina pectoris. Other diseases of the heart a) Functional heart disease	163	120	43											
		without mention of or- ganic lesionb) Heart diseases specified	44	22									1			
96	96	as rheumatic	28 223 2	11 116 2							100000		i			
97	97	Arteriosclerosis, excluding dis- eases of the coronary arteries.		258												
		Carried forward	2511	1410	1101	1	2					3	7	4	9	6

V

### THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

s, year 1940—(Continued)

	t	5 0 9 ars	t 3	0 0 14 ars	t	o 9 ars	t	0 0 4 ars	4	5 0 9 ars	5 5	io io i4 ars	5 5	5 o 9 ars	t	o 4 ars	6 6	5 o 9 ars	† 7	o 9 ars	t	9	1	ver 0 ars	No of 193
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TABL

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

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No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	o 5 nths	t	m. o l ar	t	o i ars	t	o o ears	t 1 ye:	4	15 to 19 year
						М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M
		Brought forward	2511	1410	1101	1	2					3	7	4	9	6
98	98	Gangrene a) Senile	40	24	16											
99	99	b) Others Other diseases of the arteries	4 25	18	1											
100	100	Diseases of the veins: varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.														
101	101	a) Varicesb) Other diseases of the veins. Diseases of the lymphatic sys-	6 4	2 2	2											
101	101	tem, lymphangitis, etc High blood pressure (idiopathic).	3 2	1	2											
103	103	Other diseases of the circulatory system.			100			• • •	*	10000	10000		9155	200	20000	;
		Total	2595	1461	1134	-	-		-	-	1	3	-	4	9	6
		VIII.—Diseases of the	2000	1101	==		=	-	-	-	=	=	-	_	=	=
104	104	Respiratory System.  Diseases of the nasal fossae and														
		annexa a) Diseases of the nasal fossae.	3	1												
105	105	b) Others, including sinusitis. Diseases of the larynx	2 5	3	2				1	3	i					
106	106	Bronchitis: a) Acute b) Chronic	5 7	2 5	3 2	100000			1							
107	107	c) Unspecified	2	2												
107	107	capillary bronchitis) Lobar pneumonia (pneumococ-	256	136	120	63	53	22	14	10	10	1	1		1	1
109	109	cal)	144	75	69	4	3	3	2	4	5				2	2.
200	100	ing acute congestion of the	49	27	22	9	4	6	2		4		1			
110	110	Pleurisy a) Empyema	12	4	8	1	1	1			1 3			200		
		b) Other or unspecified forms of pleurisy	2	1	1											
111	111	Congestion, oedema, embolism, haemorrhagic infarction and										-				
		thrombosis of the lungs a) Haemorrhagic infarction of														
		b) Acute oedema of the lung.	13	3 7	6		i									
110	110	c) Chronic or unspecified con- gestion of the lung	3 28	2 14	1 14	1										
112 113 114	112 113 114	Asthma	3													
114	114	system, except tuberculosis a) Silicosis,	3	2												1
		b) Other occupational respir- atory diseases	1	1												
		c) Gangrene of the lung d) Abscess of the lung	16	15						12300	800000		200000			
		e) Other diseases of the res- piratory system	2	2												
		Total	568		256	79	65	32	21	20	25	1	2		4	4
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### O THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

ges, year 1940—(Continued)

20 to 24 ears		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
-	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
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No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	to to to	0	6 r to 1 ye	0		0	t	o o ars	to 1- yes	0 4	to 19 year	9
						М	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	М	F
		IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System.															
115	115	Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa and of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)															
		a) Diseases of the teeth and gums	6 2	3	3								· · i				
		c) Other diseases of the phar- ynx and tonsils	12	9	3	1			2000						1000		1113
116 117	116 117	specified sites			::::												
118	118	denum a) Stomach b) Duodenum Other diseases of the stomach	52 19	40 16													
119	119	(except cancer and other ma- lignant tumours)	26	14	12				1		1 333	1000	1				- 33
120	120	years of age)	128	76	52	48	32	22	14	6	6						
		of age and over) a) Diarrhoea and enteritis b) Ulceration of the intes-	26	10						6			13				130
121 122	121 122	Appendicitis Hernia, intestinal obstruction	91	58	33			1						8		1 3	
123	123	a) Hernia b) Intestinal obstruction Other diseases of the intestines (including intestinal infection by B, coli)	45 40	26 15	19 25				2		i				i		i
		a) Diverticulitisb) Other diseases of the in-	4	2													
124	124	Cirrhosis of the liver a) With mention of alcohol-	5	2		1											
		b) Without mention of al- coholism	66	100													
125	125	Other diseases of the liver a) Acute yellow atrophy (not associated with pregnan-		-	1								,				
126 127	126 127	b) Other diseases of the liver. Biliary calculi Other diseases of the gall-blad-	36	5	8											1	
		der and bile ducts a) Cholecystitis without re- cord of biliary calculi b) Others									100000					1000	
128 129	128 129	b) Others Diseases of the pancreas Peritonitis without stated cause.	7	4	3 5	1110000	i										
		Total	622	363	259	51	34	26	17	19	18	8		-		9	4

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irs	t 2	5 0 9 ars	3 yes	0	3 yes	9	4 yes	0			t	0 o 4 ars	5 yea	9	6 6 yea	4	6 6 yea	9	7 to 7 yea	9	8 yes	9		ver 0 ars	No. of
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No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	o ths	t	m. o l ar	yes	0	t	5 o 9 ars	t	0 o 4 ars	t 1	5 o 9 ars
						М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	М	F
		X.—Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems.															
130 131	130 131	Acute nephritis	28	17	11	1		1	2	2		1			1		-
174		b) Arteriosclerotic kidney c) Chronic nephritis not		395 79	74		2000									1	
132	132	otherwise specified Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic	4	2	2					***		-		1000			
133	133	Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (not connected with pregnancy) a) Pyelitis, pyelonephritis		10													
134	134	and pyelocystitis b) Others	32 5	18	14										i		
135	135	b) Calculi of the bladder c) Calculi of unstated site Diseases of the bladder (except	9 2 1	5 1 1	1		:::			100000	100000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000	100000			
100	155	tumours) a) Cystitis b) Other diseases of the blad-		5	3												
136	136	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. a) Stricture of the urethra	3	3									100				
137	137	b) Others Diseases of the prostate a) Hypertrophy of the pros-	1	1													
138	138	b) Others Diseases of other male genital organs (not specified as vene-	3	38													
139	139	real)  Diseases of the female genital organs (not specified as venereal, or connected with pregnancy or the puerperal state)	4	4		1				1							
		a) Diseases of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and parametria b) Diseases of the uterus c) Diseases of the breast	11 10 1	0.000	11 10 1												
	1	d) Other diseases of the female genital organs															
													1				-
		Total	1283	574	709	3		-	2	4		-	2 1		2	,	-

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10 0 14 a	)		to 25 year	9	t 3	0 o 4 ars	t 3	5 0 9 ars	4	o 4 ars	4 to 4	9	5 yea	0	5 to 5 yes	9	6 6 yea	0	6 to 6 yea	9	7 t 7 yes	9	8 8 yes	9	Oy 9 yer	0	No of 193
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No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	t	o 5 nths	t	1	1	0	t	o 9 ars	t 1		t	5 0 9 ars
		A THE NEW YORK				М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
		XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State.															
140	140	Post-abortive infection a) Spontaneous, therapeutic or of unspecified origin	1/3														
		aa) With pyelitis ab) Without pyelitis b) Abortion induced other than therapeutic			5								1				
		ba) By the woman her- selfbb) By other persons	2		2						1000						
141	141	bc) By persons unknown or unstated Abortion without mention of septic conditions															
		a) Spontaneous, therapeutic or of unspecified origin. aa) With record of hae- morrhage, trauma	1		1												
		ab) Without record of hae- morrhage, trauma or shock															
		b) Abortion induced other than therapeutic ba) By the woman her-						***	***			***			* * *		
	7	bb) By other persons bc) By persons unknown or unstated			****		4.7.7		* * *								
142	142	Ectopic gestation  a) With mention of infection. b) With haemorrhage but no infection.	2		2												1
144	143	c) Other cases															
		b) Haemorrhage from pre- mature separation of placenta, accidental hae-	2		2			***	* * *								
		morrhage during preg- nancy (except with abortion)	1		1												
nil	144	Toxaemias of pregnancy  a) Eclampsia of pregnancy  b) Albuminuria and nephritis	2		2												
		of pregnancy	1		1												
143	145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy	4		4												
		Carried forward	24		24												1

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rs	to 2 year	9	t	0 0 4 ars	3 to 3 yea	9	4 t 4 yes	4	t 4	5 o 9 ars	t	o 4 ars			6 to 6 yea	4	6 to 6 yes	9	76 75 yes	9	8 8 yea	9	Ov 9 yes	0	No. of 1939
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## CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	o 5 nths	t	m. o l ear	t	l o i ars	t	o o ears	t	0 0 4 ars	t 1	5 0 19 ars
1020	1000					М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	м	F
	146	Brought forward Haemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium	24		24	***				44.5							
		a) Placenta proevia b) Premature separation of	2		2												
17		e) Other haemorrhages dur- ing childbirth	2		2												
		d) Other haemorrhages after childbirth			3	1	1000	180	13000			1		1	1000	1	
nil	147	Infection during childbirth and the perperium a) General or local puerperal infections (including															
	7	tetanus with pyelitis b) Ditto, without pyelitis			11												
		c) Thrombophlebitisd) Embolism and sudden			1												
nil	148	death Puerperal toxaemias	100		3												
		a) Puerperal eclampsia b) Albuminuria and nephritis c) Acute yellow atrophy of liver			1												
149	149	d) Other puerperal toxaemias. Other accidents of childbirth a) Laceration, rupture or other trauma (without	1														
		b) Cesarean section			11								.,.				
150	150	Other or unspecified diseases of chilbirth and the puerperium a) Mastitis during the puer- perium and lactation.													***		
		b) Puerperal psychoses c) Other diseases															
		Total	70		70												
151	151	XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue. Carbuncle, boils.	3	1	2		1										
152 153	152 153	Cellulitis, acute abscess Other diseases of the skin and annexa, and of the cellular tissue	15	8	7	2											
		Total	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-		-	-
154	154	XIII.—Diseases of the bones and Organs of Movement. Osteomyelitis and periostitis															
		a) Acute b) Chronic	5		1												
155	155	e) Unspecified Other diseases of the bones,	2					-			- 3	100			100		
156	156	except tuberculosis  Diseases of the joints and other organs of movement a) Joints (except tuberculosis	4	3		***											
		and rheumatism)b) Diseases of other organs of movement	1 2	1	1												
		Total	14	11	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Towns of the control		-		-											

CXV
TO THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

1989, year 1940—(Continued)

to 24 yea		to 25 year	9	to 3- yes	4	3 te 3 yea	9	to 4	4	4 to 4 year	9	5 5 yea	4	5. te 5! yes	9	60 to 60 year	1	6. 6. yea	9	7 to 7 yes	9	8 8 yea	9	Oy 9 ye:	0	No of 193
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TABLE

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	t	o 5 nths	t	m. o 1 ear	t	l o i ars	t	5 o 9 ars	t 1	io la ars	t 1	5 o 9 ars
						М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
		XIV.—Congenital Malformations.						188									
157	157	Congenital malformations a) Congenital hydrocephalus. b) Spina bifida and menin-	26	10	16	5	11	1	4	3	1	1					
		e) Congenital malformation	20	6		5	-							1			
		of heart. d) Monstrosities. e) Congenital pyloric stenosis. f) Cleft palate, harelip. g) Imperforate anus. h) Cystic disease of kidney.	55 4 7 5 3	30 2 4 2 3	25 2 3 3	26 2 4 1 3	2 3 2	i	i								
		i) Other stated congenital malformations ia) Central nervous sys- tem	4		4		4										
		ib) Circulatory system ic) Digestive system id) Genito-urinary	8	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4										
		ie) Other sites	5	3	2	3	2										
		Total	142	67	75		62	4	-	3	3	-2		1			-
158 159 160	158 159 160	XV.—Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life Congenital debility Premature birth Injury at birth a) Intra-cranial or spinal hae-	71 274	42 153	29 121	42 153	29 121										
		morrhage	1 9 15		2 7	1 7 8	2 7	10000000									
		ba) With operation bb) Without operation c) Other birth injuries ca) With operation	3 8 5	1 6 4 9	2 2 1 2	1 6 4 9	2 2										
161	161	cb) Without operation  Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life  a) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	34	23	11												
		b) Intoxication due to maternal toxaemia c) Infections of the newborn, including non-sy-															
		philitic pemphigus d) Melaena neonatorum e) Other specified diseases	28	20	8	19											
		c, circi opecinea alocaloco, ; ;		100	-	-	100					1		100	1	-	

XXV

2 to	0	to 25 yea	9	3 to 3 yea	0 4	3 te 3 yea	9	to 4- yea	4	4: 4! yes	9	5 to 5 yea	0 4	5. to 59 yea	9	6 to 6 year	4	6. 6. yea	9	70 to 70 yea	9	80 80 yes	9	Ov 90 yes	0	No of 198
1	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
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No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	T otal	М	F	t	5		0	112	0	t	o o ars	1 to	4	t	5 o 9 ars
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
162	162	XVI.—Senility, Old Age.  Senility, old age a) Old age b) Senility with mention of senile dementia c) Senility without mention	10	4	6												
		of senile dementia	27	10													
		Total	45	18	27												-
		XVII.—Violent or Accidental Deaths.															
163	163	Suicide by poisoning a) Solid or liquid toxic or corrosive substances aa) By corrosive sub ab) By analgesic and nar- cotic drugs	2 4	2 1	3										• • •		1
		ac) By soporific drugs (not liquid anaesthetics).															
		ad) By other substances b) Suicide by poisonous gas	1	7		2											
		ba) By coal-gasbb) By motor exhaust	13	3	6									200		L C	
171	164	bc) By other gases Other forms of suicide a) By hanging or strangulation.		13	5												
		b) By drowning	6 5 2	5 4 2	1		:::										
		e) Suicide by jumping from high places f) Suicide by crushing		3	3												
		fa) Suicide on railways fb) Other suicide by crushing															
172	165	g) Other or unspecified Infanticide (infants under 1				1											11111
173	166	year)				1000											
174	167	1 year and over) Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments (ages 1 year and		1													
175	168	Homicide by other or unspecified means (ages 1 year and over).	1 100	5						1000		1	199				
nil	169	Accidents on railways and tram- ways															113
	170	Automobile accidents a) Collisions with trains b) Collisions with trams	1	1 1												1	
		c) Other auto, accidents	112	82	30			_1		-5	-6	9	4	5	1	4	2
		Carried forward	199	143	56	1		1		5	6	9	4	7	1	6	3

XV

2			t 2 yes	9	t 3	0 o i4 ars	t 3	io io ig ars	4 t 4 yes	4	t	5 o 9 ars	5	o o 4 ars	t	5 o 9 ars	t	0 0 4 ars	6 t 6 yea	9	7 to 7 yea	9	8 to 8	9	Ov 9 yea	0	1
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CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	1	o 5 nths	6 r te 1 ye	0	to 4 yea	0	t	o o ears	1 to	4	to 19 year	9
					16	м	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	м	F
		Brought forward	199	143	56	1		1		5	6	9	4	7	1	6	3
	171	Other transport accidents a) Tramway accidents on															
		b) Other accidents	3	3								-		i		• • • •	
	172	Water transport accidents		The second second			2000			10000		1		100000			
	173	Air transport accidents	2	2						500001		000000					
	174	Accidents in mines and quarries.															
	175	Agricultural and forestry ac- cidents															
		a) Accidents from farm ma-											131				
		chinery															
		b) Injuries by animals in farming, etc.															
		ba) By venomous animals.															
		bb) By other animals															
-	170	c) Other accidents															
	176	Accidents caused by machinery, excluding accidents due to								-							
		transport, agricultural or for-							- 18								
		estry machinery, or in mines															
177		or quarries	4	4						1							
177 178	177 178	Food poisoning															
110	110	sonous gases	7	5	2											0.00	
179	179	Other acute accidental poisoning	1			1=	100					1	100		100		200
100	100	(not by gas)	5	2	3						3						
180 181	180 181	Conflagration	6	3	3			1				1					
101	101	excepted)	19	11	8				1	6	1						
182	182	Accidental mechanical suffoca-		1			100	100			19				7		199
100	100	tion	4	3	1	1	1			2							
183 184	183 184	Accidental drowning	34	31	3					1		2		1	1	4	
AUX	104	(except war injuries)	8	8										5		2	
185	185	Accidental injury by cutting or	11				133						1				
		piercing instruments (except		1													
186	186	war injuries)															
100	100	ing, landslide, etc	67	57	10					5				2	1	2	1
187	187	Cataclysm (all deaths, whatever					1					1					-
100	100	their cause)															
188 189	188 189	Injury by animals Hunger and thirst											1				
190	190	Excessive cold		11.11			1			1		1	1	1			
191	191	Excessive heat															
192 193	192 193	Lightning															
190	193	Other accidents due to electric currents		1													
176	194	Attack by venomous animals															
					*												1
		Carried forward	359	273	86	2	1	2	1	20	10	12	4	16	3	14	

XV

0 o 4 ars	у	25 to 29 ears	t	0 o 14 ars	t 3	io io i9 ars	t 4	0 o 4 ars	4	5 o 19 ars	t 5	60 64 ars	5	o o i9 ars	t	0 o 4 ars	6 t 6 ye.	9	7 t 7 yes	9	t	0 o 9 ars	1000	ver 00 ars	N. 01
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CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	М	F	to 5 mon	0	6 r te 1 ye	0	to 4 yes	2	te 9 yes	0	to 1- yes	0 4	to 19 year	9
						М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	M	F	М	F
		Brought forward	359	273	86	2	1	2	1	20	10	12	4	16	3	14	4
194	195	Other accidents  a) Vaccinia and other sequelae of vaccination against smallpox															
		b) Other accidents due to medical or surgical in- tervention															
		ba) Anaesthetic accidents. bb) Other accidents c) Lack of care of the new- born	3														
nil	196	d) Other accidents Deaths of persons in military service during operations of war	2	2													
nil	197	a) From poison gas															
****	100	ations of war a) From poison gas b) From wounds c) From other causes											:::				
198	198	Legal executions		-	87	-	-	2	_	-	-	-		-	3	-	-
		XVIII.—Ill-defined Causes of Death.							-	-	_			-	=		
199 200	199 200	Sudden death Causes of death unstated or ill-defined a) Ill-defined cause						1000									
		b) Found dead, cause un- known	1	1 3		100		2000	3000	1		1000	2000	10000		200	1000
		Total	6					-	-								
		Total M		4971		528		111		126		44		38		65	
		Total F			4325		393		78		103		33		37		72
		Grand total	9296			92	21	18	89	2:	29	7	7		75	13	37

#### XV

#### O THE INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE

ges, year 1940—(Concluded)

20 20 20 20	0		to 25 yes	9	t 3	o 4 ars	t 3	15 0 19 ars	4	0 0 4 ars	4	5 0 19 ars	5	60 60 64 ars	5	55 0 9 ars	6	0 0 4 ars	t	5 0 9 ars	† 7	0 0 9 ars	s t s ye	9	On 9 ye	0	100
-	F	1	м	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	
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# METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF Observations made at McGill University, Montreal, Height above

1.27/19		Th	ermomet	er			*Baro	meter	
Month	†Mean	(a) Deviation from 66 years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	†Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range
January	10.69	-2.92	36.0	-14.1	11.36	29.983	30.52	29.42	.206
February	17.44	+2.16	35.0	- 2.3	13.70	30.014	30.51	29.16	.291
March	23.69	-2.30	51.3	- 1.2	13.41	29.911	30.59	29.40	.242
April	39.87	-1.12	73.6	18.3	13.66	29.948	30.46	29.41	.259
May	56.37	+1.35	78.9	34.6	17.37	29.929	30.23	29.53	.159
June	63.70	-0.97	8.50	42.8	16.33	29.838	30.22	29.39	.214
July	70.15	+0.81	87.0	51.7	16.07	30.000	30.33	29.67	.132
August	68.26	+1.40	88.1	47.2	16.07	30.098	30.42	29.54	.138
September	59.85	+1.11	76.1	34.8	14.38	30.010	30.47	29.38	.167
October	45.42	-1.33	69.8	25.0	13.66	30.061	30.42	29.56	. 239
November	33.34	-0.04	57.6	5.1	9.86	30.048	30.60	29.51	.344
December	21.20	+1.58	40.4	-10.0	13.32	30.093	30.59	29.44	.332
Sums for 1940									
Means for 1940	42.50	+0.14			14.20	29.994			.227
Means for 66 years ending December 31st, 1940	42.52				15.27	29.982			. 235

<sup>\*</sup> Barometer readings reduced to sea level and 32° F. †The monthly Thermometer and Barometer means are from bi-hourly readings from self-recording instruments. (a) "+" indicates that the temperature has been higher, "-" that it has been lower than the average for 66 years. ‡ Humidity relative, saturation being 100. Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer. § For 59 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 88.1 (Fah.) above zero, on August 18, the greatest cold was 14.1 below zero on January 17th. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 102.2 degrees. The greatest temperature

#### CANADA, ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1940

Canada.—Latitude 45° 30' N.—Longtitude 75° 35' W.

ea level 187'

	Wi	nd				P	recipitatio	n		
†Mean relative humidity	Resultant direction	Mean velocity, M.P.H.	§Percent possible sunshine	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
72.7			37.6	0.05	1	16.5	1.58	19	1	19
70.5			38.3	0.00	0	18.6	1.86	11	0	11
74.8			34.1	0.03	2	32.0	4.38	14	0	16
67.8			33.2	3.01	12	3.3	3.33	3	1	14
67.3			39.0	1.75	14		1.75	0	0	14
72.6			47.6	2.80	16		2.80			16
71.3			54.8	7.03	12		7.03			12
73.9			63.1	1.43	8		1.43			8
76.0			48.3	2.18	11		2.18			11
74.0			44.9	1.97	9	0.4	2.06	1	0	10
80.2			23.6	3.21	11	18.4	5.36	9	0	20
81.4			21.4	2.66	8	16.1	4.35	11	1	18
				26.12	104	105.3	38.11	68	3	169
73.5			40.2							
73.9			43.3	29.87	108	113.6	41.76	76	15	169

ange in one day was 33.1 on January 16; the least range was 1.3 on December 28. The warmest day was Lugust 18 when the mean temperature was 79.0 above zero. The coldest day was January 17 when the mean emperature was 9.9 below zero. Hail on 0 day. Fog on 7 day. Thunderstorms on 15 days. Auroras observed in 2 nights. Lunar halos on 3 nights. Solar halos on 1 day. First trace of snow on October 18. First appreciable nowfall on October 20. First freezing weather on December 3. The greatest rainfall in one day was 3.53 neches on July 16. The heaviest snowfall was on February 10-11, when 8.3 inches fell in 19 hours.

Note:—Yearly means are averages of Monthly means.

