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Montréal (Québec). Department of Public Health.

Publication/Creation

Montreal : Perrault Printing., [1941]

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CITY OF MONTREAL

Canada



Report of the Department
of Health

Year 1941

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

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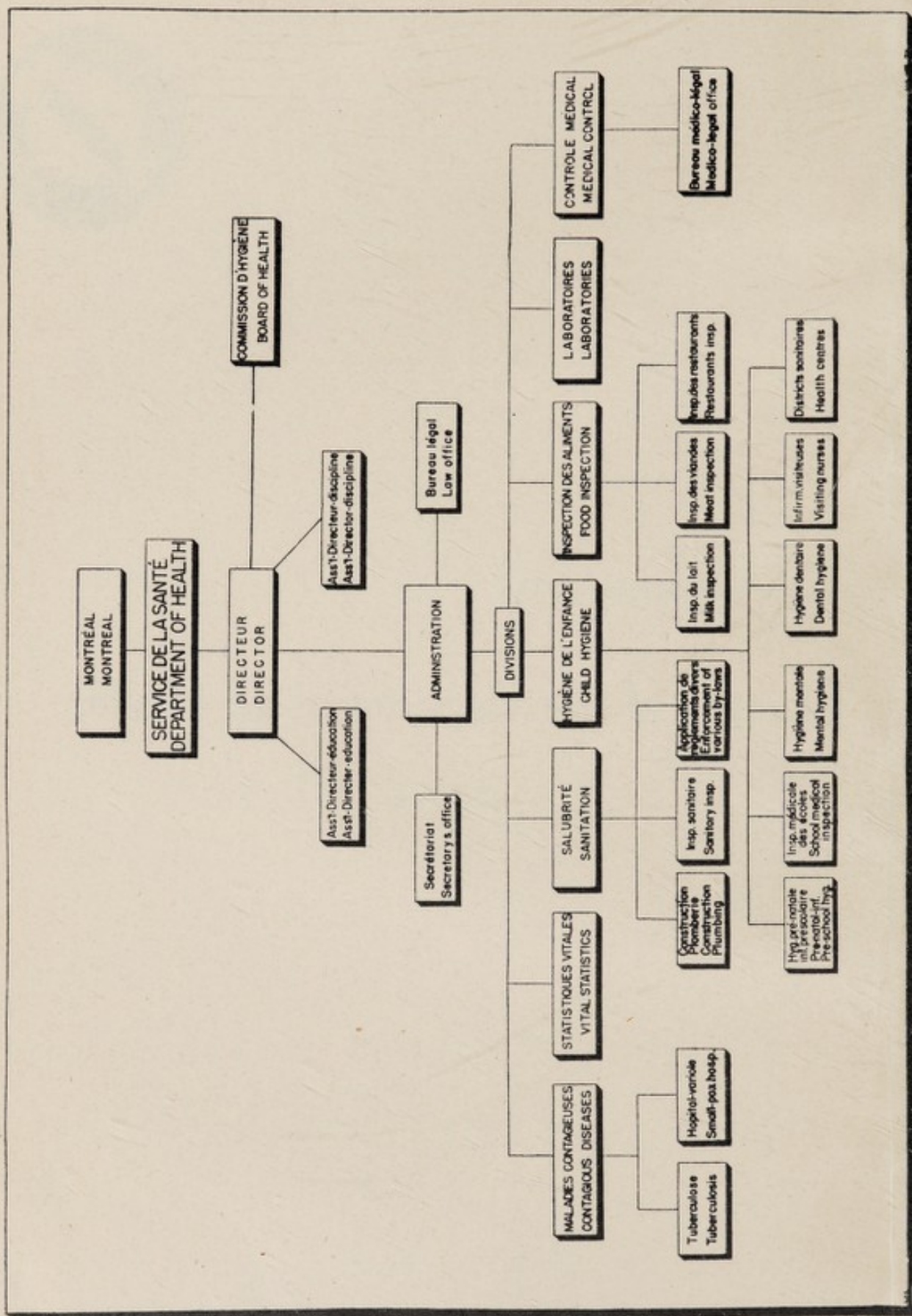


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CITY OF MONTREAL

Canada



Report of the Department of Health

Year 1941

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

CITY OF MONTREAL

Mayor:

His Worship Adhémar Raynault.

Executive Committee:

Councillor J. Omer Asselin, Chairman,
Councillor Geo. Marler, Acting Chairman,
Councillors Alfred Filion, R. F. Quinn, Geo. Guévremont and Aimé Parent,
members.

Board of Health:

His Worship Mayor Raynault, ex officio;
The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Councillor J. Omer Asselin,
ex officio;
The Director of the Department of Health, Dr. Adélar Groulx, ex officio;
Councillors Elizabeth C. Monk, Dr. Z. H. Lesage, A. D. Quintin, Dr. Albert
Lesage, J. O. Taillefer;
Doctors Gaston Lapierre, Albéric Marin, A. Grant Fleming, J. R. Fraser,
L. P. Ereaux, Eudore Dubeau, D. P. Mowry;
Messrs. T. J. Lafrenière, R. de L. French, Kenneth Tyrrell.

Department of Health:

Dr. Adélar Groulx, M.P.H., F.R.S.I. (E.), F.A.P.H.A., Director;
Dr. Adrien Plouffe, Dr. P.H., Assistant Director;
Dr. Eug. Gagnon, Assistant Director;
Mr. L. de G. Sylvestre, Secretary in chief.

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Montreal, Quebec

INDICATES COMMENDABLE ATTAINMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS IN
PUBLIC HEALTH

October 1942
(Date)

W. S. Rankin
W. S. Rankin, M. D., Chairman
Health Conservation Contest
Grading Committee



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STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Year 1941

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE:

Dr. AD. GROULX, M.P.H., F.R.S.I. (E.), F.A.P.H.A., Director,
 Dr. ADRIEN PLOUFFE, Dr. P.H., Assistant Director,
 Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Assistant Director and Demographer,
 G. MENARD, lawyer,
 1 Secretary in 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 DEMOGRAPHY:

Dr. EUG. GAGNON, Assistant Director and Demographer, Superintendent,
 1 Statistician (Doctor),
 4 Clerks, 2nd grade,
 3 Typist clerks.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:

Dr. J. H. GERVAIS, D.P.H., Superintendent,
 Dr. C. F. BAYARD, Assistant Superintendent,
 3 Epidemiologists,
 1 Nurse (supervisor),
 4 Visiting nurses,
 3 Disinfectors,
 3 Clerks, 2nd grade,
 1 Stenographer clerk,
 1 Typist clerk,
 1 Cook (male), 1 cook (female), Civic Hospital.

Tuberculosis Section:

Dr. LEO LADOUCEUR, Chief of Section,
 1 Nurse (supervisor),
 3 Nurses,
 1 Technician,
 1 Typist clerk.

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE:

Dr. J. N. LAPORTE, D.P.H., Superintendent,
 Dr. C. A. Bourdon, M.P.H., Assistant Superintendent and sanitary districts chief,
 1 Chief medical inspector (temporary chief of south-west district),
 4 Doctors, District Chiefs (Maisonneuve, St. James, Rosemount and N.D.G.),
 21 Medical inspectors,
 Miss Maria Roy, R.N., Head Nurse,
 1 Assistant Head Nurse,
 6 Nurses, District chiefs,

106 Visiting nurses of whom:

- 2 for test of hearing in schools and
- 2 to supervise children's boarding houses and private hospitals,
- 1 Clerk, 3rd grade,
- 1 Clerk, 2nd grade,
- 2 Stenographers,
- 7 Typist clerks,
- 1 Stationary engineer and caretaker (Laurier Clinic).

Mental Hygiene Section:

- 4 Psychiatrists,
- 1 Nurse, Chief of group,
- 6 Nurses (psychologists).

Dental Hygiene Section:

- Dr. R. R. LALONDE, L.C.D., Chief of Section,
- 6 Dentists,
- 7 Nurses,
- 5 Assistant-nurses,
- 1 Stenographer.

Orthodontic Clinic:

- Dr. PAUL GEOFFRION, Chief,
- 1 Technician,
- 1 Special investigator.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION:

- Dr. A. J. G. HOOD, D.V.S., Superintendent,
- Dr. J. Brien, M.P.H., Assistant Superintendent,
- 1 Clerk, 4th grade,
- 1 Clerk, 3rd grade,
- 3 Stenographer clerks,
- 2 Typist clerks.

Section No. 1—Milk Inspection:

Sub-section 1—Inspection in the country:

- 1 Veterinary, Chief of Section,
- 9 Veterinaries, inspectors.

Sub-section 2—Inspection in the City:

- 1 Chief of Section,
- Group A:
 - 10 Inspectors,
- Group B: Pasteurization plants and special milk:
 - 7 Inspectors.

Section No. 2—Meat inspection:

- 1 Veterinary, Chief of Section,
- 9 Inspectors including 2 veterinaries,
- 6 Veterinaries, at meat inspection stations,
- 2 Inspectors' assistants, at meat inspection stations,
- 1 Ice and abattoir inspector (outside of city).

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

1 Supervisor,
10 Inspectors.

DIVISION OF SANITATION:

Mr. AIME COUSINEAU, C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Superintendent,
Mr. L. P. Cabana, C.E., Assistant Superintendent,
1 Clerk, 4th grade,
2 Clerks, 2nd grade,
1 Stenographer.

Section No. 1—Construction, plumbing:

1 Chief of Section,
9 Sanitary inspectors.

Section No. 2—Sanitary inspection:

1 Chief of Section,
17 Sanitary inspectors.

Section No. 3—Special by-laws:

1 Chief of Section,
6 Sanitary inspectors.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES:

Dr. R. BERARD, Superintendent and bacteriologist
2 Bacteriologists (Doctors),
2 Chemists,
2 Analysts,
1 Assistant analyst,
1 Preparer,
2 Nurses' assistants,
1 Stenographer clerk.

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL:

Dr. J. A. CHARRON, Superintendent,
4 Visiting physicians,
1 Clerk, 2nd grade,
1 Typist clerk,
1 Nurse.

Medico-legal section:

1 Doctor, Pension Fund,
1 Nurse and secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

1941

To the Chairman and Members
of the Executive Committee,

Gentlemen,

I respectfully submit to your Committee the report of the Department of Health for the year 1941.

In the first part I show the statement of expenses for the fiscal year 1941-42; in the second part, I make certain commentaries in connection with the demographic movement and the development of certain contagious diseases; finally, in the third part of this report, I explain certain improvements made in the Department of Health during the year 1941.

Then follow the several reports from the different divisions and sections of the Department of Health.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Year 1941-42

I must note that the fiscal year does not correspond with the calendar year, as it now begins on May first of each year to end on April 30th of the following year.

Consequently, expenditures mentioned in the following table correspond with the new fiscal year adopted by the City while the rest of the annual report, the reports from divisions, tables, etc., are still, as in the past, based on the calendar year.

The lowering of the total sum of expenses is due to the organization of the new Social Welfare Department which has absorbed the expenditures of Public Assistance, grants to charitable institutions, etc., which formerly appeared in the budget of the Department of Health.

The total expenditures of the Department of Health for the fiscal year 1941-42 were \$1,231,963.81, divided as follows:

Health, properly so-called.....	\$ 709,191.62
Grants to semi-official organizations doing public health work.....	26,100.00
Contagious diseases hospital.....	496,672.19
Total.....	<u>\$1,231,963.81</u>

In order to estimate the expenditure per capita of population we must take as a basis the figures for 1941; the population being set at 907,000 we arrive at the following figures:

	Amount	Per capita
For health, including grants to semi-official public health organizations....	\$ 735,291.62	0.81
For hospital treatment of contagious diseases.....	496,672.19	0.54
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,231,963.81</u>	<u>1.35</u>

The following list shows in detail the division of expenditures for the fiscal year 1941-42:

GENERAL EXPENDITURES 1941-42

MANAGEMENT

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 36,123.90	
Administration.....	8,340.47	\$ 44,464.37

STATISTICS

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 10,034.04	
Administration.....	606.38	\$ 10,640.42

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 36,271.63	
Administration.....	512,603.21	\$ 548,874.84

Tuberculosis section

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 8,740.42	
Administration.....	33,980.10	\$ 42,720.52

CHILD HYGIENE

Salaries and wages.....	\$235,310.39	
Administration.....	51,988.51	\$ 287,298.90

Dental Hygiene

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 34,022.36	
Administration.....	4,485.29	\$ 38,507.65

FOOD INSPECTION

Salaries and wages.....	\$111,457.21	
Administration.....	22,181.55	\$ 133,638.76

SANITARY INSPECTION

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 67,698.96	
Administration.....	7,974.74	\$ 75,673.70

LABORATORIES

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 22,495.91	
Administration.....	2,953.56	\$ 25,449.47

MEDICAL CONTROL

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 22,461.42	
Administration.....	1,233.76	\$ 23,695.18

Total.....		<u>\$1,231,963.81</u>
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Demographic Movement and Commentaries

POPULATION

The population of the City of Montreal, calculated and estimated by the demographer of the Department of Health remained, for the year 1941, at 907,000.

When the final results of the federal census are known it seems to me that this figure will be only slightly changed. This change will necessitate a slight revision of the rates based on the population.

For the year 1941 the computation of the birth rate, marriage and death rates is, therefore, based on the figure 907,000.

The rates for births and deaths are based on the population resident in Montreal only, after eliminating non-residents and including residents of Montreal born or deceased outside of Montreal.

BIRTH RATE

The number of births in 1941 reached 19,011; in 1940 it had been 18,171; showing therefore, an increase of 840 over the preceding year and, also, an increase of 1,895, as compared to 1939.

The proportion of births per 1,000 inhabitants for 1941 shows an increase of 0.4 over the preceding year; it also represents an increase of 1.5 over the average for the five years from 1936 to 1940 and of 0.1 as compared to the average for the ten preceding years.

Table I compares the number and the rate of births for the year 1941 with the ten preceding years, taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

Table I

Births

1931-1941

Years	Population	Number of births	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1931	818,577	20,699	25.3
1932	833,000	19,997	24.0
1933	847,000	18,431	21.8
1934	855,000	18,433	21.6
1935	863,000	17,361	20.1
Average	843,315	18,984	22.5
1936	875,000	16,725	19.1
1937	885,000	17,180	19.4
1938	893,000	17,062	19.1
1939	900,000	17,116	19.0
1940	907,000	18,713	20.6
Average	892,000	17,359	19.5
Average of 10 years	867,657	18,171	20.9
1941	907,000	19,011	21.0

MARRIAGE RATE

In 1941 there were 10,897 marriages, as against 12,326 in 1940, representing a decrease of 1,429 over the preceding year.

The proportion per thousand of population is therefore 12.0 for 1941, compared to 13.6 for 1940, or a decrease of 1.6 on the previous year; it was, however, 1.4 higher than the five-year average from 1936 to 1940 and 2.9 over the 10-year average from 1931 to 1940.

Table II compares the rate and the number of marriages in 1941 with the preceding ten years taken separately and in groups of five and ten years.

Table II
Marriages
1931-1941

Years	Population	Number of marriages	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1931	818,577	6,196	7.6
1932	833,000	5,780	6.9
1933	847,000	5,964	7.0
1934	855,000	6,536	7.6
1935	863,000	7,035	8.1
Average	843,315	6,302	7.5
1936	875,000	7,633	8.7
1937	885,000	8,305	9.4
1938	893,000	8,608	9.6
1939	900,000	10,650	11.8
1940	907,000	12,326	13.6
Average	892,000	9,504	10.6
Average of 10 years	867,657	7,903	9.1
1941	907,000	10,897	12.0

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths in 1941 reached 9,711 as against 9,296 in 1940, showing, consequently, an increase of 415.

The proportion of deaths compared to the population is 10.7 per thousand, as against 10.3 in 1940, or an increase of 0.4.

Table III shows a statement of the mortality since 1931 for each year separately and by groups of five and ten years.

Table III

Deaths

1931-1941

Years	Population	Number of deaths	Proportion per 1,000 inhabitants
1931	818,577	9,886	12.1
1932	833,000	9,728	11.7
1933	847,000	8,975	10.6
1934	855,000	8,955	10.5
1935	863,000	9,162	10.6
Average	843,315	9,341	11.1
1936	875,000	8,934	10.2
1937	885,000	9,738	11.0
1938	893,000	9,125	10.2
1939	900,000	9,191	10.2
1940	907,000	9,296	10.3
Average	892,000	9,257	10.4
Average of 10 years	867,657	9,299	10.7
1941	907,000	9,711	10.7

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

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

In 1941 the excess of births over deaths was 9,300 while the average for the ten years from 1931 to 1940 was 8,872, or an increase of 428 in favor of 1941.

The natural increase of the population shows for the year 1941 a rate of 10.2 per thousand of population.

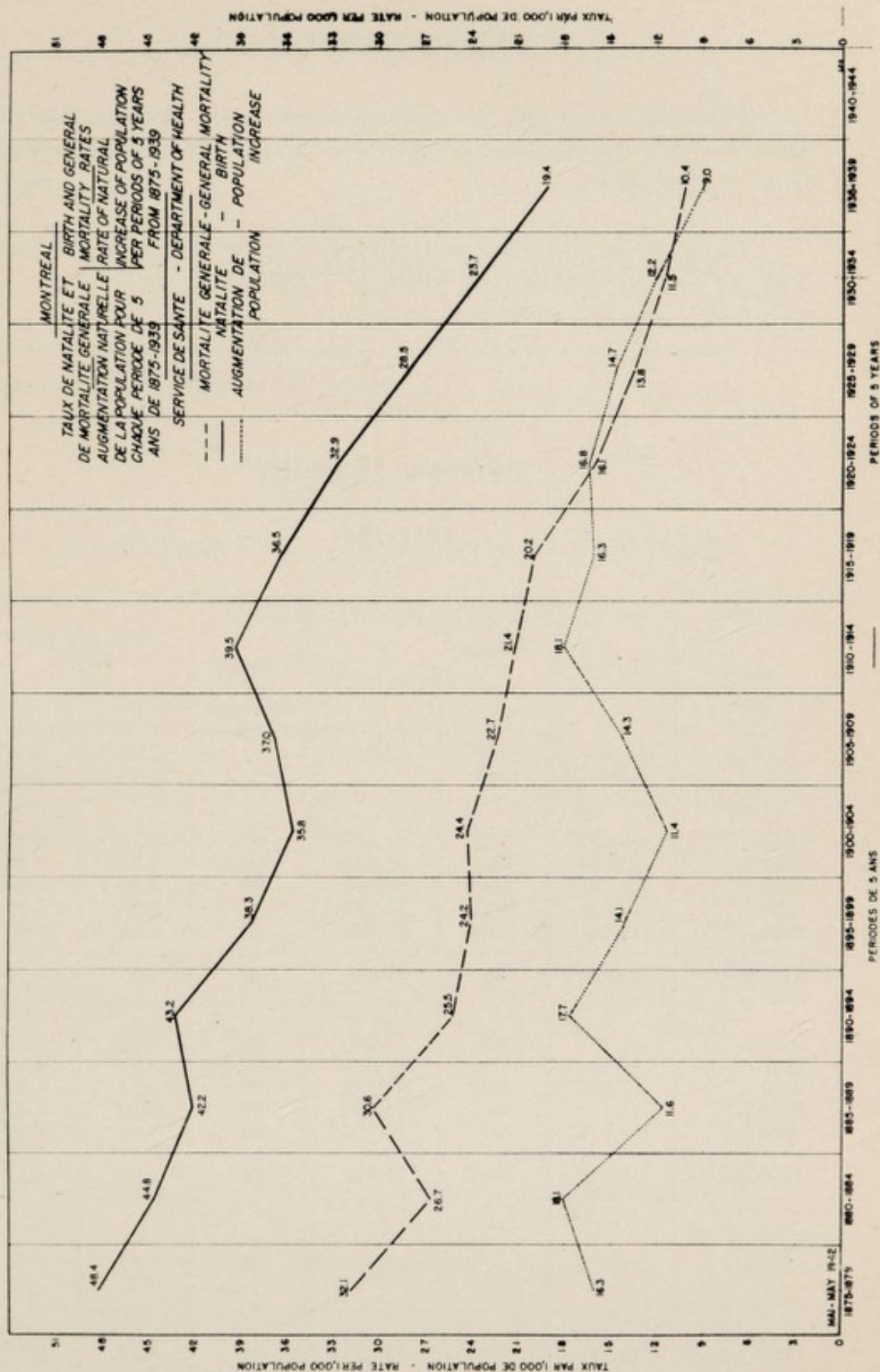
Table IV**Natural Increase of the Population**

Period of Years	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1931-35 (5 years)	94,921	46,706	48,215
1936-40 (5 years)	86,796	46,284	40,512
1931-40 (average, 10 years) . . .	18,171	9,299	8,872
1941	19,011	9,711	9,300

Graph A

Graph A following shows the curves for births, general mortality and the natural increase in population per 1,000 of population from 1875 to 1939, in five-year periods.

Graph A
Curve for births, deaths and increase of population



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Table V shows the rate of maternal mortality for the year 1940 and for the last ten years per period of five and ten years, from 1931 to 1940.

The rate of maternal mortality per 1,000 births in 1941 was 3.37, as compared to 3.64 in 1940, or 0.27 lower.

Table V
Maternal Mortality
1931-1941

Years	Births			Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	
	Live births	Still-born	Total		Live births	Live births and still-born
1931	20,699	751	21,450	90	4.34	4.20
1932	19,997	643	20,640	99	4.95	4.80
1933	18,431	565	18,996	92	4.99	4.84
1934	18,433	495	18,928	97	5.26	5.12
1935	17,361	538	17,899	86	4.95	4.80
Average....	18,984	598	19,582	93	4.89	4.74
1936	16,725	483	17,208	88	5.26	5.11
1937	17,180	479	17,659	81	4.71	4.59
1938	17,062	471	17,533	77	4.51	4.39
1939	17,116	480	17,596	54	3.16	3.07
1940	18,713	513	19,226	70	3.94	3.64
Average....	17,359	485	17,844	74	4.26	4.15
Average of 10 years....	18,171	542	18,713	83	4.57	4.44
1941	19,011	562	19,573	66	3.47	3.37

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths registered in 1941, of children under one year, was 1,336 as against 1,110 in 1940, showing an increase of 226.

The proportion per 1,000 births was 70.3 in 1941, as against 59.3 in 1940, representing an increase of 11.0 per thousand.

Table VI indicates the number of deaths from 0-1 year and the rate per 1,000 births since 1931 for each year separately and in groups of five and of ten years.

Table VI

Deaths from 0 to 1 year and rate per 1,000 births

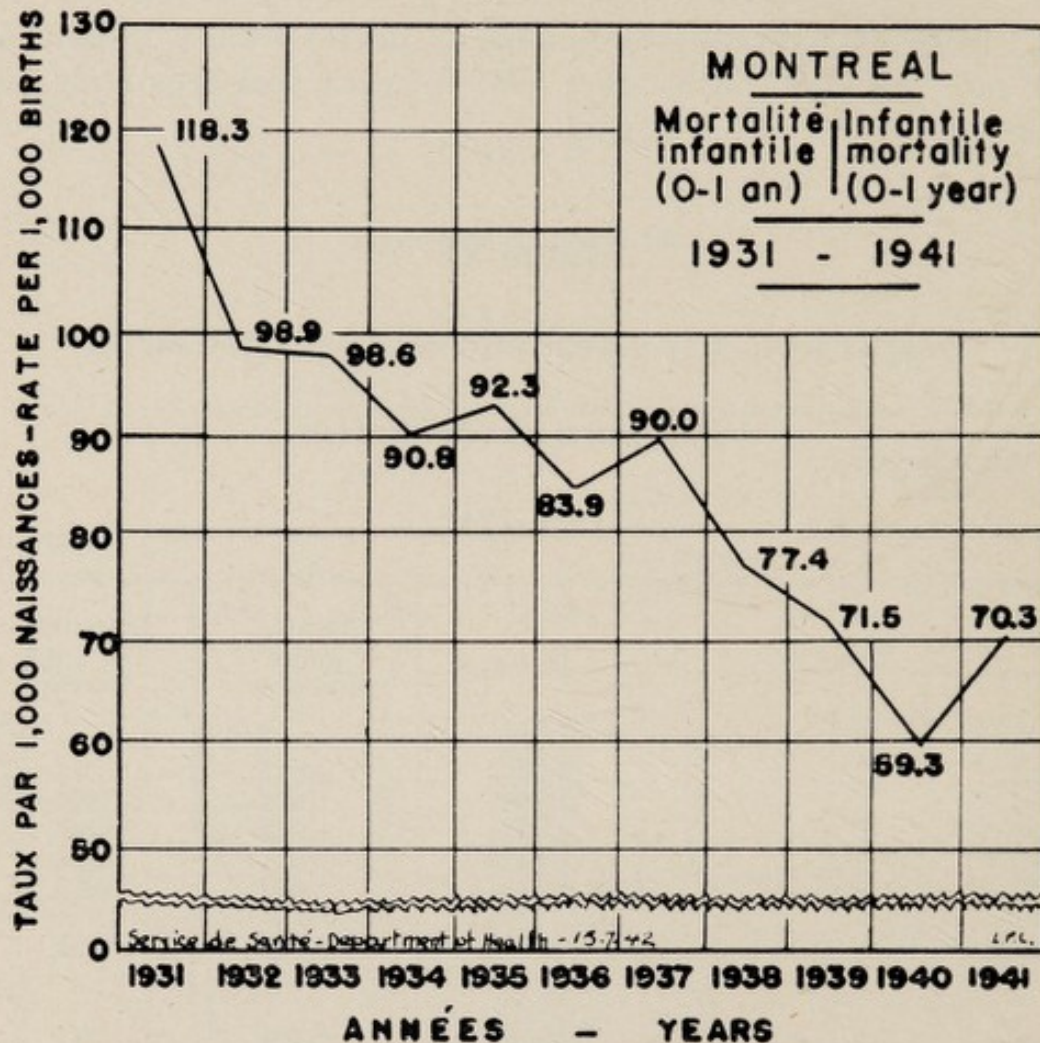
(Still-born not included)

1931-1941

Years	Births	Deaths under one year	Proportion per 1,000 births
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
1935	17,361	1,602	92.3
Average	18,984	1,883	99.2
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
1940	18,713	1,110	59.3
Average	17,359	1,321	76.1
Average of 10 years	18,171	1,602	88.2
1941	19,011	1,336	70.3

Graph B which follows clearly shows the appreciable results obtained since 1931; it also demonstrates an ascending curve from 1940 to 1941.

Graph B



The increase in infant mortality in 1941 is due to a serious recurrence of mortality among illegitimate children between 0-1 year, as is shown in Table VII; to prevalence of gastro-intestinal diseases and those of early infancy; to congenital malformations, premature births, and debility at birth, as shown in Tables VIII and XIII.

Mortality among illegitimate children

Table VII following shows the discrepancy between infant mortality among legitimate and illegitimate children. It also shows, in illegitimate cases, the appreciable increase of the number and rate of deaths among infants from 0-1 year per 1,000 births.

The rate of deaths from 0-1 year among legitimate children, for 1941, was 54.2 per 1,000 births; it was 52.2 in 1940, or an increase of 2.0 per 1,000 births; this rate, nevertheless, still remains relatively low.

Mortality among illegitimate children, which was 359.0 per 1,000 births in 1941, is very high and shows an increase of 179.1 on the rate for the year 1940, which was 179.9. This rate necessarily contributes to increasing the general infant mortality rate, which is 70.3 per 1,000 births for the year 1941.

Table VII

Deaths from 0 to 1 year among legitimate and illegitimate children

1941

Racial origin	Births	Deaths 0 to 1 year	Rate per 1,000 births
LEGITIMATE:			
1 French	13,216	794	60.1
2 British	2,825	99	35.0
3 Jewish	875	21	24.0
4 Others	1,095	63	57.5
Total	18,011	977	54.2
ILLEGITIMATE:			
1 French	835	337	403.6
2 British	125	14	112.00
3 Jewish	1	....	0.0
4 Others	39	8	205.1
Total	1,000	359	359.0
Grand total	19,011	1,336	70.3

Infant Diarrhoea

Table VIII shows the situation concerning mortality from diarrhetic diseases among children from 0-1 year, per year and per five and ten year periods from 1931 to 1941.

For 1941 the percentage of deaths from diarrhoea, among children 0-1 year, in proportion to the total deaths among children of this age was 14.9, while the average for ten years 1931 to 1940 was 23.0, showing a decrease of 8.1 in the rates, or 35.2 per cent.

Moreover, this percentage for the year 1940 was 10.5; representing an increase in percentage of 4.4 for the year 1941.

This upward trend is due to the fact that gastro-intestinal diseases were abnormally prevalent among illegitimate children in a certain foundling home where there was an increase of 36 deaths from these diseases, the total running from 30 to 66 (see Table XI in the statistical division, at end of this report).

Table VIII
Deaths from Diarrhoea, from 0 to 1 year
1931-1941

Years	Deaths 0-1 year		
	Total	Deaths from diarrhoea	
		Number	Percentage
1931	2,345	817	34.8
1932	1,979	614	31.0
1933	1,817	487	26.8
1934	1,674	428	25.6
1935	1,602	301	18.8
Average	1,883	529	28.1
1936	1,404	184	13.1
1937	1,547	302	19.5
1938	1,320	194	14.7
1939	1,223	238	19.5
1940	1,110	116	10.5
Average	1,321	207	15.7
Average of 10 years	1,602	368	23.0
1941	1,336	199	14.9

Deaths from Diarrhoea, from 0 to 2 years

1931-1941

Table IX indicates the mortality from diarrhoea among children from 0 to 2 years, per year and for five and ten year periods, from 1931 to 1941. The percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1941 was 14.4 against 10.6 in 1940, which shows an increase of 3.8 per cent; the average for the ten preceding years from 1931 to 1940 is 21.9; 1941 indicates a decrease of 7.5 compared to this average.

Table IX

Years	Deaths 0-2 years		
	Total	From diarrhoea	
		Number	Percentage
1931.....	2,676	877	42.8
1932.....	2,267	664	29.3
1933.....	2,022	516	25.5
1934.....	1,893	463	24.5
1935.....	1,883	331	17.6
Average.....	2,148	570	26.5
1936.....	1,606	204	12.7
1937.....	1,804	333	18.5
1938.....	1,482	208	14.0
1939.....	1,371	256	17.7
1940.....	1,205	128	10.6
Average.....	1,494	226	15.1
Average of 10 years.....	1,821	398	21.9
1941.....	1,459	210	14.4

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

Table X following indicates the proportion of deaths from 0 to 1 year compared to the total of deaths; it was 13.8 per cent in 1941, or an increase of 1.4 as compared to the preceding year, and a decrease of 4.9 from the average for the ten years 1931 to 1940.

Table X
1931-1941

Years	Total deaths	Deaths from 0 to 1 year	Percentage
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
1935	9,162	1,602	17.5
Average	9,341	1,883	20.2
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
1940	9,296	1,110	11.9
Average	9,257	1,321	14.3
Average of 10 years	9,299	1,602	17.2
1941	9,711	1,336	13.8

Deaths from 0-1 year by age groups

The two following tables show the deaths from 0-1 year by age groups.

Table XI allows a comparison to be made of the percentages of deaths from 0-1 year by age groups for the year 1941, in proportion to the total deaths in the same age group for each year since 1936 and in proportion to the five year average from 1936 to 1940.

Table XI

**Percentage by groups of ages, of deaths from 0 to 1 year
compared to the total of deaths from 0 to 1 year
1936-1941**

Age	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Average 5 years	1941
Under 24 hours	17.9	18.2	21.1	17.7	22.5	19.5	19.6
1 day to 1 week	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.0	15.3	13.4	13.9
1 week to 1 month	12.8	10.2	10.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	13.2
1 to 3 months	19.0	15.0	17.0	19.8	19.4	18.0	22.6
3 to 6 months	16.3	17.5	16.1	19.8	14.1	16.8	15.8
6 to 9 months	13.7	13.2	11.8	11.1	9.6	11.9	8.9
9 to 12 months	7.9	13.5	9.5	6.8	7.6	9.0	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table XII shows the number of deaths, from 0-1 year, per month, by age groups and by sex, for the year 1941.

Table

Deaths from 0 to 1 year—Classified by

Month		Under 24 hours		1 day to 1 week		1 week to 1 month	
		Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
January	M	13		11		8	
	F	6	19	11	22	9	17
February	M	12		11		10	
	F	7	19	4	15	3	13
March	M	15		11		15	
	F	12	27	9	20	10	25
April	M	16		8		5	
	F	9	25	2	10	4	9
May	M	12		7		11	
	F	5	17	8	15	7	18
June	M	11		9		10	
	F	11	22	4	13	4	14
July	M	18		11		10	
	F	7	25	6	17	4	14
August	M	13		7		10	
	F	6	19	5	12	6	16
September	M	10		11		8	
	F	13	23	3	14	6	14
October	M	14		8		6	
	F	5	19	4	12	9	15
November	M	9		13		7	
	F	11	20	6	19	5	12
December	M	20		10		6	
	F	7	27	7	17	3	9
Total	M	163		117		106	
	F	99	262	69	186	70	176
Monthly average		21.8		15.5		14.7	
Per cent		19.6		13.9		13.2	

II

month, sex and age categories, in 1941

1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 9 months		9 to 12 months		TOTAL	
Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total	Sex	Total
10 5	15	11 7	18	4 3	7	2 4	6	59 45	104
17 12	29	7 8	15	5 3	8	6 2	8	68 39	107
18 12	30	7 5	12	7 5	12	3 6	9	76 59	135
10 14	24	7 5	12	2 7	9	4 5	9	52 46	98
14 19	33	15 5	20	5 6	11	3 5	8	67 55	122
16 11	27	7 9	16	2 2	2	2 2	4	55 43	98
10 16	26	12 8	20	5 6	11	5 3	8	71 50	121
17 18	35	16 9	25	7 6	13	8 2	10	78 52	130
11 14	25	14 13	27	4 9	13	3 2	5	61 60	121
13 8	21	10 5	15	7 6	13	2 5	7	60 42	102
12 13	25	13 9	22	6 5	11	1 2	3	61 51	112
7 5	12	4 5	9	4 5	9	2 1	3	53 33	86
55 47	302	123 88	211	56 63	119	41 39	80	761 575	1336
25.2		17.5		9.9		6.7		111.3	
22.6		15.8		8.9		6.0		100.0	

Principal causes of death from 0-1 year

(1936-1941)

Table XIII shows the percentage of deaths from certain causes in proportion to the total deaths from 0-1 year per year and for five-year periods from 1936-1941.

It shows that diseases of early infancy: malformation, premature birth and congenital debility hold first place and represent together, for the year 1941, 48.4 per cent of the deaths from 0-1 year; broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia combined, 16.7 per cent, and diarrhoea, which formerly and for a long time had been the chief cause of deaths among children of this age, represents 14.9 per cent of them.

Deaths laid to this cause in 1941 however show an increase of 4.4 per cent over the year 1940.

Table XIII

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

[illegible]

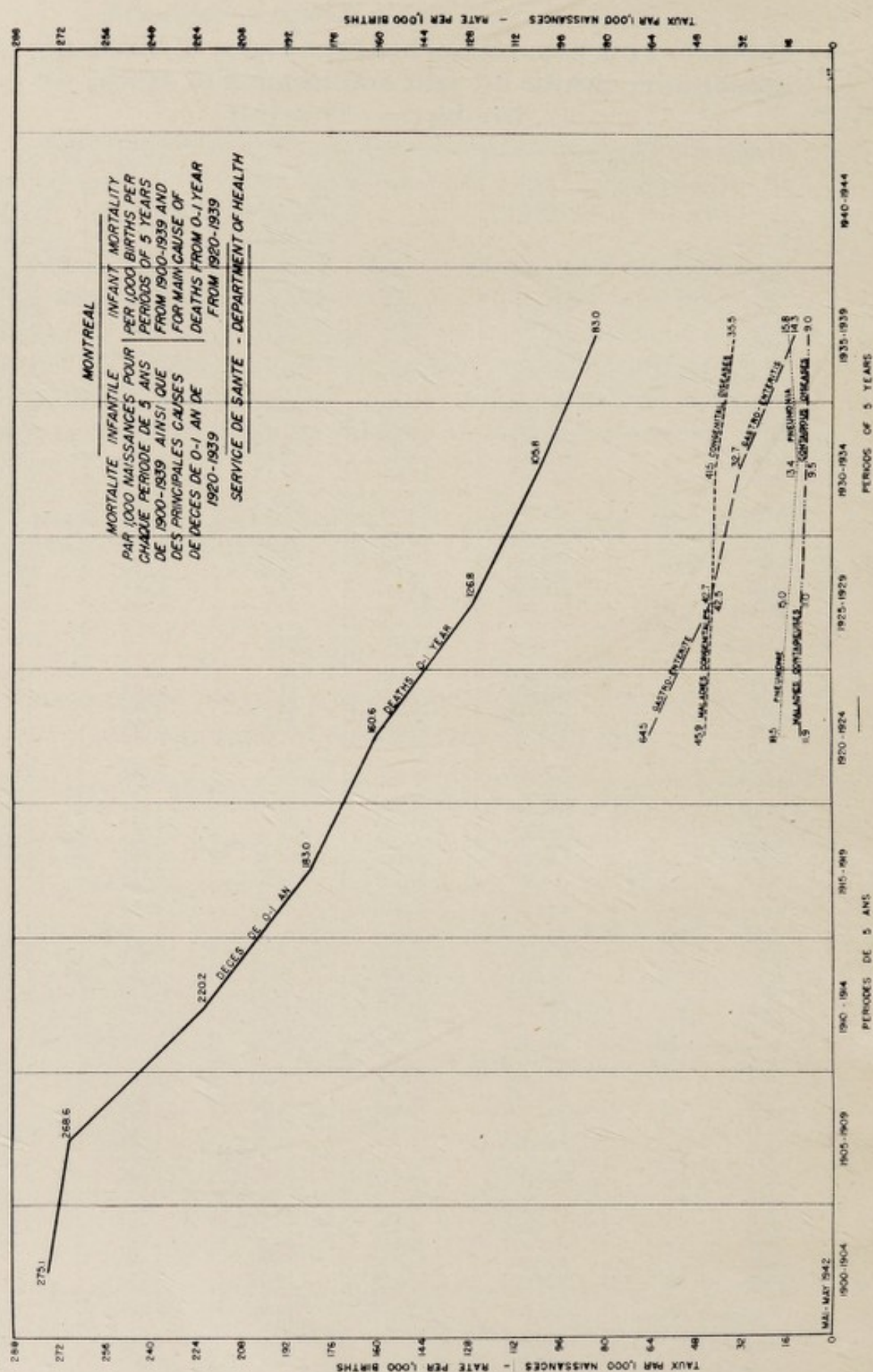
Table XIV

Table showing population, births, number of births per 1,000 inhabitants, deaths 0-1 year and number of deaths per 1,000 live-births—1900-1941

Year	Population	Births		Deaths 0 to 1 year	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Number	Rate per 1,000 births
1900	266,301	9,892	37.1	2,978	301.05
1901	272,000	9,646	35.5	2,721	282.08
1902	277,829	9,907	35.65	2,561	258.50
1903	286,163	10,326	36.08	2,764	267.67
1904	294,748	10,601	35.90	2,819	265.95
Average 5 years	281,808	10,075	35.8	2,769	275.05
1905	303,590	10,872	35.81	3,095	284.49
1906	350,538	13,094	37.35	3,549	271.
1907	366,915	13,230	36.05	3,581	270.06
1908	380,000	14,606	38.43	3,787	259.20
1909	395,000	14,678	37.15	3,845	261.95
Average 5 years	359,209	13,296	37.01	3,572	268.6
1910	455,800	16,613	36.45	4,104	247.
1911	470,480	17,637	37.48	4,278	242.6
1912	484,400	19,107	39.44	3,978	208.2
1913	493,258	20,490	41.5	4,412	215.2
1914	504,647	21,386	42.4	4,201	196.71
Average 5 years	481,717	19,048	39.5	4,195	220.2
1915	516,000	20,692	40.1	3,779	182.63
1916	528,980	19,759	37.3	3,672	185.8
1917	537,970	19,664	36.5	3,488	177.3
1918	574,910	20,373	35.4	3,902	191.5
1919	593,440	19,959	33.5	3,543	177.5
Average 5 years	550,260	20,090	36.5	3,677	183.03
1920	607,470	21,180	34.86	4,072	192.2
1921	618,506	21,136	34.17	3,289	155.6
1922	637,600	20,720	32.50	3,304	159.4
1923	655,700	20,527	31.31	3,057	148.9
1924	674,300	21,500	31.89	3,151	146.5
Average 5 years	638,515	21,013	32.95	3,375	160.6
1925	693,500	21,976	31.69	2,690	122.4
1926	713,200	21,098	29.58	2,521	119.49
1927	733,460	20,740	28.28	2,424	116.87
1928	754,300	20,307	26.92	2,929	143.7
1929	775,800	20,415	26.32	2,701	132.3
Average 5 years	734,052	20,909	28.48	2,653	126.8
1930	796,800	20,993	26.33	2,620	124.8
1931	818,577	20,699	25.29	2,345	113.3
1932	833,000	19,997	24.01	1,979	98.9
1933	847,000	18,431	21.76	1,817	98.6
1934	855,000	18,433	21.56	1,674	90.8
Average 5 years	830,075	19,711	23.75	2,087	105.8
1935	863,000	17,361	20.12	1,602	92.2
1936	875,000	16,725	19.11	1,404	83.9
1937	885,000	17,180	19.41	1,547	90.0
1938	893,000	17,062	19.10	1,320	77.4
1939	900,000	17,116	19.02	1,223	71.5
Average 5 years	883,200	17,088	19.35	1,419	83.0
1940	907,000	18,713	20.63	1,110	59.3
1941	907,000	19,011	21.0	1,336	70.3

Graph C

Infant mortality per 1,000 births from 1900 to 1939, by five-year periods; and rate per 1,000 births for chief causes of death from 0-1 year



A FEW PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF GENERAL MORTALITY

Table XV shows the principal causes of death from 1931 to 1935 and from 1936 to 1940, 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 1931 to 1940 and deaths during the year 1941.

Table XV

A few principal causes of general mortality

1931-1941

Year	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- pneumonia	Pneumonia
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
1935.....	995	916	1,410	401	278
Average.....	893	837	1,371	391	305
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
1940.....	1,249	1,125	2,028	256	203
Average.....	1,102	1,029	1,727	378	263
Average of 10 years.....	997	933	1,549	385	284
1941.....	1,251	1,099	2,035	257	189

**Proportion of deaths from diseases mentioned in
Table XV, compared to the total of deaths
1931-1941**

Table XVI shows the proportion of deaths in periods of 5 years, the average for the five years from 1931 to 1935 and from 1936 to 1940, and the average for the ten years from 1931 to 1940, from the diseases mentioned in Table XV, compared to the total of deaths, and deaths from the same diseases for the year 1941.

This table indicates, for 1941 compared to 1940, a decrease of 0.8 in the proportion of deaths from organic diseases of the heart.

There was a decrease of 0.3% in the proportion of deaths from pneumonia and also a decrease of 0.2% in those from broncho-pneumonia.

**Table XVI
1931-1941**

Years	Total of deaths	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho- pneu- monia	Pneu- monia
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	10.3	8.8	15.2	3.8	3.4
1934	8,955	10.1	9.5	16.0	4.0	2.8
1935	9,162	10.9	10.0	15.4	4.4	3.0
Average	9,341	9.6	9.0	14.7	4.2	3.2
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	10.7	17.9	4.2	3.0
1939	9,191	12.4	11.7	19.9	3.7	2.6
1940	9,296	13.4	12.1	21.8	2.8	2.2
Average	9,257	11.9	11.1	18.7	4.1	2.8
Average of 10 years	9,299	10.7	10.0	16.7	4.1	3.1
1941	9,711	12.9	11.3	21.0	2.6	1.9

**Deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases
mentioned in Table XV, from 1931 to 1941**

Table XVII indicates the proportion of deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases mentioned in Table XV for the years 1931 to 1940, in periods of five years, the average for five years from 1931 to 1935 and from 1936 to 1940, the average for ten years from 1931 to 1940, as well as the average of deaths for the year 1941.

A study of this table shows that, in 1941, the proportion of deaths from cancer has increased 0.2 compared to 1940; it is 32.0 higher than the average for the five years 1931 to 1935, 14.4 higher than the average for the five years 1935 to 1940, and 23.0 higher than the average for the ten years 1931 to 1940.

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 1,153 in 1940, were 1,099 in 1941, a decrease of 54. If we consider these deaths in relation to the population, we arrive at an average of 115.4 per 100,000 inhabitants for the five preceding years; of 107.5 for the ten years and, for 1941, of 121.2.

This year, there is a decrease of 5.9 over 1940; it is an increase of 21.9 for 1941 as compared to the period 1931-1935, and an increase of 5.8 as compared to the five year period 1936 to 1940. For the 10 year period from 1931 to 1940, the increase is 13.7.

Deaths from organic diseases of the heart have slightly increased in 1941 as compared to 1940; for the past 10 years they have been one of the highest causes of deaths.

Pneumonia, which in 1940 caused 203 deaths, caused this year 189 deaths; broncho-pneumonia also registered one case more in 1941 than in 1940: in 1940, 256 deaths as compared to 257 in 1941.

Table XVII
Deaths per 100,000 population, from diseases
mentioned in Table XV
1931-1941

Years	Population	Cancer	Bright's disease	Organic diseases of the heart	Broncho-pneumonia	Pneumonia
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	855,000	106.1	99.5	167.8	41.4	29.6
1935	863,000	115.3	106.1	163.4	46.5	32.2
Average	843,315	105.9	99.3	162.6	46.4	36.2
1936	875,000	113.1	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	31.1
1939	900,000	126.8	119.8	202.9	37.3	27.0
1940	907,000	137.7	124.0	223.6	28.2	22.4
Average	892,000	123.5	115.4	193.6	42.4	29.5
Average of 10 years	867,657	114.9	107.5	178.5	44.4	32.7
1941	907,000	137.9	121.2	224.4	28.3	20.7

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN 1941

There was an increase in communicable diseases reported, including tuberculosis, in 1941: 27,799 compared to 18,877 in 1940.

Diseases which resulted in the greatest number of cases were: measles, 7,430; mumps, 6,390; chicken-pox, 3,522; German measles, 2,999 and whooping-cough, 2,753.

Scarlatina increased slightly: 2,214 cases reported in 1941 against 2,135 in 1940; however it caused only three deaths com-

pared to 8 in 1940. The rate of deaths per 100,000 population caused by this disease was 0.3 in 1941 compared with 0.8 in the previous year.

Among diseases which increased let us point out diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid.

There was not a single case of small-pox; on the contrary, there were 11 cases of poliomyelitis but no deaths; 50 cases and 12 deaths of cerebro-spinal meningitis were also reported.

Typhoid also showed an increase, 122 cases (of which 29 were from outside the City) and 11 deaths; this increase is explained by a slight epidemic of 28 cases which broke out in an institution: Les Buissonnets.

We are including in this report brief commentaries concerning grippe, whooping-cough and typhoid, with tables and graphs; diphtheria and tuberculosis are the object of more extended commentaries.

I think I should make a few further remarks to explain the contagious diseases situation in 1941 and give some details of the work done by the Department of Health in eliminating the evil.

All measures regarding isolation, quarantine and control known and in use throughout the world were put into effect in Montreal in conformity with provincial regulations. We complete these precautions by having nurses visit the homes where there is contagion so as to explain by word of mouth what measures are required.

Our doctors confirm the diagnosis of reported cases and the nurses, towards the end of the illness, make visits for control purposes.

One of the indirect reasons for the increase in cases is the fact that cases of contagious disease are more fully reported by doctors, who are collaborating with us more than ever before. It is also recognized among scientific minds that rigorous control shortens the cycle of contagious diseases.

The situation is not alarming. It is only a question of lesser contagious diseases. The more rigorous control in cases of scarlet fever and especially in cases of diphtheria, thanks to special work of investigation and propaganda in order to stimulate immunization, prevents these two maladies from becoming more serious.

It must also be noted that, in spite of the great number of cases of measles, mumps, chicken-pox and whooping-cough these diseases have a very low rate of mortality.

Table XVIII following shows the number of cases reported and deaths resulting from certain contagious diseases per year and for five and ten year periods from 1931 to 1940; averages for these periods of five and ten years and comparative figures for the year 1941.

Table XVIII
Cases reported and deaths from certain contagious diseases
1931-1941

Years		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Mea- sles	Whoop- ing cough	Erysi- pelas	Chick- en pox	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
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 1	— —	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
1935	Cases Deaths	183 21	3363 48	8791 54	1515 87	177 17	4102 2	— —	113 24
Average (5 years)	Cases Deaths	407 39	2069 31	5077 33	2444 74	184 25	3293 3	— —	125 29
1936	Cases Deaths	166 18	1742 20	4092 28	2342 40	177 17	4432 5	— —	80 8
1937	Cases Deaths	249 26	1540 17	5310 84	4290 99	171 17	3276 2	— —	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 9
1940	Cases Deaths	134 11	2135 8	1483 2	4912 72	117 8	5165 6	— —	79 15
Average (5 years)	Cases Deaths	183 20	1766 14	4465 39	3244 56	164 12	4129 5	— —	97 13
Average (10 years)	Cases Deaths	295 29	1918 23	4771 36	2844 65	174 19	3711 4	— —	111 21
1941	Cases Deaths	193 31	2214 3	7430 20	2753 27	107 7	3522 7	— —	122 13

INFLUENZA

At the end of 1940 and early in 1941 influenza, as noted in the annual report for 1940, broke out in almost epidemic fashion. The number of deaths laid to this disease and its complications affecting the lungs was 129 in 1941 against 116 in 1940. It is a currently known fact that epidemics of grippe are accompanied by increase in deaths from pneumonia.

Table XIX following shows for 1941 and for each month the number of deaths resulting from grippe and pulmonary complications and against this, the deaths caused by pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.

It can be shown that 82% of deaths from grippe and 63% of those traced to pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia occur in the first and third quarters of the year.

WHOOPING-COUGH

Whooping-cough shows a great decrease in 1941 over 1940. The number of reported cases was 2,753 as against 4,912 for the previous year; the death rate per 100,000 of population laid to this disease was 3.0 in 1941 as against 7.9 in 1940, showing considerable improvement.

Table XX following shows the development of this disease in Montreal; it shows, per year and per five-year periods since 1915 the number of cases and deaths reported and the mortality rate per 100,000 population. There is a marked increase in reported cases.

The mortality rate is gradually decreasing.

Table XIX

Deaths from influenza, pneumonia, and broncho-pneumonia
divided into months and three-month periods

Percentages of deaths per month and three-month period

1941

Month	Deaths caused by:							
	influenza			% per month	Pneumo- nia and broncho- pneumo- nia	% per month	Grand total	% per month
	ordinary	with pul- monary compli- cations	total					
January.....	10	40	50	38.8	63	14.2	113	19.7
February.....	5	14	19	14.7	57	12.8	76	13.2
March.....	6	11	17	13.2	42	9.4	59	10.3
1st term.....	21	65	86	66.7	162	36.4	248	43.2
April.....	3	2	5	3.9	32	7.2	37	6.4
May.....	4	5	9	7.0	30	6.7	39	6.8
June.....	..	1	1	0.8	28	6.3	29	5.0
2nd term.....	7	8	15	11.7	90	20.2	105	18.2
July.....	2	3	5	3.9	25	5.6	30	5.2
August.....	..	2	2	1.5	18	4.0	20	3.5
September....	..	1	1	0.8	30	6.7	31	5.4
3rd term.....	2	6	8	6.2	73	16.3	81	14.1
October.....	1	5	6	4.6	42	9.4	48	8.4
November....	..	8	8	6.2	40	9.0	48	8.4
December....	..	6	6	4.6	38	8.7	44	7.7
4th term.....	1	19	20	15.4	120	27.1	140	24.5
Total.....	31	98	129	100.0	445	100.0	574	100.0

Table XX

Number of reported cases and deaths from whooping-cough and mortality rate in Montreal per year and for five-year periods since 1915 to 1941

Year	Population	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Mortality rate per 100,000 pop.
1915.....	516,000	569	119	23.1
1916.....	529,000	560	116	21.9
1917.....	538,000	214	60	11.2
1918.....	580,000	651	151	26.0
1919.....	593,400	537	126	21.3
Average.....	551,280	506	114	20.7
1920.....	607,500	291	91	14.9
1921.....	618,506	405	77	12.4
1922.....	637,600	390	75	11.8
1923.....	655,700	599	142	21.7
1924.....	674,300	538	87	12.9
Average.....	638,721	445	94	14.7
1925.....	693,500	620	93	13.4
1926.....	713,200	718	129	18.1
1927.....	733,460	749	106	14.4
1928.....	754,300	275	37	4.9
1929.....	775,800	1,993	88	11.3
Average.....	734,052	871	91	12.4
1930.....	796,800	2,014	76	9.5
1931.....	818,577	964	29	3.5
1932.....	833,000	2,219	91	10.9
1933.....	847,000	3,271	71	8.4
1934.....	855,000	4,250	94	11.0
Average.....	830,075	2,544	72	8.7
1935.....	863,000	1,515	87	10.1
1936.....	875,000	2,342	40	4.6
1937.....	885,000	4,290	99	11.2
1938.....	893,000	2,351	41	4.6
1939.....	900,000	2,313	30	3.3
Average.....	883,200	2,562	59	6.7
1940.....	907,000	4,849	72	7.9
1941.....	907,000	2,753	27	3.0

TYPHOID

Compared to 1940 the number of cases of typhoid increased in 1941 from 79 to 122; on the other hand, deaths decreased from 15 to 13. The death rate is reduced therefore from 19.0 to 10.7 per cent, which indicates that the virulence was much less accentuated than in 1940. The increase in number of cases is due in greater part to an epidemic which occurred in an institution for young boys (Les Buissonnets). This epidemic had its origin outside the limits of the City and attacked 28 persons.

The following table shows the number of reported cases per 100,000 inhabitants for each of the years from 1905 to 1941 as well as the average for each five-year period.

Graph D following shows by five-year periods since 1905 the falling curve of mortality rates from this disease.

Graph D

Mortality from typhoid—1905-1941

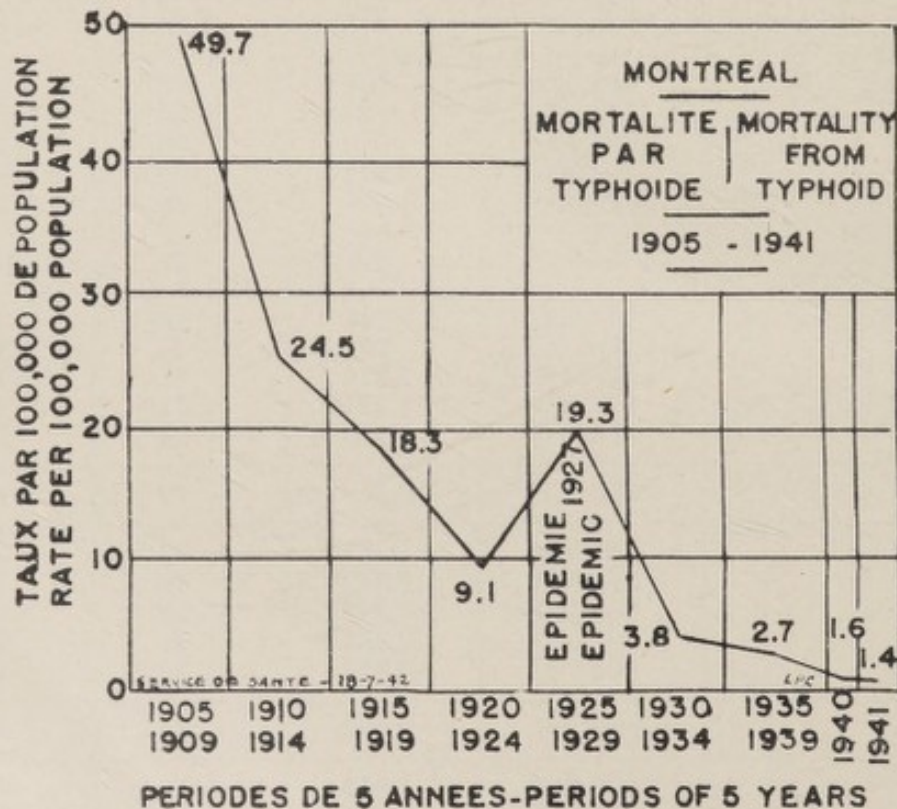


Table XXI
Trend of typhoid in Montreal
1905-1941

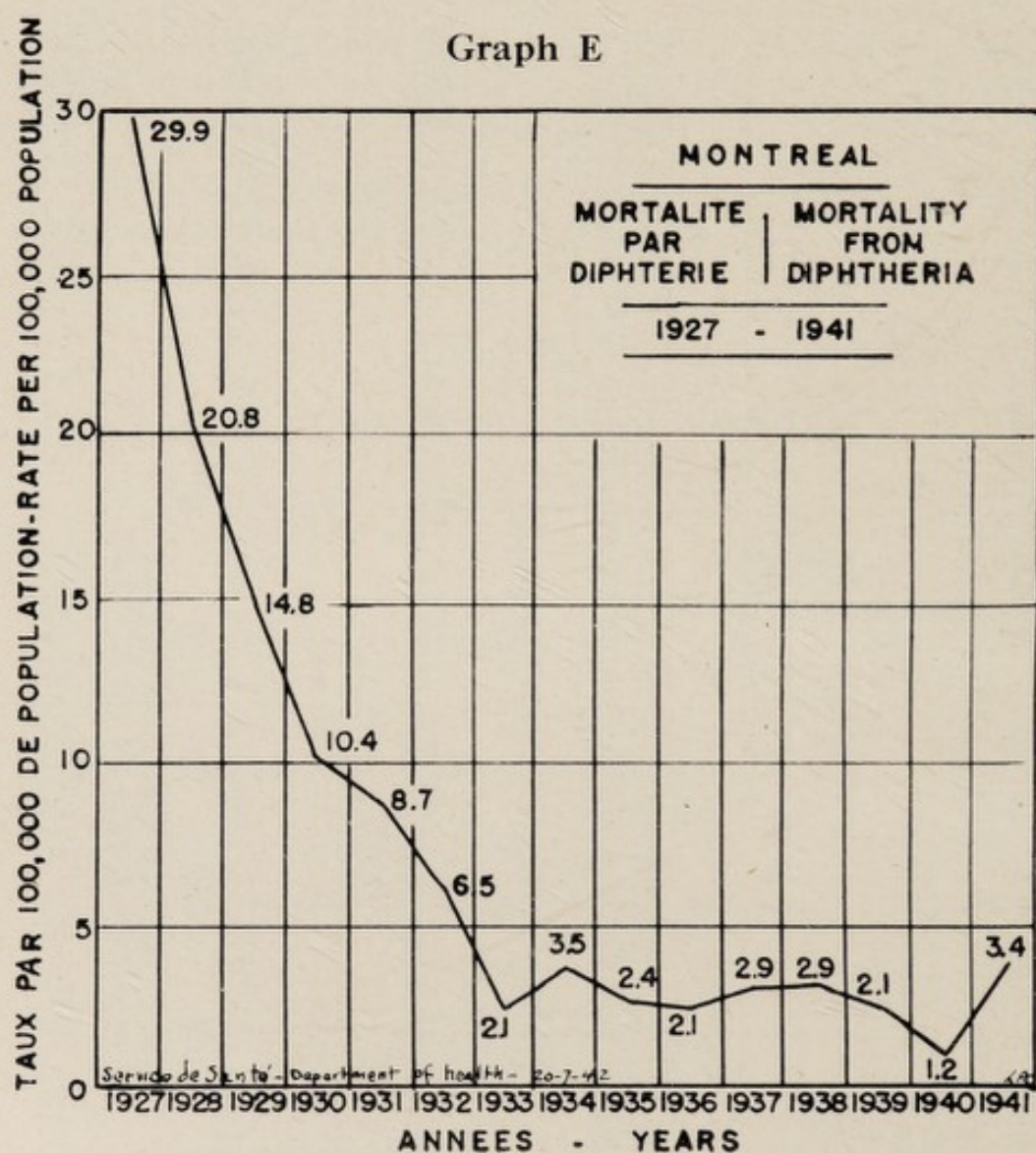
Year	Population	Number of reported cases	Number of deaths	Rate of deaths per 100,000 pop.
1900.....	266,301	(1)	123	46.2
1901.....	272,000	720	130	47.8
1902.....	277,829	329	86	30.9
1903.....	286,163	(1)	90	31.5
1904.....	294,748	(1)	94	31.9
Average.....	288,943		105	36.3
1905.....	303,590	392	55	18.1
1906.....	350,538	792	130	37.1
1907.....	366,915	683	122	33.3
1908.....	380,000	784	126	33.2
1909.....	395,000	1,892	212	53.7
Average.....	359,209	909	129	49.7
1910.....	455,800	1,053	192	42.1
1911.....	470,480	628	124	26.3
1912.....	484,400	417	94	19.4
1913.....	515,700	253	106	20.6
1914.....	504,000	406	91	16.8
Average.....	493,276	551	121	24.5
1915.....	516,000	393	127	24.6
1916.....	529,000	420	98	18.5
1917.....	538,000	509	139	25.8
1918.....	580,000	257	84	14.5
1919.....	593,400	258	59	9.9
Average.....	551,280	367	101	18.3
1920.....	601,500	203	65	10.8
1921.....	618,506	187	62	10.0
1922.....	637,600	271	63	9.9
1923.....	655,700	165	47	7.2
1924.....	674,300	150	51	7.6
Average.....	637,521	195	58	9.1
1925.....	693,500	140	52	7.5
1926.....	713,200	105	34	4.8
1927.....	733,500	5,131	553	75.4
1928.....	754,300	173	39	5.2
1929.....	775,800	98	27	3.5
Average.....	734,200	1,129	141	19.3
1930.....	796,800	196	40	5.0
1931.....	818,577	129	34	4.1
1932.....	833,000	166	37	4.4
1933.....	847,000	117	31	3.7
1934.....	855,000	98	17	2.0
Average.....	830,075	141	32	3.8
1935.....	863,000	113	24	2.8
1936.....	875,000	80	8	0.9
1937.....	885,000	115	16	1.8
1938.....	893,000	108	17	1.9
1939.....	900,000	103	9	1.0
Average.....	883,200	104	15	1.7
1940.....	907,000	79	15	1.6
1941.....	907,000	122	13	1.4

(1) No report for these three years.

DIPHTHERIA AND IMMUNIZATION

In 1941 the number of cases and deaths of diphtheria increased: there were 193 cases and 31 deaths compared to 133 cases and 11 deaths in the previous year, or a mortality rate of 3.4 per 100,000 population in 1941 compared to 1.2 in 1940.

Graph E following showing the descending curve of the diphtheria mortality rate in Montreal since 1927, gives an ascending curve for 1941.



Diphtheria had a very pronounced malignant character as the death rate, 16.6, that is the number of deaths per 100 cases, is nearly twice that of 1940 which had been 8.8.

The Department of Health was obliged to take, in 1941, special measures to wipe out this disease. It intensified its immunization campaign.

The situation in the South-west Sanitary District

A study of the trend of diphtheria in 1941 shows that 40% of the cases and 45% of the deaths caused by this malady occurred in the South-west Sanitary District as is shown in the following table.

1941	Whole City	South-west District	Remainder of City
Cases.....	193	79	114
Deaths.....	31	14	17

Faced with this extraordinary situation the following added control measures were taken in this sanitary district.

- 1.—Enforcing more rigorous quarantine measures for contacts:
 - a) Germ-carriers quarantine continued; injection of 10,000 units of serum;
 - b) Non-carrier contact cases: quarantine up to three negative tests; injection of 10,000 units of serum;
 - c) Number of tests made reached 3,521.
- 2.—Several additional doctors and nurses were despatched to do this work.
- 3.—Closer collaboration by doctors and ministers of religion who lent generous aid to the Department of Health in the fight against diphtheria;
 - a) visits by staff and letters to doctors;
 - b) visits to ministers of religion.
- 4.—Census re immunization against diphtheria in the South-west Sanitary District through visits to the families by visiting nurses.

The following table shows the work done in the South-west Sanitary District:

Number of families visited	21,230
Number of children under 9 months	1,351
Number of children under 10 years	21,063
Number of children under 10 years immunized at time of visit	12,640: 64.12%
Number of children not immunized	8,423
Number of children immunized following visits	5,244: 65%
Total number of children under 10 years immunized	18,884: 84.9%

This survey showed that 64.12% only of children under 10 years of age had been immunized against diphtheria when the survey was started.

Moreover, 4,399 individual letters, signed by the Director of the Department of Health, were sent to families in which there were children who were not immunized and who had not answered the nurses' appeal.

Following these visits and the receipt of the letters, 5,244, or 65% of the 8,423 children who had been found not to be immunized, submitted to immunization: which brings the number of children vaccinated in this district to 17,884, or 84.9% of the children under 10 years of age.

The success of this local survey induced the Department of Health to extend it to the whole City; it is still going on.

In addition to increasing the number of children immunized this measure had the effect of keeping diphtheria under control and of showing once again the efficacious, essential and practical value of the visiting nurse in the home.

Immunization Week

During the year 1941, in order to activate immunization against diphtheria in Montreal the Department of Health, in collaboration

with the Health League of Canada, Quebec Division, organized and inaugurated, from May 5th to 10th, a week of prevention against diphtheria called "Immunization Week."

Statistics show that there were too many children under 10 years of age who were not immunized (see Annual Report 1940, page 53).

In 1900, in Montreal, for a population of 288,658, there were 523 cases of diphtheria, or 117 deaths, for a rate of 40.6 per 100,000 of population. In 1927, the year which preceded the initial immunization efforts and a system of free distribution of anatoxin, there had been 219 deaths in our City from this disease for a rate of 29.9 per 100,000 population.

Thanks to immunization which was begun the following year (1928), the rate was reduced in 1933 to 2.1 per 100,000. Since then it has varied between 2.1 and 3.5 as shown in the graph published at the beginning of this article.

In 1940, with a population of 907,000 estimated, there were 140 cases reported with only 11 deaths for a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 population, the lowest ever reached in Montreal.

The program for the immunization week was drawn up and studied jointly by the diphtheria committee of the Health League and the members of the Board of Health and was approved by the latter at its meeting of April 9th, 1941.

Here is the general outline of the program:

- 1.—Publication of a special edition of the Health Bulletin devoted to diphtheria (March-April 1941) and containing approval from the religious and civil authorities and important scientific articles.
- 2.—Meeting, April 15th, 1941, of the "Société Médicale de Montréal," its order paper bearing "a symposium on diphtheria," on the following questions:
 - a) some errors to be avoided in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of diphtheria—Dr. J. H. Charbonneau;
 - b) biology of diphtheria—Dr. A. Frappier;
 - c) prophylaxis of diphtheria—Dr. Adrien Plouffe.

- 3.—Letters to religious ministers.
- 4.—Letters to doctors and distribution of a poster to be placed in their waiting room or office.
- 5.—Special propaganda by:
 - 125,000 circulars distributed to pupils at school;
 - 15,000 illustrated posters placed in public places, store windows, etc.;
 - 1,200 posters in tramcars.
- 6.—Newspapers: 124 items and 12 press releases were published.
- 7.—Radio: 35 talks were given on Radio Stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission and Station CKAC by eminent personages and distinguished doctors from the City and the Department of Health; also two interesting sketches, produced by Dr. Adrien Plouffe and graciously portrayed by students of Mme J. L. Audet.

The expenditures, for printing posters, circulars, amounting to \$1,608, were defrayed by the City, thanks to the kind generosity of the municipal administrators.

As a result, during the week of May 5th alone, there were 2,849 registered immunizations. This work continued afterwards. The two last tables, shown at the end of this chapter, show the complete results and the wonderful influence of this week of propaganda on the year's figures which show that 2,147 were immunized in 1941, that is to say, received the three doses of Ramon anatoxin.

The organization of this week received the approval of the highest religious and civil authorities whose letters appeared in the Health Bulletin for March-April 1941: His Excellency Msgr. J. Charbonneau, Archbishop of Montreal; Rt. Rev. Arthur Carlyle, Anglican Bishop of Montreal; Rev. Geo. H. Donald, D.D., Moderator of the United Church; Hon. Henri Groulx, Minister of Health and Social Welfare in the Provincial Government; His Worship Mayor Adhémar Raynault, Mayor of Montreal; Dr. Albert Lesage, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Montreal University; Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Director of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, McGill University.

The entire collaboration of the Press and Radio was afforded us and deserves mention. We thank them for the generous part they played in this good cause.

Doctors, chiefly those who contributed addresses or articles, the Montreal Tramways Company, for having placed, free of charge, posters in their cars, merchants and industrialists who displayed educational posters, the teaching staffs and the staff of the Department of Health, for its devotedness in the preparation and conduct of this campaign, all have earned a great share of our thanks.

All showed great civic spiritedness and have rendered real service to humanity.

Immunization against diphtheria—1928-1941

Table XXV shows the present age of children immunized and that at which they were inoculated, from the month of September 1928, to the year 1941 inclusively.

Table XXVI shows the number of children immunized, that is, who have received three doses of Ramon anatoxin in Montreal year by year from the month of September 1928 to 1941, either through the Department of Health or independent organizations and doctors in private practice.

Table XXV

Immunization against diphtheria

Age of children having received the three doses of Toxoid from September 1928 to 1941 (inclusive)

Ages	1928 to 1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total number of children		
												Immunized to date per age	Age at which children were immunized	
6 months to 1 year	790	825	2,181	2,063	2,887	3,214	3,589	4,040	4,662	5,055	6,499	1941 0 to 4 years pop. 82,446	35,805	6 months to 5 years
1 year.....	3,073	1,875	3,430	2,087	2,041	1,977	1,980	1,794	1,739	1,894	2,681		24,571	
2 years.....	3,063	1,425	3,430	1,329	1,352	1,268	1,332	1,038	958	889	2,000	39,303	18,084	121,127
3 years.....	2,704	1,138	3,203	1,010	951	956	1,039	889	692	489	1,592	47.6%	14,663	
4 years.....	2,666	1,049	3,084	904	875	794	864	598	616	425	1,422		13,297	56%
5 years.....	3,032	1,271	3,459	945	908	848	910	685	580	583	1,486	5 to 9 years pop. 80,360	14,707	
6 years.....	5,229	2,830	6,589	2,787	3,149	3,000	3,227	2,581	2,371	2,357	2,586		36,706	6 and 7 years 62,425 29%
7 years.....	4,273	2,467	6,127	1,788	1,997	1,847	1,862	1,349	1,237	1,306	1,466	56,754	25,719	
8 years.....	1,689	759	5,324	770	748	737	738	537	413	516	775	70.6%	13,006	
9 years.....	842	442	5,299	387	288	294	323	184	119	217	487		8,882	32,567
10 years and over	1,587	621	6,288	158	114	62	78	60	42	122	217		9,349	15%
Unknown.....	437	103	282	91	65	44	57	...	45	...	206	120,062	1,330	
Total.....	29,385	14,805	48,696	14,319	15,375	15,041	15,999	13,755	13,474	13,853	21,417	216,119	216,119	216,119

Table XXVI
Immunization against diphtheria
1928-1941

Year	Department of Health	Other organizations					Total
		La fédération d'hygiène infantile (19 offices)	Child Welfare Association (8 offices)	Creches and other Institutions	Physicians	Total	
1928.....	384	.....	1,083	.....	.....	1,083	1,467
1929.....	3,585	.....	754	.....	.....	754	4,339
1930.....	9,108	745	1,138	379	.....	2,262	11,370
1931.....	10,064	741	1,135	269	.....	2,145	12,209
1932.....	11,499	1,375	977	954	.....	3,306	14,805
1933.....	41,490	3,313	2,186	690	1,017	7,206	48,696
1934.....	11,484	1,206	1,257	153	219	2,835	14,319
1935.....	12,477	1,283	1,118	191	306	2,898	15,375
1936.....	12,017	1,666	757	317	284	3,024	15,041
1937.....	12,935	1,726	652	398	288	3,064	15,999
1938.....	10,473	1,799	757	442	284	3,282	13,755
1939.....	10,112	1,332	1,084	439	507	3,362	13,474
1940.....	10,137	1,991	890	401	434	3,716	13,853
1941.....	15,345*	3,493	1,092	433	1,054	6,072	21,417
Total	171,110	20,670	14,880	5,066	4,393	45,009	216,119

*Up to January 31st, 1942.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths from tuberculosis, in all its forms, reached 678 in 1941, compared to 581 in 1940, an increase of 97.

The mortality rate per 100,000 population, which was 64.1 has risen to 74.8, an increase of 10.7.

Table XXVII following shows the number and rate of deaths per 100,000 population in the past ten years, from tuberculosis, pulmonary and other, per year and by five and ten-year periods compared with the year 1941.

Table XXVII
Deaths from Tuberculosis
1931-1941

Year	Population	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Total	Proportion per 100,000 inhabitants
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
1935.....	863,000	546	101	647	75.0
Average.....	843,315	661	117	778	92.2
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
1940.....	907,000	510	71	581	64.1
Average.....	892,000	575	95	670	75.1
Average of 10 years.....	867,657	618	106	724	83.4
1941.....	907,000	584	94	678	74.8

The fight against tuberculosis

The Department of Health, during 1941, continued its collaboration with the Provincial Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Excellent co-operation existed between the tuberculosis section and the various anti-tuberculosis institutes and organizations in the City; doctors gave their support by reporting in greater numbers cases of tuberculosis under their care.

During 1941, 1,713 new cases were reported to the Department of Health. Visiting nurses of the tuberculosis section made 4,313 visits to homes.

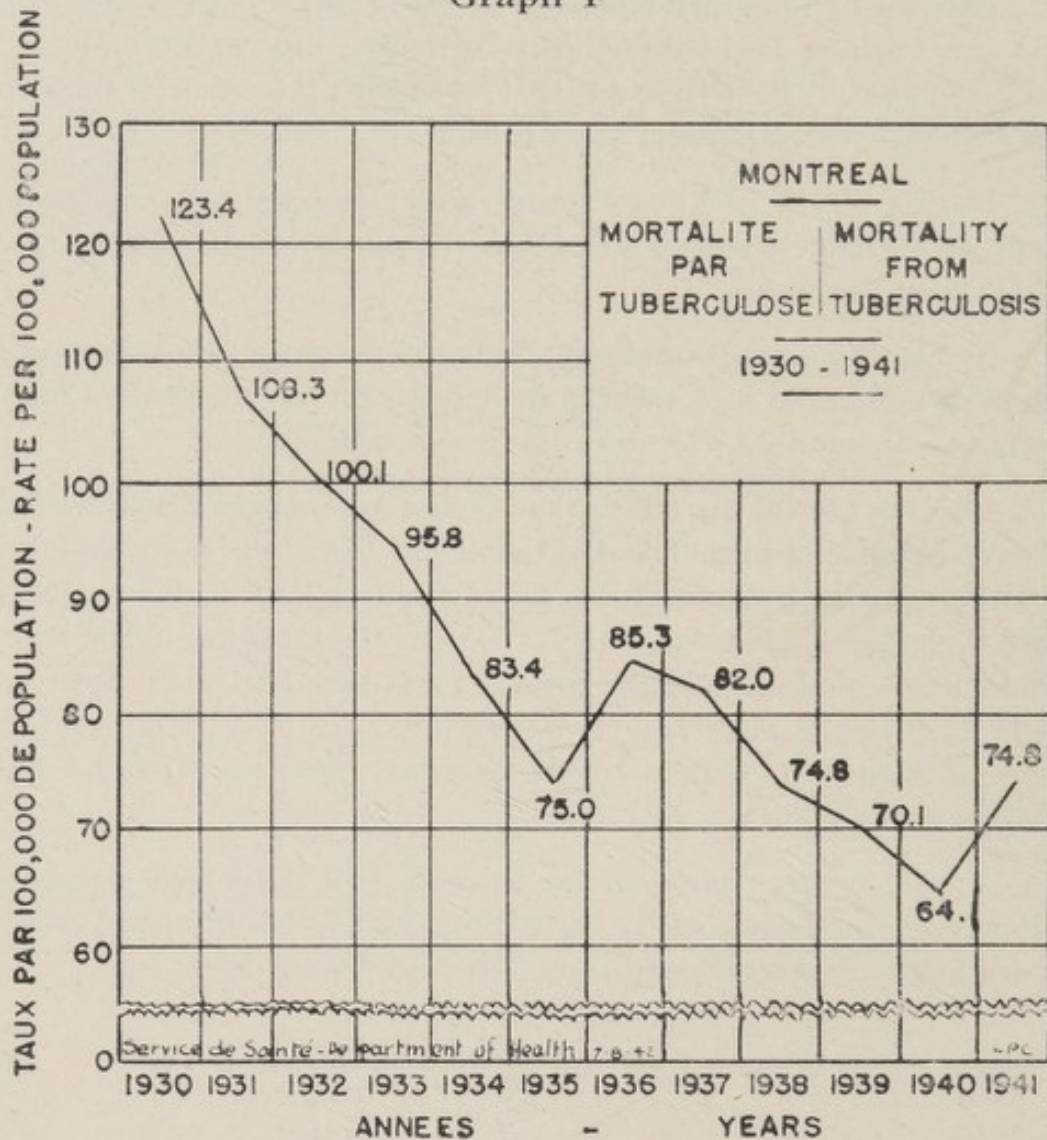
At the municipal radiology clinic there were 9,866 radiographs taken as compared to 4,109 the previous year, an increase of 5,757, making a total of 13,975 since its inauguration.

Doctors are taking advantage of the municipal radiology clinic in ever-increasing numbers in order to facilitate the early diagnosis of tuberculosis cases which they are treating. It is of interest to note that they themselves sent 5,170 persons out of the 9,866 radiographed; the balance, 4,426, are contacts brought in by the staff. This shows once again the great usefulness of this clinic and the services which it renders to the medical profession in the fight against tuberculosis.

At the tuberculosis section, in municipal baby and pre-school clinics and in schools there have been 13,286 children and adults who have had the tuberculin or "Wolmer Patch Test."

Graph F following shows the tuberculosis mortality curve since 1930.

Graph F



The two following tables show: the first, Table XXVIII, per year and in five-year periods, the population, the number of deaths and death rate, per 100,000 population, of tuberculosis of the lungs and other forms from 1915 to 1941; the second, Table XXIX, shows the gradual decrease of non-pulmonary tuberculosis corresponding with the purification of milk by complete (100%) elimination of tuberculosis in herds which produced milk sold in the City and the high percentage (96%) of pasteurized milk sold.

Table XXVIII
Deaths from Tuberculosis in Montreal
Rate per 100,000 population for years 1915-1941

Years	Population	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000 population		
		Tuberculosis		Total	Tuberculosis		Total
		Pulmonary	Other forms		Pulmonary	Other forms	
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
1918.....	579,440	1,021	212	1,233	176.0	36.6	212.6
1919.....	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
1920.....	607,470	919	185	1,104	151.3	30.4	181.7
1921.....	618,506	741	179	920	119.8	28.9	148.7
1922.....	637,600	761	179	940	119.3	28.1	147.4
1923.....	655,700	813	167	980	124.0	25.5	149.5
1924.....	674,300	807	171	978	119.6	25.4	145.0
Average.....	638,715	808	177	985	126.5	26.1	152.6
1925.....	693,500	805	131	936	116.2	18.8	135.0
1926.....	713,200	796	158	954	111.6	22.2	133.8
1927.....	733,460	763	123	886	104.0	16.8	120.8
1928.....	754,300	801	137	938	106.2	18.2	124.4
1929.....	775,800	823	190	1,013	106.1	24.5	130.6
Average.....	734,052	798	148	946	108.7	20.1	128.8
1930.....	796,800	806	177	983	101.2	22.2	123.4
1931.....	818,577	766	121	887	93.6	14.7	108.3
1932.....	833,000	722	112	834	86.7	13.4	100.1
1933.....	847,000	670	141	811	79.1	16.7	95.8
1934.....	855,000	600	113	713	70.2	13.2	83.4
Average.....	830,075	713	133	846	85.9	16.0	101.9
1935.....	863,000	546	101	647	63.3	11.7	75.0
1936.....	875,000	627	119	746	71.7	13.6	85.3
1937.....	885,000	615	111	726	69.5	12.5	82.0
1938.....	893,000	585	83	668	65.5	9.3	74.8
1939.....	900,000	542	89	631	60.2	9.9	70.1
Average.....	883,200	583	101	684	66.0	11.4	77.4
1940.....	907,000	510	71	581	56.2	7.8	64.0
1941.....	907,000	584	94	678	64.4	10.4	74.8

Table XXIX

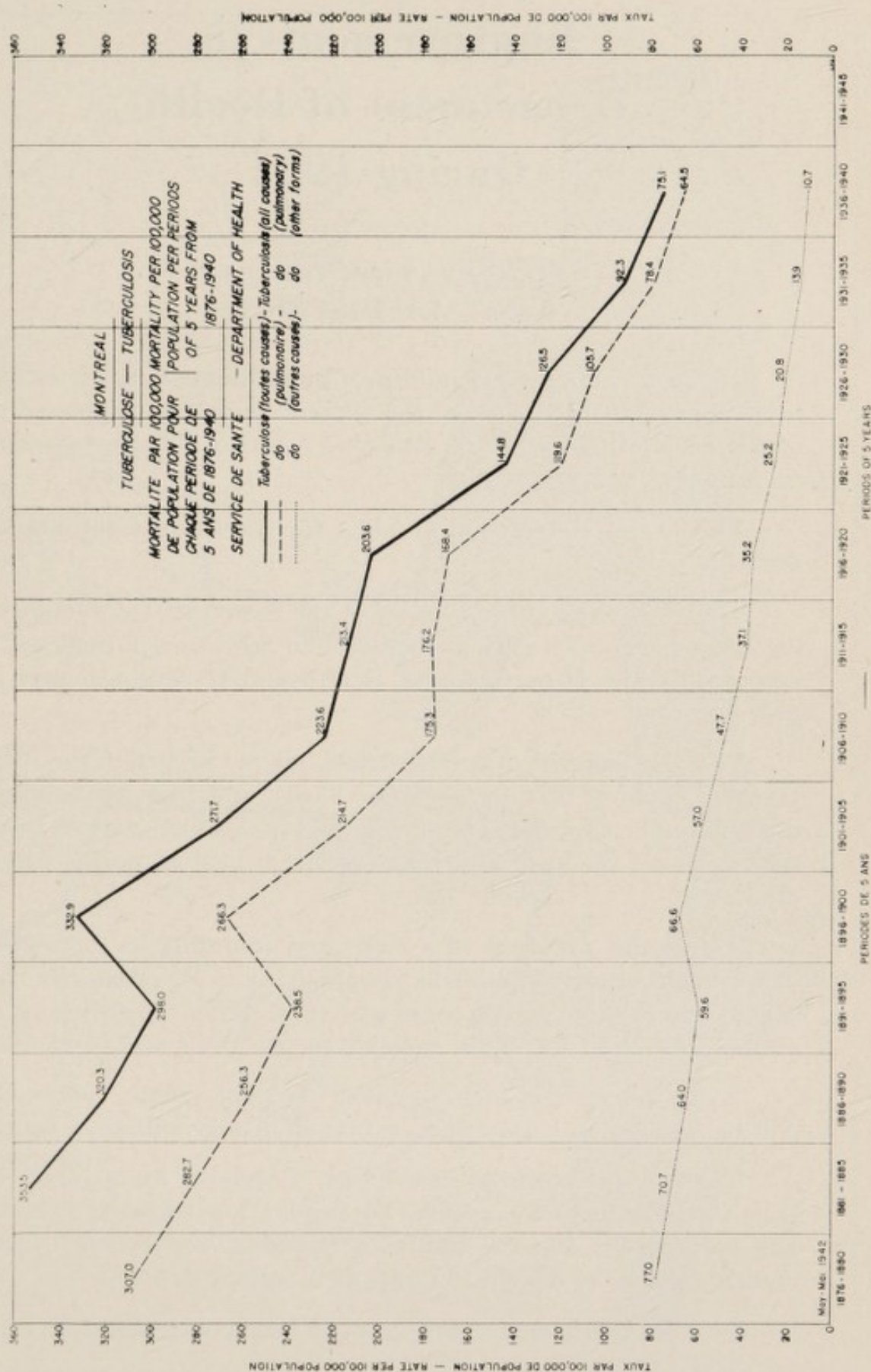
**Mortality from Tuberculosis (other forms)
1915 to 1941**

Years	Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 of population	Milk supply	
				% tuber- culinized cows	% pas- teurized milk
1915.....	516,000	233	45.1	.....	30.86%
1916.....	528,980	174	32.9	.....	42.21%
1917.....	537,970	210	39.0	2.35%	44.70%
1918.....	579,910	212	36.6	1.48%	50.50%
1919.....	593,440	211	35.5	1.54%	56.15%
Average.....	551,260	208	39.9	1.79%	44.88%
1920.....	607,470	185	30.4	2.05%	60.00%
1921.....	618,506	179	28.9	2.06%	60.50%
1922.....	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%
1925.....	693,500	131	18.8	26.19%	68.10%
1926.....	713,200	158	22.2	63.90%	94.33%
1927.....	733,460	123	16.8	82.41%	95.51%
1928.....	754,300	137	18.2	94.94%	(1)
1929.....	775,800	190	24.5	85.06%	(1)
Average.....	734,052	148	20.1	70.50%	85.98%
1930.....	796,800	177	22.2	93.43%	(1)
1931.....	818,577	121	14.7	91.57%	(1)
1932.....	833,000	112	13.4	100.00%	(1)
1933.....	847,000	141	16.7	100.00%	95.60%
1934.....	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%
1936.....	875,000	119	13.6	100.00%	94.59%
1937.....	885,000	111	12.5	100.00%	94.48%
1938.....	893,000	83	9.3	100.00%	94.39%
1939.....	900,000	89	9.9	100.00%	95.61%
Average.....	883,200	101	11.4	100.00%	94.88%
1940.....	907,000	71	7.8	100.00%	95.56%
1941.....	907,000	94	10.4	100.00%	95.60%

(1) Figures not available from 1928 to 1932.

Graph G

Mortality from tuberculosis per 100,000 population, 1876-1940



Improvements in Department of Health During 1941

ORGANIZATION OF CITY SANITARY DISTRICTS

To carry out a project published in our annual report for 1938 the Department of Health of the City of Montreal completed the organization of four sanitary districts. A fifth will begin to operate on January 1st, 1942.

This project consists in dividing the City into eight sanitary districts.

Today, in large cities, because of the complexity of administering municipal health organizations, there has arisen a tendency to decentralize the Department of Health and to establish sanitary districts.

The development of such districts has resulted from the recent progress made in matters of public health and from the advancement in public education, following the formation of various health organizations, the vast scope of the work of visiting nurses, clinics, etc.

The health problems of a city vary according to the sections of which it is made up and the people living in it. Measures to be taken are not always the same and must differ according to the ethnic characteristics of the population, its needs and problems.

Thus, in such and such a section, the fight against tuberculosis will be paramount, in another, infant mortality will predominate.

There is therefore an advantage, I believe, for a large city, from the point of view of general administration, efficacy of service and satisfaction due the public, in dividing its territory into a certain number of districts known as "sanitary districts."

In such a division account must be taken of electoral divisions, parishes, national groups, etc.

This distribution also creates quite a complicated problem in a cosmopolitan city. On the other hand, the distribution into electoral districts is not ideal because of political changes which may ensue, such as recently occurred in Montreal.

Aim and object

The organization of sanitary districts has a two-fold objective: first, to give the most effective service by making them accessible to all and, then, to ascertain local needs.

It also serves the purpose of attracting public attention, of developing a spirit of civic pride by inducing citizens to take more interest in public health. It will be the duty and one of the chief functions of the district chief to establish such relations, to bring the public to a better understanding thereof and even to train them in this direction.

As we explained in a previous report, the object of "sanitary districts" is to realize decentralization of services, more intimate contact with the public, closer study of local health problems, more effective control over infant mortality, maternal mortality and deaths attributable to tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

The sanitary district should be a centre of co-ordination, assuring greater co-operation with the medical profession and the several social agencies with a view to securing better results.

The organization of sanitary districts has been entrusted to the Child Hygiene division which is under the management of Dr. J. N. Laporte, D.P.H., of which division this work becomes an important section.

The direct supervision has been entrusted to the assistant-superintendent of this division, Dr. C. A. Bourdon, who has been appointed chief of the sanitary districts section, all the while retaining his other post.

Dr. Bourdon entered the Health Department in 1921 as examining physician in the Child Hygiene Division. In 1928 he was promoted to the position of chief examining physician and in 1932 received a scholarship from the City to specialize in public health at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, which gave him a degree of Master in Public Health in 1933. In September 1939 Dr. Bourdon was made assistant-superintendent of the Child Hygiene Division.

The first sanitary district, "Maisonneuve," was organized in November 1939; it includes the eastern part of the City. Later a second district was formed, "St. James" (No. 2) which includes Old Montreal, the University of Montreal and the latter's dental faculty within its limits. During 1941 Districts Nos. 3 and 4 were opened, one in the south-west section, the other in the north-east part of the City. For the north-west section, including Notre Dame de Grace, and Mount Royal electoral districts,* a district will open on January 1st, 1942.

The population of each district varies between 100,000 and 130,000 inhabitants as appears in Table I which furnishes vital statistics for these five districts for 1941:

Table I
Population, birth and death rates in
sanitary districts—1941

	Sanitary districts				
	No. 1 Maison- neuve	No. 2 St. James	No. 3 South- west	No. 4 Rose- mount	No. 5 N.D.G.
Area (acres)	6,047	1,558	3,200	3,295	5,331
Population	102,100	126,940	129,950	108,125	78,800
Schools	39	40	55	26	24
Births— rate per 1,000	21.8	18.6	20.3	19.3	11.1
General mortality per 1,000 p.	9.1	10.2	10.3	8.1	8.5
Infant mortality per 1,000 b.	61.9	81.2	64.7	57.6	48.0
Deaths from tuberculosis— rate per 100,000 pop.	85.2	106.4	70.8	70.3	22.8

*The description of the two sanitary districts, Maisonneuve and St. James, was given in the annual reports of the department for the years 1939 and 1940; that of the South-west and Rosemount districts will follow this summary.

Staff

A doctor, chief of district, graduate in public health and having some years' training in our department, is in charge and becomes responsible for the internal management and the proper conduct of the work in each district.

The present chiefs in the sanitary districts are:

Doctors C. A. Landreville, M.P.H., Maisonneuve District;
 F. Derome, D.P.H., St. James District;
 L. Dubreuil, M.P.H., South-west District;
 E. Chabot, D.P.H., Rosemount District;
 C. DeGuise, M.P.H., N.D.G. and Mount Royal District.

All have qualified in public health either at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, or at The University of Toronto.

The doctor who is district chief represents the Director of the Department of Health in the City territory assigned to him. He is responsible to the Director not alone for his work but also for that of the group chief nurse and of the visiting nurses of the district.

Upon him rests the responsibility for the health conditions in that part of the City and for the effective working and carrying out of the Health Department's program, drawn up for the whole City, according to the needs of the population.

He should be in a position to know the conditions which may assist in solving the health problems which come up within the limits of his district.

In addition to the district chief the staff of a city district includes a certain number of examining physicians, on full time, and of some doctors on part time in clinics; a group chief nurse, entrusted with the direction and supervision of a certain number of visiting nurses, on full time, the number of which depends upon the needs of the district; a dental inspector for schools, a clinic dentist and a nurse for the dental clinic, office employee, etc.

This whole staff is directly responsible to the district chief, depends upon him directly, reports directly to him and he has full responsibility for them, both as to their work and for their discipline.

The staffs of the existing districts are shown in Table II following:

Table II
Staffs of Montreal Sanitary Districts

	Sanitary Districts				
	No. 1 Maison- neuve	No. 2 St. James	No. 3 South- West	No. 4 Rose- mount	No. 5 N.D.G.
Doctor, chief of district...	1	1	1	1	1
Examining physicians	2	2	3	3	1
Psychiatrist	1	1	1	1	..
Dentist	1	2	2	1	..
Orthodontist	..	1	..	..	..
Nurse in chief	1	1	1	1	1
Visiting nurses	15	12	18	16	6
Psychologist nurses	1	1	2	1	1
Dental clinic nurses	..	1	1	..	..
Assistant nurses dental clinic	1	..	..	1	..
Orthodontist technician (female)	..	1	..	..	..
Clerk	1	1	1	1	1
Total	24	24	30	26	11

It is important also to clearly define the relations between the staff of these sanitary districts and the different chiefs of divisions who become advisors and who remain at the same time responsible to the director for the enforcing throughout the City of the program of work entrusted to them. The superintendent of the contagious diseases division has the responsibility of controlling contagious diseases and epidemics; the superintendent of child hygiene must, for example, see to the carrying out of the plans for the fight against infant mortality; he must not lose sight of the methods employed

in the health centres in connection with the nourishing of children; he must be advised as to how, in the several sanitary districts, the medical school inspection is carried out, what attention is paid mental health, etc. The chief of the dental hygiene section must see that municipal dental clinics are operated in a uniform and efficient manner and he must also attend to dental inspection in schools, etc.

Administrative departments

The administrative departments of a city sanitary district may be summed up as follows, as was done in a former report:

- 1—offices and demographic service; keeping of files and records, statistical information, etc., preparation of work and supervision of various district activities;
- 2—conduct of pre-natal clinics, baby and pre-school clinics, mental health clinics, dental clinics, etc.;
- 3—conduct of medical school inspection with its several sections and special branches;
- 4—control of contagious diseases:
 - a) by investigations in schools and homes;
 - b) through vaccination against small-pox and immunization against diphtheria in clinics and schools, also by doctors in their offices;
 - c) by enforcing necessary measures to follow the trend of contagious diseases in the district: cards, charts, statistics, etc.;
- 5—control of tuberculosis by:
 - a) house visits where a case or a contact is known to exist;
 - b) collaboration with established clinics;
 - c) tuberculin test in clinics and schools and visiting those who react.

Health Centres

In each district there is an administration centre called "health centre"; it includes the district's general headquarters, office of the district chief, of his staff, meeting rooms, for district visiting nurses;

in addition there are premises for the different pre-natal, baby and pre-school clinics, the dental clinic, mental clinic, etc.

The health centres of the five districts are located as follows:

Maisonneuve District, 4298, Adam street,
 St. James District, 1184, St. Hubert,
 South-west District, 522, Convent street,
 Rosemount District, 6701, Delorimier street,
 N.D.G. District, 5311, Côte St. Antoine Rd. (Community Hall).

A certain number of other less important centres, located in the same district, may also be used as clinics of different kinds, either officially or semi-officially.

In Montreal, two health centres are located in private premises rented for this purpose and the three others are in various city buildings where space has been reserved for them.

The cost of these centres is very low: it consists only in the rental for the first two and the maintenance cost. For their opening there is a certain expenditure for adequate equipment and furniture.

Advantages

The great advantage of a sanitary district is that it comprises a health service which has abandoned the higher spheres of administration to abide with the people, earn its confidence and accustom it to swallow prevention 24 hours a day.

Another advantage is that it encourages the generalized service by visiting nurses by allowing of better supervision over the family, the basic cell of society; duplication of visits to the home are avoided, etc., etc.

It assures regional improvement in the administration of public health; it is also useful for university training. The field of action of the sanitary district is still limited to the medical aspects of service.

Already, however, this new organization has demonstrated its advantages from the point of view of rapidity and effectiveness of

control over contagious diseases. In organized districts all complaints have ceased, of any kind whatsoever. Discovery of diseases is being well carried out, it is speedy and there is less delay; the public are quite well accustomed to co-operate.

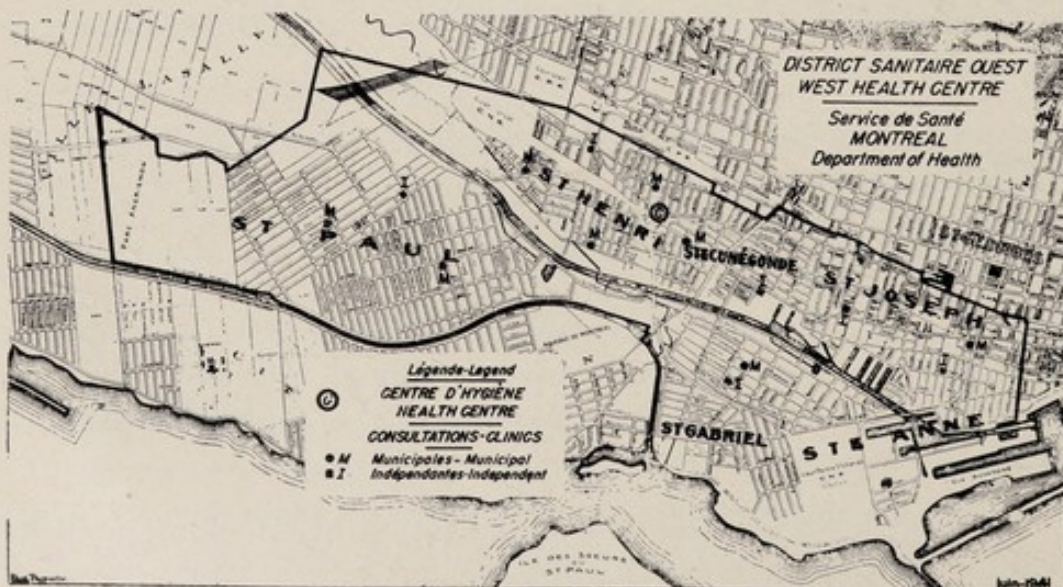
THE SOUTH-WEST SANITARY DISTRICT

In May 1941 the Health Department officially opened the third city sanitary district.

The Staff

The staff includes 3 doctors one of whom is chief doctor, the other 2 being examining physicians, 1 dentist, 1 group chief nurse, 15 visiting nurses, 1 supplementary nurse, 1 nurse at the dental clinic, one assistant nurse, one stenographer typist, 4 part-time doctors, in all 29 employees.

Dr. Lucien Dubreuil, chief medical inspector of the child hygiene division, acts as chief of district. He has been in the City's service since September 1st, 1931, when he had been appointed medical inspector of schools in the child hygiene division. During the 1934-35 school term he secured a City scholarship and specialized in public health at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he received the degree of Master of Public Health in June 1935. On October 31st, 1939, he was promoted to the post of chief medical inspector of the child hygiene division which he still holds.



Territory of the District

The seven following city wards are included, in whole or in part, in the limits of this district: St. Anne, St. Andrew, St. Cune-gonde, St. Gabriel, St. Henry, St. Joseph and St. Paul.

The chief doctor has his office at No. 522 Convent street where the administration headquarters or "health centre" are located. Offices have been set up for the staff. The premises for the various clinics are nearby.

The whole area of this district comprises about 3,200 acres after deducting parts of wards not included. The population numbers 130,000.

Churches and Schools

From the religious point of view, there are 13 French-Catholic parishes, 5 English-Catholic parishes, 6 Anglican Churches, 2 Baptist, 3 Presbyterian and 6 United Churches. There are in all 35 churches belonging to organized religious groups.

There are also 55 schools, of which 47 are Catholic and 8 Protestant. These schools are attended by 23,697 pupils divided into 737 classes. There are 19,666 children in the Catholic schools and 4,031 in Protestant schools.

Dispensaries, baby clinics and social service

1—There are, in this district, 3 public hospitals: Montreal General Hospital, the Western Division of the Montreal General and l'Hôpital Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance; and 1 private hospital.

2—Baby and pre-natal clinics number 16, 8 of which are controlled by the Department of Health; 4 belong to the "Fédération d'hygiène infantile" and 4 to the Child Welfare Association.

3—Other organizations: There are also in this district various associations including: St. Ann's Day Nursery, Hospice St-Henri, Hospice Ste-Cunégonde, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, Day Nursery, Salvation Army, Diet Dispensary, Dominion Immigration—Women's Branch, Griffintown Club, Iverley Community Centre, Montreal Day Nursery, Negro Community Centre, Occupational Therapy Centre.

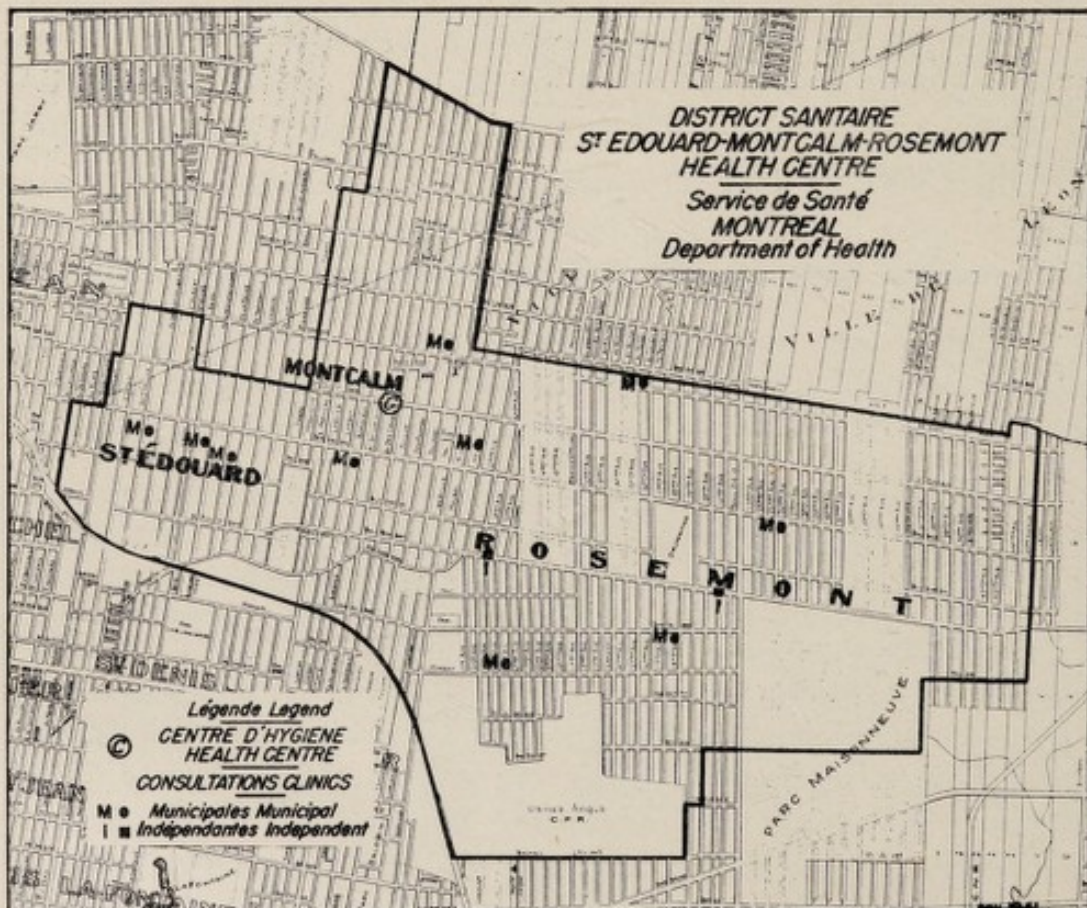
THE ROSEMOUNT SANITARY DISTRICT

The Department of Health organized, early in September 1941, a fourth sanitary district in the north-east part of the City.

The Staff

The staff includes 4 medical inspectors, one of whom is chief doctor of the district, 1 psychiatrist doctor, 1 dentist, 6 part-time doctors at the clinics, 1 group chief nurse, 1 interim nurse, 15 visiting nurses, including 1 assistant nurse at the dental clinic and a stenographer typist, 32 in all.

Dr. Chabot has been appointed chief of this district. He has been connected with the Department of Health since March 7th, 1932, when he was appointed physician to the municipal assistance division. In February 1936 he was moved to the contagious diseases division and in June, the same year, he entered the child hygiene division, as inspecting physician. He obtained his medical degree



from Montreal University and earned a City scholarship at Toronto University where he specialized in public health and received his diploma therein in 1940.

Territory of the District

The four city wards included in the district, wholly or partially, are: Montcalm, Rosemont, St-Edouard and St-Jean. It bears the name "Rosemount Sanitary District." The chief doctor has his headquarters at No. 6701 Delorimier avenue, where the health centre is located. He also has offices for his staff and for the different clinics. The whole area of the district comprises 3,182 acres, after deduction of parts of wards not included. The population served numbers 99,181.

Churches and Schools

From the religious point of view there are 10 French-Catholic Parishes, 1 English-Catholic parish, 3 Anglican Churches, 2 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, and 3 United Churches. There are in all 20 churches belonging to religious groups. There are 32 schools, 28 Catholic and 4 Protestant. These schools are attended by 17,339 pupils, in 541 classes.

Dispensaries and clinics, social service

1—There are in this district: St. Justine Hospital, 1 private maternity hospital, 1 branch of the Royal Edward Institute (anti-tuberculosis) and 1 children's boarding home.

2—Baby and pre-natal clinics number 12, 10 of which are connected with the Department of Health and 2 belong to the Child Welfare Association.

CENTRALIZATION OF STATISTICS

An outstanding improvement has been made in the organization of the demographic division dating from the beginning of 1941.

In conformity with my report concerning certain improvements to be made in the general organization of the Department of Health published in the annual report for 1938, and, with the authorization of the administration, an agreement was entered into in January 1941 with the Provincial Minister of Public Health with a view to putting into effect the plan of statistical centralization in Montreal.

In virtue of this agreement, the Minister authorizes the Director of the Department of Health to receive all statistical bulletins (marriages, births and deaths) which are filled in by the ministers of religion in Montreal and in the metropolitan district.

This system will provide:

- a) more speedy return of the reports;
- b) more complete statistics on marriages and births;
- c) monthly statistics on marriages and extension of the data concerning age, sex, racial origin, religion and civil status before marriage;
- d) extension of the birth statistics, making them more complete as to age, nationality, parents' religion, etc.;
- e) facilities for more effectively tracing the trend of an epidemic originating in one of the municipalities in the metropolitan district;
- f) greater rapidity in the compilation of statistical data.

This centralization will be very profitable to the City which will derive great benefits therefrom.

This new departure in our department was approved on January 20th, 1941, by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal which follows.

EXTRACT from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal held on January 24th, 1941.

On the recommendation of the Director of the Department of Health it was

RESOLVED: a) to approve the draft of agreement entered into between the Minister of Health and Social Service of the Province of Quebec and the Director of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal concerning the collecting of statistical data for the metropolitan district and to authorize the said Director of the Department of Health to sign it on behalf of the City.

(approved)

THE QUEBEC MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

(signed) Honoré Parent,

Administrator delegate.

(certified)

J. Etienne Gauthier,

City Clerk.

AGREEMENT entered into between THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, and THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF MONTREAL, PARTY OF THE SECOND PART, CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

I—Purpose of the agreement

By this agreement, the Honorable Minister of Health appoints the Director of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal as his representative and delegates the powers on him conferred by the Bureau of Statistics Act in all things concerning the collection of statistical data (births, marriages and deaths) which are collected by the ministers of religion in Montreal and in the metropolitan district, that is to say, in the municipalities of: Verdun, Westmount, Montreal West, Hampstead, Town of Mount Royal, Outremont, Montreal North, Ville St. Michel, Montreal East, as well as in St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, and the d'Youville and St. François d'Assise foundling homes.

II—Respective obligations of both parties

1—In exchange for the privilege conferred upon him by the Honorable Minister of Health, the Director of the Department of Health undertakes to verify all forms sent him by the collectors of statistics in the above-mentioned municipalities, to complete them if need be, to make duplicate copies thereof, one of which shall be used for the purposes of municipal statistics, the other to be attached to the original and sent to the Minister of Health at intervals of time to be determined by experience but at least once a month.

2—On his part, the Honorable Minister of Health undertakes to furnish the Director of the Department of Health with the envelopes and all stationery required for the copying and forwarding of the forms to the Department of Health of the Province and to continue to send to the collectors of statistics all stationery needed in the carrying out of their work.

3—The Provincial Department of Health also undertakes to notify the collectors of statistics of this agreement and of this delegation of authority; to instruct them to forward to the Director of the Department of Health of Montreal, as from a fixed date, all forms for births and deaths which they have filled in and to furnish, for this purpose, envelopes addressed to the Department of Health, Demographic Division.

4—Insofar as is concerned the system to be followed in doing this work, an agreement should be made between the demographic office of the Provincial Department of Health and that of the City of Montreal, both of which are directly concerned therewith.

5—It is expressly understood that one or other of the two parties may request changes in the procedure to be followed and even, where a mutual understanding could not be arrived at, put an end to this agreement, by giving to the other party two months' notice.

Done in duplicate and signed at Montreal, this thirtieth day of January nineteen hundred and forty-one, by Dr. Adélar Groulx, Director of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal, and signed at Quebec by Dr. Jean Grégoire, Deputy Minister of the Department of Health.

Ad. Groulx,
Director of the
Department of Health,
City of Montreal.

Jean Grégoire,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Health,
Province of Quebec.

WELL-BABY CLINICS AND THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFANT MORTALITY

Three new municipal clinics

Well-baby clinics play a most important part in the fight against infant mortality; they tend to inform mothers on how to feed their babies and the care they require.

The baby clinic is one of the important activities of the child hygiene division. It is one of the effective methods of combating infant mortality, a problem in public health which is the responsibility of the municipal health organization and which it cannot abandon. In the municipal clinics, vaccination against small-pox is carried out, also anti-diphtheric inoculation and the tuberculin test is given.

During 1941 two new clinics were opened: one in Notre Dame parish, the site chosen being Fire Station No. 5, Ontario street; the second, in the extreme north of the city, in Holy Martyrs Parish, at the request of the pastor, Rev. Father B. Presseault.

On January 1st, 1942, a third municipal clinic is to open its doors in St. Victor parish to fill the need expressed in a letter from the pastor, at the time the Rev. Father P. E. Coursol.

This will bring the number of municipal clinics to 50, to be added to the 19 independent French and 8 English which make a total of 77 clinics throughout the City.

During 1941 a new publication was issued explaining the object and field of action of these organizations; it is entitled, "The Well-Baby Clinic."

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TEACHERS

During July 1933 an agreement was entered into between the Montreal Catholic School Commission and the Department of Health with a view to establishing a system of medical examination

for lay teachers. As to religious communities, the examination remained optional. Some religious congregations engaged in teaching organized this examination within their own personnel, others asked for the services of our medical staff.

Every year since 1933 doctors of the child hygiene division have carried on, among a strong proportion of the staff, medical examination of both lay and religious teachers and that of other employees of the Montreal Catholic School Commission. A number of employees have been examined by their own doctor.

Number of teachers and other employees examined

Year	First examination	Annual examination	Total
1933-34.....	2,072	....	2,072
1934-35.....	158	1,977	2,135
1935-36.....	163	1,998	2,161
1936-37.....	187	2,066	2,253
1937-38.....	261	2,063	2,324
1938-39.....	122	2,074	2,196
1939-40.....	128	2,173	2,301
1940-41.....	127	2,126	2,253

On May 17th, 1941, an amendment to Article 231a of the Public Instruction Act (5 George VI, Chap. 47) was sanctioned, as follows:

231a—No person may hold an engagement in a public school unless he produces every year:

- 1) A physician's certificate stating that he suffers from no infirmity or disease which renders him unfit for teaching;
- 2) A certificate from a phthisiologist attesting that a clinical and radiological pulmonary examination shows that such person is free from tubercular disease.

Such examination must be made within two months following the engagement or appointment. In the case of re-engagement, the radiological examination shall not be required unless the commissioners exact it.

If it be proved by a medical certificate that a person holding an employment in a public school is suffering from tubercular disease, the contract of engagement shall be rescinded without indemnification and such person must immediately cease to perform his duties.

Pursuant to this Article 231a amending the Public Instruction Act, the agreement entered into in 1933 between the Catholic School Commission and the Department of Health was extended also to the staffs of religious congregations, allowing the examination to be made either by the medical staff of the Department of Health or by doctors of their own choice, but using the forms by the Department of Health.

As to teaching staffs of religious congregations the synodal constitutions of the Archdiocese of Montreal (Art. 100, No. 4) provided for this as follows:

"Religious superiors, especially in teaching communities, shall see that children are not entrusted to persons the state of whose health might constitute a danger for them."

The same agreement was also entered into on October 9th, 1941, with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners as to employees teaching or working in their schools.

In virtue of the new law and these agreements, the medical examination and the radiological examination are obligatory for all employees: principals and superiors, teachers of both sexes, caretakers, and other employees of the Catholic or Protestant commission and board who are in contact with the pupils.

It is the duty of the Department of Health to see that this law is observed in the independent schools and institutions by following the same procedure.

Medical examination

The medical examination may be made either by the inspecting physicians of the Department of Health or by the family doctor. In this latter case the employee pays the fees of his own doctor.

A list of employees, including the names of the principal, teachers, caretakers or others must be sent every year by the school principal to the superintendent of the child hygiene division, Department of Health.

The Health Department does not take upon itself to see that the Commissions' employees are examined, this must be seen to by the school principals.

The reports of the medical examination are drawn up in two forms furnished free of charge by the Department of Health and entitled: 1—First examination; 2—Annual examination.

Reports made in duplicate are sent to the superintendent of the child hygiene division and copies are sent to either Commission; the originals are kept in the files of the health department.

The agreement demonstrates that these reports are strictly confidential. The Department of Health draws no conclusions therefrom nor does it make any recommendation to influence the dismissal of any employee of the Commissions, except, however, in case of contagious disease provided for by law.

The Commissions on their part, can submit these reports to the approval of their own medical advisers; then, on their own responsibility, they can decide what measures should be taken in respect of their employees.

Radiological examination of the lungs

The radiological examination of the lungs is left to the discretion of the Commissions or of the teacher in question, with the choice of having such made at his own expense by a competent phthisiologist or at an antituberculosis institution.

The reports of the radiological examination should be transmitted, in duplicate, to the Health Department which sends a copy thereof to the Commission in accordance with the procedure defined above concerning medical examinations.

This system of medical examination of teachers is a great improvement and a valuable addition to the organization of medical school inspection in Montreal.

DENTAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Two new dental clinics

During 1939 the dental hygiene section had been put under the direction of a chief of section, Dr. R. R. Lalonde, dentist.

His duties consisted chiefly in organizing and directing the work of dental inspection in schools, controlling the work done in the city dental clinics and seeing that uniformity existed in the work of the dentists. He is obliged, in addition to this, to establish relations between the dental profession and the health department. The organization of teaching dental and oral hygiene to the public is also one of his prerogatives in collaboration with the health education section.

Dental inspection in schools

Since October 1940 the Department of Health has resumed the inspection of pupils' teeth and the giving of talks on dental hygiene in the Catholic schools which it had abandoned in 1938 because of the organization of a similar service by the Catholic Schools Commission.

Dentists employed by the Department of Health have charge of dental clinics operated by the City and, at definite times of the day, through a program set up by the chief of section, they visit schools in their district and perform oral examinations of the pupils in class.

After taking note of the dental defects among children they give them a short talk on oral cleanliness and prevention of defects.

During the school year 1940-41 dentists examined 32,583 pupils in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years of school; found 25,863 of them suffering from dental decay, or 78.4%, and 98,878 decayed teeth.

Two new dental clihics

Following its policy of providing Montreal with a sufficient number of city dental clinics for treating and correcting dental

defects among poor pupils, the Department of Health organized, in 1941, two more municipal dental clinics: one, the Rosemount clinic, opened June 27th, at 6701 Delorimier avenue, in the new Rosemount health centre; the other, the St. Gabriel clinic, opened November 1st, at No. 2326 Centre street, in St. Gabriel ward, and in the pediatrics centre of the same name.

The opening of these two clinics now brings to eight the number of dental clinics operated by the city, including the orthodontia clinic.

SPECIAL TRAINING OF STAFF

Scholarships

During 1941 the Department of Health awarded 4 scholarships to its employees to allow them to specialize in public health. Of the four scholarship students there were one doctor and three nurses. Moreover, on the recommendation of the Director of the Department of Health, a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship was awarded to another of our doctors.

The doctor who secured a city scholarship, Dr. Antoine Valois, studied at the school of public health and preventive medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Dr. Jos. Duplessis, who won a scholarship from the Rockefeller Foundation, also followed courses at the same university. The three nurses, Misses Thérèse Archambault, Marie-Anne Dubreuil and Gabrielle Hubert, studied at the public health nurses' school of Montreal University.

The giving of scholarships dates from 1931 and since then 17 doctors, an engineer and 9 nurses have benefited therefrom. Of these 27 scholarships, three were given through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation to as many of our doctors.

This specialized training of several members of our staff will greatly contribute to maintaining the Department of Health at a very high level.

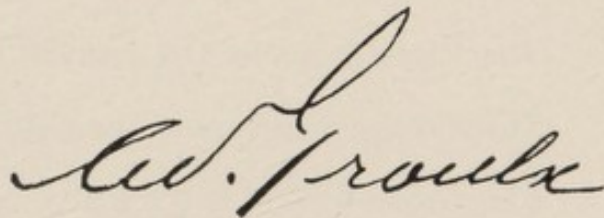
Certificate of sanitary inspection (C.S.I.)

Ten inspectors of the Department of Health earned, after examinations, the certificate of sanitary inspector (C.S.I.), from the Canadian Public Health Association. Those who obtained them were: Messrs. Wilfrid Bastien, François Jos. Belleau, Albert Bouchard, Armand Boucher, Paul Boucher, Philippe Desalliers, Bertrand Forget, Paul Gaudet, Charles-Aimé Lemieux, Jos. Odilon Rancourt.

Certificate of merit

The Department of Health took part in the competition organized, in the interests of public health, among Canadian cities, by the Canadian Public Health Association and the American Public Health Association. The committee recommended the award of a certificate of merit to the Montreal Department of Health for improvements in public health in this city. This honor is an encouragement to continue the work already done and to redouble the efforts in the fight which we have undertaken against sickness.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. J. Froulx". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the Director.

Director, Department of Health.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Municipal By-law No. 1044 establishing the Board of Health had already been amended in 1932 by By-law No. 1188. This year this by-law was again amended so as to allow a greater number of persons to be members of this commission. This amendment became law through By-law No. 1671 which reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 1.—Section 1 of said By-law No. 105, as replaced by By-law No. 1044 and amended by By-law No. 1188 is further amended:

a) by replacing the first paragraph thereof by the following:

"Section 1.—The City Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, shall appoint, on or before the first of May of each year, an advisory board to be known as the 'Board of Health' and which shall be composed of eighteen members as follows:

His Worship the Mayor, ex-officio;

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, ex-officio;

The Director of the Department of Health, ex-officio;

Three other members of the City Council;

Three members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal, one of whom to be a specialist in skin diseases;

Three members of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, one of whom to be a specialist in skin diseases;

A sanitary engineer chosen from among the professors of the Polytechnical School of the University of Montreal;

A sanitary engineer chosen from among the professors of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of McGill University;

A member of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Montreal;

A member of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of McGill University;

Two practising pharmacists, one of whom to be French-speaking, the other to be English-speaking."

b) by replacing the third and fourth paragraphs thereof by the following:

"The members of the said Board shall remain in office until the appointment of their successors. Their services shall be gratuitous.

The quorum of the said Board shall be seven members."

ARTICLE 2.—This by-law shall form part, to all intents and purposes, of said By-law No. 105 which it amends.

The Board of Health for the year 1941 was composed as follows:

His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Adhémar Raynault, ex-officio;

The chairman of the Executive Committee, Councillor J. O. Asselin, ex-officio;

The Director of the Department of Health, Dr. Adélar Groulx, ex-officio;

Councillor Elizabeth C. Monk;

Councillor Z. H. Lesage;

Councillor A. D. Quintin;

Doctor Albert LeSage, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal;

Doctor Gaston Lapierre, member of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal;

Doctor Albéric Marin, member of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal and specialist in skin diseases;

Doctor Grant Fleming, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University;

Doctor J. R. Fraser, member of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University;

Doctor L. P. Ereaux, member of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University and specialist in skin diseases;

Mr. T. J. Lafrenière, sanitary engineer and professor of the Polytechnical School of the University of Montreal;

Mr. R. de L. French, sanitary engineer and professor of the Civil Engineering Faculty of McGill University;

Doctor Eudore Dubeau, Dean of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the University of Montreal;

Doctor D. P. Mowry, member of the Faculty of Dental Surgery of McGill University;

Mr. J. O. Taillefer, practising pharmacist;

Mr. Kenneth Tyrrell, practising pharmacist.

Questions studied

During the year this Board studied the following subjects:

Control over lesser contagious diseases;

Immunization week against diphtheria;

Study of results of immunization week;

Maternity and pre-natal care in Montreal;

Report of the dental hygiene section;

Delegation of members of the Province of Quebec Milk Distributors, Inc., concerning cream supply in Montreal during the winter;

Communication from the Dairy Industry Commission for the Province of Quebec concerning uninspected milk in certain food industries;

Health competition among Canadian cities in 1941. Appointment of a sub-committee in this connection;

Diphtheria situation;

Report on infant mortality in French-Catholic parishes submitted by the baby clinics section;

Report for school year 1940-41 concerning medical inspection in schools.

L. Hétu, Secretary.

Director's Office

Report of
LAW OFFICE
for the year 1941

by

GORDIEN MÉNARD

Lawyer, Department of Health

Briefs submitted for study and report.....	189
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c) dismissed.....	6
d) withdrawn.....	0
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Preparation of notices.....	12
Study and reports on legal questions submitted.....	138
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Draughting of By-laws.....	7

Office of the Director

Report of the
SECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION
for the year 1941

by

ADRIEN PLOUFFE

Doctor of Public Health

Assistant Director, Department of Health

Health or Hygiene possesses many titles of nobility. It is a centenarian many times over. As a matter of fact, it gets its name from "Hygeia," goddess of Health, who was the daughter of Aesculapius. What is more, if we go back to the earliest antiquity we find almost everywhere precepts dealing with private or public health.

The science of health, however, is more recent. It was Pasteur, through his fortunate discoveries, who paved the way for this newcomer in the world of science and for her sister, preventive medicine, to spread their inestimable benefactions upon the human race which, prior to this, had seemed forever destined to lie prostrate under the lash of incurable evils. Thanks to hygiene and preventive medicine, man can now avoid a number of these diseases, but the art of preventing sickness is in its infancy; nevertheless, in the light of actual facts and results so far obtained we may even now look forward to a future in which, under a reign of health knowledge, man will develop in a new world where he will learn to protect himself effectively against disease. Humanity will then mould its destinies on a higher plane and will increase its chances to live a more healthful life with resulting increased happiness.

Out of this wonderful dream which emerged full-blown from the discoveries of Pasteur, Lister, Koch and their followers, **the propagation of hygiene** was born. This is indeed a marvellous

evolution which history, later, will probe when it wishes to demonstrate to our grand-children the greatness of one of medical science's finest feats of arms: the prevention of sickness rather than its cure.

Health propaganda is very recent. It has existed for barely 25 years but it has become a true science possessing principles and technique of its own.

The teaching of hygiene to the public has taken on great importance as it has been accepted that notions concerning health and preventive medicine should be placed within reach of the public if we really want this knowledge to be assimilated by all. Whether we treat of an address, a talk, a newspaper article or a sketch, we must, essentially, in addressing the public at large, speak a language that will be understood by all, that is an elementary principle of health publicity. What is more, the text must not be lengthy. It must not be forgotten that hygiene and preventive medicine have nothing of the absorbing character of a story, a news item or a novel. Thus, if even sustained eloquence can tire, a prolix address or a too lengthy article would run the risk in this field **of being overdone and of missing its objective.**

During the anti-tuberculosis campaign the Department of Health adopted the method of holding public meetings at which were given a quarter-hour's address, exhibition of a film and educational sketches. On this plan our campaign meetings were organized in nearly all City wards. And, thanks to the hearty support from the clergy, we were enabled to hold meetings before as many as 1,300 people.

This special publicity was in addition to the excellent work done by the inspecting physicians and our visiting nurses during their visits to schools. During all the year the medical staff spreads elementary principles of health and preventive medicine. It is supported in this work by the teaching staff which lends its fullest assistance to the Department of Health. Teachers help us continually knowing, as they do, the importance of public health and preventive medicine and the beneficial influence they will have upon the coming generations.

Annual report

In 1941 we published the 1940 annual report which contained the report of the Director concerning the budget and the expenses of the Health Department; a paper on the demographic movement; commentaries on grippe, infantile mortality, diphtheria, the fight against tuberculosis, the opening of an orthodontia clinic, the laboratories division, the St. James sanitary district, scholarships, new by-laws, the Board of Health and legal office; then came the report of the section on the teaching of health and the report from the various divisions.

The Health Bulletin

As usual, since 1914, the Health Bulletin has been published bimestrially during 1941.

These are the chief articles: Epidemiology and prophylaxis of grippe. The dental hygiene section. Operation of medical inspection in schools in Montreal. Whooping-cough in Montreal. The fourth sanitary district in Montreal. Preliminary report and comments on 1941. A fifth sanitary district.

Moreover, the March-April number was specially dedicated to the fight against diphtheria, to mark immunization week. Religious and civil authorities, deans of our medical faculties, doctors in the City and of the Department of Health collaborated in publishing this number which contained the following contributions: A week of immunization. Diphtheria shall disappear if we really wish it. Immunization against diphtheria. Let us fight diphtheria. The rôle of the Child Hygiene Division in the fight against diphtheria. Prophylaxis of diphtheria. "La Société Médicale" and diphtheria.

The May-June edition was devoted to raising of children. Subjects covered included nursing, feeding of children in summer, general care of babies and special precautions to be taken during the summer, correction of physical defects in pupils. This number also contained an item concerning the opening of the third sanitary district in the City and advice to those going to the country.

Radio

Members of the staff, under the auspices of various organizations and thanks to the generosity of radio stations, gave a number of addresses on the following questions: the fight against diphtheria, infant mortality, breast feeding, the clean-up campaign week, milk and meat inspection, proper nourishment, etc.

Newspapers

The Department of Health sends to the newspapers, from time to time and according as circumstances warrant it, news items and press releases which are of public interest.

As in the previous year the Section of Public Health Education, through its energetic application, gave earnest co-operation to the Press—dailies and periodicals. Thus in 1941 over 700 different items were published under various headings: "Health as a Capital," "To Help your Health," "A Health Idea Every Day," "The Good-health Bulletin," "Living Capital," etc.

Our dailies, weeklies and periodicals always accept with the greatest willingness our publicity releases. Thanks to the support of the Press, the Department of Health is enabled to give the public all the information which it considers advisable.

Publicity through the press and radio are the most powerful means of carrying on propaganda. Thus, as in past years, it is a pleasant duty to thank the radio and the newspapers for the generous good-will which they have shown us, thereby allowing us to spread helpful ideas on health and preventive medicine which are so useful to the well-being of our citizens.

Campaign against tuberculosis

The health education section organized, in 1940, 31 campaign meetings against tuberculosis. These entertainments usually comprised:

- a) keeping well sketches and recitations;

- b) a quarter-hour's address by a guest speaker or by one of our staff doctors;
- c) showing of the film "Health and Happiness" and of other educational films.

As in the past the students from Madame Jean Louis Audet's class lent their gracious assistance in interpreting keeping well plays.

Also, in 1941, 66 educational sessions were held before school pupils. These consisted in an address by an inspecting physician and the showing of the films mentioned above.

These 31 campaign meetings and 66 educational sessions brought to an end the campaign undertaken against tuberculosis.

New publications

The Department of Health published in 1941: "The Well-Baby Clinic" and "Milk and Tuberculosis," also a poster and a pamphlet against diphtheria.

Publications by the Department of Health

This is a complete list of the publications issued by our department:

I—PUBLICATIONS properly so-called

Prenatal health

Health of the child in early infancy

The Well-Baby Clinic

The infant health league

Manual of school medical inspection (out of print)

Medical school inspection and discovery of tuberculosis

Pasteurization of milk

Milk and Tuberculosis

Safeguarding food in Montreal

Official list of master plumbers

II—ILLUSTRATED POSTERS

Let us fight tuberculosis
 Prevent diphtheria
 Mothers, nurse your babies (out of print)
 Health of the child in early infancy
 Guard against the danger
 Canadian farmers
 Protect your health by keeping your teeth healthy
 Mortality from tuberculosis in Montreal
 To parents (for the doctor's office)
 Avoid the danger
 Help the child to develop normally (out of print)
 Do not expectorate on the floor

III—CIRCULARS

a) **Statistical division**

Registration of births—How to register a birth

b) **Contagious diseases division**

Diphtheria

Whooping-cough

Scarlet fever

Tuberculosis

Typhoid

Measles

Poliomyelitis

Rabies

When a case of poliomyelitis occurs

Vaccination—By-law No. 324

Small-pox and vaccination

Advice to parents (contagious diseases)

Controlling tuberculosis with tuberculine

c) **Child Hygiene division**

Letter from the Director—Advice to mothers

Letter from the Director to mothers on the birth of a baby

Letter from the Director to mothers when baby is 9 months old

Breast feeding

Artificial feeding

Prevent loss of your child's sight

Cleaning diapers

Prevent diphtheria

Immunization against diphtheria

Feeding of children

Height and weight of children

Advice on care of children after extraction of teeth

d) **Sanitation division**

The rat—measures of defense and offense

Cockroaches—advice on destruction of

Bed-bugs—how to destroy them

Fleas—how to destroy them

Destruction of plants harmful to human beings

Division of Communicable Diseases

Report of the
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DIVISION
for the year 1941

by

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

The Department of Health has registered for 1941 a record year, as far as the reporting of contagious diseases cases is concerned.

For the last ten years, our records have not shown a greater number of cases, if we except the rubella epidemic in 1936, than we have this year (27,999 reported cases).

However, the mortality rate (1.04%) is lower than the one registered for each year of the last decade, which shows an average rate of 1.9%.

The prevalent diseases for the last 12 months, were measles (7,430 cases), mumps (6,390 cases), chicken-pox (3,522 cases) and rubella (2,999 cases). For each of these affections the mortality rate has been lowered to 1%.

The total of those so-called minor diseases amounts to a little more than two-thirds of the total of all reported cases.

If we consider the fact that the incidence of those diseases, to which we could add whooping-cough, has increased in all the large centres, it is about normal that our city had to suffer the influence of an expansion also noted in many other large places.

Concerning the above-mentioned diseases, it is important to say that they have generally a cyclical evolution changing from two to five years, and that, this year, we may presume that they have reached the highest point of their period of progression.

And furthermore, we may consider that a large emigration from the rural towards the urban centres, might have been a great

factor in the rapid spread of diseases among the persons not previously immunized against them and who came in contact with people in the city and were easily contaminated.

The scarlet fever situation has been standing at about the same rate as the preceding year; its mortality rate which was 0.37 in 1940 has declined to 0.14 for the present year.

We had to note an increase in the morbidity of typhoid fever and diphtheria for 1941; we think necessary to expose the circumstances which have determined their rather progressive evolution.

Typhoid fever

During 1941, 122 cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Department of Health and from this total, 88 cases were infected outside our city, rating 72.1%; in the preceding year, our records show 79 reported cases only, from which 39 had their source of infection outside, rating at 49.3%.

So, we had for 1941 an increase of 43 cases for this disease.

However, let us note that for this last year, the percentage of cases having outside origin may look abnormal because of its increase in cases, compared to the year 1940. We have to give an explanation on this matter.

First, we think logical to deduct from those 88 patients, whose contamination is due to a sojourn outside of our city, 31 cases coming to this city to receive treatment in our hospitals.

It is important to state that in these 57 other cases are included those of a small epidemic of typhoid fever which occurred in one institution of Montreal, resulting from a sojourn, during July and August, of 200 pupils in a camp located outside the limits of our city.

The incidence of this epidemic was rapid and extensive. It struck 28 pupils of the said institution and our epidemiological survey has established, without any possible doubt, that the contamination of those 28 patients originated in the water from a stream in the vicinity of the place chosen for the holidays of this group.

We must admit that this incident has been a main factor in the increase of the number of cases from the outside and at the same time charging to typhoid fever account 28 cases which were evidently infected outside of Montreal.

To check the spread of typhoid fever in this institution, the Department of Health kept all its personnel under observation for a period of two months, after having them submit to a vaccination against this disease.

Following those prophylactic measures, we had no further cases reported from this institution.

Diphtheria

In 1940, 134 cases of diphtheria were reported at the Department of Health.

For this disease we had 11 deaths, so the percentage was 8.2%.

Since 1927, it was a record because our mortality rate per 100,000 population was down to 1.21.

We have lost some ground in 1941 according to cases reported. As a matter of fact, we have registered this year 193 cases with 31 deaths, making the mortality rate 16.0%.

Our mortality rate from diphtheria has risen to 3.4 per 100,000 population.

The increase of our mortality rate in diphtheria is due to an epidemic, which occurred in the spring of 1941 and took birth in a district having a very dense population and in which lived, under deplorable hygienic conditions, a great number of children.

In this particular territory alone 79 cases with 14 deaths were reported to our department.

We have to admit that this epidemic has forced up our morbidity rate for diphtheria in our city. Our mortality rate for this disease has been going up at the same time.

We are under the impression that the evolution of this local epidemic is due to the fact that there were too many young children who were not immunized against diphtheria with the Ramon Toxoid.

The lesson that we can take from this brief summary is that all parents should understand the great importance of immunization against diphtheria and that they should consult their physician and have their children immunized against this most dreadful disease.

We are asking the doctors to give us all their possible collaboration in order to continue our campaign in favor of immunization against diphtheria in our city.

Summary

Cases reported and confirmed.....	27,799
Number of deaths.....	949
Cases hospitalized.....	5,520
Visits by physicians.....	11,209
Visits by nurses (tuberculosis included).....	34,518
Visits by disinfectors.....	4,282
Number of disinfections.....	4,135
Houses placarded.....	3,214
Number of vaccinations against smallpox:	
(a) by Division of Child Hygiene, performed in schools and industrial establishments....	12,737
(b) by the Division of Medical Control.....	11,721
(c) by private physicians.....	836
(d) by other institutions.....	243
	———— 25,537
Number of complete immunizations against diphtheria reported to our Division and given by:	
Child Hygiene Division.....	15,345
Child Welfare Association.....	1,092
Fédération des Œuvres d'Hygiène infantile....	3,493
Private physicians	1,054
Other institutions.....	433
	———— 21,417
Number of dog bites reported to the Division of communicable diseases.....	221
Free distribution of anti-poliomyelitic serum.....	0
Free distribution of scarlet fever toxin:	
Number of vials:	
(a) curative doses.....	66
(b) preventive doses.....	99

Free distribution of anti-diphtheria serum:

Number of vials:

(a) curative doses.....	421
(b) preventive doses.....	442

Free distribution of Toxoid (Anatoxine Ramon) for immunization against diphtheria..... 6,707

Various analyses submitted to the Municipal Laboratory.. 9,374

* * *

Following this outline, details of the various operations in the Division of communicable diseases for the year 1941 are cited.

Table I

Diseases	Cases reported	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Diphtheria.....	193	31	16.0
Scarlet fever.....	2,214	3	0.14
Measles.....	7,430	20	0.27
German measles.....	2,999	1	0.03
Whooping-cough.....	2,753	27	0.98
Mumps (Parotitis).....	6,390	0	.....
Chicken-pox.....	3,522	7	0.19
Smallpox.....	0	0	.....
Erysipelas.....	107	7	6.5
Typhoid fever.....	122	13	10.6
C.S. Meningitis.....	51	16	31.4
Poliomyelitis.....	11	0	.....
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	1	.....
Puerperal septicaemia.....	12	12	.....
Purulent ophthalmia.....	34	2	5.8
Amoebic dysentery.....	2	0	.....
Psittacosis.....	3	0	.....
Undulant fever.....	4	0	.....
Bacillary dysentery.....	22	2	9.09
Influenza.....	.....	129*	.....
Scabies.....	216	0	.....
Total.....	26,086	271	1.04
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1,558	584	37.4
Tuberculosis other forms.....	155	94	60.6
Grand total.....	27,799	949	3.4

P.S. (*) Unclassified cases, only deaths are registered.

Table V
Classification by nationalities

Diseases	French Canadians	English Canadians	Jews	Other Nationalities	Total
Diphtheria.....	174	14	.....	5	193
Scarlet fever.....	1,283	560	187	184	2,214
Measles.....	4,997	1,603	321	509	7,430
German measles.....	1,527	925	232	315	2,999
Whooping-cough.....	2,045	431	110	167	2,753
Mumps.....	3,358	1,816	725	491	6,390
Chicken-pox.....	2,493	659	128	242	3,522
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	70	18	5	14	107
Typhoid fever.....	89	22	3	8	122
C.S. Meningitis.....	29	15	.....	7	51
Poliomyelitis.....	3	7	1	.....	11
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal septicaemia.....	10	2	.....	.....	12
Purulent ophthalmia.....	30	3	.....	1	34
Amoebic dysentery.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Psittacosis.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Undulant fever.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Bacillary dysentery.....	17	3	.....	2	22
Influenza.....	Unclassified cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scabies.....	Unclassified cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,131	6,081	1,712	1,946	26,086
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1,134	243	44	137	1,558
Tuberculosis other forms.....	108	25	6	16	155
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,799

Control of Contagious Diseases

1941

Diseases	Control visits			
	Diagnosis	Super- vision of quaran- tined houses	Disinfect- ion	Placards
Diphtheria	6	1,496	321	106
Scarlet fever	269	3,201	1,707	397
Measles	1,630	7,145	782	1,987
German measles	1,459	2,496	28	....
Whooping-cough	798	2,802	591	724
Mumps	2,824	5,325	74	....
Chicken-pox	1,149	2,634	34	....
Erysipelas	4	91	43	....
Typhoid fever	117	135	20	....
C.S. Meningitis	41	52	35	....
Poliomyelitis	10	31	14	....
Puerperal septicaemia . . . . .	....	6	....	....
Purulent ophthalmia	2	34	....	....
Amoebic dysentery	5	1	....	....
Lethargic encephalitis . . . . .	....	3	....	....
Influenza	1	....	....	....
Scabies	71	123	3	....
Undulant fever	3	1	....	....
Tuberculosis	2	3,445	463	....
Skin diseases	85	103	....	....
Vulvo-vaginitis . . . . .	....	1	....	....
Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	....	20	....
No infection	1,263	....	....	....
Under observation	298	....	....	....
Miscellaneous visits	861	5,376	4,282	....
Wrong addresses	307	....	....	....
Psittacosis	1	....	....	....
Vincent's angina	1	16	....	....
Bacillary dysentery	1	....	....	....
Pediculosis	1	1	....	....
Total	11,209	34,518	8,417	3,214

Visiting nurses in their investigations in families have taken 6,976 cultures for laboratory analysis.

PASTEUR HOSPITAL

Patients hospitalized.....	3,512
Number of days of hospitalization.....	103,143
Average sojourn for each patient.....	29.4
Maximum hospitalization per day.....	325
Minimum hospitalization per day.....	203
Average hospitalization per day.....	283
Deaths during the year 1941.....	72
Deaths during the first 48 hours.....	39
Number of deaths after the first 48 hours.....	33
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths.....	54.16%
Ambulance calls.....	2,567
Microscopic examinations.....	4,790
Urinalyses.....	6,065

Intubations and Results

Ages	Intuba- tions	Cures	Deaths
Under 1 year.....	1	1	....
1 to 2 years.....	5	1	3
2 to 3 years.....	5	1	3
3 to 4 years.....	4	2	2
4 to 5 years.....	....	....	....
5 to 6 years.....	....	....	....
6 to 7 years.....	5	4	1
7 to 8 years.....	1	....	1
8 to 9 years.....	....	....	....
9 to 10 years.....	....	....	....
Total.....	21	9	10

Nationality and Religion of Patients

Nationalities	Total	Religion	Total
French-Canadians	3,048	Roman Catholics	3,135
English-Canadians	61	Protestants	82
Jews	12	Jews	12
Other nationalities	120	Other religions	12
Total	3,241		3,241

Fluctuation of Patients

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1941	Ad- mitted	Total number of patients	Cured	Dead	In hospital Decem- ber 31st, 1941
Diphtheria	21	154	175	128	22	25
Scarlet fever	109	929	1,038	913	1	124
Measles	2	854	856	827	5	24
Erysipelas	4	54	58	55	1	2
Chicken-pox	3	59	62	56	....	6
Whooping-cough	119	695	814	718	16	80
Mumps .....	....	50	50	46	....	4
Influenza .....	....	33	33	32	....	1
German measles .....	....	57	57	57	....	....
Poliomyelitis .....	....	4	4	4	....	....
Diffuse phlegmon .....	....	8	8	6	2	....
Miscellaneous	13	344	357	316	25	16
Total	271	3,241	3,512	3,158	72	282

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

Patients hospitalized.....	2,008
Number of days of hospitalization.....	46,244
Average sojourn for each patient.....	21
Maximum hospitalization per day.....	171
Minimum hospitalization per day.....	60
Average hospitalization per day.....	115
Deaths during the year 1941.....	16
Deaths during the first 48 hours.....	9
Number of deaths after the first 48 hours.....	7
Proportion of deaths during the first 48 hours to the total of deaths.....	56.25%
Ambulance calls.....	1,466
Microscopic examinations.....	....
Urinalyses.....	13,200

Intubations and Results

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

Nationality and Religion of Patients

Nationalities	Total	Religion	Total
French-Canadians	495	Roman Catholics	876
English-Canadians	1,059	Protestants	947
Jews	173	Jews	173
Other nationalities	281	Other religions	12
Total	2,008		2,008

Fluctuation of Patients

Diseases	In hospital January 1st, 1941	Ad- mitted	Total number of patients	Cured	Deaths	In hospital Decem- ber 31st, 1941
Diphtheria	10	36	46	39	7	....
Scarlet fever	83	767	850	767	1	82
Measles	4	477	481	455	....	26
Erysipelas	2	34	36	36	....	....
Chicken-pox	2	35	37	36	1	....
Whooping-cough	48	198	246	223	2	21
Mumps	4	193	197	187	....	10
Influenza .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
German measles	16	150	166	166	....	....
Poliomyelitis .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diffuse phlegmon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	2	118	120	114	5	1
Total	171	2,008	2,179	2,023	16	140

Communicable Diseases Division

Report of the SECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS for the year 1941 by Dr. LÉO LADOUCEUR, M.D. Chief of section

The tuberculosis section has completed its third year of life. Accepted by the medical profession, upon which it admits its dependence, it has striven to render it all possible assistance. In return we acknowledge that we have received active co-operation from the doctors.

Without encroaching upon the prerogatives of independent anti-tuberculosis organizations, Bruchesi and Royal Edward Institutes, it has been one of the aims of the tuberculosis section of the Health Department to co-ordinate their work as much as possible so as to ensure effective control of tuberculosis and to give effect to the fight undertaken against this disease.

An outline of our work will better illustrate the results obtained during 1941 than a mere enumeration.

Central Record

In 1941 there were 1,713 new cases entered as against 1,453 the year previous. That is undoubtedly a substantial increase, attributable to more faithful reporting on the part of the doctor of tuberculous patients and to the fact that a portion of our population, unemployed and undernourished during the years of crisis, has in the meantime undertaken long working hours in war industries without required relaxation.

The following table shows the reports made for 1941.

Reports	Cases			Total
	Incipient	Moderately advanced	Very advanced	
Secondary T.B. (adult).....	240	891	358	1,489
Pulmonary T.B. (juvenile).....	47	15	7	69
T.B. other forms.....	..	..	..	155
Total cases reported.....	287	906	365	1,713

Work of Visiting Nurses

Visiting nurses accomplished a vast amount of work during the past year. Besides engaging in spreading among families with tuberculosis the necessary ideas of health to prevent the spread of the disease, they seek to convince the contacts encountered of the need for a radiographic examination to detect tuberculosis infection at its inception.

The following table illustrates this work:

VISITS TO HOMES by nurses:	
New cases	1,768
Subsequent visits	1,668
Various	877
Total	4,313

The Radiological Clinic

The radiological clinic, which had in its files 4,109 films in the early days of January 1941, added thereto, during the past year, 9,866 new radiographs; this makes a grand total of 13,975 since its inception.

Doctors understand more and more clearly the importance of a radiological examination of the lungs in detecting tuberculous infection at the outset and are sending us constantly increasing numbers of their needy sick. This is an accomplishment which promises much for the future.

There follows a table showing the work done at the Radiological Clinic.

Cases referred	Positive					Neg.	Susp.	Total
	Inc.	Mod. adv.	Very adv.	A.F.	Total			
Doctors	104	289	22	37	452	3,347	1,371	5,170
Contacts	63	66	2	3	134	3,124	1,168	4,426
Came on own initiative	1	8	...	...	9	194	67	270
Total	168	363	24	40	595	6,665	2,606	9,866

Tuberculin test—"Vollmer Patch Test"

During 1941, 13,286 children or adults were given tuberculin or Vollmer Patch Test. This makes a grand total of 23,022 since the opening of the tuberculosis section.

If the tuberculin test is not a first-grade weapon it should still be retained in the anti-tuberculosis arsenal.

When it is positive in children of pre-school age, whose contacts outside the home are not frequent, it permits of suspecting and finding a source of infection in the home.

The following table sums up the work already accomplished:

Reactions	Positive	Negative	Failed to return	Total
Tuberculosis section	195	623	10	828
Child Hygiene Division and Sanitary districts	1,479	10,828	151	12,458
Total	1,674	11,451	161	13,286

While we noted substantial decrease in deaths from tuberculosis during 1940, the year 1941 shows an increase which is not limited to Montreal and which approaching privations will not lessen.

Even if we end this report on a somewhat sombre note we are not of the opinion that we should lapse into despair. On the contrary we should continue the fight and, if possible, it should be intensified, with our eyes set upon the future in which we hope to see consolation and victory.

Division of Child Hygiene

**Report of the
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE
for the year 1941**

by

Dr. J. N. LAPORTE, D.P.H.
Superintendent

The report of the work of the division of Child Hygiene for the year 1941 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) 49 Well-baby and preschool clinics;

b) 2 Open-air clinics;

c) Inspection of private boarding houses for children
and private hospitals and maternities;

d) Child hygiene league.

**Section II—SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MEDICAL INSPEC-
TION 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. 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. Reports of Maisonneuve, St. James and West Health Districts.

FIRST PART

I. MATERNAL HYGIENE
PRENATAL CLINICS

The following table indicates the results obtained in 1941.

Table I

Number of municipal clinics							5
Number of conferences							260
Number of prenatal cases registered	carried over cases						146
	new cases	Month of pregnancy admitted					
		Under 4th 114	4th-5th 89	6th-7th 66	8th-9th 17	In 10th 1	287
Number of	consultations with doctor						848
	blood pressures						797
	urinalyses						732
	Wasserman's tests						82
	notices to family physicians						79
Home visits	recruitment						646
	to registered mothers						332
	post-partum						128
	Total						1,106

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

	Month of pregnancy admitted					
	Under 4th	4th-5th	6th-7th	8th-9th	In 10th	Total
L'Assistance Maternelle..	189	158	482	728	96	1,653
Hospitals:						
Miséricorde.....	18	95	265	335	...	713
Notre-Dame.....	51	49	95	62	...	257
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc.....	19	25	55	70	5	174
Ste-Justine.....	73	135	221	147	...	576
St-Luc.....	39	53	76	78	8	254
Catherine Booth.....	68	107	80	60	...	315
Homoeopathic.....	23	31	45	46	4	149
Jewish General.....	33	131	58	14	...	236
Royal Victoria.....	275	298	336	266	65	1,240
St. Mary's.....	110	150	60	10	...	330
Woman's General.....	225	309	445	456	45	1,480
Total.....	934	1,383	1,736	1,544	127	5,724
Grand total.....	1,123	1,541	2,218	2,272	223	7,377

Maternity cases in Montreal

Table III

Number of births in 1941: 19,011					Rate per 1,000 population: 21.0			
Number of beds and prenatal cases in Montreal's Hospitals—								
1. Hospitals	Number of beds				Number of cases			
	Private	Semi-private	Public	Total	Private	Semi-private	Public	Total
Miséricorde.....	31	37	175	243	731	994	683	2,408
Notre-Dame.....	12	18	10	40	471	423	245	1,139
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc.....	8	11	6	25	204	389	110	703
Ste-Justine.....	16	4	15	35	455	194	457	1,106
St-Luc.....	12	15	10	37	256	...	332	588
Catherine Booth.....	5	20	25	50	53	338	258	649
Homoeopathic.....	7	10	6	23	250	278	139	667
Jewish General.....	...	25	16	41	103	515	172	790
Royal Victoria.....	47	35	125	207	475	497	1,240	2,212
St. Mary's.....	9	6	10	25	189	473	335	997
Bethany House.....	...	...	12	12	...	...	21	21
Woman's General.....	7	4	13	24	29	134	297	460
L'Aide à la femme.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86
Private Hospitals								
Beaulac.....	12	...	...	12	182	...	...	182
Dr. G. E. Milette.....	10	...	...	10	5	...	...	5
Pinard.....	12	...	...	12	407	...	...	407
Ste-Anne.....	11	...	...	11	36	...	...	36
Ste-Marguerite.....	12	...	...	12	56	...	...	56
Ste-Thérèse.....	13	...	...	13	166	...	...	166
Mount-Royal.....	8	...	...	8	2	...	...	2
Mrs. L. Martel.....	5	...	...	5	59	...	...	59
Belvédère.....	5	...	...	5	84	...	...	84
Bellevue.....	10	...	...	10	103	...	...	103
Total.....	252	185	423	860	4,316	4,235	4,375	12,926
2. Home cases by private physicians.....	...	...	...	...	5,011	...	...	5,011
3. Number of indigent cases handled in the homes by private physicians and paid by:								
a) Social Welfare Department.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	...
b) L'Assistance Maternelle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	1,074
Grand total.....	252	185	423	860	9,327	4,235	5,449	19,011

Note—There is an increase in the number of confinements at home and private and semi-private cases in the hospitals, and at the same time a decrease in the number of public cases (Assistance Maternelle and Social Welfare Dept.). This is attributed to improved economic conditions.

II. INFANT HYGIENE (0-1 year) and PRESCHOOL HYGIENE (1-6 years)

WELL-BABY AND PRESCHOOL CLINICS

In the course of the year 1941, two new clinics were opened, one in Notre-Dame parish and another one in "Saints Martyrs Canadiens" parish, making a total of 49 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 within 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 1941

		Department of Health		Child Welfare Association		"Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile"	
		Infant	Pre-school	Infant	Pre-school	Infant	Pre-school
Number of clinics.....		49	49	9	9	19	19
Number of children registered...		10,104	11,512	3,789	1,144	6,055	4,978
Number of deaths (0-1 year) among registered babies.....		22	....	7	....	8	....
Percentage of deaths compared to the number of children registered.....		0.2	....	0.2	....	0.1	....
Number of children attending clinics.....		58,258	27,661	7,535	6,665	67,179	18,870
Average number of consultations per child.....		5.7	2.4	1.9	5.8	11.0	3.7
Home visits	nurses.....	18,497	11,336	2,809	5,890	5,926	6,475
	assistant-nurses.....	....	....	....	....	12,124	11,613
Group conferences	sessions.....	13					
	number present.....	63					

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 Lafontaine Park and on pic-nic days only at St. Helen's Island.

Table V

Camps open for a period of.	2 months
Weighings.	71
Dressings.	226
Vaccinations.	1,437
Revaccinations.	18
Certificates.	974
Examination of children entering school in September.	177

CHILD HYGIENE LEAGUES

Several groups of the Child Hygiene League have been formed in 1941 by the personnel of the Division of Child Hygiene among young girls attending the following schools: de-la-Visitation, Chamilly-Delormier, Jeanne-Mance, Laurier, Nicolas-Viel, Ste. Anastasie, Sts. Anges, St. Clément, St. Edouard, St. Henri, Ste. Jeanne-d'Arc, Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Marthe, St. Nom-de-Jésus, St. Nom-de-Marie, St. Sacrement, Ste. Croix, Stadacona.

The number of groups organized in 1941 was 7 and the number of members 203.

Inspection of Children's Boarding Houses and Private Hospitals and Maternities for the year 1941

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.

Number of	Boarding- houses	With license (of which 4 were cancelled during the year)		15
		"Assistance aux Familles"		68
		Catholic Welfare Bureau		36
		Jewish Child Welfare		35
		Protestant Foster Home Centre		91
		Women's Directory		46
		Institution (L'Aide à la femme)		1
		With license (where there is only one child)		74
		Total		366
	Children	Registered	Legitimate	297
			Illegitimate	616
			Total	913
		Deceased	Legitimate	7
			Illegitimate	23
			Total	30

Table VI—(Continued)

Private hospitals and maternities.

Number of	Private Hospitals and Maternities—with license				17
	Patients	Maternity cases	Married		823
			Unmarried		410
			Total		1,233
		Medicine and surgery			1,284
		Total			2,517
		Births	Legitimate			728
	Illegitimate			354	
	Total			1,082	
	Deaths	Babies	At full term	Legitimate	21
				Illegitimate	17
			Premature	Legitimate	9
				Illegitimate	7
			Total			54
		Adults	Maternity and hospital cases			65

Work of the nurses.

	Number of	
	Visits	Investigations
a) Boarding houses	932	459
b) Private hospitals and maternities	550	778
Special	442	407
Total	1,924	1,644
Action taken	1	
Appearance in Court as witnesses	8	

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 1940-1941 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
1940-1941**

		Catholic	Protes- tant	Independ- ent	Total
Number of	schools	224	47	31	302
	classes	3,554	840	219	4,613
	pupils	112,762	28,849	5,755	147,366
Average per				Schools	Pupils
	medical inspector			13.7	6,698.5
	school nurse			3.8	1,865.4

Table VIII
General Report
1940-1941

I — Work of Medical Inspectors:					
Number of			July and August (1)	School year	Total
	Visits to schools	Routine		2,817	2,817
		Regular		5,292	5,292
		Total		8,109	8,109
	Routine examinations (2)			24,061	24,061
	Periodic physical examinations: (3)				
	pupils examined (4)		2,389	67,504	69,893
	a) normal		1,152	32,281	33,433
	b) sick presenting one or several defects		1,237	35,223	36,460
	defects found (teeth excepted)		2,182	57,254	59,436
	notices to parents		398	14,390	14,788
	parents present at the exami- nation		2,389	3,200	5,589
II — Work of School-nurses:					
Number of	Visits	to schools			29,998
		to homes			39,566
	Examinations				720,172 (5)
	Pupils	excluded as suspected cases of contagious diseases			4,898
		taken to dispensaries			282
	Interviews with parents in school				2,309
	Various treatments				26,678

- (1) This report indicates the total examinations made during July and August 1940 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 observation.
- (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 (69,893) shows that 45.73% of all pupils in the schools have received a complete physical examination.
- (5) This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 4.9 times during the school year for uncleanness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.

Table IX

**Results of Physical and Routine Examinations
1940-1941**

I—Periodic physical examination:				
	July and August	School-year	Total	% (1)
Number of pupils examined	2,389	67,504	69,893	
a) Normal	1,152	32,281	33,433	47.8
b) Sick or presenting one or several defects	1,237	35,223	36,460	52.2
Number of defects found:				
Vision	1	7,151	7,152	10.2
Eye disease	62	1,553	1,615	2.3
Hearing	5	612	617	0.9
Ear disease	26	980	1,006	1.4
Nasal obstruction	306	5,284	5,590	8.0
Tonsils	559	11,336	11,895	17.0
Lymphatic system	524	12,681	13,205	18.9
Goitre	3	219	222	0.3
Skin	24	2,206	2,230	3.2
Lungs	26	1,447	1,473	2.1
Heart	23	1,657	1,680	2.4
Digestive system	25	179	204	0.3
Genito-urinary system	47	439	486	0.7
Orthopedic	41	1,754	1,795	2.6
Nervous system	49	934	983	1.4
Mental condition	3	304	307	0.4
Malnutrition	458	8,518	8,976	12.8
Total number of defects	2,182	57,254	59,436	

(1) Percentage based on the number of children examined.

Table IX—(Continued)

Results of Physical and Routine Examinations
1940-1941—(Continued)

II—Routine examination (during school year 1940-1941):			
Number of cases discovered among school children (at school or home):		Total	% (2)
a) Contagious diseases	1. Diphtheria	49	0.03
	2. Scarlet fever	936	0.63
	3. Measles	1,921	1.3
	4. Chicken-pox	1,570	1.06
	5. German measles	1,916	1.30
	6. Mumps	2,611	1.77
	7. Whooping cough	901	0.61
b) Parasitic diseases	1. Pediculosis	10,375	7.04
	2. Scabies	372	0.25
c) Various skin diseases		5,941	4.03
d) Uncleanliness		5,372	3.64

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

CONTROL EXAMINATION AND CORRECTION OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS

School year 1940-1941

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," 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 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 periodical physical examination.

The results of these re-examinations, showing the correction of physical defects obtained in the course of the school year 1940-1941, 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 1940-1941

I—Number of pupils treated and cured.....	9,289
II—Number of pupils under treatment.....	2,011
III—Physical defects corrected:	
Vision.....	3,381
Eye disease.....	294
Hearing.....	161
Ear disease.....	231
Nasal obstruction.....	1,958
Tonsils.....	3,056
Lymphatic system.....	1,851
Goitre.....	32
Skin.....	261
Lungs.....	317
Heart.....	278
Digestive system.....	33
Genito-urinary system.....	105
Orthopedic.....	66
Nervous system.....	142
Malnutrition.....	1,130
Total.....	13,296
Teeth.....	*4,123
IV—Number of special corrections:	
Enlarged tonsils (operations).....	2,066
Adenoids (operations).....	1,490
Defective vision (glasses).....	3,054

*The figure 4,123 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 14,851 children were treated in municipal clinics in 1941.

II—HEARING TEST
BY MEANS OF
THE AUDIOMETER No. 4-A
1940-1941

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 1940-1941 are shown in the Table XI which follows.

Table XI
Hearing tests by means of audiometer No. 4-A

			Catholic	Protes- tant	Total
Number of	Schools visited		64	13	77
	Pupils	examined	17,054	2,731	19,785
		a) normal	16,157	2,656	18,813
		b) defective	897	75	972
CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS					
Number of defective pupils	with both ears		174	13	187
	with right ear only		338	31	369
	with left ear only		286	31	317
OTHER NOTED DETAILS					
Number of pupils who had	running ears		3,647	497	4,144
	previous abscesses		551	104	655
	been previously operated upon		556	220	776

III—MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION

In order to make the work of the Mental Hygiene section more effective, our personnel of psycho-technicians has been increased by 3, making a total of 7.

The following table shows the results of the work done by four psychiatrists and seven psycho-technicians in the schools for the school year 1940-1941.

Table XII

Report of the psychometric tests made in the schools

Number of schools visited		60	
Number of pupils	examined		2,995
	normal	a) I.Q. 90-110	433
		b) I.Q. 80-90 slow-minded	595
		Total	1,028
	abnormal	a) unsteady	21
		b) backward and unsteady	102
		c) backward	1,844
		Total	1,967

Classification of backward cases

Backward cases	Total		1,946	Recom- mendations
	1. Borderline		944	Auxiliary classes
	2. Mental debility	superior	760	
		inferior	196	Technical teaching (sensorial)
	3. Feeble minded		46	

Psychometric tests in institutions

During the months of July and August 1941, the staff of the mental hygiene section made psychometric tests in a certain number of institutions, in co-operation with "La Société d'Adoption et de Protection de l'Enfance". These institutions are:

In Montreal: Notre Dame de Liesse Industrial School; Hospice Ste-Cunégonde; Orphelinat Italien; Orphelinat Belmont.

Outside of Montreal: Hospice Ste-Elisabeth, Farnham; Orphelinat Huberdeau, Huberdeau; Hospice Ste-Croix, Marieville; Orphelinat du Christ-Roi, Nicolet; Hôpital Général, Sorel; Hospice La Jemmerais, Varennes; Crèche St. François d'Assise, Pointe-aux-Trembles; Maison Ste-Domitille, Laval-des-Rapides.

Table XIIa

Number of institutions visited			12	
Number of pupils	Examined		484	
	Normal	a) I.Q. 90-110	36	
		b) I.Q. 80-90 slow-minded	94	
		Total	130	
	Abnormal	Unsteady	0	
		Backward and unsteady	0	
		Backward	354	
		Total	354	

Classification

Backward cases	Total		354	Recom- mendations
	1. Borderline		132	Auxiliary classes
	2. Mental debility	superior	91	
		inferior	90	Technical teaching (sensorial)
	3. Feeble minded		41	
	4. Idiocy		0	Baie St-Paul Asylum
Number of visits and investigations by the psycho-technicians			28	

Table XIII
Report of Laurier Mental Hygiene Clinic
for the year 1941

I—Number of cases—Boys and Girls	
Old.....	34
New.....	315
Total.....	349
II—Comparison with past years	
1937.....	195
1938.....	246
1939.....	267
1940.....	264
1941.....	349
III—Cases referred by	
Catholic School Board:	
Father Lussier's office.....	54
Victor-Doré School.....	21
Directors and Principals.....	13
Juvenile Court.....	12
"J O C" Social Service.....	3
Catholic Federated Charities:	
Aide aux enfants infirmes.....	5
Assistance maternelle.....	1
Assistance aux familles.....	21
Institut Bruchési.....	4
Hospitals:	
Children's Memorial.....	25
Montreal Children's.....	5
Montreal General.....	10
St. Mary's.....	5
St-Jean-de-Dieu.....	40
Ste-Justine.....	10
Metropolitan Life Insurance.....	3
Ministry of pensions, health and social welfare:	
Mother's allowances.....	5
Bureau d'adoption et de protection de l'en-	
fance.....	34
Others (Doctors, parents, school nurses, private	
organizations, etc.).....	78
Total.....	349

Table XIII—(Continued)

IV—Problems	
Mental development.....	99
Behaviour problems.....	103
Speech defects.....	21
Sexual problems.....	24
School failure.....	16
Nervousness.....	16
Epilepsy.....	8
Kleptomania.....	8
Mythomania.....	7
Pyromania.....	6
Suspected of mental troubles.....	12
Jealousy.....	2
Before adoption.....	25
Mysticism.....	2
Total.....	349
V—Distribution of intelligence	
Normal.....	17
Slow mindedness.....	16
Unstable.....	13
Backward, backward and unsteady:	
Border-line.....	59
Mental debility (sup.).....	97
Mental debility (inf.).....	57
Feeble minded.....	71
Idiocy.....	19
Total.....	349
VI—Group demonstrations	
To the pupils of "L'école d'infirmières hygiénistes de l'Université de Montréal".....	2
To the McGill Medical students.....	1
VII—Number of visits and inquiries	
School visits.....	69
Home visits.....	252
VIII—Phone calls.....	894

IV—MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

During the school year 1940-1941, the lay teachers and employees (janitors and others) connected with the Catholic School Commission were submitted to a periodical medical examination, conforming to an agreement on this subject between the Catholic School Commission and the Department of Health. Were also submitted to this periodical medical examination the religious teachers—"Clerics of 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, whose staff 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 had undergone this examination.

The number of lay teachers and employees (janitors, etc.) including religious, who were examined during the course of the school year 1940-1941, was 2,253 of whom 358 were examined by their family physicians and 1,895 by the school medical inspectors.

The results of the observations obtained are indicated in the table as follows: (1) in the column "First examination," are the results of the examination of new employees, and, (2) in the column "Annual," are the results of the examination of those who, having undergone the first examination the previous year, were submitted to the annual examination.

Table XIV

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

School year 1940-1941

		"First" Form No. 95	"Annual" Form No. 96	Total
Personnel examined	Principals, directors and ass'ts.	10	102	112
	Special professors	2	52	54
	Male teachers	73	926	999
	Female teachers	20	841	861
	Janitors and other employees	22	205	227
	Total	127	2,126	2,253
Examined by	School medical inspectors	116	1,779	1,895
	Family physicians	11	347	358
	Total	127	2,126	2,253

Table XIV—(Continued)

Control of vaccination against smallpox				"First" Form No. 95	"Annual" Form No. 96	Total
Number of employees	Non-vaccinated			4	108	112
	Vaccinated within	more than	25 years	31	1,012	1,043
			15 years	56	757	813
			7 years	33	185	218
		less than	7 years	3	64	67
Defects	Lungs (other than tuberculosis)			6	24	30
	Heart			4	79	83
	Liver			7	45	52
	Digestive system			12	121	133
	Teeth: caries pyorrhoea			29 5	249 56	278 61
	Visual acuity: with glasses			17	169	186
	without glasses			4	119	123
	equivocal answers			1	69	70
	Hearing acuity:			..	49	49
	equivocal answers			..	1	1
	Nervous system			..	30	30
	Kidneys: urinalysis:					
a) albumen			4	35	39	
b) sugar			1	37	38	
Tuberculosis — (History, personal or family)			..	10	10	
Employees deceased						7

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 decides alone 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 concerned is suffering from tuberculosis at present or has 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—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 2,627 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 he 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).....	1,276
2. "Le Grillon" (boys and girls).....	306
3. "Jeanne-d'Arc" (girls).....	382
4. "Ste-Thérèse-de-l'Enfant-Jésus" (girls)	112
4. "Association des Guides" (boys and girls) Scouts...	551
Total.....	2,627

SECOND PART

I. IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA
in the schools and in the municipal Well-baby clinics
1928-1941

During the year 1941, immunization against diphtheria was successfully continued in the municipal preschool and well-baby clinics and in the schools.

It should be noted that 16,943 children received their first dose of Anatoxin-Ramon (toxoid) in 1941, and, of this number, on December 31st, 15,845 had received two doses and 14,194 had received the three doses; this number will be completed in the course of the first six months of the year 1942.

Table XVI

**Showing the general results of diphtheria immunization
 carried on in the municipal clinics and in the schools
 by the personnel of the Division of Child Hygiene,
 from September 1928 to December 31st, 1941**

		1928-1939	(1) 1940	(2) 1941 (Dec. 31st)	Total
I—Anterior Schicks		27,251	53	9	27,313
II— Number of children	Registered for immunization	154,242	10,705	16,943	181,890
	1.—Received 3 doses	145,606	10,145	14,194	169,945
	2.—Received only 2 doses	4,374	261	1,651	6,286
	3.—Received only 1 dose	4,262	299	1,098	5,659
III—Posterior Schicks		28,816	...	...	28,816
IV—Supplementary injections (4th dose)		172	...	...	172

(1) The number of those who received the three injections was completed during the year 1941.

(2) The number of those who received the three injections will be completed during the year 1942.

Note.—On October 31st, 1942, the number of children registered for immunization in 1941 and who received the three doses of Anatoxin-Ramon (toxoid) is **16,056**.

II. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table indicates the number of vaccinations made by the medical inspectors during 1941 in the municipal Well-baby clinics and at Lafontaine Park.

Table XVII

	Well-baby clinics	Lafontaine Park	Total
Number of vaccinations.....	10,692	1,511	12,203
Number of revaccinations.....	511	23	534
Number of certificates "A".....	9,015	1,296	10,311
Number of certificates "B".....	30	1	31
Number of certificates "C".....	246	4	250
Number of those who did not come back for their certificate.....	1,401	210	1,611

III. TUBERCULIN TESTING

Detection of tuberculosis among children by tuberculin test was continued in Well-baby clinics. This method, easier in its application, is well accepted by the public.

On December 31st, 1941, this test was made in forty-three 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 for different associations and in schools of the city.

Table XVIII

Tuberculin Testing

Number of conferences.....	1,823
Number of tuberculin tests.....	12,699
Number of positive reactions.....	1,494
Number of negative reactions.....	11,044
Number of cases who did not return for reading..	161

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

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

Circulars (bilingual)

"Height and Weight of Children".....	13,500
"Immunization against Diphtheria".....	132,250
"Cleaning of diapers".....	10,100
"Artificial feeding".....	9,000
"Advice to parents concerning the care of the child after the extraction of teeth".....	6,100
"Breast feeding".....	7,300
"Prevent blindness in your children".....	12,250
"Child Nutrition and Resistance to disease"	
French.....	22,850
English.....	5,800
"Letters from the Director to mothers on the occa- sion of the birth of a child"	
French.....	9,000
English.....	2,250
"Letters from the Director to mothers when the child is 6 months old" French.....	5,650
English.....	1,240
"Letters from the Director—Advice to mothers"	
French.....	7,000
English.....	1,000

Posters (bilingual)

"Prevent diphtheria".....	13,408
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Publications

"Hygiène de l'enfant au premier âge".....	11,720
"Hygiene of the Child during infancy".....	2,700
"Hygiène prénatale (bilingual).....	1,550
"Ligue d'hygiène infantile" French.....	244
English.....	150

During the course of the year 1941, 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 1941**

by

**Dr. 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 — Orthodontia clinic.

The actual personnel consists of the chief of the dental section of seven dentists whose duties are operative work in the clinics and examining pupils in the schools at certain hours; of a dental specialist in orthodontia on part time. They are assisted in their work by nurses and assisting nurses.

I — DENTAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS

During October 1940 the Department of Health recommended dental examinations and lectures in the schools of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

The following table indicates the results of the dental inspection of 32,583 pupils.

This dental examination made of the pupils shows that 78.04% of the children suffer from dental caries.

Table XIX

			Schools			Grand Total
			Catho- lic	Protes- tant	Inde- pendent	
Schools visited			196	36	14	246
Pupils in the schools			104,502	21,752	2,868	129,122
Visits to schools			757	243	32	1,032
Lectures			799	234	27	1,060
Attendance at lectures			25,736	8,059	824	34,619
Children examined			24,063	7,105	1,415	32,583
Number	of cases	Caries	19,389	5,651	823	25,863 (78.04%)
		Normal	4,674	1,454	592	6,720
	of	Decayed teeth	76,908	19,449	2,521	98,878
		Prophylaxis to be done	22,503	4,787	1,137	28,427
Notices sent to parents			15,254	5,699	716	21,669

II — MUNICIPAL DENTAL CLINICS

The number of municipal dental clinics is seven. The work of the municipal dental clinics consists of treatments, of prophylaxis, of the extraction and filling of teeth. Only indigent children of preschool age and poor pupils are accepted. When the child is examined at the clinic, the parents who are present at the examination are advised as to the condition and care of the mouth. This contributes to greater co-operation and better results.

Table XX
Report of Municipal dental clinics

Number of children treated.....	14,851
Treatments: extraction.....	8,431
prophylaxis.....	4,161
filling.....	1,404
temporary.....	202
dressings.....	933
Total number of treatments.....	15,131
Number of teeth extracted.....	27,891
Number of teeth filled.....	1,969
Number of cases completed.....	801

The "Junior Red Cross" and the "Junior League" of Montreal using the "Griffintown Club" Dental Clinic, in collaboration with the Department of Health have promoted and rendered dental services in a number of schools of the Protestant Board.

III — ORTHODONTIA CLINIC

The orthodontia clinic, which was opened in February 1940, is under the direction of Dr. Paul Geoffrion, Professor of Orthodontia of the faculty of Dentistry of the University of Montreal. This clinic will be situated in the new building of the University of Montreal on the mountain, on or about September 1942.

Children who suffer facial deformities and dental malocclusion and whose parents are unable to pay the regular fees for this service are treated. Forty patients have undergone treatment over a period of two years, and the results achieved have been excellent.

Table XXI
**Report showing the work done at the orthodontia clinic
for the year 1941**

Number of children undergoing treatment.....	150
Anthropometric photographs.....	139
Radiographs.....	501
Operations on frenum.....	6
Impressions.....	429
Diagnosis and planning.....	696
Putting on appliances.....	203
Adjustments.....	1,533
Other treatments.....	4,932
Total number of treatments.....	9,355
Number of completed cases.....	40

Child Hygiene Division

Report of
MAISONNEUVE HEALTH DISTRICT
 for the year 1941

by

Doctor J. A. LANDREVILLE, M.P.H.
 District Health Officer

We submit for the year 1941 the second annual report of the Maisonneuve health district.

The estimated population in 1941 is the same as in 1940: 102,100, which represents 11.25% of the population of Montreal.

Table I

The statistics of births and deaths in this district for 1941 show the following facts:

	Maison- neuve District	Whole City	Maison- neuve 1940
Number of births.....	2,230	19,011	2,321
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	21.8	21.0	22.93
Number of deaths.....	929	9,711	908
General mortality rate per 1,000 pop.....	9.1	10.7	9.97
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births.....	5.4	3.5	3.45
Infant mortality per 1,000 live-births....	61.9	70.3	51.70
Mortality from diseases of infancy (0-1 year).....	26.0	26.9	18.96
Mortality from diarrhoea (0-2 yrs.).....	12.6	11.0	12.84
Mortality from diphtheria (100,000 pop.)	0.98	3.42	1.96
Mortality from tuberculosis per 100,000 population:			
a) pulmonary.....	76.4	64.4	71.11
b) other forms.....	8.8	10.4	9.87
Total.....	85.21	74.75	80.98

Table II

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

Age group	Deaths	Percentage		
		1941		1940
		District	Whole City	District
0- 1 year.....	138	14.9	13.7	11.9
1- 4 years.....	37	4.0	2.5	2.6
5-14 years.....	22	2.4	2.1	2.6
15 years and over.....	732	78.7	81.7	82.9

Table III

In the following table are shown deaths from certain causes in the four wards of the health district, as well as the rates per 100,000 of population for various groups of diseases, for 1941.

Causes	Wards				Total	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate for the City
	Hoche-laga	Prefon-taine	Maison-neuve	Mer-cier		1940	1941	1941
Typhoid	2	..	..	..	2	1.96	1.95	1.32
Measles.....	..	1	..	..	1	0.98	0.98	2.21
Scarlet fever.....	1	..	..	..	1	0.98	0.98	0.33
Whooping-cough.....	..	1	..	2	3	6.86	2.93	2.98
Diphtheria.....	..	..	1	..	1	1.96	0.98	3.42
Pulmonary T.B.....	18	16	30	14	78	71.11	76.4	64.39
T.B. (other forms).....	4	3	..	2	9	9.87	8.8	10.36
Other cont. diseases.....	6	7	4	6	23	...	22.54	34.40
Enteritis (0-2 years).....	9	6	8	5	28	12.75	27.63	23.15
Puerperal septicaemia ..	7	2	..	3	12	7.84	11.75	7.28
Diseases of early infancy	13	15	19	11	58	43.13	56.80	56.45
Total.....	60	51	62	43	216	156.86	211.55	206.29
Other forms.....	177	144	249	143	713	733.34	698.33	864.34
Grand total.....	237	195	311	186	929	890.20	910.00	1070.63

From the preceding tables, we deduce the following results:

The general mortality has increased from 890.20 per 100,000 in 1940 to 910.00 in 1941. The general death rate of Montreal is 1070.63 per 100,000.

The increasing death rate is due to higher tuberculosis, infantile and maternal mortality rates. But the infant death rate is lower than that of Montreal: from 51.70 in 1940 per 1,000 live-births to 61.9 in 1941. The whole city has a death rate of 70.3 in 1941.

The maternal death rate has increased from 3.45 per 1,000 live-births in 1940 to 5.4 in 1941.

The mortality from tuberculosis in the district has increased from 80.98 per 100,000 in 1940 to 85.21 in 1941. But that increase is still 50% lower in comparison to the increase of the mortality from tuberculosis in Montreal: 64.04 per 100,000 in 1940 and 74.75 in 1941.

On the other hand, the death rate from whooping-cough has greatly decreased, approximating that of Montreal: from 6.86 in 1940 to 2.93 in 1941 per 100,000.

But the most interesting fact is diphtheria's very low death rate: 1.96 in 1940 per 100,000 to 0.98 in 1941, while the Montreal death rate from diphtheria shows an increase: from 1.21 in 1940 to 3.42 in 1941. In the Maisonneuve health district, we may point out that the morbidity is very low: nine cases with one death in a family with a single child not immunized and treated too late with serum.

All the other death rates are similar or slightly lower, as compared with the same rates in the city of Montreal.

**Summary of work concerning the prevention and the
control of contagious diseases**

Table IV

Cases reported.....	3,136
Number of deaths.....	118
Cases hospitalized.....	495
Home visits by physicians.....	1,091
Home visits by nurses.....	2,945
Tests for tuberculosis (Vollmer Patch Test)	
Number of tests.....	2,288
Positive cases.....	284
Percentage.....	12.41
Immunization against diphtheria:	
a) Registered children.....	2,180
b) Children who received the three injections..... (1)	1,828
Number of vaccinations against smallpox	1,612

(1) The number of those who received the three injections on December 31st, 1941, will be increased and completed during the year 1942.

Control of contagious diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of contagious diseases reported in 1941 per ward, for the Maisonneuve District, and for the whole city.

Table V

Diseases	Reported cases					Total for City	% of cases in the district
	Hoche-laga	Maison-neuve	Mer-cier	Prefon-taine	Total		
Diphtheria	4	3	2	..	9	193	4.66
Scarlet fever	41	120	99	38	298	2,214	13.45
Measles	131	526	242	110	1,009	7,430	13.58
German measles	43	60	33	57	193	2,299	8.39
Whooping-cough	71	24	68	46	259	2,753	9.40
Mumps	142	169	165	109	585	6,390	9.15
Chicken-pox	81	156	189	135	561	3,522	15.92
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Erysipelas	4	6	3	2	15	107	14.02
Typhoid fever	5	1	..	..	6	122	4.91
C.S. Meningitis	1	..	2	..	3	51	5.88
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	11	0.00
Leth. encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.00
Puerperal septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.00
Purulent ophthalmia	1	1	1	..	3	34	8.80
Amoebic dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.00
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.00
Undulant fever	..	..	..	..	..	4	0.00
Bacillary dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	22	0.00
Influenza (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	3	..	..	..	16	216	7.87
Total	527	1,116	817	497	2,957	26,086	11.21
Pulmonary tuberculosis	42	54	39	29	164	1,558	10.52
Tuberculosis (other forms) ..	5	4	2	4	15	155	9.67
Grand total	574	1,174	858	530	3,136	27,799	11.28

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

Summary of work carried out in clinics and in schools

I — Maternal hygiene:

The work of the two maternal clinics "Baril" and "Maison-neuve" is indicated as follows:

Table VI

	a) registered mothers.....	70
Number	b) consultations given.....	272
of	c) blood tests.....	48
	d) home visits by nurses.....	260

II — Well-baby and preschool clinics:

The Maisonneuve district includes eleven well-baby and pre-school 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 a brief summary of work accomplished during the year 1941.

Table VII

	Department of Health		Child Welfare Association		Fédération 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.	1,409	1,345	466	99	899	1,497	2,774	2,941
Consultations given	8,137	4,426	1,151	899	9,277	2,086	18,565	7,411
Home visits by nurses.....	2,525	1,485	283	598	715	871	3,523	2,954
Home visits by assistant nurses.	..	..	..	..	2,281	2,895	2,281	2,895

The inspection of children's boarding houses carried out by the Child Hygiene division required 70 visits. In this district there are more than 24 "Foster Homes" under the supervision of the Department of Health and the "Federated Charities."

Child Hygiene League:

A group of the Child Hygiene League was formed during June and July 1941, among young girls attending the following schools: St. Clement, Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, St. Nom de Jesus, St. Nom de Marie and Stadacona. The number of members qualified for examination was 37.

III — Medical inspection of schools:

The work of medical inspection of schools during the school year 1940-1941 is briefly indicated in the following table:

Table VIII

	Catholic	Protestant	Independent	Total	%
Number of schools	31	6	4	41	
Number of pupils	16,804	1,626	917	19,347	
1. Periodic physical examinations:					
Number of pupils examined by medical inspectors				10,377	53.63
Pupils presenting one or several defects				5,857	56.44
Some physical defects found:					
Vision				1,439	13.96
Nasal obstruction				1,088	10.48
Tonsils				2,009	19.36
Lymphatic system				2,068	19.42
Malnutrition				1,879	18.11
Pupils with defects treated or under treatment				1,264	
Some physical defects corrected:					
Vision				530	
Nasal obstruction				188	
Tonsils				237	
Lymphatic system				267	
Malnutrition				150	
2. Routine examinations:					
a) by medical inspectors				382	
b) by nurses				75,324 (1)	
3. Minor treatments				2,993	
4. Psychometric tests (Binet-Simon)				427	
5. Number of male and female teachers examined				252	
6. Home visits by nurses				4,489	
IV — Dental Hygiene:					
Number of pupils examined by dentist in schools				3,293	
Number of pupils with dental defects				2,517	
Dental Clinic: Number of pupils treated				2,370	

(1) This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 4.9 times during the school year for uncleanness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.

Child Hygiene Division**Report of the
ST. JAMES HEALTH DISTRICT
for the year 1941**

by

**Doctor F. DEROME, D.P.H.,
District Health Officer**

St. James District, second of the kind to be organized in Montreal, was officially opened on September 3rd, 1940. With 1941, its first full year of operation, completed, we are able to submit its first annual report.

This health district serves St. James, Ville-Marie, Papineau and St. Marie wards, in their entirety, but also takes in parts of St. Laurent, Crémazie, Bourget and St. Eusèbe wards. It comprises the quadrilateral formed by McGill St., Sherbrooke St., the C.P.R. tracks and the River St. Lawrence; in fine, what is called "Old Montreal."

The division of vital statistics estimated the population of this district in 1941 at 126,940 (1). This district includes 14% of the City's total population; 4.83% of its area and 15.06% of reported cases of contagious diseases.

That is to say, 14% of the City's population inhabits hardly 5% of its area; whence a density of 52,153 persons per square mile. This has a grave bearing on the high rates for cases and deaths of contagious diseases in the district.

(1) This figure represents 4/5 of the whole population of the wards included in the district.

Table I

Statistics of births and deaths in this district for 1941 give the following figures:

	St. James District	Whole City	St. James 1940
Number of births	2,365	19,011	2,531
Rate per 1,000 population	18.6	21.0	19.94
Number of deaths	1,481	9,711	1,517
Rate per 1,000 population	10.2	10.7	11.95
Maternal mortality (1,000 births)	4.2	3.5	6.0
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	81.2	70.3	74.67
Deaths from diseases of early infancy (0-1 year)	30.9	26.9	48.00
Deaths from diarrhoea (0-2 yrs.)	16.9	11.0	....
Deaths from tuberculosis (per 100,000 population):			
a) pulmonary	93.00	64.4	....
b) other forms	13.4	10.4	....
Total	106.4	74.8	

Table II

Number of deaths by certain age groups:

Age Groups	Deaths	Percentage		
		1941		1940
		District	Whole City	District
0- 1 year	240	13.0	13.7	11.6
1- 4 years	56	3.0	2.5	2.7
5-14 years	44	2.4	2.1	1.7
15 years and over	1,511	81.6	81.7	84.0
Total	1,851	100.	100.	100.

Table III

The following table shows the deaths from certain causes in the sanitary district as well as the rate per 100,000 population for each disease in 1941.

Causes	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population 1941	Rate for whole city 1941
Typhoid.....	3	1.89 (1)	1.32
Measles.....	3	1.89	2.21
Scarlet fever.....	...	....	0.33
Whooping-cough.....	10	6.31	2.98
Diphtheria.....	7	4.41	3.42
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	147	92.64	64.39
Tuberculosis—other forms.....	21	13.23	10.36
Other contagious diseases.....	58	36.54	34.40
Enteritis (0-2 years).....	50	31.50	23.15
Pregnancy.....	12	7.58	7.28
Diseases of infancy.....	91	57.36	56.45
Total.....	402	253.35	206.29
Other causes.....	1,449	913.19	864.34
Grand total.....	1,851	1,166.54	1,070.63

(1) The rates are calculated on the complete population of all the wards, i.e., 158,675.

This table gives the chief causes of death in St. James District and reveals that:

Mortality from contagious diseases is generally higher than that for the whole City.

Mortality from typhoid (2), measles and scarlet fever is about the same as that in the City as a whole.

Mortality from tuberculosis, whooping-cough and diphtheria is much higher, no doubt because of poor sanitary conditions existing in this district: overcrowding, dwellings where air and light hardly penetrate, etc.

(2) During September 1941, there were 24 cases of typhoid from which 3 deaths resulted, in the "Institution des Buissonnets", which are not shown in this table.

Table IV

Number and percentage of cases and deaths from diphtheria classified according to sex and by age groups in the St. James sanitary district in 1941:

Age groups		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4.....	Cases.....	8	20.0	6	15.0	14	35.0
	Deaths.....	3	42.8	1	14.3	4	57.1
5-9.....	Cases.....	6	15.0	12	30.0	18	45.0
	Deaths.....	2	28.6	1	14.3	3	42.9
10-14.....	Cases.....	2	5.0	2	5.0	4	10.0
	Deaths.....	..	...	..	...	..	...
15-19.....	Cases.....	..	...	..	...	..	...
	Deaths.....	..	...	..	...	..	...
20 or over....	Cases.....	2	5.0	2	5.0	4	10.0
	Deaths.....	..	...	..	...	..	...
Total.....	Cases.....	18	45.0	22	55.0	40	100.0
	Deaths.....	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100.0

Table IV shows that 80% of cases of diphtheria occur among children under 10 years of age; that 55% of cases were among girls and 45% among boys. But, on the contrary, 71.4% of deaths occurred among boys and only 28.6% among girls. It was more deadly for the males than for the females. It is interesting to note that 60% of cases occurred in August, September and October.

The mortality rate from diphtheria was 4.41 per 100,000 population, higher than the City's average rate of 3.42.

With the object of lowering this excessive mortality rate by promoting immunization against diphtheria, nurses started, on October 1st, 1941, to visit every family in the district. On December 1941 they had found, in 6,347 families visited, only 57.17% of the children under 10 years of age who had been immunized.

Control over contagious diseases

Table V which follows shows the distribution, by diseases, of all cases of contagious diseases reported in 1941 in St. James district. The total number for the City and the percentage in the district are given:

Table V

Disease	Cases	Total for whole City	% of cases in District
Diphtheria.....	40	193	20.73
Scarlet fever.....	223	2,214	10.07
Measles.....	1,243	7,430	16.73
German measles.....	553	2,999	21.28
Whooping-cough.....	604	2,753	21.94
Mumps.....	470	6,390	7.35
Chicken-pox.....	509	3,522	14.45
Smallpox.....	...	...	...
Typhoid fever.....	16	122	13.11
C.S. Meningitis.....	5	51	9.80
Poliomyelitis.....	...	11	0.00
Lethargic encephalitis.....	...	1	0.00
Puerperal septicaemia.....	2	12	1.77
Purulent ophthalmia.....	14	34	41.17
Amoebic dysentery.....	...	2	0.00
Leprosy.....	...	...	...
Psittacosis.....	...	3	0.00
Undulant fever.....	...	4	0.00
Bacillary dysentery.....	...	22	0.00
Influenza (1).....	...	...	...
Scabies.....	39	216	18.05
Total.....	3,752 (2)	26,086	14.38
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	410	1,558	26.31
Other forms (3).....	42	155	27.09
Grand total.....	4,204 (4)	27,799	15.12

(1) Cases not distributed.

(2) Cases compiled taking parts of wards into consideration.

(3) Cases compiled as if all wards were included in their entirety in the district.

(4) 684 cases belonging to the Misericorde foundling home are included in this number.

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

Table VI

Cases reported and confirmed	4,204
Number of deaths from contagious diseases	216
Cases hospitalized	937
Home visits by physicians	1,466
Home visits by nurses	4,479

Control over Tuberculosis:

Number of tuberculin tests	2,732
Positive cases	440
Percentage	16.10

Campaign against tuberculosis:

Propaganda	(a) in parishes	10
gatherings	(b) in schools	24
Persons present		17,155
Distribution of circulars		11,255
Distribution of posters		470

Immunization against diphtheria:

(a) Registered children	1,669
(b) Children who received the three injections	1,321
Number of vaccinations against smallpox	877

Summary of work done in clinics and schools

I — Baby welfare and preschool hygiene:

St. James district contains 11 baby and preschool clinics of which 4 are municipal, 6 independent (French), directed by the "Fédération d'hygiène infantile" and one (English) conducted by the Child Welfare Association.

Table VII

The following table summarizes the work of 1941.

	Department of Health		Child Welfare Association		Fédération 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.	472	196	397	39	1,998	1,430	2,867	1,665
Consultations given	3,807	1,718	915	692	21,746	5,362	26,468	7,772
Visits by nurses . . .	1,142	571	46	1,002	1,786	2,016	1,832	3,018
Visits by assistant nurses	..	..	..	..	4,159	2,965	4,159	2,965

Children's Boarding Houses:

The inspection of two boarding homes for children carried out by the Child Hygiene Division required 90 visits on the part of visiting nurses. In the district there are several "Foster Homes" under the supervision of the Department of Health and the Federated Charities.

Child Hygiene League:

During June and July 1941, a group of the Child Hygiene League was organized among the young girls attending Jeanne-Mance, Marguerite-Bourgeoys and Garneau schools. The number of pupils who qualified at the examinations was 30.

II — Medical inspection of schools:

Table VIII

The following table shows the principal work accomplished during the school year 1940-1941:

	Catholic	Protestant	Independent	Total	%
Number of schools	32	2	6	40	
Number of pupils	16,367	1,225	981	18,573	
1. Periodic physical examinations:					
Number of pupils examined by medical inspectors				7,190	38.7
Pupils presenting one or several defects				3,924	54.58
Some physical defects found:					
Vision				653	9.08
Nasal obstruction				913	12.70
Tonsils				1,537	21.38
Lymphatic system				1,263	17.57
Malnutrition				928	12.91
Pupils with defects treated or under treatment				1,267	
Some physical defects corrected:					
Vision				319	
Nasal obstruction				186	
Tonsils				425	
Lymphatic system				226	
Malnutrition				107	
2. Routine examinations:					
(a) by medical inspectors				2,119	
(b) by nurses				88,036 (1)	
3. Minor treatments					
				4,038	
4. Psychometric tests (Binet-Simon)					
				705	
5. Hearing tests by means of audiometer No. 4A					
Number of defective pupils				3,896	
				188	
6. Number of male and female teachers examined					
				282	
7. Home visits by nurses					
				4,241	
III — Dental Hygiene:					
Number of pupils examined by dentist in schools				4,595	
Number of pupils with dental defects				4,106	
Dental Clinic: Number of pupils treated				2,237	

(1) This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 4.2 times during the school year for uncleanliness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.

Child Hygiene Division

Report of
WEST HEALTH DISTRICT
 for the year 1941

by

Doctor L. DUBREUIL, M.P.H.
 District Health Officer

The West district was organized in April 1941. We however submit an annual report of that sanitary district.

A general statement of the district can be described as follows:

POPULATION: 129,950, representing 14.33% of the Montreal population.

AREA: 3,200 acres, representing 9.95 of the Montreal area.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: 5,082 cases, representing 18.19% of reported cases.

Table I

The statistics of births and deaths in this district for 1941 show the following facts:

1941	West District	Whole City
Number of births.....	2,641	19,011
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	20.3	21.0
Number of deaths.....	1,343	9,711
General mortality rate per 1,000 population.....	10.3	10.7
Maternal mortality.....	13	66
Rate per 1,000 births.....	4.9	3.5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live-births).....	64.7	70.3
Mortality from diseases of early infancy (0-1 yr.)...	23.1	26.9
Mortality from diarrhoea (0-2 yrs.).....	9.8	11.0
Mortality from tuberculosis per 100,000 population:		
a) pulmonary.....	59.3	64.4
b) other forms.....	11.5	10.4
Total.....	70.8	74.8

Table II

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

Age group	Deaths	Percentage		
		1941		1940
		District	Whole City	District
0- 1 year.....	171	12.7	13.7	13.7
1- 4 years.....	38	2.8	2.5	3.8
5-14 years.....	43	3.2	2.1	2.0

Table III

In the following table are shown deaths from certain causes in the seven wards of the sanitary district, as well as the rates per 100,000 population for each disease, for 1941.

Causes	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	
		District	City
Typhoid.....	2	1.53	1.32
Measles.....	2	1.53	2.21
Scarlet fever.....	2	1.53	0.33
Whooping-cough.....	4	3.07	2.98
Diphtheria.....	14	10.77	3.42
Pulmonary T.B.....	77	59.25	64.39
Other forms T.B.....	15	11.54	10.36
Other contagious diseases.....	66	50.78	34.40
Enteritis (0 to 2 years).....	26	20.00	23.15
Puerperal septicaemia.....	13	10.00	7.28
Diseases of early infancy.....	61	46.74	56.45
Total.....	282	216.74	206.29
Other forms.....	1,059	814.92	864.34
Grand total.....	1,341	1,031.66	1,070.63

Table IV

Control of Contagious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of contagious diseases reported in 1941 for the West District and for the whole city.

Diseases	Reported cases		% of cases in the district
	District	City	
Diphtheria.....	79	193	40.93
Scarlet fever.....	377	2,214	17.03
Measles.....	1,450	7,430	19.52
German measles.....	505	2,999	16.83
Whooping-cough.....	462	2,753	16.79
Mumps.....	1,248	6,390	19.53
Chicken-pox.....	610	3,522	17.32
Erysipelas.....	15	107	14.02
Typhoid fever.....	1	122	0.82
C.S. Meningitis.....	12	51	23.53
Poliomyelitis.....	7	11	63.64
Lethargic encephalitis.....	..	1	0.00
Puerperal septicaemia.....	3	12	25.00
Purulent ophthalmia.....	7	34	20.59
Amoebic dysentery.....	..	2	0.00
Psittacosis.....	..	3	0.00
Leprosy.....	..	..	..
Undulant fever.....	..	4	0.00
Bacillary dysentery.....	..	22	0.00
Influenza.....	..	129	0.00
Scabies.....	64	216	29.63
Total.....	4,840	26,215	18.46
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	214	1,558	13.74
Tuberculosis other forms.....	28	155	18.06
Grand total.....	5,082	27,928	18.19

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

Table V

Cases reported.....	5,082
Number of deaths.....	223
Cases hospitalized.....	692
Home visits by physicians.....	1,878
Home visits by nurses.....	5,231
Number of cultures for diphtheria.....	4,098

Tuberculosis Section:

Number of tuberculin tests.....	990
Positive cases.....	111
Percentage.....	11.21

Campaign against Tuberculosis:

Propaganda gatherings in schools.....	11
Persons present.....	7,564
Distribution of circulars.....	13,591
Distribution of posters.....	266

Immunization against diphtheria:

a) Children registered.....	5,199
b) Children who received the three injections.....	4,374

During the year 1941 a general census was made in the West district, and 21,230 families of 23,329 have been visited. In those families, 12,640 children were inoculated, representing 64.12% of the total of children. On the 28th of February, 1942, the number of children inoculated was 17,884, representing 84.90%.

During 1941 a little diphtheria epidemic occurred in this district; we had 79 cases with 14 deaths representing 17%. It is how-

ever comforting to note that among the fully immunized children we only had 3 light cases (0.3%) and no deaths. This very well proves, I think, the efficiency of the immunization method.

Nearly 5,000 children were given the 3 injections during the year and they did not encounter any reactions, proving that this procedure is harmless.

Summary of work carried out in clinics and in schools

I — Well-baby and preschool clinics:

The West health district includes eight well-baby and preschool clinics depending on the Department of Health; four French clinics directed by "La Fédération d'Hygiène Infantile" and three English clinics directed by "The Child Welfare Association."

Table VI

The following table indicates the work accomplished in 1941.

	Department of Health		Child Welfare Association		Fédération d'hygiène infantile	
	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-6 yrs.
Children registered.....	893	529	1,735	432	1,095	989
Consultations given.....	7,926	3,941	2,897	2,488	13,789	4,542
Home visits by nurses.....	1,662	1,082	804	1,877	946	1,028
Home visits by assistant nurses.....	...	...	...	...	2,071	2,363

II — Child Hygiene League:

A group of the Child Hygiene League was formed during June and July 1941, among young girls attending the following schools: Esther-Blondin, Jacques-Viger, Ste-Clotilde, Ste-Cunegonde, Ste-Elizabeth, Ste-Jeanne-de-Chantal and Ste-Melanie. The number of members was 55.

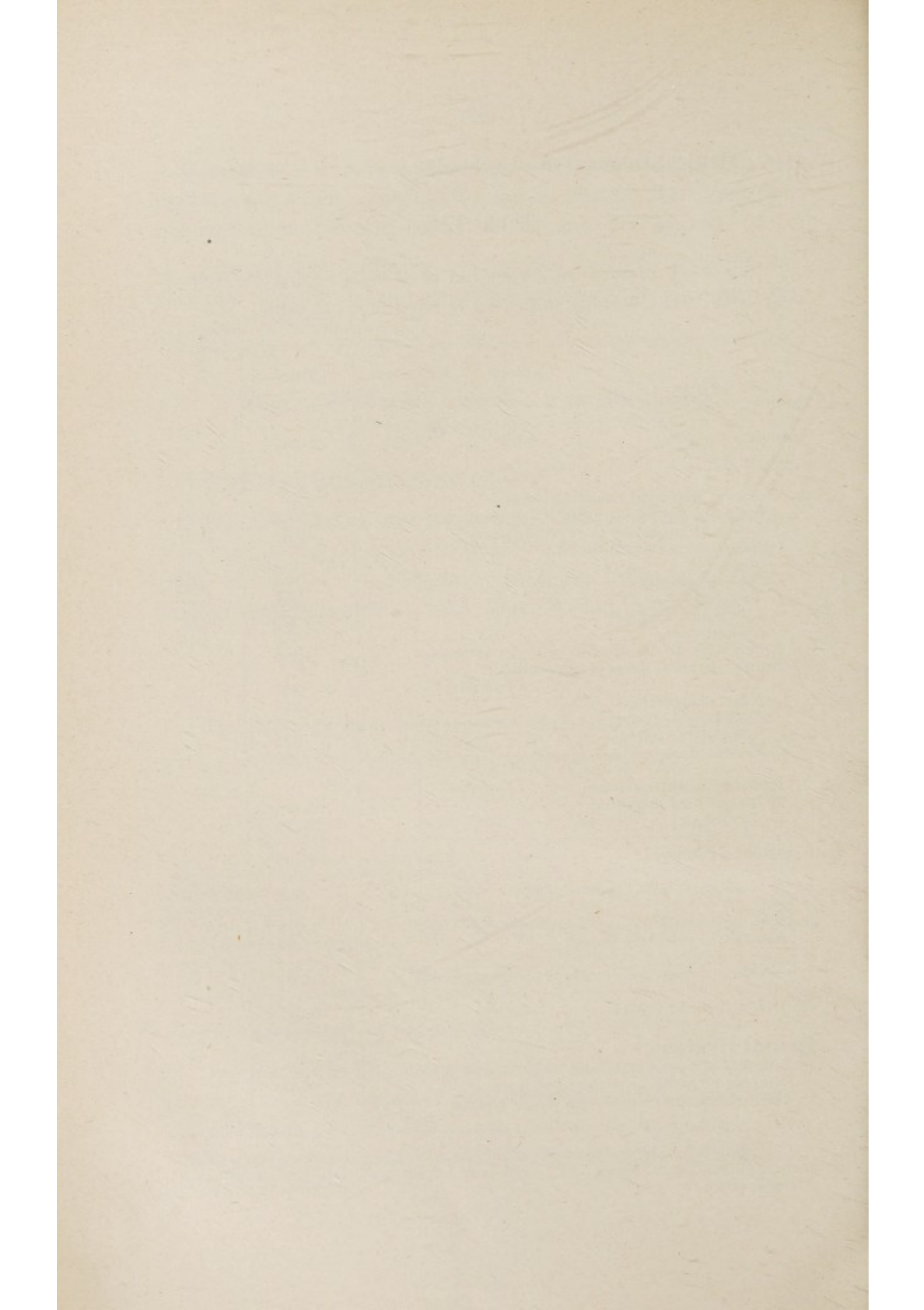
III — Medical inspection of schools:

Table VII

The work of medical inspection of schools during the school year 1940-1941 is briefly indicated in the following table:

	Catholic	Protestant	Total	%
Number of schools.....	47	8	55	
Number of pupils.....	19,666	4,031	23,697	
1. Periodic physical examinations:				
Number of pupils examined by medical inspectors...			12,029	50.76
Pupils presenting one or several defects.....			6,016	50.01
Some physical defects found:				
Vision.....			853	7.09
Nasal obstruction.....			1,125	9.35
Tonsils.....			2,255	18.75
Lymphatic system.....			2,273	18.89
Malnutrition.....			979	8.13
Pupils with defects treated or under treatment.....			1,989	
Some physical defects corrected:				
Vision.....			347	
Nasal obstruction.....			244	
Tonsils.....			445	
Lymphatic system.....			332	
Malnutrition.....			150	
2. Routine examinations:				
a) by medical inspectors.....			3,756	
b) by nurses.....			122,477 (1)	
3. Minor treatments.....			4,440	
4. Psychometric tests (Binet-Simon).....			449	
5. Hearing tests by means of audiometer No. 4A.....			1,273	
Number of defective pupils.....			73	
6. Number of male and female teachers examined.....			339	
7. Home visits by nurses.....			6,277	
Dental Hygiene:				
Number of pupils examined by dentist in schools....			7,767	
Number of pupils with dental defects.....			6,875	
Dental Clinics: Number of pupils treated.....			2,858	

(1) This total shows that each pupil has been examined by a nurse on an average of 5.1 times during the school year for uncleanness, pediculosis, skin diseases, etc.



Division of Food Inspection

Report of the
DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION
for the year 1941

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 1941

Total number of establishments.....	12,078
Total number of inspections.....	28,830
Total number of cows examined.....	81,687
Total number of samples of milk, cream and ice-cream collected for chemical and bacteriological analysis...	15,682
Total number of various examinations of milk, cream and ice-cream.....	114,224
Total number of gallons of milk examined.....	909,744
Total number of gallons of milk confiscated.....	11,729
Total number of quarts of cream confiscated.....	243
Complaints.....	12
Actions taken.....	137
Condemnations.....	132
Written notices.....	20,317
Actions dismissed.....	5

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

Table II
Inspection of milk producers:

Inspections:	
Dairy score cards.....	4,129
Special.....	9,377
At railway stations.....	72
Total.....	13,578
Cows:	
Number examined.....	67,678
Clean.....	67,157
Tuberculin tested within the year.....	67,678
Tuberculin test overdue.....	0
Stables:	
Number.....	4,129
Clean.....	3,996
With concrete floor.....	3,934
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal.....	3,917
With 1 foot of light area per animal.....	4,064
Whitewashed entirely.....	4,070
Dairies:	
Number.....	4,104
Clean.....	4,010
Unfinished or unsuitable.....	25
Refrigeration:	
With ice.....	3,860
With spring water.....	0
Producers not having satisfactory cooling system...	64
Producers having electrical refrigeration.....	205
Miscellaneous:	
Written notices.....	8,306
Written notices by letter from the office.....	383
Producers interdicted.....	417
Cows examined re: mastitis:	
Number of herds.....	59
Number of cows examined.....	1,109
Number of cows condemned.....	32

Table III
Inspection of cream producers

Inspections:	
Dairy score cards.....	855
Special.....	1,088
At railway stations.....	1
Total.....	1,944
 Cows:	
Number examined.....	14,009
Clean.....	12,471
Tuberculin tested within the year.....	14,009
Tuberculin test overdue.....	0
 Stables:	
Number.....	855
Clean.....	778
With concrete floor.....	794
With 400 cubic feet of air space per animal.....	820
With one foot of light area per animal.....	840
Whitewashed entirely.....	813
 Dairies:	
Number.....	848
Clean.....	810
Unfinished or unsuitable.....	7
 Refrigeration:	
With ice.....	792
With spring water.....	0
Producers not having satisfactory refrigeration.....	46
Producers having electrical refrigeration.....	17
 Miscellaneous:	
Written notices.....	1,215
Written notices by letter from the office.....	53
Producers interdicted.....	171

Table IV
Observations and Improvements in the inspection of dairy farms

1937 - 1941

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of producers visited.....	4,644	4,213	4,139	4,979	4,984
Cows examined.....	74,285	66,296	66,862	81,153	81,687
Cows found clean.....	67,998	61,501	60,395	74,658	79,628
Stables with cement floor.....	4,207	3,845	3,860	4,669	4,728
Stables with 400 cubic feet of air per animal.....	4,355	3,953	4,055	4,664	4,737
Stables with one square foot of glass per animal.....	4,523	4,108	4,050	4,862	4,904
Whitewashed stables.....	4,543	4,152	3,837	4,833	4,883
Clean stables.....	4,486	4,094	3,996	4,826	4,774
Producers having a dairy.....	4,611	4,191	4,024	4,958	4,952
Producers whose dairy was not found satisfactory.....	33	22	15	96	132
Producers whose dairy is maintained in a clean condition.....					
Producers having ice.....	4,502	4,138	4,038	4,862	4,820
Producers cooling milk in spring water or wells.....	4,501	4,106	4,001	4,724	4,652
Producers not having satisfactory cooling system.....	2	36	26	0	0
Producers having electrical refrigeration.....	141	71	70	87	110
Notices in writing.....	.....	.....	42	168	222
Notices (letter from the office).....	3,255	2,927	2,811	3,620	9,521
Producers interdicted.....	424	687	620	764	436
	315	428	329	448	588

Table V
Progress in the methods and equipment of milk producers
1937 - 1941

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
COWS:					
Clean.....	91.53%	92.76%	89.92%	92%	97.47%
STABLES:					
Whitewashed.....	97.82%	98.50%	96.41%	97.07%	97.97%
Clean.....	96.59%	97.18%	95.42%	96.92%	95.78%
With concrete floor.....	90.59%	91.27%	91.74%	93.77%	94.86%
MILK-ROOMS:					
Number.....	99.28%	99.48%	98.79%	99.57%	99.35%
Clean.....	97.63%	98.74%	96%	97.65%	96.71%
REFRIGERATION:					
With ice.....	96.92%	97.46%	95.21%	94.88%	93.33%
With spring water or wells.....	.....	0.85%	0.75%	.....	.....

Table VI

Detection of mastitis cases in milch cows
Special milk (or cream) "By-law No. 891"

1941

Number of herds and cows examined:				Classification by group:				
Number of herds:	Total number of cows in herds:	Number of cows examined:	Number of untested cows (dry or recently freshened):	No. 1 Healthy cows:	No. 2a Suspicious cows:	No. 2b Slightly affected cows:	No. 3 Positively affected cows:	No. 4 Severely affected cows:
59	1,468	1,109	359	134	471	439	37	32

Table VII

Classification of dairy cows from the point of view of the existence of mastitis in the herd

1941

Group	Examination	Result	Instructions which must be complied with.	
			Cows	Milk
No. 1—Healthy cows:	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination.	Negative. Negative. Negative.	No restriction.	No restriction.
No. 2— (a) Suspicious cows.	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination. 4. Bacteriological examination.	Absence of pus, flakes or stringy milk. Negative or slight reaction. Few nodules, not painful. Negative (streptococci and staphylococci).	No restriction.	No restriction.
	(b) Slightly affected cows. 1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination. 4. Bacteriological examination.	Absence of pus, flakes or stringy milk. Slight or doubtful reaction. Fibrous nodules, painful. Absence of streptococci and staphylococci.	Must be placed in one end of stable.	May be sold for human consumption.

No. 3 —Positively affected cows.	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination. 4. Bacteriological examination.	Absence of pus but presence of flakes or stringy milk. Positive reaction in one or more quarters. Fibrous nodules, painful. Atrophy of one or more quarters. Presence of streptococci or staphylococci or both.	Must all be isolated immediately from the balance of the herd. We recommend the sale of these animals for slaughter. Permission to keep these animals can only be granted for the current year.	Must not be sold for human consumption unless pasteurized. May be used for young animals on the farm.
No. 4 —Severely affected cows.	1. Strip cup test. 2. Chemical test. 3. Physical examination. 4. Bacteriological examination.	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 staphylococci or both.	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 condition that they are not giving milk and shall be kept in a separate stable.	Must not be sold for human consumption or used for young animals.

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

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
1941**

Number of places to be visited.....	7,094
Number of waggons and trucks.....	1,530
Inspections.....	7,835
Details of inspections:	
Milkmen.....	368
At the railway stations.....	181
In dairies.....	1,183
In groceries.....	297
In restaurants.....	533
In dining-rooms.....	348
In markets.....	313
In stables.....	22
In private houses.....	474
In various places.....	3,160
Special.....	956
Results:	
Empty cans examined.....	43,998
Empty cans confiscated.....	449
Can tops (lids) confiscated.....	462
Notices for poor milk.....	178
Written notices (various).....	10,182
Actions taken.....	137
Condemnations.....	132
Actions dismissed.....	5

Table IX

Examinations of milk and cream—1941

Acidity tests.....	579
Sediment tests.....	28,181
Temperatures taken.....	44,945
Babcock tests.....	506
Physical examination (color, taste and smell).....	35,285
Other examinations.....	4,728
Total of examinations.....	114,224
Numbers of gallons examined.....	909,744
Confiscations:	
Milk.....	11,729
Cream.....	61
Total.....	11,790

Group B: of pasteurization and special milk establishments

Table X

Number of pasteurization establishments.....	37
a) milk.....	27
b) cream.....	10
Number of special milk establishments (raw).....	35
Number of inspections.....	5,473
a) in pasteurized milk establishments.....	3,015
b) in special milk establishments.....	785
c) in other institutions, etc.....	1,673

Table XI

Milk consumed in Montreal (daily) in 1941

1—Pastrurized milk and by-products:	
Number of gallons of milk	77,081
Number of gallons of cream	4,340
Number of gallons of ice-cream	5,808
Total	87,229
2—Special milk (raw):	
Number of gallons of milk	3,495
Number of gallons of cream	28
Total	3,523
Grand total	90,752

Table XII

Collection of samples for laboratory analysis
1941

1—For bacteriological analysis:	
Milk.....	7,232
Cream.....	1,137
Chocolate flavored dairy drink.....	328
Ice-cream mix.....	177
Ice-cream.....	409
Sterilization test for dairy utensils.....	753
Drinking water.....	416
River water for ice cutting.....	110
Water from wells and springs.....	61
Total.....	10,623
2—For chemical analysis:	
1—Milk: on the street.....	1,154
in hotels.....	179
in groceries.....	531
in dairies.....	912
in various places.....	1,278
submitted by citizens.....	29
Total.....	4,083
2—Cream: on the market.....	1,005
submitted by citizens.....	40
Total.....	1,045
Grand total.....	5,128

SECTION No. 2—MEAT INSPECTION—1941

Table XIII

Summary of the work of this section for 1941

1	Total number of establishments.....	1,796
2	Total number of inspections.....	30,272
3	Total number of carcasses confiscated.....	506
4	Total number of carcasses inspected.....	178,370
5	Foodstuffs and meats condemned (lbs.).....	146,088
6	Boneless meat inspected (lbs.).....	238,792
7	Boneless meat confiscated (lbs.).....	3,787
8	Actions taken.....	41
9	Convictions.....	40
10	Case dismissed.....	1
11	Complaints.....	159
12	Samples collected for analysis.....	499
13	Samples submitted for analysis by citizens.....	170
14	Dogs having bitten someone.....	217
15	Examinations of dogs having bitten someone.....	751
16	Written notices.....	2,007
17	Researchs re: negri bodies (all negative).....	5
18	Country abattoirs interdicted during year.....	23
19	Eggs candled.....	167,564
20	Eggs condemned.....	1,479

Table XIV

**Number of establishments visited and
number of inspections made:**

	Establish- ments	Inspec- tions
Markets.....	8	784
Butcher stalls.....	1,060	21,139
Fish stalls.....	27	583
Poultry dealers.....	56	1,789
Packing houses.....	10	207
Grocers.....	5	149
Cooked meat dealers.....	32	790
Cold storages.....	12	88
Sundry manufacturers.....	22	285
Abattoirs.....	236	1,153
Ice dealers.....	318	1,076
Specials.....	7	2,118
Provisions.....	3	111
Total.....	1,796	30,272

Other work:

Written notices.....	2,007
Actions taken.....	41
Convictions.....	40
Convictions postponed.....	1
Complaints.....	159
Samples collected for analysis.....	499
Samples submitted for analysis by citizens.....	170
Dogs having bitten someone.....	217
Examinations of dogs having bitten someone.....	751
Research re: negri bodies.....	5
Country abattoirs interdicted during year.....	23
Eggs candled.....	167,564
Eggs condemned.....	1,479

Table XV

Inspection and confiscation of carcasses in 1941

	Inspection tions	Confisca- tions
1. At the private abattoir:		
Cattle.....	25	0
Calves.....	745	0
Carcasses of mutton.....	1,564	0
Hogs.....	49	0
Total.....	2,383	0
2. At the inspection stations:		
Calves.....	23,761	81
Carcasses of mutton.....	1,689	1
Hogs.....	38,256	53
Total.....	63,706	135
3. At commission stores:		
Cattle.....	0	0
Calves.....	37,084	219
Carcasses of mutton.....	3,920	7
Hogs.....	73,660	145
Total.....	114,664	371
Total number of carcasses inspected...	178,370	
Total number of carcasses confiscated..		506
4. At wholesale butchers:		
Boneless meat (lbs.).....	238,792	3,787

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 1941

	Private abattoirs	Inspection stations	Commis- sion stores	Markets, butchers, etc.	Total
Beef.....	....	230	125	3,730	4,085
Veal.....	18	3,345	10,919	1,236	15,518
Mutton.....	10	41	379	222	652
Pork.....	42	16,007	37,674	14,280	68,003
Poultry.....	....	989	2,163	5,886	9,038
Fish.....	....	....	....	39,130	39,130
Sundry meats.....	....	1,389	7	12,499	13,895
Sundry foodstuffs...	....	....	....	8,882	8,882
Total.....	70	22,001	51,267	85,865	159,203

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

Section No. 3

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

1941

Table XVII

Kind of establishments:	Establish- ments	Visits
Candy stores.....	2,966	5,562
Restaurants.....	1,274	11,363
Dining-rooms.....	796	7,235
Grocery-stores.....	1,877	11,338
Confectioneries.....	61	789
Pastry-shops.....	120	1,929
Fruit and vegetable stores.....	238	2,294
Beverage manufacturers.....	33	330
Sundry manufacturers.....	145	1,142
Special inspections in above mentioned establishments.....	.....	6,558
Total.....	7,510	48,540
Vehicles used for the conveyance of foods.....	1,212	823

Section No. 3—(Continued)

Samples collected for analysis:

Chemical.....	128
Bacteriological.....	253
Total.....	<u>381</u>

Confiscations:

Utensils.....	2,098
Fruits (in lbs.).....	20,917
Vegetables (in lbs.).....	1,776
Various foodstuffs (in lbs.).....	146,324
Total.....	<u>169,017</u>

Sundries:

Complaints.....	60
Written notices.....	5,642
Actions taken.....	188
Convictions.....	188

Table XVIII
Comparative table of the work to be done and the work done for
the years 1938 to 1941

Establishments	1938		1939		1940		1941	
	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited	To be visited	Visited
Hotels.....	58	100						
Candy stores.....	Included in restaurants							
Restaurants.....	5,337	16,373	3,782	2,513	Included in dining-rooms	6,269	2,966	5,562
Dining-rooms.....	757	8,119	967	11,825			1,274	11,363
Grocery-stores.....	1,057	5,654	794	7,426			796	7,235
Confectioneries.....	77	1,304	1,549	8,452			1,877	11,338
Pastry-shops.....	88	1,606	70	1,012			61	789
Fruit and vegetable stores.....	216	2,007	101	1,310			120	1,929
Beverage manufacturing estab.....	50	696	247	1,986			238	2,294
Various manufacturing estab.....	152	1,397	47	495			33	330
Taverns.....	66	95	157	1,124			145	1,142
Institutions.....	159	40			Included in dining-rooms			
Special inspections.....	.....	3,847	.....	4,123	Included in dining-rooms			
Total.....	8,017	41,238	7,714	40,266	.....	5,625	.....	6,558
							7,510	48,540
Vehicles.....	1,420	1,662	1,541	1,033			1,212	823

Table XIX

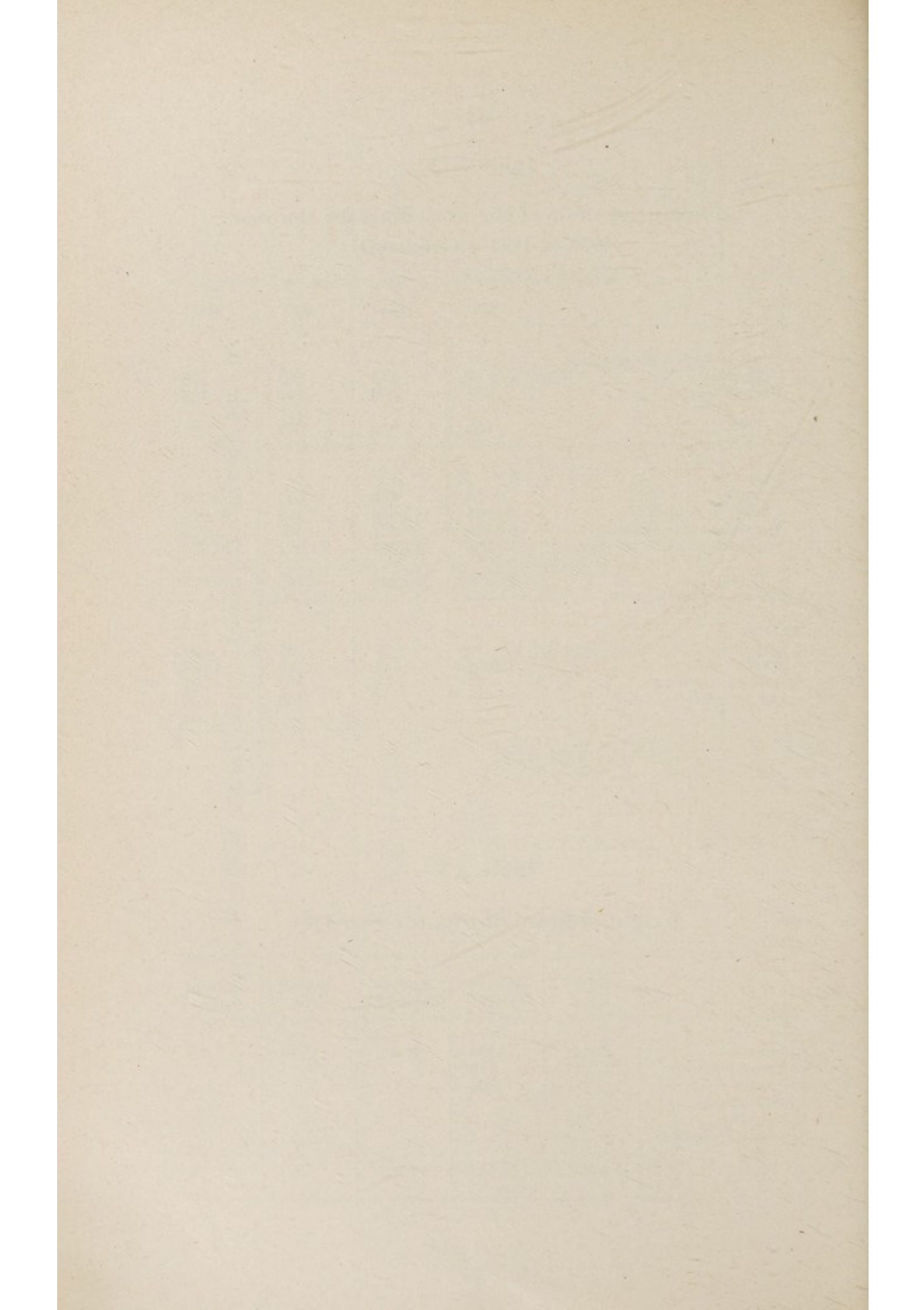
Comparative table of the work done for the years
1938 to 1941—(Continued)

	1938	1939	1940	1941
Samples collected for analysis:				
Chemical.....	59	152	364	128
Bacteriological.....	629	690	615	253
Total.....	688	842	979	381
Confiscations:				
Utensils.....	55	216	544	2,098
Fruits (in pounds).....	34,248	15,910	7,298	20,917
Vegetables (in pounds).....	162,316	46,272	1,563	1,776
Various foodstuffs (in pounds).....	95,258	192,064	71,221	146,324
Total.....	291,822	254,246	80,712	169,017
Sundries:				
Complaints.....	70	99	87	60
Written notices.....	3,866	4,181	6,590	5,642
Actions taken.....	47	79	123	188
Convictions.....	47	77	106	188

Table XX

Weight of bread during the year 1941

	Inspection	Loaves weighed	Loaves confiscated	Notices sent	Actions taken
In bakeries.....	2,441	159,360	1,423	160	20
In grocery-stores.....	12	318	4	.....	.....
In pastry-shops.....	130	8,505	.....	.....	.....
In restaurants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In vehicles.....	834	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special inspections.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,421	168,183	1,427	160	20



Division of Sanitation

Report of the
DIVISION OF SANITATION
for the year 1941

by

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

The statistics of the operations of the Division of Sanitation for the year 1941 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.....	1,116
(b) Modified constructions.....	2,529
(c) Plumbing.....	2,160
	5,805

— II —

SANITARY RECORDS OF DWELLINGS

The work carried on, from year to year since 1921, has given the following results at the end of 1941:—

	Re-survey (1941)	Survey and re-survey (1921-1941)
(a) Inspections	18,466	396,922
(b) Findings:		
1.—Occupied dark rooms.....	87	11,119
2.—Unoccupied dark rooms.....	....	1,893
3.—Insanitary dwellings, inhabited cellars, etc.....	21	1,354
4.—Overcrowded.....	16	....
(c) Notifications:		
1.—Dark rooms.....	58	5,610
2.—Insanitary dwellings, inhabited cellars, etc.....	16	1,304
(d) Execution:		
1.—Corrected dark rooms.....	3	7,724
2.—Placarded dark rooms.....	2	4,160
3.—Insanitary dwellings, inhabited cellars, etc., vacated.....	14	567

(a) The number 396,922 includes 141,877 dwellings visited during the period 1921-1929, and 255,045 during the period 1930-1941.

(b) This inspection has allowed us to locate dwellings containing rooms not lighted directly from the outside; 11,119 such rooms have been recorded of which 7,724 have been corrected at the end of 1941. 4,160 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 uncleanness are included in table No. III (b).

— III —

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

(a) **Investigation of complaints:**

Total number.....	8,610
Founded.....	5,382
Unfounded.....	3,228

The measures ordered and executed after investigation have been classified as follows:—

Plumbing and drainage.....	1,447
Structural insalubrity (owners).....	626
Insalubrity of dwellings (tenants).....	1,385
Insalubrity of yards and out-houses (tenants).....	1,924

Total number of complaints founded.....	5,382
Water leakage.....	1,889

(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.....	32,222	2,714	624
Boarding houses for children, clinics, hospitals (c).....	50	5	6
Public buildings, stores and other establishments.....	6,315	217	102
Theatres, movies, public halls, etc.....	413	5	10
Industrial establishments.....	859	27	97
Educational establishments (d).....	742	32	132
Laundries (By-law 1009).....	604	9	65
Barber-shops, hairdressing parlors, etc. (By-law 1006).....	4,873	98	254
Establishments: Manufacturing of mattresses, filling materials, etc. (By-law 1089).....	296	....	2
Public baths (By-law 1252).....	632	....	....
Fumigation (By-law 1275).....	1,891	....	....
Massage establishments (By-law 1573).....	212	....	2
Funeral directors' establishments (By-law 1631).....	178	9	2

- (a) These figures include the number of dwellings visited in 1941, exclusive of second visits. 18,466 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 93 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:

	Inspections
Lanes.....	7,051
Yards.....	32,433
Vacant lots.....	5,991
Sheds.....	20,829
Stables, manure boxes (nuisance).....	242
Noxious weeds (By-law 1622).....	4,734

(d) Privy vaults and cesspools:

At the end of 1941 there were 402 privy vaults and cesspools in the City of Montreal, nearly all of which were located in the outlying wards of the City.

(e) Claims:

80 investigations have been made by our inspectors during 1941, following claims made to 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.....	1,684
2.—Piping (before installation of fixtures).....	4,153
3.—Piping (after installation of fixtures).....	4,358
4.—Water tests.....	1,818
5.—Works completed and accepted.....	1,857
6.—Calls for inspections.....	5,589
7.—Inspections (new constructions).....	20,852
8.—Inspections (existing constructions).....	45,745
9.—Total number of fixtures installed.....	20,930
10.—Special investigations.....	24
11.—Plumbing inspection certificates granted.....	104

— V —

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PLUMBERS

(a) Number of sittings.....	20
(b) Number of candidates.....	91
(c) Certificates of competency granted.....	82
(d) Number of examinations.....	193

— VI —

LICENSES

(a) Master-plumbers (By-law 1341).....	431
(b) Journeymen-plumbers (By-law 1341).....	814
(c) Barber shops (By-law 1006).....	1,481
(d) Laundries (By-law 1009).....	337
(e) Establishments: Manufacturing of mattresses, filling materials, etc. (By-law 1089).....	124
(f) Public baths (By-law 1252).....	10
(g) Master-fumigators (By-law 1275).....	4
(h) Fumigators (By-law 1275).....	9
(i) Journeymen-fumigators (By-law 1275).....	8
(j) Undertakers (By-law 1631).....	68
(k) Embalmers (By-law 1631).....	62
(l) Massage establishments (By-law 1573).....	31
(m) Masseurs (By-law 1573).....	104

— VII —

NOTIFICATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

Notifications by inspectors.....	9,574
Official notices served.....	4,594
Second notices.....	1,109
Final notices.....	159
Actions (Recorder's Court).....	35
Actions maintained.....	28
Actions in abeyance.....	7

— 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 (1933-41) in	142	establish.
(b) New cases (1941)	21	"
(c) One or more cross-connections removed in	9	"
(d) Work under way at the end of 1941 in	22	"
(e) Inspections	27	"

NOTE.—74 samples of water have been collected in connection with the above work.

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

(a) Number of cases studied (1933-41) in.....	247	establish.
(b) New cases (1941).....	95	"
(c) Modifications to the plumbing system.....	78	"
(d) Modifications under way in.....	69	"
(e) Inspections.....	100	"

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

Swimming pools within City limits may be classified as follows at the end of 1941:—

	Municipal 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	2	3
(d) Beaches and open air pools..	18	4	22
Total.....	36	15	51

The control of pool water required 610 inspections and the collection of 435 water samples. 179 tests for residual chlorine have been made and it has been found to vary in 172 cases or 96% between .2 and .5 p.p.m.

The number of admissions in 1941 in municipal and semi-public baths, except beaches, etc., amounted to 1,431,768.

(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.....	9
(c)	“ “ journeymen-fumigators.....	8
(d)	“ “ fumigations.....	158
(e)	“ “ fumigations cancelled.....	20
(f)	“ “ dwellings fumigated.....	973
(g)	“ “ rooms fumigated.....	2,629
(h)	Inspections regarding the above work.....	1,891
(i)	Infiltrations of fumigant in dangerous zones.....	32
(j)	Dwellings affected.....	76
(k)	Contraventions (By-law No. 1275).....	6
(l)	Notifications.....	6
(m)	Actions in the Recorder's Court.....	0

(d) **By-law No. 1622, concerning noxious weeds:**

(a)	Complaints registered.....	99
(b)	Lots and other parcels of land.....	2,305
(c)	Number of inspections.....	4,734
(d)	Lots on which weeds have been removed.....	1,455
(e)	Official notices served.....	834

— IX —

SUPERVISION OF INSPECTORS' WORK

Number of inspections.....	2,273
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Division of Laboratories

Report of the
DIVISION OF LABORATORIES
for the year 1941

by

Doctor R. BÉRARD
Superintendent

The total number of analyses made during the year was 69,950 divided among the different Divisions of the Department of Health, the Police Department and the private practitioners of Montreal.

We must add the preparation of one litre of convalescent serum, for the treatment of poliomyelitis.

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.....	151
	Chemical examination.....	61
	Physical examination.....	119
2.	Canned:	
	Bacteriological examination.....	104
	Chemical examination.....	25
	Physical examination.....	20
3.	Prepared:	
	Chopped meat (re: adulterations).....	60
	Sausage (re: adulterations).....	421

II—Liquid Foods:

Milk and cream:

1. Natural:	
(a) Samples brought by our inspectors:	
Bacteriological examination:	
Plate count.....	7,895
B. coli-test.....	7,895
Chemical analysis:	
Acidity test.....	2
Completed (1).....	346
Summary (2).....	4,682
Phosphatase test.....	435
Research of colostrum, blood, streptococcus.	5
Preservative test.....	4,520
(b) Samples brought by citizens:	
Summary chemical analysis plus preservative	
test.....	288
2. By-products:	
Chocolate drink (plate count).....	278
Chocolate drink (B. coli-test).....	278
Chocolate drink (chemical analysis).....	206
Ice cream (plate count).....	435
Ice cream (B. coli-test).....	435
Ice cream (chemical analysis).....	329

III—Miscellaneous:

Antiseptic powders (chemical analysis).....	6
Cheese (chemical analysis).....	1
Controls in nurseries, hospitals (milk, water)	
(bacteriological examination).....	1,938
Dough improvers.....	2
Wash test (apparatus and recipients).....	910
Wash water (dining room) (bacteriological exam-	
ination).....	480
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct (bacterio-	
logical examination).....	830
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct (chemical	
analysis).....	4

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

Water from various sources (bacteriological examination).....	390
Whey (chemical analysis).....	1

IV—Biological examinations (3)

Blood: agglutination test re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	1,137
re: Brucella abortus.....	164
Stools: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	2,182
Urines: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	2,182
	39,217

Division of Sanitation:

Hypochlorite (chemical analysis).....	2
Water (chemical analysis).....	2
Water from public swimming pools (bacteriological examination).....	852
Water from public swimming pools (chemical analysis).....	426
Water from various sources (bacteriological examination).....	150
	1,432

Division of Contagious Diseases:

Blood: re: agglutination test—B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	27
re: Brucella abortus.....	27
Rabies: research of Negri bodies.....	4
Stools: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	154
Throat swabs: re: diphtheria.....	7,396
re: Vincent's angina.....	6
Urines: re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum A and B.....	157

Tuberculosis Section:

Sputum: re: tubercle bacilli.....	1,603
	9,374

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

Division of Child Hygiene:

Thermometers (checking).....	23
Throat swabs: re: diphtheria.....	1
Urines: chemical and microscopic examination...	1,747
	1,771

Division of Medical Control:

Sputum: re: tubercle bacilli.....	7
Urethral and vaginal swabs.....	351
Urines: chemical and microscopic examination...	469
	827

B. Specimens analyzed for the Police Department:

Narcotic drugs.....	32
Urethral and vaginal swabs (prostitutes).....	1,935
	1,967

C. Specimens analyzed for Physicians:

	(re: B. Aertrycke.....	13
	re: Brucella abortus.....	118
	re: dysenteriae Flexner.....	13
	re: dysenteriae Shiga.....	13
	re: dysenteriae Sonne.....	13
Blood:	re: enteritidis Gaertner.....	13
agglutina-	re: B. Paratyphosum A.....	118
tion	re: B. Paratyphosum B.....	118
test	re: B. Paratyphosum C.....	13
	re: Proteus X19.....	13
	re: B. Typhosum.....	118
	re: Salmonella group.....	13
	re: Salmonella Newport.....	13

Blood: bleeding time.....	8
coagulation time.....	9
culture.....	59
re: determination of cholesterol.....	54
of creatinine.....	34
of hemoglobin.....	115
of sugar.....	924
of urea.....	614
of uric acid.....	4
differential blood count.....	100
red and white cells count.....	115
Cerebro-spinal fluid.....	1
Hair (re: tinea).....	3
Mother's milk.....	5
Sputum: re: tubercle bacilli.....	2,172
re: pneumococcus.....	6
Stools: bacteriological examination (blood, pro-	
tozoa, tubercle bacilli, worms, etc.)...	125
re: B. dysenteriae.....	53
re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum	
A and B.....	201
re: entamoeba histolytica.....	216
Throat swabs: re: diphtheria.....	139
re: whooping cough.....	4
re: Vincent's angina.....	181
Urethral and vaginal swabs.....	318
Urines: bacteriological examination (B. coli,	
gonococcus, tubercle bacilli).....	127
chemical and microscopic examination...	9,063
re: B. Typhosum and B. Paratyphosum	
A and B.....	89
Worms (identification).....	9
Wound pus.....	25
	15,362
Total.....	69,950

Contagious diseases

Year 1941

Diseases	Number of specimens	Positive	Negative	Suspected	Unsatisfactory	Percentage		
						Positive	Negative	Suspected
Diphtheria.....	7,536	630	6,906	0	0	8.35	91.65	0.00
Rabies.....	4	0	4	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.....	3,774	372	3,402	0	0	9.82	90.18	0.00
Typhoid fever: Physicians of the City.....	738	70	668	0	0	9.48	90.52	0.00
Detection of "germ carriers" (food handlers).....	5,509	0	5,509	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00
Gonorrhea: Physicians of the City.....	328	89	239	0	0	27.13	72.87	0.00
Food handlers.....	351	31	320	0	0	8.83	91.17	0.00
Prostitutes (*).....	1,935	281	1,654	0	0	14.52	85.48	0.00
Amoebic dysentery.....	221	33	188	0	0	14.93	85.07	0.00

(*) Women arrested in disorderly houses.

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

A. Quantitative analysis (Standard Plate Count):

Division of Food Inspection:

Pasteurized milk (delivered to consumers).....	3,002
Special milk (delivered to consumers).....	1,772
Chocolate drink.....	278
Cream.....	920
Ice-cream.....	435
Controls in pasteurizing plants and special milk establishments.....	2,201
Controls in nurseries, hospitals.....	969
Tests on washing of utensils (dairies).....	455
Water from various sources, eggs, oysters, etc....	195
Water from the Montreal Aqueduct.....	415
Wash water (dining room).....	240
	10,882

Division of Sanitation:

Water from public swimming pools.....	426
Water from various sources.....	89
	515

**B. Qualitative analysis (fermentation test for the
detection of bacteria of the B. Coli group in
the above samples).....**

11,397

Total..... 22,794

Research of phosphatase..... 435

Grand total..... 23,229

**Bacteriological analysis of the water
from the Montreal Aqueduct, year 1941**

Month	Number of samples	Number of colonies	B. Coli 10 c.c. portions
January	32	20,564	0-160
February	36	8,692	0-180
March	32	12,783	0-160
April	40	871	0-200
May	35	30,281	2-175
June	39	7,175	7-195
July	35	5,242	0-175
August	26	1,659	0-130
September	42	5,315	5-210
October	30	12,676	0-150
November	32	1,697	9-160
December	34	2,013	0-170
Total	413	108,968	23-2,065
Mean	34	263	1.11 %

Bacteriological Analyses, 1941

Pasteurized milk—Plate count

Number of samples	Numeration					Percentage				
	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 void	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 void
From January to May inclusive:— 1,306	522	600	109	75	0	39.9	45.9	8.4	5.8	0.0
From June to September inclu- sive:— 909	451	346	60	52	0	49.6	38.1	6.6	5.7	0.0
From October to December inclu- sive:— 787	385	315	50	37	0	48.9	40.1	6.3	4.7	0.0
For the year:— 3,002	1,358	1,261	219	165	0	45.2	42.1	7.3	5.4	0.0

Bacteriological Analyses, 1941—(Continued)

Pasteurized milk—B. Coli Group

Number of samples	Fermentation test				Percentage			
	B. Coli Group				B. Coli Group			
	Present			Absent Samples void	Present		Absent Samples void	
	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.		0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	1 c.c.	
From January to May inclusive:— 1,306	15	19	52	0	1.2	1.5	3.9	0.0
From June to September inclusive:— 909	21	27	76	0	2.4	2.9	8.3	0.0
From October to December inclusive:— 787	10	10	48	0	1.3	1.3	6.1	0.0
For the year:— 3,002	46	56	176	0	1.5	1.8	5.8	0.0

Bacteriological Analyses, 1941—(Continued)

Special milk—Plate Count

Number of samples	Numeration			Percentage		
	Less than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	More than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	Samples void	Less than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	More than 25,000 colonies per c.c.	Samples void
From January to May inclusive:— 765	718	47	0	93.8	6.2	0.0
From June to September inclusive:— 556	526 (a)	30 (b)	0	94.6	5.4	0.0
From October to December inclusive:— 451	402	49	0	89.1	10.9	0.0
For the year:— 1,772	1,646	126	0	92.9	7.1	0.0

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

Bacteriological Analyses, 1941—(Continued)
Special milk—B. Coli Group

Number of samples	Fermentation test					Percentage				
	B. Coli Group				Samples void	B. Coli Group				Samples void
	Present		Absent	Present		Absent				
	0.01 c.c.	0.1 c.c.		1 c.c.			1 c.c.			
From January to May inclusive:— 765	27	36	101	601	0	3.5	4.7	13.2	78.6	0.0
From June to September inclu- sive:— 556	84	73	154	245	0	15.1	13.1	27.7	44.1	0.0
From October to December inclu- sive:— 451	18	35	133	265	0	3.9	7.7	29.6	58.8	0.0
For the year:— 1,772	129	144	388	1,111	0	7.2	8.1	21.9	62.8	0.0

Bacteriological Analyses, 1941—(Continued)

Raw milk

Year	Number of samples	Numeration				Percentage			
		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
1941	269	74	93	42	60	27.5	34.6	15.6	22.3

Year	Number of samples	B. Coli Group				Percentage			
		Present		Absent		Present		Absent	
		0.0001 c.c.	0.001 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	0.0001 c.c.	0.001 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	0.01 c.c.
1941	269	103	56	33	77	38.3	20.8	12.3	28.6

Division of Medical Control

**Report of the
DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL
for the year 1941**

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 1941, may be summed up as follows:

Examinations of employees:

1. New employees.....	106
2. Employees absent through illness.....	2,853
3. Special examinations, re: State of health.....	61
Total.....	3,020

A physician of the division of Medical Control gives a half-time 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 1941, the physician of Child Hygiene and those of Contagious Diseases Divisions gave us their devoted co-operation; let them be most earnestly thanked.

The doctors of the Medical Control had to answer many urgent calls due to a certain number of persons falling sick inside the City Hall. We took no account of these calls.

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

Total..... 40,917

During the year 1940, a smaller number of food handlers acted in conformity with by-law 926, that is to say 863.

Medical inspection of barbers, hairdressers, etc.

2. Barbers, hairdressers, etc.:

Number of examinations:

(a) at the office

(b) in shops

Total..... 4,818

During the year which just elapsed, a greater number of barbers, hairdressers, etc., acted in conformity with By-law No. 1394. 4,818 have secured their health card, that is to say 1,168 more than in 1940.

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 is a summary of the work of this section:

Vaccination against small-pox:

1. Food handlers vaccinated:

(a) at the office.....	10,332
(b) at plants.....	2,934
Total.....	13,266

2. Barbers, hairdressers, etc.:

(a) at the office.....	321
(b) in shops.....	52
Total.....	373

3. Other vaccinations..... 1,072

Total..... 14,711

CLASSIFICATION OF HEALTH CARDS—1941

I—Food establishments:

Number of cards issued.....	40,917
Number of cards refused.....	382
Reasons: Pyorrhea.....	34
Tuberculosis.....	6
Skin diseases.....	48
Venereal diseases.....	118
Uncleanliness.....	176

II—Barber shops, hairdressing parlors, etc.:

Number of cards issued.....	4,818
Number of cards refused.....	26

Vaccinations and Verifications

Number of vaccinations.....	14,711
Number of verifications.....	12,829

IV—MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICE

Following is the report of the medico-legal counsel for the year 1941.

Workmen injured:

Examinations at the Medico-Legal office.....	1,589
Examinations at home.....	92
First reports.....	487
Subsequent reports.....	357

Expert reports for the Legal Department:

Examinations at the Medico-Legal office.....	100
Examinations at home.....	626
First reports.....	392
Subsequent reports.....	355

Examinations on account of pension fund— (Employees and constables):

Examinations re: Admission.....	88
Examinations re: Superannuated and departures.	73
Examinations re: Future employees.....	156
Examinations of the Relief Commission's employees.....	90

Examinations made for the Fire Department:

Examinations re: New cadets.....	63
Examinations re: Revision of cadets.....	48
Examinations re: Superannuated.....	34

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



Division of Vital Statistics

Report of the
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
for the year 1941

by

Dr. EUG. GAGNON

Assistant-director and demographer
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 the 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 should 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, were calculated after the outward and inward transfers for residence had been made. But such a practice is not generally followed either by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or 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 1941 from these two different practices. They are as follows:

Number of deceased in Montreal (residents and non-residents).....	10,278
Rate per 1,000 population.....	11.3
from the above: Non-residents.....	1,314
Residents.....	8,964
Residents deceased elsewhere.....	747
Total residents' deaths.....	9,711
Rate per 1,000 population.....	10.7
Difference between the two rates obtained.....	0.6

II—POPULATION

We keep for the year 1941 the same estimate of population as in 1940. At the time of the preparation of this report (April 1942) final results of the Federal census taken June 1st, 1941, are not yet available. In the last preliminary report published by the Bureau of Census, the population of Montreal did not reach 891,000.

There were then some additions and reallocations to be made, more especially in connection with soldiers, aviators and sailors, on active duty outside of Montreal at the time of the census and who were not included in the preliminary reports. We do not know the number of individuals such reallocations will represent but in all probability it will not exceed 20,000 which would make a grand total of 910,000. This last figure is so close to our estimate for the year 1940 that we thought ourselves justified in calculating all rates in 1941 on 907,000, which was the estimate for the previous year. A final readjustment will be made in the report for 1942.

III—MAIN FACTS IN 1941

In the following table are shown differences of various statistical facts in 1941 as compared with the previous year.

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease in 1941
1. Population (estimated).....	907,000	907,000	.....
2. Births.....	18,713	19,011	+ 298
Rate per 1,000 population.....	20.63	21.0	+ 0.37
3. Marriages.....	12,326	10,897	- 1,429
Rate per 1,000 population.....	13.59	12.0	- 1.59
4. Deaths.....	9,296	9,711	+ 415
Rate per 1,000 population.....	10.25	10.7	+ 0.45
5. Influenza.....	116	129	+ 13
Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.13	0.14	+ 0.01
6. Tuberculosis (all forms).....	581	678	+ 97
Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.64	0.75	+ 0.11
7. Infectious and parasitic diseases (T.B. excepted).....	276	277	+ 1
Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.30	0.30	.....
8. Pneumonia and broncho-pneu- monia.....	449	445	- 4
Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.49	0.49	.....
9. Cancer.....	1,249	1,251	+ 2
Rate per 1,000 population.....	1.38	1.38	.....
10. Deaths from violence.....	365	438	+ 73
Rate per 1,000 population.....	0.40	0.48	+ 0.08
11. Deaths under 1 year.....	1,110	1,336	+ 226
Rate per 1,000 births.....	59.3	70.3	+ 11.0
12. Malformations and diseases of early infancy.....	603	646	+ 43
Rate per 1,000 births.....	32.2	34.0	+ 1.8
13. Diarrhoea under 1 year.....	116	199	+ 83
Rate per 1,000 births.....	6.7	10.5	+ 3.8

This table shows a decrease in the rate of marriages, a slight increase in natality and general mortality rates, also in deaths from violence. The increase in infant mortality is greater. But 56 per cent of that increase is due to congenital malformations, prenatal and neonatal causes and enteritis. With the exception of influenza and tuberculosis, infectious diseases remained stationary as well as pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia and cancer.

In the following table, the causes of death 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.

Deaths by various groups of diseases

Causes	Years			Per 1,000 population		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
I—Epidemic diseases:						
Typhoid.....	9	15	13	0.01	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria.....	19	11	31	0.02	0.01	0.03
Influenza.....	170	116	129	0.19	0.13	0.14
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	542	510	584	0.60	0.56	0.64
Other infectious diseases.....	264	321	327	0.29	0.35	0.36
Total.....	1,004	973	1,084	1.11	1.07	1.18
II to V—General diseases:						
Cancer.....	1,141	1,249	1,251	1.27	1.38	1.38
Other general diseases.....	468	464	469	0.52	0.51	0.52
Total.....	1,609	1,713	1,720	1.79	1.89	1.90
VI—Diseases of nervous system.....	474	417	409	0.53	0.46	0.45
VII—Diseases of circulatory system.....	2,344	2,595	2,668	2.60	2.86	2.94
VIII—Diseases of respiratory system.....	678	568	544	0.75	0.63	0.60
IX—Diseases of the digestive organs:						
Diarrhoea, 0 to 2 years.....	256	128	210	0.28	0.14	0.23
Other dis. of the digestive sys....	530	494	529	0.59	0.55	0.58
Total.....	786	622	739	0.87	0.69	0.81
X—Diseases of genito-urinary system..	1,232	1,283	1,280	1.37	1.41	1.41
XI—Puerperal state.....	54	70	66	0.06	0.08	0.07
XII—Diseases of the skin.....	34	22	28	0.04	0.02	0.03
XIII—Diseases of the bones.....	12	14	13	0.01	0.01	0.01
XIV—Congenital malformations.....	114	142	143	0.13	0.16	0.16
XV—Diseases of early infancy:						
Debility, etc. (158-160-161).....	248	187	206	0.28	0.21	0.23
Premature birth (159).....	175	274	306	0.19	0.30	0.34
Total.....	423	461	512	0.47	0.51	0.57
XVI—Senility.....	45	45	57	0.05	0.05	0.06
XVII—Violent or accidental deaths:						
Suicides.....	59	60	53	0.07	0.07	0.06
Homicides.....	9	12	18	0.01	0.01	0.02
Other violent deaths.....	308	293	367	0.34	0.32	0.40
Total.....	376	365	438	0.42	0.40	0.48
XVIII—Cause of death not determined.....	6	6	10	0.01	0.01	0.01
Grand total.....	9,191	9,296	9,711	10.21	10.25	10.68

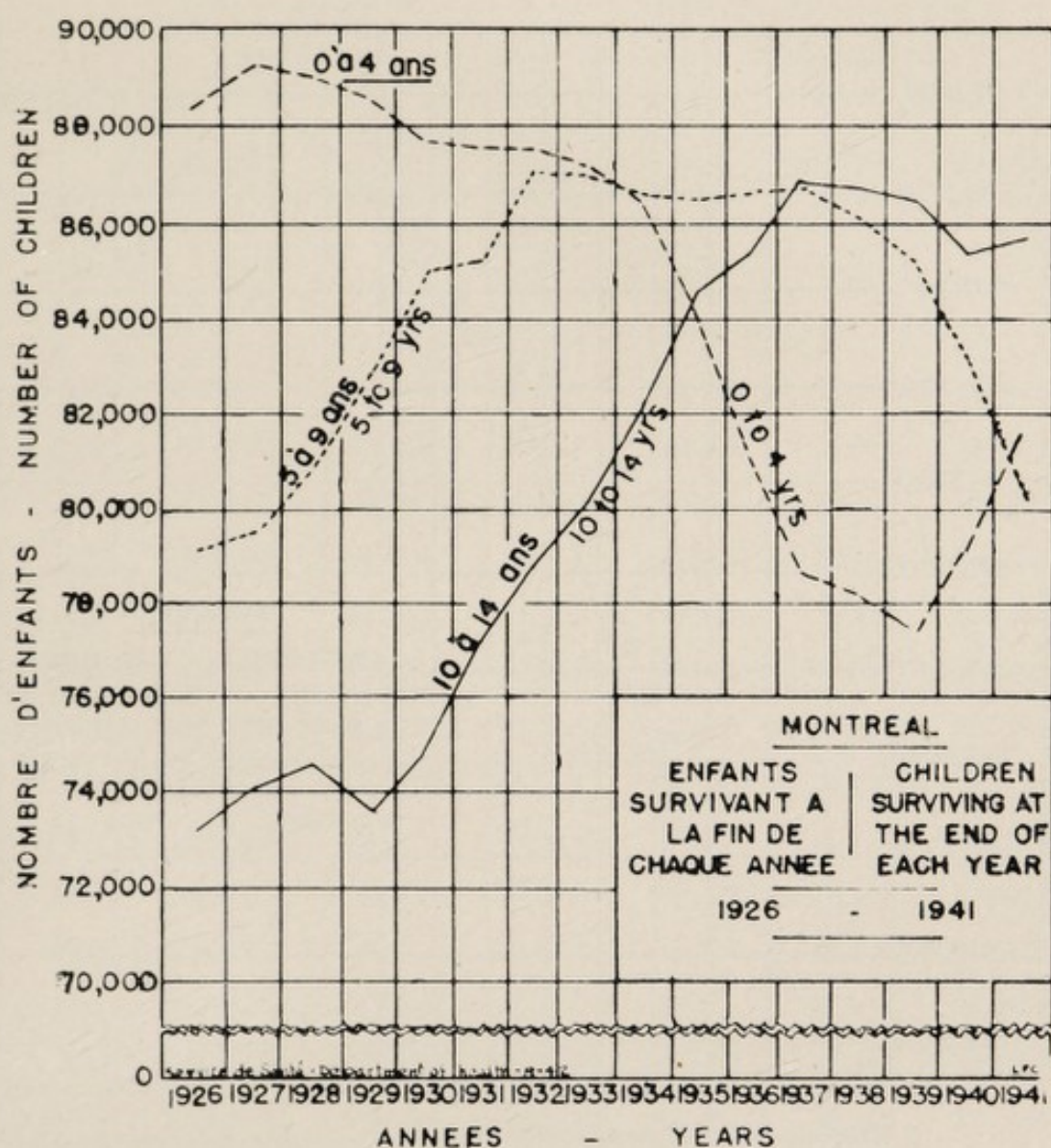
Comments on this table are quite unnecessary. Diphtheria, tuberculosis, diseases of the circulatory system, of early infancy, and violence are the only ones showing a notable increase.

IV—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

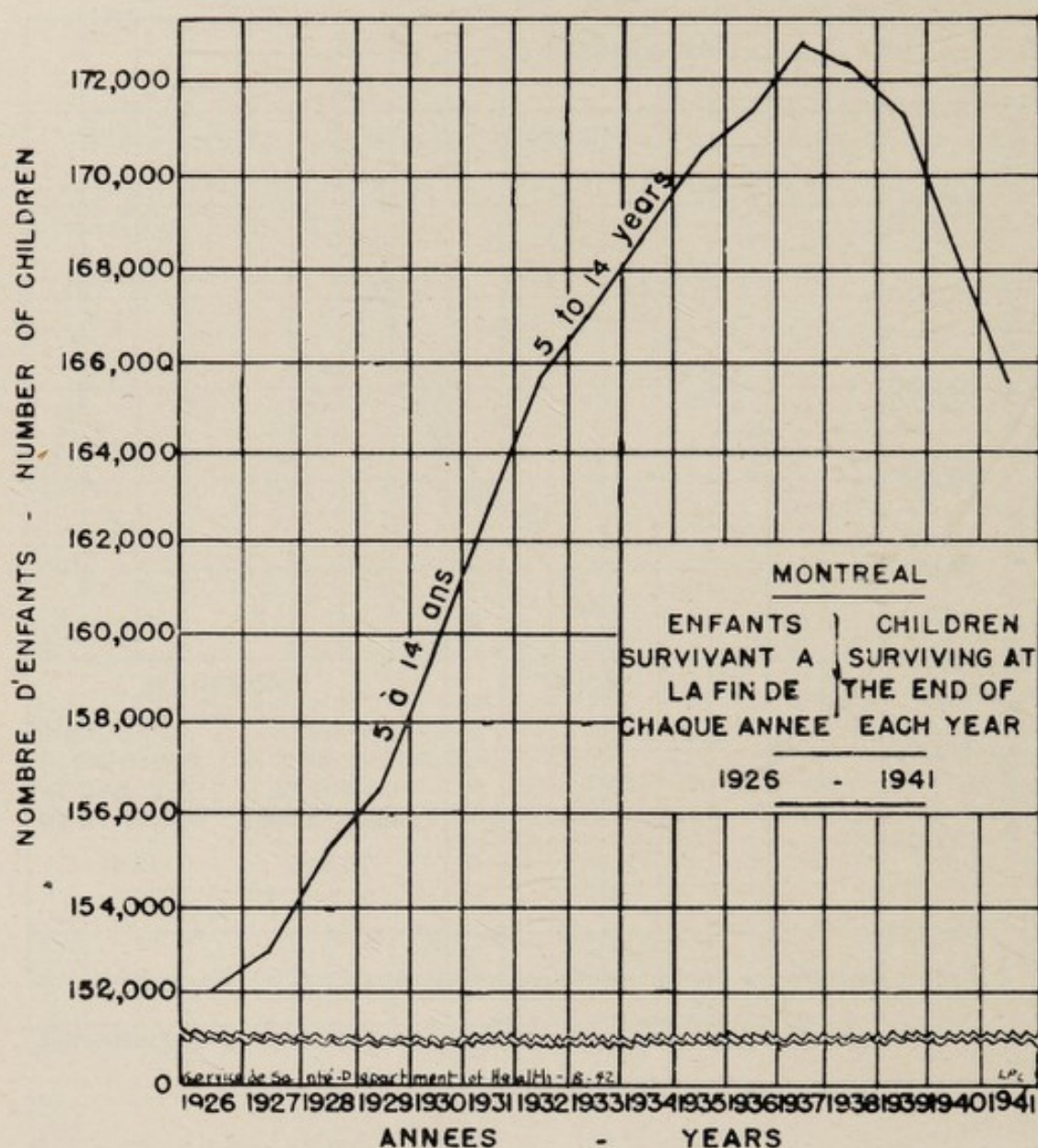
When deaths are divided into three age groups as in the following table, we find that the proportion entering in the second one remains about the same each year while the increase in the third group is compensated by a decrease in the first one.

Years	0 to 4 years	5 to 49 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
1941.....	16.25	22.96	60.79	100.0
Average.....	28.64	25.88	45.48	100.0

It is to be noted that in 1914, out of every 100 deaths, there were over 50 among children under 5 years of age while in 1941, a quarter of a century later, this proportion is reduced to 16.25 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of those over 50 years of age increased from 24 to 61 per cent. This percentage however is slightly inferior to that of the previous year.



In 1941, there were 298 more births than in 1940 while we noticed an increase of 415 deaths for the same period. The natural increase of the population was therefore slightly lower than in 1940; nevertheless it is still higher than the average for the ten previous years. On the other hand, the important decrease of the number of births in the course of the ten years preceding 1940, seems to show 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, those deceased during the same period of time and the number surviving.

In the following table, the figures show such calculations for the last sixteen years, the survivors at the end of each being divided in groups of five years. The graphs show the tendencies of the three age groups.

End of year	Past 15 years		Number of children surviving			
	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
1941	283,183	35,464	81,752	80,179	85,788	165,967

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. In 1937 the decrease compared to the previous year was 2,505. In 1938, the decrease was only 755 and 748 in 1939; if 1939 is compared to 1926, the total decrease reached 10,955. However, we notice in the past two years an increase of 4,485 of the survivors in this group, which gives hope that in three or four

years 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 6,966 for the last eight years, of which 2,907 is for 1941. The third group (10 to 14 years, column 6) reached the summit in 1938 and decreased by 700 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, and 6,941 in 1941.

From the aforesaid, one may conclude that the number of 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 grades below the eighth year inclusively.

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 scholars continue their studies beyond the elementary grades, the school population as a whole 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 or 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 1941.

It was seen in 1939, 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 also said before that the gross rate of general mortality for 1941 is 10.70; the standardized rate being 11.38, gives an increase of 0.68.

It must also be noted that the calculation of the population of Montreal for 1941 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 1941 was 9,711 which is an increase of 415 compared with the previous year and of 454 compared with the mean number of the preceding five years.

Number of deaths per month from 1936 to 1941

Comparison of 1941 with the five previous years

Months	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Mean 5 years	1941
January	825	868	795	785	762	807	922
February	754	946	758	879	761	820	812
March	798	883	863	1,021	819	877	881
April	758	876	876	821	782	823	766
May	784	925	829	833	778	830	805
June	722	750	734	663	730	720	807
July	669	738	653	731	760	710	779
August	654	748	679	616	659	671	768
September	695	754	701	680	698	706	735
October	741	727	730	714	750	732	828
November	756	676	746	657	773	721	802
December	778	847	761	791	1,024	840	806
Total	8,934	9,738	9,125	9,191	9,296	9,257	9,711
Mean	774.5	811.5	760.4	765.9	774.7	771.4	809.2
Per 1,000 population	10.2	11.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7

The highest average daily incidence of deaths was in the month of January with 29.7, while the daily average for the whole year was only 26.6. It can also be seen that, compared to the mean of the previous five years, the number of deaths in 1941 was higher for the months of January, March, June, July, August, September, October and November, and lower for the other months. The average daily incidence of deaths for the whole year was 26.6 compared with 25.4 for 1940.

VII—BIRTH REGISTRATION

I will briefly recall the procedure to be followed to register a birth in the province of Quebec.

1. The Registry Books—

Registration is made in two registry books previously authenticated by the prothonotary of the judicial district in which it takes place. One of these books remains the property of the church where the registration is made or of the municipality, as the case may be, according to the religious or civil character of the registration; the other is deposited at the end of the year with the Prothonotary's Office, where it constitutes a permanent and official record.

2. The Officers appointed to register births—

They are the ministers of the churches of the various religious denominations recognized by the law. Registration is made as a rule, but not necessarily, at the time of baptism. Those who do not belong to any recognized church can have the birth of their children registered by applying to the secretary-treasurer or the city clerk of the municipality of their residence, who is obliged to receive their declaration and to enter it in a registry book duly authenticated. To that end the municipal officer must follow the same procedure as the clergy.

3. Birth certificates—

The Civil Status officers, i.e. the ministers of the churches and the municipal officers, who are authorized to keep a registry book, are also authorized to certify births; their certificate is legal and should be accepted anywhere. During the year in which registration is made, they are even the only ones who can issue such certificates because the second book has not yet been deposited with the Prothonotary's office. As soon as this has been done, the latter can also issue birth certificates bearing the seal of the Superior Court, which in the view of other countries may give them an added character of authenticity, while not increasing to any degree their legal value.

4. Statistical bulletins—

For each birth registered, the civil status officer must fill in for the Division of Demography of the Provincial Department of Health, a "Statistical Bulletin of Birth." Contrary to the practice followed in the other provinces, this bulletin is not a legal registration, has no legal value and cannot be used for any other purpose than for statistics.

5. Centralized collection of statistical bulletins—

Since the beginning of 1941, following an agreement with the Provincial Department of Health, the Health Department of the city of Montreal has been entrusted with the care of collecting all the Statistical Bulletins filled in not only within the city limits but also in the adjoining municipalities, such as Verdun, Westmount, Outremont, etc. This allows us to make a more complete reallocation of births between Montreal and these municipalities. Moreover, as representative of the Department of Health, our Bureau is in a position to ask with more insistence that the reports be sent regularly.

I am pleased to state that in a general way, the reports were forwarded very punctually and I take this opportunity to offer the clergy my most sincere thanks.

The number of births reported by the ministers of the churches in 1941 was 18,740. 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 271 births registered had not been reported to us, which is 1.4 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.

Religious denominations	Births reported	Births registered	Difference	Percent of total
1. Roman Catholic churches:				
(a) French.....	14,167	14,195	28	0.20
(b) English.....	950	980	30	3.06
(c) Others.....	460	478	18	3.77
2. Anglican churches.....	640	722	82	11.36
3. United churches.....	529	562	33	5.87
4. Presbyterian churches..	184	201	17	8.45
5. Baptist churches.....	28	35	7	20.00
6. Other Protestant churches.....	110	133	23	17.30
7. Synagogues.....	655	678	23	3.39
8. Greek Orthodox churches.....	106	116	10	8.62
9. Municipal registrar.....	446	446	...	...
10. Transfers to Montreal..	465	465	...	...
Total.....	18,740	19,011	271	1.4

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

Legitimate and

Classified according to

Legitimate

Religious denominations	Grand total	TOTAL		Sex	French
		Male	Female		
Roman Catholics:					
French.....	13,321	6,827	6,494	M F	6,606 6,298
English.....	949	497	452	M F	64 53
Others.....	475	246	229	M F	6 6
Anglicans.....	702	379	323	M F	14 22
Baptists.....	35	19	16	M F	5 5
Presbyterians.....	201	80	121	M F	4 2
United.....	531	284	247	M F	22 14
Other Protestants.....	125	67	58	M F	5 2
Synagogues.....	678	423	255	M F	.. ..
Greek Orthodox.....	116	64	52	M F	.. ..
Transfers to Montreal.....	459	236	223	M F	30 23
Municipal registrar.....	419	150	269	M F	19 16
Total—Legitimate.....	18,011	9,292	8,739	M F	6,775 6,441

gitimate births

gion, sex and racial origin

hs

	Scotch	Irish	Other British	Jews	Italian	Ruthenian Polish	Tzecho- Slovak	Other races	Race unknown
53 49	14 8	41 50	3 2	2 1	65 46	6 4	1 1	36 35	.. ..
21 08	51 51	223 206	3 1	.. 1	14 14	.. ..	4 1	17 17	.. ..
1 ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	140 130	25 18	10 7	64 67	.. ..
64 98	39 42	38 42	8 5	.. 1	3 1	1 1	.. ..	12 11	.. ..
7 4	3 3	4 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..
32 41	35 53	6 13	.. 2	.. ..	3 3	.. 1	.. ..	.. 6	.. ..
44 14	51 52	23 27	2 3	.. 1	5 5	3 1	2 5	32 25	.. ..
16 10	2 2	1 ..	4 ..	.. ..	3 2	1 1	4 5	31 36	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	423 255	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	62 48	.. ..
09 03	46 34	30 12	1 ..	13 41	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	5 9	.. ..
77 79	18 19	7 10	1 1	9 126	3 2	2 2	1 1	13 13	.. ..
24 06	259 264	373 363	22 14	447 428	238 204	40 30	22 20	272 269	.. ..

Legitimate and

Classified according to

Illegitimacy

Religious denominations	Grand total	TOTAL		Sex	French
		Male	Female		
Roman Catholics:					
French.....	874	432	442	M F	406 413
English.....	31	19	12	M F	3 ..
Others.....	3	..	3	M F	.. 2
Anglicans.....	20	12	8	M F	1 1
Baptists.....	..	..	..	M F	.. ..
Presbyterians.....	..	..	..	M F	.. ..
United.....	31	13	18	M F	.. 3
Other Protestants.....	8	4	4	M F	.. ..
Synagogues.....	..	..	..	M F	.. ..
Greek Orthodox.....	..	..	..	M F	.. ..
Transfers to Montreal.....	6	4	2	M F	1 ..
Municipal registrar.....	27	12	15	M F	1 4
Total—Illegitimate.....	1,000	496	504	M F	412 423
Grand total.....	19,011	9,768	9,243	M F	7,187 6,864

legitimate births

igion, sex and racial origin

rths

English	Scotch	Irish	Other British	Jews	Italian	Ruthenian Polish	Tzecho- Slovak	Other races	Race unknown
6 7	2 3	7 8	.. ..	.. 1	3 3	1 3	.. ..	7 4	.. ..
4 3	3 4	7 5	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..
8 7	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..
.. ..									
.. ..									
10 7	.. ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	3 5	.. ..
2 4	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
.. ..									
.. ..									
1 1	2 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9 5	1 2	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 4	.. ..
40 34	9 9	16 15	1 1	.. 1	3 3	1 3	.. 1	14 14	.. ..
864 740	268 273	389 378	23 15	447 429	241 207	41 33	22 21	286 283	.. ..

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	Sex		Total	Proportion per 100
	M	F		
French-Canadians	281,151	298,422	579,573	63.9
British-Canadians	96,292	101,434	197,726	21.8
Jews	26,929	27,038	53,967	5.9
Other nationalities	45,372	30,362	75,734	8.4
TOTAL	449,744	457,256	907,000	100.0

Table II

Births

Nationalities	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
	M	F		
French-Canadians	8,187	6,864	14,051	24.2
British-Canadians	1,544	1,406	2,950	14.9
Jews	447	429	876	16.2
Other nationalities	590	544	1,134	14.9
TOTAL	9,768	9,243	19,011	21.0

Table III

Deaths

(Still-births not included)

Nationalities	Sex		Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
	M	F		
French-Canadians	3,480	3,175	6,655	11.5
British-Canadians	1,055	1,021	2,076	10.5
Jews	208	180	388	7.2
Other nationalities and race unknown	405	187	592	7.8
TOTAL	5,148	4,563	9,711	10.7

Table IV

Marriages

Nationalities	Total	Proportion per 1,000 population
French-Canadians	7,403	12.8
British-Canadians	2,503	12.7
Jews	484	9.0
Other nationalities	507	6.7
TOTAL	10,897	12.0

Table V

Births and marriages

(By place of registration)

	M	Births F	Total	Marriages
Catholic Churches:				
French-Canadians	7,259	6,936	14,195	7,140
British-Canadians	516	464	980	932
Others	246	232	478	333
TOTAL	8,021	7,632	15,653	8,405
Protestant Churches:				
Anglicans	391	331	722	703
Presbyterians	80	121	201	242
United Churches	297	265	562	827
Other protestants	90	78	168	170
TOTAL	858	795	1,653	1,942
Other denominations:				
Synagogues	423	255	678	484
Orthodox Churches . . .	64	52	116	66
Births registered at the City Hall	162	284	446	...
Transfers to Montreal.	240	225	465	...
TOTAL	889	816	1,705	550
GRAND TOTAL	9,768	9,243	19,011	10,897

Table VI
Deaths by civil status and nationalities, year 1941

Civil status	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities and unknown nationalities		Total		Grand total	%
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Married.....	1,447 41.58	1,149 36.20	556 52.75	388 37.97	143 68.42	82 45.56	205 50.62	88 47.06	2,361 45.86	1,716 37.61	4,058 41.79	41.79
Single.....	554 15.92	513 16.16	193 18.31	203 19.86	18 8.68	15 8.33	87 21.48	26 13.90	847 16.45	753 16.50	1,609 16.57	16.57
Widowers and widows...	635 18.25	845 26.62	199 18.88	371 36.30	31 14.83	69 38.33	50 12.34	31 16.58	911 17.69	1,319 28.91	2,239 23.06	23.06
Unknown.....	7 0.20	1 .29	12 1.15	.....	.....	.....	8 1.98	.....	27 0.52	1 0.02	28 0.28	0.28
Children under 15 years.....	837 24.05	658 20.73	94 8.91	60 5.87	17 8.14	14 7.78	55 13.58	42 22.46	1,003 19.48	774 16.96	1,777 18.30	18.30
Total.....	3,480 100.00	3,174 100.00	1,054 100.00	1,022 100.00	209 100.00	180 100.00	405 100.00	187 100.00	5,148 100.00	4,563 100.00	9,711 100.00	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	14,051	6,655	7,396	12.8
British-Canadians	2,950	2,076	874	4.4
Jews	876	388	488	9.0
Other nationalities	1,134	592	542	7.2
TOTAL	19,011	9,711	9,300	10.3

Table VIII

Deaths of children under 1 year

Nationalities	Births	Deaths	Proportion per 1,000 Births
French-Canadians	14,051	1,131	80.5
British-Canadians	2,950	113	38.3
Jews	876	21	24.0
Other nationalities and race un- known	1,134	71	62.6
TOTAL	19,011	1,336	70.3

Table IX

Births, marriages and deaths

From 1872 to 1941 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	42.29	1,826	10.09
1889 to 1893.....	219,802	5,527	25.14	9,292	42.27	2,143	9.75
1894 to 1898.....	244,794	6,010	24.55	9,796	40.05	2,033	8.30
1899 to 1903.....	272,603	6,873	25.21	9,925	36.41	2,483	9.11
1904 to 1908.....	339,158	7,782	22.94	12,481	36.80	3,503	10.33
1909 to 1913.....	459,281	9,937	21.63	17,705	38.50	4,930	10.73
1914 to 1918.....	533,501	11,103	20.81	20,373	38.18	6,128	9.61
1919 to 1923.....	618,561	10,477	16.96	20,704	33.48	6,864	10.12
1924 to 1928.....	690,300	9,983	14.46	21,124	30.60	6,287	9.11
1929 to 1933.....	809,000	10,269	12.69	20,107	24.85	6,383	7.89
1934 to 1938.....	874,200	9,183	10.51	17,952	20.53	7,623	8.72
1939.....	900,000	9,191	10.21	17,116	19.02	10,650	11.83
1940.....	907,000	9,296	10.25	18,713	20.63	12,326	13.59
1941.....	907,000	9,711	10.71	19,011	20.96	10,897	12.01

Table
Deaths from 0

Month	January			February			March			April			May		
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.	Total
Whooping cough					2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2		1	1
Tuberculosis															
Syphilis	3		3	1		1				3		3	3		3
Influenza	3	4	7	2		2		2	2	1	1	2		1	1
Measles															
Other epidemic diseases				1		1	1		1	2	2	4	1	1	2
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 79)	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2				2		2
Meningitis	1		1		3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1		1
Convulsions															
Other diseases of the nervous system	5		5	3	2	5	3	9	12	3	3	6	2	6	8
Diseases of the circulatory system							1		1				1		1
Bronchitis							1		1					1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	14	4	18	14	7	21	13	2	15	12	3	15	9	4	13
Pneumonia	3	1	4	2		2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system				2		2	1		1	2		2	3		3
Diseases of the stomach	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1	1		1			
Diarrhoea	2	1	3	4	1	5	10	2	12	4	4	8	18	2	20
Other diseases of the digestive system							2		2				3		3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system							1		1				1	1	2
Diseases of the skin, etc. (Nos. 151 to 156)										1		1		1	1
Malformations	13	1	14	13		13	16	1	17	6		6	12		12
Congenital debility	3		3	8		8	16		16	9		9	10		10
Premature birth	28		28	30		30	29		29	21		21	22		22
Result of confinement	6		6	1		1	6		6	5		5	7		7
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	8		8	5		5	7		7	4		4	6		6
External causes				3		3				3		3			
Ill-defined causes															
Total	91	13	104	91	16	107	114	21	135	80	18	98	103	19	122

1 year, 1941

June		July			August			September			October			November			December			Grand Total			
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	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	
		1	3	4	2	2	4											2	2	7	12	19	
	1																			1		1	
	1	1		1				1		1				3		3	1		1	17		17	
					1		1				1		1	1		1	2	1	3	11	9	20	
			1	1					3	3		2	2		2	2					8	8	
	1		1	1				4		4	2		2		1	1	3	1	4	15	6	21	
		1	1	2	1	1	2				1		1	2		2				10	4	14	
2	2	2	1	3	2		2	2		2	2		2	1	1	2	2		2	15	10	25	
						1	1														1	1	
	3	1		1	8		8	5	2	7	2	6	8	5	4	9	1		1	41	32	73	
											1		1	1		1	1		1	5		5	
						1	1								1	1				1	3	4	
	12	10	2	12	8	1	9	7	1	8	12	1	13	14	3	17	6	4	10	131	32	163	
	4	5		5	1		1	5	3	8	4	1	5	1		1	3	1	4	33	10	43	
					1		1		1	1							1		1	10	1	11	
	1				2	1	3	2		2	4		4	1		1				13	4	17	
2	3	15	21	9	30	27	12	39	24	7	31	10	9	19	10	2	12	3	2	5	145	54	199
	4	1		1	2	1	3		1	1	1		1	1		1				14	2	16	
																				2	1	3	
2		2	3		3	2	1	3	2		2			2		2				12	2	14	
9	1	10	10	1	11	8	1	9	8		8	9		9	13		13	11	1	12	128	6	134
7		7	5		5	6		6	7		7	3	1	4	8		8	6		6	88	1	89
8		28	26		26	22		22	24		24	23		23	27		27	26		26	306		306
3		3	7		7	3		3	6		6	6		6	3		3	5		5	58		58
4		4	7		7	10		10	3		3	1		1	2		2	2		2	59		59
					2		2	3		3					3		3	1		1	15		15
			1		1															1		1	
2	6	98	102	19	121	108	22	130	103	18	121	82	20	102	98	14	112	74	12	86	1138	198	1336

Table
Deaths of illegitimate

Place of death	Crèche de la Miséricorde					Crèche St. Paul					L'Aide à la Femme				
Causes	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	0 to 3 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	6 to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Whooping-cough	1		1	1	3										
Diphtheria															
Tuberculosis				1	1										
Syphilis	7	1			8						2			1	3
Grippe															
Measles			4	6	10								2	1	3
Meningitis	1	3	2		6				1	1					
Bronchitis			1		1										
Broncho-pneumonia	40	12	2	5	59	1	1	1		3	2	1		2	5
Pneumonia	7	1	2		10										
Diarrhoea	32	17	9	4	62				4	4	3				3
Malformations	9	1	1		11						1				1
Premature birth	21				21										
Congenital debility	48	1			49										
Other diseases of early infancy	13				13										
Infanticide															
Other causes	44	12	7	4	67			1	2	3					
Total	223	48	29	21	321	1	1	2	7	11	8	1	2	4	15
Per cent (%)	69.5	14.9	9.0	6.6	100.0	9.1	9.1	18.2	63.6	100.0	53.3	6.7	13.3	26.7	100.0

Number of births at "Misericorde" 611
 Number of deaths at "Misericorde" and "St. Paul" 304
 Proportion per 1,000 births 497.5

Table XII

Total of deaths from 0 to 1 year, 1940 and 1941

From different causes

Causes	1940			1941		
	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total	0 to 6 mos.	6 to 12 mos.	Total
Whooping cough	29	27	56	7	12	19
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1	..	1
Syphilis	11	2	13	17	..	17
Influenza	9	5	14	11	9	20
Measles	..	2	2	..	8	8
Other epidemic diseases	5	5	10	15	6	21
General diseases (Nos. 45 to 77)	10	6	16	10	4	14
Meningitis	4	2	6	15	10	25
Convulsions	3	1	4	..	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	27	23	50	41	32	73
Diseases of the circulatory system	3	..	3	5	..	5
Bronchitis	..	1	1	1	3	4
Broncho-pneumonia	116	36	152	131	32	163
Pneumonia	20	13	33	33	10	43
Other diseases of the respiratory system	8	3	11	10	1	11
Diseases of the stomach	2	3	5	13	4	17
Diarrhœa	80	36	116	145	54	199
Other diseases of the digestive system	3	4	7	14	2	16
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3	3	6	2	1	3
Diseases of the skin (Nos. 151 to 156)	5	..	5	12	2	14
Malformations	118	12	130	128	6	134
Debility, icterus, etc. (Nos. 158 to 161)	134	1	135	147	1	148
Premature birth	274	..	274	306	..	306
Result of confinement (No. 160)	52	..	52	58	..	58
External causes	3	3	6	15	..	15
Ill-defined causes	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total	921	189	1,110	1,138	198	1,336

Table XIIa

Deaths from 0 to 1 year

Legitimate and illegitimate children

Years	Number of births		Number of deaths 0 to 1 year		Rate per 1,000 births		Total Mortal- ity per 1,000 births	(*)
	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate		
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	4.1
1931.....	19,634	1,065	1,824	521	92.9	489.2	113.3	5.3
1932.....	18,965	1,032	1,525	454	80.4	439.9	98.9	5.4
1933.....	17,388	1,043	1,316	501	75.7	480.3	98.6	6.3
Average.....	19,076	1,031	1,813	479	95.0	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
1935.....	16,288	1,073	1,268	334	77.8	311.3	92.3	4.0
1936.....	15,761	964	1,053	351	66.8	364.1	83.9	5.4
1937.....	16,072	1,108	1,226	321	76.3	289.7	90.0	3.8
1938.....	16,075	987	1,057	263	65.8	266.5	77.4	4.1
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
1941.....	18,011	1,000	977	359	54.2	359.0	70.3	6.6

(*) Quotient obtained by dividing the figures of column 7 by those of column 6.

Table XIII

Stillbirths, legitimate and illegitimate in 1941, causes of deaths, period of gestation and sex

Causes of mortinatality	6½ months			7 months			8 months			At full term			Grand total		
	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	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	4	6	10
(b) Other (tuberculosis, chronic nephritis, chronic heart disease, diabetes mellitus, chronic poisoning, etc.)	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	3	8	4	12
2—Acute disease in, or accident to, the mother:	13	7	20	15	7	22	19	15	34	12	13	25	59	42	101
(a) Toxemia during pregnancy	7	2	9	5	1	6	6	3	9	7	5	12	25	11	36
(b) Other (retroplacental hemorrhage, detachment of normally inserted placenta)	2	1	3	4	3	7	3	5	8	2	1	3	3	2	5
3—Over-exertion	8	8	16	11	15	26	12	10	22	..	2	2	31	35	66
4—External violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—Others	4	5	9	1	4	5	14	18	32	9	15	24	28	42	70
6—Congenital malformations incompatible with life	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	3	6	1	2	3	10	9	19
7—Vicious insertion of placenta	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	7	10	6	16	13	11	24
8—Other anomalies of the placenta and cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Death of the fetus by injury or other causes:															
9—Abnormal presentation of the fetus	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	6	3	7	10	8	9	17
10—Malformations of pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
11—Prolapse of the cord	1	..	1	..	1	1	7	3	10	12	12	24	20	16	36
12—Prolonged labor or uterine inertia	3	..	3	2	..	2	24	13	37	36	22	58	65	35	100
13—Obstetrical operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6
14—Other causes (malformations of the genital organs, pelvic tumors, ruptured uterus, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
IV—Stillbirth due to other causes:															
15—Other and unspecified causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	16	12	28	19	16	35
Total	46	27	73	44	37	81	102	84	186	118	104	222	310	252	562

Table XIIIa

Premature, born under six and a half months gestation and not included
in stillbirths statistics, year 1941

Causes of mortinatality	Under 4 months				4 months				5 and 6 months				Grand total			
	M.	F.	Inc.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Inc.	Tot.	M.	F.
I—Caused by disease in, or accident to, the mother:																
1—Chronic disease in the mother																
(a) Syphilis																
(b) Other (tuberculosis, chronic nephritis, chronic heart disease, diabetes mellitus, chronic poisoning, etc.)																
2—Acute disease in, or accident to, the mother:																
(a) Toxemia during pregnancy																
(b) Other (retroplacental hemorrhage, detachment of normally inserted placenta)																
3—Over-exertion																
4—External violence																
5—Others																
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—Obstetrical operations																
14—Other causes (malformations of the genital organs, pelvic tumors, ruptured uterus, etc.)																
IV—Stillbirth due to other causes:																
15—Other and unspecified causes																
Total	45	17	17	79	41	21	62	106	119	225	192	157	17	366		

Table
Deaths by ages

AGES		Legitimates					Total
		French-Canadians	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown	
Premature children.....	M	143	11	2	7	....	163
	F	82	10	1	8	....	101
From 0 to 1 month.....	M	129	23	5	10	2	169
	F	82	9	3	6	1	101
From 1 month to 6 months.....	M	128	25	3	10	....	166
	F	86	13	5	8	....	112
From 6 months to 1 year.....	M	75	3	2	5	....	85
	F	69	5	....	6	....	80
Total under 1 year.....	M	475	62	12	32	2	583
	F	319	37	9	28	1	394
From 1 year to 2 years.....	M	42	6	....	4	....	52
	F	37	6	....	2	....	45
From 2 years to 3 years.....	M	13	1	....	2	....	16
	F	18	....	....	3	....	21
From 3 years to 4 years.....	M	20	3	....	1	....	24
	F	14	1	1	1	....	17
From 4 years to 5 years.....	M	14	1	2	....	....	17
	F	11	1	2	....	....	14
Total under 5 years.....	M	564	73	14	39	2	692
	F	399	45	12	34	1	491
From 5 years to 9 years.....	M	47	7	1	6	....	61
	F	42	5	2	1	....	50
From 10 years to 14 years.....	M	37	6	2	4	....	49
	F	34	3	....	2	....	39
From 15 years to 19 years.....	M	54	7	2	11	....	74
	F	58	6	2	4	....	70
From 20 years to 24 years.....	M	68	8	5	6	....	87
	F	86	8	4	3	....	101
From 25 years to 29 years.....	M	82	16	2	11	....	111
	F	99	17	6	10	....	132
From 30 years to 34 years.....	M	84	20	5	6	....	115
	F	103	26	10	7	....	146
From 35 years to 39 years.....	M	115	22	2	11	....	150
	F	119	24	4	8	....	155
From 40 years to 44 years.....	M	137	48	8	27	....	220
	F	118	41	9	15	....	183
From 45 years to 49 years.....	M	184	54	11	33	....	282
	F	128	60	10	8	....	206
From 50 years to 54 years.....	M	219	89	14	44	....	366
	F	171	56	12	14	....	253
From 55 years to 59 years.....	M	253	97	22	52	1	425
	F	198	69	20	12	....	299
From 60 years to 64 years.....	M	256	135	36	42	2	471
	F	230	95	26	15	....	366
From 65 years to 69 years.....	M	331	134	31	45	....	541
	F	273	112	14	17	....	416
From 70 years to 79 years.....	M	558	228	38	46	....	870
	F	505	259	34	23	....	821
From 80 years to 89 years.....	M	269	97	13	13	....	392
	F	380	171	11	7	....	569
90 years and over.....	M	33	6	2	....	....	41
	F	49	17	4	2	....	72
Total over 5 years.....	M	2,727	974	194	357	3	4,255
	F	2,593	969	168	148	....	3,878
Grand total.....	M	3,291	1,047	208	396	5	4,947
	F	2,992	1,014	180	182	1	4,369

V
ar 1941

French-Canadians	Illegitimates				Total	Sex		Grand total	Percentage of total deaths
	British-Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities	Unknown		Male	Female		
18	3	....	1	....	22				
15	....	....	1	1	17	185	118	303	3.12
37	1	....	2	....	40				
25	4	....	....	....	29	209	130	339	3.49
101	3	....	1	....	105				
109	2	....	2	....	113	271	225	496	5.11
11	....	....	....	....	11				
21	1	....	....	....	22	96	102	198	2.04
167	7	....	4	....	178				
170	7	....	3	1	181	761	575	1,336	13.76
18	1	....	....	....	19				
7	....	....	....	....	7	71	52	123	1.27
1	....	....	....	....	1				
5	....	....	....	....	5	17	26	43	0.44
3	....	....	....	....	3				
1	....	....	....	....	1	27	18	45	0.46
....	....	....	....	....	....	17	14	31	0.32
189	8	....	4	....	201				
183	7	....	3	1	194	893	685	1,578	16.25
....	....	....	....	....	....	61	50	111	1.14
....	....	....	....	....	....	49	39	88	0.91
....	....	....	....	....	....	74	70	144	1.48
....	....	....	....	....	....	87	101	188	1.94
....	....	....	....	....	....	111	132	243	2.50
....	....	....	....	....	....	115	146	261	2.69
....	....	....	....	....	....	150	155	305	3.14
....	....	....	....	....	....	220	183	403	4.15
....	....	....	....	....	....	282	206	488	5.03
....	....	....	....	....	....	366	253	619	6.37
....	....	....	....	....	....	425	299	724	7.46
....	....	....	....	....	....	471	366	837	8.62
....	....	....	....	....	....	541	416	957	9.86
....	....	....	....	....	....	870	821	1,691	17.41
....	....	....	....	....	....	392	569	961	9.89
....	....	....	....	....	....	41	72	113	1.16
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,255	3,878	8,133	83.75
189	8	....	4	....	201				
183	7	....	3	1	194	5,148	4,563	9,711	100.00

Table XV
Deaths by ages, nationalities and months, for 1941

Nationalities	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
January:												
Under 5 years	101	16.40	9	4.23	2	5.26	13	23.64	.....	.....	125	13.56
Over 5 years	515	83.60	204	95.77	36	94.74	42	76.36	.....	.....	797	86.44
Total	616	100.00	213	100.00	38	100.00	55	100.00	.....	.....	922	100.00
February:												
Under 5 years	111	19.82	11	6.21	5	18.52	5	10.42	.....	.....	132	16.26
Over 5 years	449	80.18	166	93.79	22	81.48	43	89.58	.....	.....	680	83.74
Total	560	100.00	177	100.00	27	100.00	48	100.00	.....	.....	812	100.00
March:												
Under 5 years	133	21.63	9	4.79	3	9.68	6	12.77	.....	.....	151	17.14
Over 5 years	482	78.37	179	95.21	28	90.32	41	87.23	.....	.....	730	82.86
Total	615	100.00	188	100.00	31	100.00	47	100.00	.....	.....	881	100.00
April:												
Under 5 years	102	19.25	5	3.13	1	3.76	4	9.01	2	100.00	114	14.88
Over 5 years	428	80.75	155	96.87	29	96.24	40	90.99	.....	.....	652	85.12
Total	530	100.00	160	100.00	30	100.00	44	100.00	2	100.00	766	100.00
May:												
Under 5 years	122	22.59	13	6.91	.....	.....	6	13.04	.....	.....	141	17.52
Over 5 years	418	77.41	175	93.09	31	100.00	40	86.96	.....	.....	664	82.48
Total	540	100.00	188	100.00	31	100.00	46	100.00	.....	.....	805	100.00
June:												
Under 5 years	90	16.85	12	4.43	1	2.50	6	9.55	.....	.....	109	13.49
Over 5 years	444	83.15	159	95.57	39	97.50	57	90.45	.....	.....	699	86.51
Total	534	100.00	271	100.00	40	100.00	63	100.00	.....	.....	808	100.00
July:												
Under 5 years	116	22.10	14	8.19	2	5.71	11	23.40	.....	.....	143	18.36
Over 5 years	409	77.90	157	91.81	33	94.29	36	76.60	1	100.00	636	81.64
Total	525	100.00	171	100.00	35	100.00	47	100.00	1	100.00	779	100.00

Table XV—(Continued)

Deaths by ages, nationalities and months, for 1941—(Continued)

Nationalities:	French-Canadians		British-Canadians		Jews		Other nationalities		Unknown		Grand total	
	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%	Deaths	%
August:												
Under 5 years	138	25.32	11	7.64	2	6.45	6	12.50	.....	.....	157	20.44
Over 5 years	407	74.68	133	92.36	29	93.55	42	87.50	.....	.....	611	79.56
Total	545	100.00	144	100.00	31	100.00	48	100.00	.....	.....	768	100.00
September:												
Under 5 years	122	23.42	12	8.51	3	12.00	8	17.78	2	66.67	147	20.00
Over 5 years	399	76.58	129	91.49	22	88.00	37	82.22	1	33.33	588	80.00
Total	521	100.00	141	100.00	25	100.00	45	100.00	3	100.00	735	100.00
October:												
Under 5 years	110	19.75	9	5.06	.....	.....	6	10.71	.....	.....	125	15.11
Over 5 years	447	80.25	169	94.94	36	100.00	50	89.29	.....	.....	702	84.89
Total	557	100.00	178	100.00	36	100.00	56	100.00	.....	.....	827	100.00
November:												
Under 5 years	109	19.71	16	10.06	6	14.63	3	6.25	.....	.....	134	16.71
Over 5 years	444	80.29	143	89.94	35	85.37	45	93.75	1	100.00	668	83.29
Total	553	100.00	159	100.00	41	100.00	48	100.00	1	100.00	802	100.00
December:												
Under 5 years	81	14.49	12	6.45	1	4.35	6	15.79	.....	.....	100	12.41
Over 5 years	478	85.51	174	93.55	22	95.65	32	94.21	.....	.....	706	87.59
Total	559	100.00	186	100.00	23	100.00	38	100.00	.....	.....	806	100.00
Total:												
Under 5 years	1,335	20.06	133	6.41	26	6.73	80	13.68	4	57.14	1,578	16.25
Over 5 years	5,320	79.94	1,943	93.59	362	93.27	505	86.32	3	42.86	8,133	83.75
Total	6,655	100.00	2,076	100.00	388	100.00	585	100.00	7	100.00	9,711	100.00

Deaths by civil sta

WARDS	0 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 4 years	5 years to 14 years	15 to 49 years		
					Married	Widowed	Single
Ahuntsic-Bordeaux	16	4	3	5	15	1	16
Bourget	43	7	6	9	38	5	25
Crémazie	24	6	3	13	41	4	20
Delorimier	50	5	7	12	63	2	38
Hochelaga	26	10	11	6	35	2	29
Lafontaine	8	2	...	1	7	...	18
Laurier	21	7	4	4	20	1	12
Maisonneuve	33	6	10	6	40	1	32
Mercier	23	5	8	5	24	1	15
Montcalm	24	...	10	6	23	1	19
Mount Royal	10	2	1	5	21	1	7
Notre Dame de Grace	27	3	1	6	61	1	21
Papineau	28	3	10	4	26	2	16
Préfontaine	25	10	8	5	24	2	22
Rosemount	48	2	1	10	53	1	34
St. Andrew	10	...	1	1	33	5	28
St. Ann	22	4	6	11	28	3	12
Ste. Cunégonde	22	10	12	5	31	...	17
St. Denis	23	2	12	...	31	2	24
St. Edward	36	10	6	8	26	3	31
St. Eusèbe	17	6	9	6	26	...	15
St. Gabriel	31	2	9	7	32	...	13
St. George	8	...	...	...	21	3	20
St. Henry	35	7	5	12	30	1	21
St. James	36	7	10	5	52	5	33
St. John	19	3	5	7	37	2	13
St. Jean Baptiste	32	7	7	4	46	4	36
St. Joseph	11	3	1	1	18	1	13
St. Lawrence	13	1	4	1	32	5	19
St. Louis	12	4	5	3	21	2	17
St. Mary	22	10	12	5	27	2	17
St. Michael	11	...	3	3	24	1	14
St. Paul	19	5	5	7	41	1	25
Villemarie	11	6	2	1	10	1	17
Villeray	50	8	12	12	60	5	70
Unknown	6	...	...	...	...	...	4
Institutions	286	31	33	3	12	2	44
Total	1,138	198	242	199	1,129	73	827

by wards, in 1941

50 to 69 years			70 years and over				Total				Grand total
Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	Married	Widowed	Single	Unknown	
11	9	..	17	29	3	..	70	41	56	..	167
22	11	..	34	52	5	..	131	79	106	..	316
25	16	..	8	21	6	..	78	50	88	..	216
22	15	1	45	62	7	..	207	86	134	1	428
12	5	..	15	24	4	..	108	38	91	..	237
10	5	..	14	26	3	..	54	36	37	..	127
18	8	..	30	26	4	..	100	45	60	..	205
27	9	..	26	42	4	..	141	70	100	..	311
5	3	..	19	36	1	..	84	42	60	..	186
10	2	..	21	23	3	..	85	35	64	..	183
8	3	..	15	25	3	..	70	34	31	..	135
41	16	..	71	127	11	..	277	169	85	..	531
14	10	..	22	34	4	..	85	50	75	..	210
9	5	..	23	17	2	..	90	28	77	..	195
23	4	..	33	60	3	..	162	84	102	..	348
15	27	..	25	51	28	..	120	71	95	1	287
11	18	..	20	19	4	..	84	33	77	..	194
10	11	..	21	37	6	1	96	47	83	1	227
28	10	..	33	35	5	..	127	65	76	..	268
31	11	1	45	58	4	1	149	92	106	2	349
10	1	..	18	27	3	..	91	37	57	..	185
11	12	..	16	31	5	..	109	42	79	..	230
16	17	3	20	40	9	3	83	59	54	6	202
25	17	..	27	54	6	..	123	80	103	..	306
27	11	..	22	64	11	..	148	96	113	..	357
14	3	..	28	36	4	..	115	52	54	..	221
27	16	..	38	62	7	..	172	93	109	..	374
13	20	2	18	17	10	..	54	31	59	2	146
20	32	2	21	32	14	3	114	57	84	5	260
17	11	..	20	21	5	..	78	40	57	..	175
15	..	..	21	30	4	..	72	47	70	..	189
25	10	..	23	41	7	..	111	67	48	..	226
10	2	..	27	35	3	..	128	46	66	..	240
10	5	..	10	18	6	..	41	29	48	..	118
33	8	..	57	68	7	..	231	106	167	..	504
..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	7	19
35	90	3	20	126	116	..	70	163	603	3	839
660	455	16	923	1,506	327	9	4,058	2,239	3,386	28	9,711

Ta

Deaths of children under five years

By sex and

WARDS	DEATHS							
	Grand total	0 to 1 year			Per-centage of total deaths	1 to 5 years		
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Ahuntsic.....	167	16	4	20	12.0	1	2	3
Bourget.....	316	29	21	50	15.8	3	3	6
Crémazie.....	216	18	12	30	13.9	3	...	3
Delorimier.....	428	28	27	55	12.9	3	4	7
Hochelaga.....	237	16	20	36	15.2	5	6	11
Lafontaine.....	127	7	3	10	7.9	...	...	...
Laurier.....	205	12	16	28	13.7	2	2	4
Maisonneuve.....	311	24	15	39	12.5	4	6	10
Mercier.....	186	17	11	28	15.1	6	2	8
Montcalm.....	183	13	11	24	13.1	8	2	10
Mount Royal.....	135	7	5	12	8.9	1	...	1
Notre Dame de Grace.....	531	19	11	30	5.7	1	...	1
Papineau.....	210	20	11	31	14.8	6	4	10
Préfontaine.....	195	20	15	35	17.9	7	1	8
Rosemount.....	348	31	19	50	14.3	1	...	1
St. Andrew.....	287	4	6	10	3.5	1	...	1
St. Ann.....	194	16	10	26	13.4	2	4	6
Ste. Cunégonde.....	227	21	11	32	14.1	4	8	12
St. Denis.....	268	16	9	25	9.3	4	8	12
St. Edward.....	349	29	17	46	13.2	4	2	6
St. Eusèbe.....	185	16	7	23	12.4	8	1	9
St. Gabriel.....	230	16	17	33	14.3	5	4	9
St. George.....	202	7	1	8	4.0	...	...	...
St. Henry.....	306	24	18	42	13.7	3	2	5
St. James.....	357	23	20	43	12.0	2	8	10
St. John.....	221	17	5	22	9.9	...	5	5
St. Jean Baptiste.....	374	18	21	39	10.7	3	4	7
St. Joseph.....	146	7	7	14	9.6	1	...	1
St. Lawrence.....	260	10	4	14	5.4	2	2	4
St. Louis.....	175	9	7	16	9.1	2	3	5
St. Mary.....	189	19	13	32	16.9	6	6	12
St. Michael.....	226	8	3	11	4.9	1	2	3
St. Paul.....	240	16	8	24	10.0	3	2	5
Villemarie.....	118	12	5	17	14.4	2	...	2
Villeray.....	504	35	23	58	11.5	7	5	12
Unknown.....	19	4	2	6	31.6	...	...	...
Institutions.....	839	157	160	317	37.8	21	12	33
Total.....	9,711	761	575	1,336	13.8	132	110	242

II

mpared to the total of deaths

rds, in 1941

DEATHS								
Per- centage total deaths	0 to 5 years			Per- centage of total deaths	Over 5 years			Per- centage of total deaths
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
1.8	17	6	23	13.8	85	59	144	86.2
2.0	32	24	56	17.8	130	130	260	82.2
1.4	21	12	33	15.3	115	68	183	84.7
1.6	31	31	62	14.5	214	152	366	85.5
4.6	21	26	47	19.8	106	84	190	80.2
...	7	3	10	7.9	50	67	117	92.1
2.0	14	18	32	15.7	87	86	173	84.3
3.3	28	21	49	15.8	149	113	262	84.2
4.3	23	13	36	19.4	80	70	150	80.6
5.5	21	13	34	18.6	78	71	149	81.4
0.7	8	5	13	9.6	64	58	122	90.4
0.2	20	11	31	5.9	228	272	500	94.1
4.8	26	15	41	19.6	91	78	169	80.4
4.1	27	16	43	22.0	78	74	152	78.0
0.3	32	19	51	14.6	147	150	297	85.4
0.3	5	6	11	3.8	132	144	276	96.5
3.1	18	14	32	16.5	101	61	162	83.5
5.3	25	19	44	19.4	104	79	183	80.6
4.5	20	17	37	13.8	116	115	231	86.2
1.7	33	19	52	14.9	156	141	297	85.1
4.9	24	8	32	17.3	69	84	153	82.7
4.8	21	21	42	19.1	93	95	188	80.9
...	7	1	8	4.0	118	76	194	96.0
1.7	27	20	47	15.4	129	130	259	84.6
2.8	25	28	53	14.8	161	143	304	85.2
2.3	17	10	27	12.2	104	90	194	87.8
1.6	21	25	46	12.3	163	165	328	87.7
0.7	8	7	15	10.3	80	51	131	89.7
1.5	12	6	18	6.9	157	85	242	93.1
2.9	11	10	21	12.0	81	73	154	88.0
6.4	25	19	44	23.3	63	82	145	76.7
1.3	9	5	14	6.2	109	103	212	93.8
2.1	19	10	29	12.1	110	101	211	87.9
1.7	14	5	19	16.1	60	39	99	83.9
2.4	42	28	70	13.9	222	212	434	86.1
...	4	2	6	31.6	12	1	13	68.4
4.0	178	172	350	41.8	213	276	489	58.2
2.5	893	685	1,578	16.3	4,255	3,878	8,133	83.7

Tabl
Deaths by certain

WARDS	Typhoid fever	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	Tuberculosis, other forms	Influenza	Measles	Other contagious diseases	Cancer
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1—Ahuntsic	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	2	24
2—Bourget	1	...	2	1	21	3	8	...	4	32
3—Crémazie	1	...	4	1	18	7	3	...	5	19
4—Delorimier	1	...	...	3	20	3	5	...	7	53
5—Hochelaga	2	1	...	...	18	4	2	...	4	30
6—Lafontaine	...	...	...	...	10	1	4	...	2	16
7—Laurier	...	...	1	...	9	2	3	...	4	40
8—Maisonneuve	...	...	...	1	30	...	1	...	3	45
9—Mercier	...	...	2	...	14	2	1	...	5	16
10—Montcalm	...	...	...	...	18	3	4	...	5	19
11—Mount Royal	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	25
12—Notre Dame de Grace	...	...	...	...	13	1	4	...	7	105
13—Papineau	...	...	...	2	24	2	2	...	3	20
14—Préfontaine	...	...	1	...	16	3	5	1	2	26
15—Rosemount	1	...	...	...	24	2	4	...	2	43
16—St. Andrew	1	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	5	38
17—St. Ann	1	...	...	2	13	2	5	...	10	31
18—Ste. Cunégonde	1	1	1	3	17	...	2	1	10	29
19—St. Denis	...	...	...	3	12	3	4	...	2	43
20—St. Edward	...	...	2	...	26	3	7	...	6	50
21—St. Ausèbe	...	...	1	1	9	2	2	...	...	24
22—St. Gabriel	...	1	...	5	10	3	4	...	8	30
23—St. George	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	3	30
24—St. Henry	...	...	2	3	14	4	9	1	4	35
25—St. James	...	...	3	...	36	2	7	2	4	38
26—St. John	...	...	2	...	9	3	3	1	5	38
27—St. Jean Baptiste	3	...	1	1	20	3	7	...	8	60
28—St. Joseph	...	...	1	1	9	3	1	...	6	18
29—St. Lawrence	1	...	...	...	17	3	2	...	5	39
30—St. Louis	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	...	3	28
31—St. Mary	...	...	...	2	16	2	5	...	5	16
32—St. Michael	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	3	41
33—St. Paul	...	...	...	2	14	3	6	...	1	27
34—Villemarie	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	1	12
35—Villeray	...	...	...	...	47	9	3	2	8	70
36—Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
37—Institutions	...	...	4	...	28	7	9	11	28	41
Total	13	3	27	31	584	94	129	20	183	1,251

II

ases, by wards, in 1941

Cerebral hemorrhage	Endocarditis and myocarditis	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Nephritis	Puerperal state	Diseases of early infancy	Violence			Others	Total
							Suicide	Homicide	Accidents		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4	12	1	2	20	1	10	1	...	8	68	167
5	38	3	9	51	2	19	...	...	7	104	316
1	27	3	5	12	3	12	3	1	10	77	216
3	52	5	3	73	4	30	1	...	12	139	428
4	16	5	9	27	7	13	1	...	19	70	237
...	13	1	1	32	...	7	1	...	4	32	127
4	16	3	5	21	...	10	1	...	6	72	205
3	31	13	8	35	...	19	2	...	11	103	311
1	22	2	5	25	3	11	1	...	8	65	186
3	18	5	2	26	2	15	...	...	7	52	183
2	15	1	...	11	...	3	1	...	10	57	135
8	52	12	...	31	3	14	5	1	18	243	531
1	25	3	6	33	1	13	...	2	10	60	210
2	29	3	6	13	2	15	...	...	4	62	195
4	42	5	5	43	4	25	3	1	7	131	348
2	26	8	1	18	...	2	5	5	18	134	287
3	21	6	2	24	2	8	1	...	9	50	194
1	28	3	8	24	...	9	...	1	7	76	227
7	33	7	3	37	1	11	1	...	12	82	268
2	40	3	3	50	2	13	1	1	12	121	349
5	31	2	5	23	1	8	...	...	12	55	185
4	26	8	5	28	3	11	...	...	6	72	230
2	16	2	1	10	1	1	3	...	12	100	202
4	43	9	7	57	4	15	1	...	13	76	306
4	40	4	10	55	2	18	2	...	15	105	357
2	21	2	3	28	1	14	...	...	7	76	221
5	40	5	7	51	3	15	1	...	8	129	374
2	15	4	1	16	...	6	2	1	5	51	146
2	20	11	3	20	2	6	7	1	15	103	260
1	22	2	1	12	...	6	1	3	10	69	175
4	22	2	9	24	1	7	...	...	7	63	189
1	23	6	...	9	...	3	...	...	7	116	226
2	28	8	3	22	4	12	...	...	17	84	240
2	16	2	3	15	...	8	...	...	4	46	118
3	66	8	4	65	7	32	...	...	22	147	504
1	1	...	...	1	...	3	4	4	1	3	19
7	94	21	65	86	...	88	4	...	6	329	839
111	1,080	188	210	1,128	66	512	53	21	366	3,422	9,711

Table XIX
Deaths by ages, quarters or seasons, in 1941

AGES	1st quarter (Winter)				2nd quarter (Spring)				3rd quarter (Summer)				4th quarter (Autumn)				Grand total
	January	February	March	Total 1st quarter	April	May	June	Total 2nd quarter	July	August	September	Total 3rd quarter	October	November	December	Total 4th quarter	Total for year
From 0 to 1 month.....	58	48	74	180	46	52	51	149	56	49	54	159	46	54	54	154	642
From 1 to 6 months.....	33	43	40	116	34	51	41	126	46	59	49	154	36	44	20	100	496
From 6 months to 1 year.....	13	16	21	50	18	19	6	43	19	22	18	59	20	14	12	46	198
From 1 to 2 years.....	9	20	7	36	7	9	5	21	6	12	12	30	14	13	9	36	123
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	..	3	9	3	3	2	8	9	5	2	16	4	3	3	10	43
From 3 to 4 years.....	3	2	4	9	4	4	4	12	4	5	7	16	4	4	..	8	45
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	3	2	8	2	3	..	5	3	5	5	13	1	2	2	6	31
Total under 5 years.....	125	132	151	408	114	141	109	364	143	157	147	447	125	134	100	359	1,578
Over 5 years.....	797	680	730	2,207	632	664	699	2,015	636	611	588	1,835	702	668	706	2,076	8,133
GRAND TOTAL.....	922	812	881	2,615	766	805	808	2,379	779	768	735	2,282	827	802	806	2,435	9,711
Grand total in 1940.....	762	761	819	2,342	782	778	730	2,290	760	659	698	2,117	750	773	1,024	2,547	9,296
.. " in 1939.....	785	879	1,021	2,695	821	833	663	2,317	731	616	680	2,027	714	657	791	2,162	9,191
.. " in 1938.....	795	758	863	2,416	876	829	734	2,439	653	679	701	2,033	730	746	761	2,237	9,125
.. " in 1937.....	868	946	883	2,697	876	925	750	2,551	738	748	754	2,240	727	676	847	2,250	9,738
.. " in 1936.....	825	754	798	2,377	758	784	722	2,264	669	654	695	2,018	741	756	778	2,275	8,934

Table XX

Deaths from certain contagious diseases and enteritis by months, year 1941

Causes of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	13
Meningitis C.S.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	16
Scarlet fever.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Whooping cough.....	1	2	5	2	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	2	27
Diphtheria.....	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	31
Influenza.....	50	19	17	5	9	1	5	2	1	6	8	6	129
Erysipelas.....	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Polomyelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	53	45	49	57	50	55	53	45	43	42	34	58	584
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	11	10	15	8	7	6	8	6	5	10	6	2	94
Measles.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	7	2	4	..	20
Numps.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
German measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Varicella.....	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Others.....	17	11	9	12	9	13	16	7	15	16	14	13	152
Total.....	138	95	101	94	83	81	99	73	82	81	71	86	1,084
Enteritis.....	3	5	12	8	23	15	30	41	33	22	13	5	210
Grand total.....	141	100	113	102	106	96	129	114	115	103	84	91	1,294

Table XXI

Deaths from certain diseases

Average number and proportion per 100,000 population

Periods of years	(*)	Typhoid	Smallpox	Measles	Whooping cough	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis		Cancer	Diarrhoea	Bright's disease
								Pulmonary	Other forms			
1876-1880	No.	81	510	30	39	35	173	417	...	46	492	...
	Rate	59.7	376.1	22.1	28.9	25.8	127.6	307.5	...	33.3	362.8	...
1881-1885	No.	95	634	42	38	38	214	434	...	58	523	...
	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	...
	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	...
	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	...
	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	1,070	126
	Rate	31.7	1.0	23.7	26.4	24.4	31.0	214.7	57.0	63.1	373.0	42.7
1906-1910	No.	156	...	85	97	67	114	683	186	247	1,822	232
	Rate	40.0	...	21.8	24.9	17.2	29.3	175.3	47.7	63.4	467.6	59.5
1911-1915	No.	108	1	66	90	90	157	969	183	341	2,249	402
	Rate	21.9	0.2	13.4	18.2	18.2	31.8	176.2	37.1	69.1	455.9	81.5
1916-1920	No.	89	1	63	109	69	174	929	194	422	1,844	509
	Rate	16.1	0.2	11.4	19.1	12.5	31.5	168.4	35.2	76.5	334.3	92.2
1921-1925	No.	55	...	45	95	78	134	785	165	532	1,382	612
	Rate	8.4	...	6.9	14.5	11.9	20.4	119.6	25.2	81.1	210.7	93.3
1926-1930	No.	139	...	37	87	46	143	798	157	681	1,028	726
	Rate	18.4	...	4.9	11.5	6.1	18.9	105.7	20.8	90.2	136.2	96.2
1931-1935	No.	28	...	33	74	31	39	661	118	919	632	845
	Rate	3.3	...	3.9	8.8	3.7	4.6	78.4	13.9	108.9	74.8	100.2
1936-1940	No.	13	...	41	56	14	20	576	95	1,102	240	1,046
	Rate	1.5	...	4.6	6.3	1.6	2.2	64.6	10.7	123.5	26.9	117.3
1941	No.	13	...	20	27	3	31	584	94	1,251	210	1,127
	Rate	1.4	...	2.2	3.0	0.3	3.4	64.4	10.4	137.9	23.2	124.3

(*) In this column, "No." indicates the average number and "Rate" the proportion per 100,000 of population for each of the diseases.

Table XXII
Deaths from certain diseases by nationalities, in 1941

Population.....	579,573	197,726	53,966	75,735	907,000
Proportion.....	63.90	21.80	5.95	8.35	100.00
Causes of death	French- Canadians	English- Canadians	Jews	Other nationalities or unknown	Total
Typhoid.....	11	1	1	....	13
Scarlet fever.....	2	....	....	....	3
Whooping cough.....	24	....	....	....	27
Diphtheria.....	30	1	....	....	31
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	418	99	12	....	584
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	71	12	1	....	94
Influenza.....	100	22	2	....	129
Measles.....	20	....	....	....	20
Other contagious diseases.....	122	30	5	....	183
Cancer.....	760	324	87	....	1,251
Diabetes.....	145	39	21	....	219
Cerebral hemorrhage embolism.....	99	33	7	....	149
Diseases of the heart.....	1,278	538	112	....	2,035
Pneumonia.....	311	90	18	....	445
Enteritis.....	228	20	1	....	259
Nephritis.....	910	169	11	....	1,128
Diseases of early infancy.....	545	63	10	....	655
Violent deaths and accidental.....	261	111	13	....	438
Total.....	5,335	1,554	301	473	7,663
Other causes of death.....	1,318	524	87	119	2,048
Grand total.....	6,653	2,078	388	592	9,711
					100.0

Table

Classification of deaths by causes

Causes of death	French-Canadians						British-Canadians					
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough.	8	9	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria.	1	1	7	8	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, all forms.	2	...	3	6	256	222	...	...	1	1	63	46
Syphilis.	5	9	2	...	55	11	1	1	...	...	15	6
Grippe or influenza.	13	7	6	6	25	43	...	...	...	1	10	11
Measles.	5	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.	8	4	5	3	15	5	1	1	...	...	3	2
Cancer and malignant tumors.	1	...	3	...	332	424	...	...	...	...	144	186
Diabetes.	...	...	...	...	54	91	...	...	...	...	11	28
Other tumors and other general diseases.	6	3	3	4	54	86	1	...	...	...	26	42
Diseases of the nervous system.	45	39	15	6	98	88	7	3	1	1	28	37
Diseases of the heart (90 to 95)	2	1	2	2	687	584	1	...	...	...	286	253
Other diseases of the circulatory system.	1	...	...	...	178	165	...	...	...	...	105	123
Pneumonia (107 to 109)	93	83	16	22	53	44	4	10	3	3	42	26
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	4	10	5	4	16	22	...	...	1	...	10	16
Diarrhoea and enteritis (119,120)	91	84	16	8	8	21	5	8	1	...	3	...
Other diseases of the digestive system.	16	13	7	4	145	149	2	...	...	...	48	49
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.	1	2	...	1	516	496	...	...	...	...	101	96
The puerperal state.	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.	8	4	1	1	10	8	2	...	...	...	3	...
Congenital malformation and early infancy.	328	211	2	3	...	1	42	19	2	...	...	...
Old age.	...	...	...	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	6	11
Automobile accidents.	...	...	3	1	66	20	...	...	1	1	14	...
Violent and accidental deaths.	2	2	7	7	128	25	3	1	1	1	55	23
Ill-defined causes of deaths.	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total.	641	489	112	93	2,726	2,592	69	44	12	9	975	966

IIa

es, sex and nationalities, in 1941

Jews					Other nationalities or unknown						Total		
0 to year	1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		M	F	Grand total
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	31
...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	45	20	378	300	678
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	18	2	100	29	129
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	57	72	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	36	18	54
...	...	1	38	48	...	...	...	...	48	32	566	685	1,251
...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	6	8	80	139	219
...	...	1	6	6	...	1	...	...	6	3	104	146	250
...	...	...	10	7	3	2	...	...	12	7	219	190	409
...	...	...	69	43	...	...	...	...	83	24	1,130	905	2,035
...	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	20	10	319	314	633
2	...	...	7	6	5	5	2	...	9	5	237	208	445
1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	7	3	48	51	99
...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	1	...	129	130	259
1	1	...	2	8	2	1	1	...	27	6	251	229	480
...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	1	31	14	660	620	1,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	66	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	16	4
3	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	1	399	256	65
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	39	57
...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	11	2	100	34	134
2	...	...	3	3	3	1	1	1	31	2	234	70	304
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	10
9	2	3	194	168	38	33	7	6	360	148	5,148	4,563	9,711

Table
Deaths of non-resident
Classification by causes

Causes of death	French-Canadians						British-Canadians					
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I—Infectious and parasitic diseases:												
Tuberculosis of the lungs 13.....	...	...	...	...	38	41	...	...	...	...	7	1
Tuberculosis, other forms 14-22.....	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	2	
Other infectious and parasitic diseases 1-44	1	4	5	...	13	8	1	...	...	...	4	
II—Cancers and other tumors 45-57.....	...	...	1	...	90	51	...	...	...	...	53	4
III—Rheumatismal diseases, etc. 58-71.....	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	2	...	9	1
IV—Diseases of the blood, etc. 72-76.....	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	
V—Chronic poisoning, etc. 77-79.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
VI—Diseases of the nervous system, etc. 80-89.....	8	3	3	1	18	11	1	...	...	1	11	
VII—Diseases of the circulatory system 90-103...	...	...	1	...	62	37	...	...	...	...	69	
VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system 104-114...	5	2	...	2	11	7	1	1	1	1	15	
IX—Diseases of the digestive system 115-129...	4	5	7	1	49	37	2	1	...	...	23	
X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system 130-139.	...	...	...	...	57	34	...	...	...	...	21	
XI—The puerperal state 140-150.....	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	
XII—Diseases of the skin, etc. 151-153.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
XIII—Diseases of the bones 154-156.....	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
XIV—Congenital malformation 157.....	9	5	...	2	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	
XV—Diseases of early infancy 158-161.....	11	8	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	
XVI—Old age 162.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
XVII—Violent and accidental deaths 163-198.....	...	...	1	1	43	11	...	...	...	...	17	
XVIII—Ill-defined causes of deaths 199-200.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	38	28	18	7	400	285	14	6	3	3	236	1

III

Montreal, in 1941

Nationalities and ages

Jews					Other nationalities or unknown						Total		
0 to year	1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		M	F	Grand total
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	47	55	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	9	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	28	16	44
...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	6	3	155	104	259
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	21	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	28	70
...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	145	85	230
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	36	27	63
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	90	61	151
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	41	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	69	25	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	22	14	5	2	1	...	29	15	768	546	1,314

Table XXIV

**Deaths in Montreal, classified according
to the place of death
(domiciles, hospitals, homes, etc.)**

Residents and non-residents

Place of death	Residents		Non-residents		Total		Grand total
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
Domiciles	2,068	2,193	26	34	2,094	2,227	4,321
GENERAL HOSPITALS:							
1—Notre Dame Hospital	251	166	71	62	322	228	550
2—St. Luc Hospital	260	153	37	22	297	175	472
3—Pasteur Hospital	36	28	3	2	39	30	69
4—Hotel Dieu Hospital	149	121	72	45	221	166	387
5—Du Sacre Cœur Hospital	178	158	62	55	240	213	453
6—Ste. Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	88	88	16	19	104	107	211
7—Ste. Justine Hospital	213	166	61	38	274	204	478
8—Misericorde Hospital	28	23	2	9	30	32	62
9—Montreal General Hospital	196	86	65	34	261	120	381
10—Montreal General Hospital West	47	54	34	37	81	91	172
11—Royal Victoria General Hospital	184	107	128	76	312	183	495
12—Royal Victoria Maternity	17	6	6	3	23	9	32
13—Children's Memorial Hospital	33	23	15	4	48	27	75
14—Montreal Children's Hospital	13	8	..	1	13	9	22
15—Homoeopathic Hospital	31	30	22	15	53	45	98
16—Grace Dart Home Hospital	27	6	4	3	31	9	40
17—Catherine Booth Hospital	1	3	4	3	5	6	11
18—St. Mary's Hospital	51	67	15	13	66	80	146
19—Alexandra Hospital	8	7	1	1	9	8	17
20—Jewish General Hospital	64	45	13	9	77	54	131
21—Private Hospitals & Maternities	13	26	8	5	21	31	52
22—Others	12	8	6	4	18	12	30
Total General Hospitals	1,900	1,379	645	460	2,545	1,839	4,384
INFANT HOMES:							
1—Misericorde	162	159	..	..	162	159	321
2—St. Paul	6	4	..	..	6	4	10
3—Aide à la Femme	6	11	..	..	6	11	17
4—Boarding Homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	174	174	..	..	174	174	348

Table XXIV
Deaths in Montreal, classified according
to the place of death
(domiciles, hospitals, homes, etc.)
Residents and non-residents—(Continued)

Place of death	Residents		Non-residents		Total		Grand total
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
OTHER HOMES:							
1—Notre Dame de la Merci	261	..	30	..	291	..	291
2—Aide à la Femme	..	12	..	2	..	14	14
3—Convalescent Homes	12	13	2	6	14	19	33
4—Notre Dame de Lourdes	..	158	..	21	..	179	179
5—Others	145	211	19	15	164	226	390
Total	418	394	51	44	469	438	907
MISCELLANEOUS:							
1—Religious communities	4	66	..	..	4	66	70
2—Public places	159	17	36	8	195	25	220
Total	163	83	36	8	199	91	290
PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS:							
1—Bordeaux Hospital	17	..	10	..	27	..	27
2—Others	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	17	1	10	..	27	1	98
MONTREAL RESIDENTS DECEASED ELSEWHERE:							
1—St. Jean de Dieu Asylum	109	99	..	..	109	99	208
2—Verdun Insane Asylum	20	29	..	..	20	29	49
3—T. B. C. Sanatoria	6	7	..	..	6	7	13
4—Other hospitals	139	168	..	..	139	168	307
5—Other places	134	36	..	..	134	36	170
Total	408	339	..	..	408	339	747

Recapitulation

Domiciles	2,068	2,193	26	34	2,094	2,227	4,321
General Hospitals	1,900	1,379	645	460	2,545	1,839	4,384
Infant homes	174	174	..	..	174	174	348
Other homes	418	394	51	44	469	438	907
Miscellaneous	180	84	46	8	226	92	318
Total deaths in Montreal	4,740	4,224	768	546	5,508	4,770	10,278
Montreal residents deceased elsewhere ..	408	339	..	..	408	339	747
GRAND TOTAL	5,148	4,563	768	546	5,916	5,109	11,025

Table
Classification of deaths according to causes, sex and age

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
		I.—Infective and Parasitic Diseases.														
1	1	DUE TO BACTERIA: Typhoid fever (Abdominal typhus)...	11	9	2							1		3		
2	2	Paratyphoid fevers (Paratyphus).....	2	2		1										
14	3	Plague														
		a) Bubonic, septicaemic and secondary pulmonary plague.....														
		b) Primary pneumonic plague.....														
		c) Unspecified plague.....														
12	4	Cholera.....														
5	5	Undulant fever (Brucellosis)														
		a) Infection by <i>Brucella melitensis</i> (<i>Melitococcus</i>)...														
		b) Infection by <i>Brucella Abortus Bang</i>														
		c) Unspecified.....														
18	6	Cerebral-spinal meningococcal meningitis.....	16	11	5	4				1	3	1	1			2
20	7	Malignant pustule and anthrax (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>)														
		a) Malignant pustule.....														
		b) Septicaemic and visceral anthrax.....														
		c) Unspecified anthrax.....														
8	8	Scarlet fever.....	3	2	1			1				1				1
9	9	Whooping-cough.....	27	12	15	4	3	5	7	3	4					1
10	10	Diphtheria.....	31	16	15	1			1	8	8	6	5	1		1
15	11	Erysipelas.....	7	4	3		2									
22	12	Tetanus.....														
23	13	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system														
		a) With mention of occupational disease of lung...	2	2												
		b) Without mention of occupational disease of lung.	579	326	253					1	5	1	2	4	1	8
		c) Tuberculosis of unspecified site.....	3	1	2											
24	14	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system														
		a) Meninges.....	30	19	11	2				2	1	6	2	1	1	2
		b) Other sites.....														
25	15	Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum (including mesenteric and retroperitoneal glands)														
		a) Intestines.....	9	4	5							1		1		
		b) Other sites.....	5	1	4										1	
26	16	Tuberculosis of the vertebral column.....	8	5	3									1		
27	17	Tuberculosis of the bones and joints (excluding vertebral column)														
		a) Bones (except vertebral column).....	5	4	1							1		1		
		b) Joints.....	2	1	1										1	
28	18	Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.....														
		Carried forward.....	740	419	321	12	5	6	8	15	21	18	10	12	7	12

The International Nomenclature

, year 1941

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 1939
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
																								1
		1				1		1				1												2
				1																				3
																								a)
																								b)
																								c)
																								4
																								5
																								a)
																								b)
																								c)
		1				1		1																6
																								7
																								a)
																								b)
																								c)
																								8
																								9
																								10
																1		2		1				11
																								12
																								13
							1		1															a)
2	32	46	27	35	34	29	38	20	32	11	35	8	32	7	24	7	15	7	8	7	1	1		b)
1			1			1																		c)
																								14
2	1	2	1	1					1								1							a)
																								b)
																								15
		1		2		1	1					1												a)
		1									1		1											b)
	1	1							1		1		1											16
																								17
1	1																	1						a)
																								b)
																								18
6	35	52	30	38	35	31	42	20	37	11	37	8	34	9	24	7	17	8	11	7	1	2		

Tabl

Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	740	419	321	12	5	6	8	15	21	18	10	12	7	12	
29	19	Tuberculosis of lymphatic system (excluding mediastinal mes- enteric, retroperitoneal glands)															
30	20	Tuberculosis of the genito-uri- nary system	11	6	5												
31	21	Tuberculosis of other organs															
		a) Addison's disease specified as tuberculosis															
		b) Others															
32	22	Disseminated tuberculosis															
		a) Acute generalized miliary tuberculosis	14	7	7					1	2					2	
		b) Chronic gen. tuberculosis ..	6	2	4					1						1	
		c) Unspecified	4		4												
33	23	Leprosy															
36	24	Purulent infection and sepi- caemia (non puerperal)															
		a) Septicaemia	8	5	3		2	1				1		1		1	
		b) Pyaemia	2	1	1	1											
		c) Gas gangrene															
		d) Generalized infection by Bacillus coli															
35	25	Gonococcal infections (all sites)	3	1	2	1	1										
nil	26	Other bacterial diseases															
		a) Glanders															
		b) Tularaemia															
		c) Others															
13	27	Dysentery															
		a) Bacillary dysentery	2	2		1										1	
		b) Amoebic dysentery															
		c) Other protozoal dysentery ..															
		d) Other or unspecified forms of dysentery															
38	28	DUE TO PROTOZOA:															
		Malaria															
39	29	Other diseases due to parasitic protozoa (except spirochaetes)															
34	30	DUE TO SPIROCHAETES:															
		Syphilis															
		a) Locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis)	12	10	2												
		b) General paralysis of the insane	34	28	6												
		c) Aneurysm of the aorta	19	18	1												
		d) Other forms of syphilis ..	1		1												
		da) Congenital syphilis ..	21	9	12	7	10			2					1		
		db) Syphilis of nervous system (except tabes and general paralysis of the insane)	7	6	1												
		dc) Syphilis of the circu- latory system (except aneurysm of the aorta)	23	20	3												
		dd) Other or unspecified forms of syphilis	12	9	3												
4	31	Relapsing fever															
nil	32	Other diseases (spirochaetes)															
		a) Spirochaetosis ictero-hae- morrhagica (Weil's dis.)															
		b) Others															
		Carried forward	919	543	376	22	18	7	8	18	22	21	10	13	8	17	

V
 he International Nomenclature
 s, year 1941—(Continued)

s	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 1939
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
46	35	52	30	38	35	31	42	20	37	11	37	8	34	9	24	7	17	8	11	7	1	2			19
	1				1	1		1	3	1				1	1				1						20
																									21
																									a)
																									b)
3		1	1		1			1					1							1		1			22
								2		1				1		1				1		1			a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									23
															1										24
														1										1	a)
																									b)
																									c)
						1																			d)
																									25
																									26
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									27
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									d)
																									28
																									29
																									30
	1				1		1	1			4		1				1		1	1					a)
		1	1		4	1	5	1	9	1	3	1	2	1	2		1		1						b)
					1		2		2		1		6		1	1	3		1						c)
												1													d)
																									da)
					1				2		1				1			1	1						db)
	1		1				1		2		4	1	5		2	1	2		2	1					de)
1							1	1	1		1		2	1	2		2								dd)
																									31
																									32
																									a)
																									b)
50	39	55	33	38	44	34	52	27	56	14	51	11	51	14	34	10	26	9	17	11	1	3		1	

Table
 Classification of deaths according to
 By causes, sex and age

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	919	543	376	22	18	7	8	18	22	21	10	13	8	17	1
11	33	DUE TO VIRUSES: Influenza															
		a) With respiratory compli- cations specified	98	42	56	8	3	3	4	4	5	1	1				
		b) Without respiratory compli- cations specified	31	15	16			2		2	3			1			
6	34	Smallpox															
		a) Variola major															
		b) Variola minor (alastrim)															
		c) Unspecified															
7	35	Measles	20	11	9			4	4	7	4	1					
16	36	Acute poliomyelitis and polio- myelitis and polioencephalitis															
17	37	Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic or epidemic)															
		a) Acute lethargic (or epi- demic) encephalitis															
		b) Sequelae of encephalitis lethargica (Parkinson- ism)	1	1													
		c) Unspecified encephalitis lethargica															
nil	38	Other diseases due or attributed to viruses															
37		a) Yellow fever															
21		b) Rabies															
		c) Herpes zoster (Zona)															
		d) German measles	1	1						1							
		e) Varicella (chicken pox)	7	5	2	1		2	1	2	1						
		f) Others															
3	39	DUE TO RICKETTSIA: Typhus and typhus-like diseases (Rickettsioses)															
		a) Louse-borne exanthematic typhus															
		b) Typhus-like diseases trans- mitted by other vectors															
		c) Other and unspecified typhus-like diseases															
40	40	DUE TO HELMINTHS: An- kylostomiasis															
41	41	Hydatid disease															
		a) Hydatid disease of liver															
		b) Hydatid disease of other and unspecified organs															
42	42	Other diseases due to helminths															
43	43	DUE TO FUNGI: Mycoses	1	1													
44	44	Other infective or parasitic diseases															
		a) Venereal diseases (other than syphilis and gonor- rhea)															
		b) Pernicious lymphogranu- lomatosis (Hodgkin's disease)	6	4	2					1							
		c) Mumps															
		d) Other infective or parasitic diseases															
		Total	1084	623	461	31	21	18	17	34	36	21	12	14	9	17	1

e International Nomenclature

year 1941—(Continued)

25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
39	55	33	38	44	34	52	27	56	14	51	11	51	14	34	10	26	9	17	11	1	3	...	1	33
2	1	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	2	5	1	3	2	1	...	2	5	6	9	6	13	...	3	a)
...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	3	1	2	...	1	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	d)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	f)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	d)
41	57	33	40	47	39	55	29	58	16	56	13	56	16	37	12	29	15	26	23	8	13	...	5	

Tab

Classification of deaths according to

By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		II.—Cancer and other Tumours.														
45	45	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity and pharynx														
		a) Lips	5	5												
		b) Tongue	31	29	2											
		c) Other and unspecified sites	42	37	5											
46	46	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the digestive organs and peritoneum														
		a) Oesophagus	27	25	2											
		b) Stomach and duodenum	213	121	92											
		c) Intestines	161	66	95											
		d) Rectum	61	31	30											
		e) Liver and biliary passages	77	22	25	1										
		f) Pancreas	35	21	14											
		g) Peritoneum	6	2	4							1				
		h) Other organs	2	1	1											
47	47	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the respiratory system														
		a) Larynx and trachea	16	15	1											
		b) Bronchi, lungs and pleura	57	42	15											
		c) Other organs	1		1											
48	48	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the uterus														
		a) Cervix uteri	75		75											
		b) Other or unspecified sites	87		87											
49	49	Cancer and malignant tumours of other female genital organs	33		33											
50	50	Cancer and malignant tumours of the breast	119	1	118											
51	51	Cancer and malignant tumours of the male genital organs														
		a) Scrotum	2	2												
		b) Prostate	58	58												
		c) Other or unspecified male genital organs	4	4												
nil	52	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the male and female urinary organs	45	28	17					2						
52	53	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the skin (scrotum excepted)	26	17	9											
nil	54	Cancer and malignant tumours of the brain and other parts of the nervous system														
		a) Glioma (not specified as benign)	12	7	5										1	
		b) Sarcoma														
		c) Other and unspecified malignant tumours	11	8	3					1	3					1
nil	55	Cancer and other malignant tumours of other or unspecified organs														
		a) Adrenal glands	13	5	8							1		1		1
		b) Bones	3	1	2											
		c) Thyroid gland	29	18	11					1						1
		d) Other and unspecified														
		Carried forward	1251	566	685	1				3	1	5		1	1	3

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the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

0 to 4 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
																									45
					1		1		2		3		2		8	1	3		3		2				a)
	1		2		1				2		3	1	3	3	4		3		14		4		1		b)
																									c)
																									46
	2	1			3	3	3	4	3	3	17	7	20	7	19	16	23	14	26	25	4	12			a)
			2		1	4	6	3	2	7	5	6	10	11	14	9	12	16	9	30	5	9			b)
					1	2		2	3	3	2	3	2	5	4	5	11	4	6	7	1	3		1	c)
					1		1	3	2	4	3	7	4	8	3	8	2	9	4	14	1	2			d)
							2	1	2		4	1	1		3	2	6	3	3	6		1			e)
									1							2				1					f)
											1								1						g)
																									h)
																									47
					1		1	2	2	4	1	3	1	10		4	5	9	2	5	2		1		a)
																									b)
																									c)
	1		3		7		8		12		8		13		9		7		3		3		1		48
			2		4		6		3		10		18		9		10		8		11		5		a)
							1		4		8		6		2		5		4		3				b)
																									49
																									50
			1		6		8		8		15	1	16		14		18		14		10		8		
																									51
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									52
																									53
																									54
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									55
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									d)
2	3	8	6	20	15	37	20	46	26	63	56	82	78	74	84	89	111	83	124	125	27	52	2	2	

Table

Classification of deaths according

By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	1251	566	685	1				3	1	5		1	1	3	
54	56	Non-malignant tumours (including dermoid cysts)															
		a) Ovaries	11		11												
		b) Uterus	15		15												
		c) Other female genital organs															
		d) Brain and other parts of the nervous system	3	3													
55	57	e) Other and unspecified	13	11	2							1					
		Tumours of undetermined nature															
		a) Ovaries															
		b) Uterus	1		1												
		c) Other female genital organs															
		d) Brain and other parts of the nervous system	17	8	9					1		1					1
		e) Other and unspecified															
		Total	1311	588	723	1				4	1	5	2	1	1	3	1
		III.—Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of the Endocrine Glands, other General Diseases and Vitamin Deficiency Diseases.															
56	58	Rheumatic fever															
		a) Acute rheumatic pericarditis	2	2								1		1			
		b) Acute rheumatic endocarditis	14	7	7							2		1	2	2	2
		c) Acute rheumatic myocarditis															
		d) Other forms	6	4	2							1		1	1		
57	59	Chronic rheumatism and other rheumatica diseases															
		a) Rheumatoid arthritis															
		aa) Chronic rheumatic polyarthritis	4	1	3												
		ab) Arthritis deformans	3	1	2							1					
		ac) Others	5	1	2												
		b) Other forms of chronic articular rheumatism	4	2	2												
		c) Other forms of chronic rheumatism	3	1	2												
58	60	Gout	1	1													
59	61	Diabetes mellitus															
		a) Simple or with mention of coma	69	29	40										1		
		b) With mention of cardiovascular complications	113	43	70												
		c) With mention of renal complications	37	8	29								1				
65	62	Diseases of the pituitary gland	1		1												
		Carried forward	260	100	160							4	2	3	4	2	1

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Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 year	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward.....	260	100	160							4	2	3	4	2	
66	63	Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.....															
		a) Simple goitre.....	2		2												
		b) Exophthalmic goitre.....	19	3	16												
		c) Myxoedema and cretinism.....	3		3												
		d) other diseases of the thy- roid gland.....															
		e) Diseases of the para- thyroid glands.....															
67	64	Diseases of the thymus.....	11	7	4	6	2	1	1		1						
68	65	Diseases of the adrenal glands (not described as tuberculous)															
		a) Addison's disease, not spe- cified as tuberculous.....															
		b) Others.....															
69	66	Other general diseases.....															
		a) Osteomalacia.....															
		b) Other general diseases.....	1		1												
60	67	VITAMIN DEFICIENCY:															
		a) Infantile scurvy (Barlow's disease).....															
		b) Other forms.....															
61	68	Beri-beri.....															
69	69	Pellagra.....						2									
63	70	Rickets.....	2	2				2									
nil	71	Other vitamin-deficiency dis.....															
		Total.....	298	112	186	6	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	4	2	
		IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs.															
70	72	Haemorrhagic conditions.....															
		a) Primary purpura.....	4	1	3		1						1				
		b) Haemophilia.....	1		1								1				
		c) Other and unspecified.....															
71	73	Anaemias (excluding splenic anaemia).....															
		a) Pernicious anaemia.....	44	12	32					1	1			1			
		b) Other hyperchronic anae- mias.....															
		c) Hyperchromic anaemias.....															
		d) Other and unspecified anaemias.....	3	2	1						1						
72	74	Leukaemias and aleukaemias.....															
		a) Leukaemia.....	28	15	13						3	1					
		b) Aleukaemia.....	5	3	2					1							
73	75	Diseases of the spleen.....															
		a) Splenic anaemia.....	1	1													
		b) Banti's disease.....	1		1												
		c) Other diseases of the spleen.....															
74	76	Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....															
		a) Agranulocytosis.....	8	3	5								2		1		
		b) Erythrocytosis.....															
		c) Hemoglobinaemia.....															
		d) Other diseases.....	1		1												
		Total.....	96	37	59		1			2	5	1	4	1	1		

The International Nomenclature

s, year 1941—(Continued)

	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	5	7	12	9	12	17	28	13	27	28	47	8	12	...	1	
63																									
a)																									
b)																									
c)																									
d)																									
e)																									
64																									
65																									
a)																									
b)																									
66																									
a)																									
b)																									
67																									
a)																									
b)																									
68																									
69																									
70																									
71																									
3	2	1	...	2	2	2	1	4	3	6	7	14	9	15	17	31	14	32	28	49	8	14	...	1	
72																									
a)																									
b)																									
c)																									
73																									
a)																									
b)																									
c)																									
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b)																									
c)																									
76																									
a)																									
b)																									
c)																									
d)																									
1	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	7	3	5	7	4	2	5	8	5	1	3	...	...	

Tabl

Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		V.—Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication.														
75	77	Chronic or acute alcoholism (ethylism)														
		a) Acute alcoholism	3	3												
		b) Chronic alcoholism	8	7	1											
		c) Unspecified alcoholism	3	2	1											
76	78	Lead poisoning														
		a) Specified as occupational														
		b) Not occupational	1	1												
77	79	Chronic poisoning by other mineral and organic substances														
		a) Occupational poisoning														
		b) Poisoning by narcotic and soporific drugs														
		ba) Narcotics														
		bb) Soporifics														
		c) Other non-occupational														
		d) Unspecified poisoning														
		Total	15	13	2											
		VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.														
78	80	Encephalitis (non-epidemic)														
		a) Intra-cranial abscess	4	4												1
		b) Other forms	4	1	3			1			1					
79	81	Meningitis (non-meningococcal)														
		a) Simple meningitis	52	26	26	9	6	2	7	5	2	1	2		3	2
		b) Acute cerebro-spinal meningitis (not due to meningococcus)								2				1	1	
80	82	Diseases of the medulla	18	6	10											
81	83	Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin														
		a) Cerebral haemorrhage	111	58	53			1								
		b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	14	5	9											
		c) Softening of the brain	10	8	2											
		d) Hemiplegia and other paralyzes	14	5	9											
		e) Other effusions														
nil	84	Mental disorders and deficiency														
		a) Mental deficiency	2	2				2								
		b) Schizophrenia	1	1												
		c) Manic-depressive psychosis	4	3	1											
		d) Other mental disorders	3	1	2											
85	85	Epilepsy	33	21	12			1				4				1
86	86	Convulsions in children under 5 years of age	3	2	1			1		1	1					
87	87	Other diseases of the nervous system														
		a) Chorea	1	1												
		b) Neuritis (non-rheumatic)	1		1											
		c) Paralysis agitans (Parkinson's disease)	22	11	11											
		d) Disseminated sclerosis	17	6	11											
		e) Others	3	1	2											
		Carried forward	324	170	154	9	6	9	7	8	4	5	2	1	5	

XV

the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

0 to 4 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
																										77
	1						2		3		2						1	1								a)
					1	1			1																	b)
																										c)
																	1									78
																										a)
																										b)
																										79
																										a)
																										b)
																										ba)
																										bb)
																										c)
	1				1	1	3		4		2					1	2									d)
									1		1															80
				1																						a)
																										b)
1		2	1	1	1		1				1					1			1							81
																										a)
			1		2				1		1	3		1	4	1		1	1	2	3					b)
																										82
		2			1	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	10	3	5	4	17	9	17	16	3	8		2		83
																										a)
												2		1			2	1	3	4		2				b)
												1		1					3	2	1					c)
															2	1	1			5	2	3				d)
																										e)
																										84
																										a)
																										b)
																										c)
																										d)
																										85
																										86
																										87
																										a)
																										b)
																										c)
																										d)
																										e)
2	1	8	6	3	7	5	4	6	6	5	8	13	13	9	18	9	22	14	32	37	11	14		3		

Table

Classification of deaths according

By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	324	170	154	9	6	9	7	8	4	5	2	1	5	6	4
88	88	Diseases of the organs of vision	3	1	2	1	1										
89	89	Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process															
		a) Otitis and other diseases of the ear	42	27	15	15	8	5	6	6	1						
		b) Diseases of the mastoid process	40	21	19	8	8	8	8	2	2			1			
		Total	409	219	190	33	23	22	21	16	7	5	2	2	5	6	4
		VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.															
90	90	Pericarditis															
		a) Chronic pericarditis speci- fied as rheumatic	6	1	5	1											
91	91	b) Others															
		Acute endocarditis excluding rheumatic endocarditis															
		a) Acute bacterial endocar- ditis	6	4	2									1			
		b) Sub-acute bacterial en- docarditis	4	2	2												
		c) Other forms															
92	92	Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium															
		a) Aortic valvular disease without mitral lesion	14	9	5	1						1					
		b) Other specified valvular diseases of rheumatic origin	78	32	46					1		1			1	1	
		c) Unspecified valvular le- sions or endocarditis	326	140	186						1				1	1	
93	93	Diseases of the myocardium, including aneurism of heart															
		a) Acute myocarditis	13	7	6		1			1							
		b) Chronic myocarditis speci- fied as rheumatic	37	14	23												
		c) Myocardial degeneration, sclerosis and non-rheu- matic myocarditis	581	302	279	1									1		
		d) Other myocarditis	21	11	10												
94	94	Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris															
		a) Diseases of the coronary arteries	464	328	136											1	
		b) Angina pectoris	143	116	27												
95	95	Other diseases of the heart															
		a) Functional heart disease without mention of or- ganic lesion	67	24	43												
		b) Heart diseases specified as rheumatic	32	11	21							1	1		1	1	1
		c) Other and unspecified	243	129	114												
96	96	Aneurism, except of heart	2	2	1	1											
97	97	Arteriosclerosis															
		a) Excluding diseases of the coronary arteries	293	158	135												
		b) With cerebral hæmorrhage	273	123	150												
		Carried forward	2604	1413	1191	4	1			2	2	2	1	2	4	4	

XV

the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2	1	8	6	3	7	5	4	6	6	5	8	13	13	9	18	9	22	14	32	37	11	14	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	b)
2	1	8	6	3	7	5	4	6	6	5	8	13	14	9	18	9	22	15	32	37	12	15	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	a)
...	2	2	4	3	3	5	5	4	1	...	4	3	...	3	5	5	1	3	1	8	...	6	...	...	b)
7	6	5	3	9	6	9	6	12	7	12	7	5	15	13	20	16	18	21	33	37	11	32	3	3	c)
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	5	2	4	7	8	1	4	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	4	1	2	5	4	3	9	5	12	9	25	9	38	21	28	27	44	41	90	79	38	70	7	8	c)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	...	d)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	2	...	1	...	10	3	25	5	34	6	51	9	49	14	48	24	40	20	51	43	14	10	2	2	a)
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	3	17	1	17	2	13	5	23	7	20	6	8	3	2	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	1	3	1	3	6	5	6	6	3	10	1	10	...	1	...	a)
...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	4	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	b)
...	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	9	7	4	9	9	13	15	25	7	14	13	30	23	19	25	...	2	c)
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	6	3	14	9	20	5	56	49	54	52	3	14	a)
...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	7	3	6	6	7	13	22	25	17	45	47	22	37	1	4	...	b)
9	18	12	14	23	30	24	62	44	81	47	126	50	148	89	175	128	200	143	343	316	174	255	19	34	

Table

Classification of deaths according

By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	2604	1413	1191	4	1			2	2	2	1	2	4	4	9
98	98	Gangrene															
		a) Senile	29	10	19												
		b) Others	2	2													
99	99	Other diseases of the arteries ..	20	15	5												
100	100	Diseases of the veins: varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.															
		a) Varices	4	3	1												
		b) Other diseases of the veins ..	8	5	3												
101	101	Diseases of the lymphatic system, lymphangitis, etc.															
102	102	High blood pressure (idiopathic)															
103	103	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1													
		Total	2668	1449	1219	4	1			2	2	2	1	2	4	4	9
		VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.															
104	104	Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexa															
		a) Diseases of the nasal fossae ..	3	1	2		1			1							
		b) Others, including sinusitis ..	6	4	2							1				1	
105	105	Diseases of the larynx	11	6	5	1	2	1	4	1	1						
106	106	Bronchitis:															
		a) Acute	8	4	4	1		1	2	1	2						
		b) Chronic	8	3	5												
		c) Unspecified	1		1												
107	107	Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	257	137	120	72	59	17	15	16	20	1	1	1			
108	108	Lobar pneumonia (pneumococcal)	138	76	62	6	8	2	3	3	3	1	1		1	1	
109	109	Pneumonia (unspecified) including acute congestion of the lung ..	50	24	26	7	11	1	4	2	2			1		2	
110	110	Pleurisy															
		a) Empyema	21	8	13	1	4				1		2	1			
		b) Other or unspecified forms of pleurisy	5	1	4					1							
111	111	Congestion, oedema, embolism, haemorrhagic infarction and thrombosis of the lungs															
		a) Haemorrhagic infarction of the lung	4		4												
		b) Acute oedema of the lung ..	8	4	4		1										
		c) Chronic or unspecified congestion of the lung	1		1												
112	112	Asthma	9	5	4												
113	113	Pulmonary emphysema	6	5	1							1					
114	114	Other diseases of the respiratory system, except tuberculosis															
		a) Silicosis															
		b) Other occupational respiratory diseases															
		c) Gangrene of the lung															
		d) Abscess of the lung	8	7	1					1							
		e) Other diseases of the respiratory system															
		Total	544	285	259	88	86	21	25	28	30	5	4	3	1	4	

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the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

0 to 4 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	18	12	14	23	30	24	62	44	81	47	126	50	148	89	175	128	200	143	343	316	174	255	19	34	
														1			1		7	7	1	9	1	2	98
							1		1																a)
								1	1		1	1		1	1	1	4	1	7		1				b)
																									99
				1							1		1				1								100
			1					1		1					3			1	1						a)
																									b)
																									101
																									102
									1																103
9	18	12	15	24	30	24	63	46	84	48	128	51	149	91	179	129	206	145	358	323	176	264	20	36	
									1																104
		1							1			1			1										a)
																									b)
								1																	105
													1												106
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
	1		1	1			1	1	4	3	2		3	1	2	1	6	2	7	5	3	6		3	107
3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	10	3	10	8	10	2	5	6	15	7	1	7		2	108
			1			1	1		4					1	2		3	2		1		4			109
1		1			1		1	1			2		1		1					1		1			110
				1				1								1				1					a)
																									b)
																									111
	1			1								1	1	2				1		2		1			a)
																									b)
1						1			2	1	2			1			1								c)
			1		1						1				1										112
																1				1					113
																									114
																									a)
																									b)
			1	1				1				1		2		1									c)
																									d)
																									e)
5	3	4	6	4	3	3	6	5	17	6	20	5	19	12	19	4	15	11	23	21	4	21		7	

Table

Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		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	1		1		1										
		b) Septic sore throat	2		2						2						
		c) Other diseases of the pharynx and tonsils	23	13	10	5	4	2		2	1			1			
		d) Diseases of other and unspecified sites	2	2						1							
116	116	Diseases of the oesophagus	3	3													
117	117	Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum															
		a) Stomach	44	39	5	1											
		b) Duodenum	21	17	4												
118	118	Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer and other malignant tumours)	35	25	10	1	1	1	1	1		2				1	
119	119	Diarrhoea, enteritis (under 2 years of age)	210	112	98	79	66	23	31	10	1						
120	120	Diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over)															
		a) Diarrhoea and enteritis	46	16	30					7	7			1	1		
		b) Ulceration of the intestines	3	1	2												
121	121	Appendicitis	77	37	40					4		3	11	8	5	6	
122	122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction															
		a) Hernia	35	15	20	1									1		
		b) Intestinal obstruction	67	31	36	6	6		1	1	1			1			
123	123	Other diseases of the intestines (including intestinal infection by B. Coli)															
		a) Diverticulitis	8	5	3												
		b) Other diseases of the intestines	7	1	6												
124	124	Cirrhosis of the liver															
		a) With mention of alcoholism	4	3	1												
		b) Without mention of alcoholism	59	30	29												
125	125	Other diseases of the liver															
		a) Acute yellow atrophy (not associated with pregnancy or the puerperium)	5	3	2											1	
		b) Other diseases of the liver	16	7	9	1			1								
126	126	Biliary calculi	40	10	30												
127	127	Other diseases of the gall-bladder and bile ducts	1		1												
		a) Cholecystitis without record of biliary calculi	23	7	16												
		b) Others	1		1												
128	128	Diseases of the pancreas	3	1	2												
129	129	Peritonitis without stated cause	3	2	1								1				
		Total	739	380	359	94	78	26	34	26	12	5	12	11	7	8	

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the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
																									115
																									a)
																									b)
	1				1	1							3						1	1					c)
																				1					d)
											2				1										116
1	1		2				3		8	1	3		3		7		6	1	5	2					117
				4			2		2		1		3	2	2		3			2					a)
																									b)
			1		1	1	3		5	2	2		3	1	2	1			1	2	1	1			118
																									119
			1			1	2				3		2		1	1	3	1	2		5	2	4	1	120
																									a)
5	2	3	3	4	2		4		1	2	2	3		3	1								1		b)
																						1			121
							1	2		1		2	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	1			122
1	1	1	3	1		1		2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	4	9	4	4		1	a)
																									b)
														1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		123
			1					1									1			1	2		1		b)
																									124
											1				1	1			1						a)
		1		1	1				2	2	6	3	2	2	6	9	9	4	4	5		2			b)
																									125
	1								1											2					a)
1					1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1		1		1	1	1					b)
				2		1	1	1		1	1	1	6	2	3	1	5	4	3		7	1	1		126
																									127
					1			4		1	1	1		1	1		1	3	3	4		2			a)
																	1			1					b)
										1		1					1	1				1			128
											1		1												129
8	6	6	10	9	11	7	18	11	21	15	24	19	19	22	30	26	32	21	25	47	12	20	1	1	

Table

Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		X.—Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems.															
130	130	Acute nephritis	28	14	14	1				1	1	1					2
131	131	Chronic nephritis															
		a) Secondary to acute ne- phritis	914	443	471					1					1		1
		b) Arteriosclerotic kidney ...	186	98	88												
		c) Chronic nephritis not otherwise specified															
132	132	Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic															
133	133	Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters (not connected with pregnancy)															
		a) Pyelitis, pyelonephritis and pyelocystitis	25	14	11			1									
		b) Others	4	1	3		1										
134	134	Calculi of the urinary passages															
		a) Calculi of the kidneys and ureters	9	7	2												
		b) Calculi of the bladder	6	6													
		c) Calculi of unstated site															
135	135	Diseases of the bladder (except tumours)															
		a) Cystitis	2	1	1												
		b) Other diseases of the blad- der	1	1													
136	136	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.															
		a) Stricture of the urethra															
		b) Others	1	1													
137	137	Diseases of the prostate															
		a) Hypertrophy of the pros- tate	72	72													
		b) Others	1	1													
138	138	Diseases of other male genital organs (not specified as vene- real)	1	1													
139	139	Diseases of the female genital organs (not specified as vene- real, or connected with preg- nancy or the puerperal state)															
		a) Diseases of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and parametria	15		15												
		b) Diseases of the uterus	15		15												
		c) Diseases of the breast															
		d) Other diseases of the female genital organs															
		Total	1280	660	620	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

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the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
4	2	6	6	5	8	8	15	17	26	26	27	25	40	38	37	42	65	66	127	120	79	105	8	6	a)
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	5	4	6	4	11	10	35	35	29	28	5	4	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	13	...	37	...	14	...	2	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	d)
5	5	10	9	9	9	14	19	19	29	32	32	32	49	46	57	53	95	82	210	161	125	137	16	10	

Table

Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months	6 m. to 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years
						M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
		XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State.									
140	140	Post-abortive infection									
		a) Spontaneous, therapeutic or of unspecified origin									
		aa) With pyelitis.....	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
		ab) Without pyelitis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		b) Abortion induced other than therapeutic									
		ba) By the woman herself	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		bb) By other persons	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
		bc) By persons unknown or unstated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
141	141	Abortion without mention of septic conditions									
		a) Spontaneous, therapeutic or of unspecified origin									
		aa) With record of haemorrhage, trauma or shock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		ab) Without record of haemorrhage, trauma or shock	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
		b) Abortion induced other than therapeutic									
		ba) By the woman herself	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		bb) By other persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		bc) By persons unknown or unstated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
142	142	Ectopic gestation									
		a) With mention of infection .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
		b) With haemorrhage but no infection	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		c) Other cases	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
144	143	Haemorrhage of pregnancy									
		a) Haemorrhage from placenta praevia	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
		b) Haemorrhage from premature separation of placenta, accidental haemorrhage during pregnancy (except with abortion)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		c) Other haemorrhages	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
nil	144	Toxaemias of pregnancy									
		a) Eclampsia of pregnancy..	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
		b) Albuminuria and nephritis of pregnancy	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
		c) Acute yellow atrophy of liver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		d) Other toxæmias of pregnancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
143	145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy									
		Carried forward	27	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	1

Table
Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward	27		27												1
...	146	Haemorrhage of childbirth and the puerperium															
		a) Placenta praevia	3		3												
		b) Premature separation of placenta	2		2												
		c) Other haemorrhages during childbirth	1		1												
		d) Other haemorrhages after childbirth	1		1												
nil	147	Infection during childbirth and the puerperium															
		a) General or local puerperal infections (including tetanus with pyelitis) ..	12		12												1
		b) Ditto, without pyelitis ..	2		2												
		c) Thrombophlebitis	2		2												
		d) Embolism and sudden death	2		2												
nil	148	Puerperal toxæmias															
		a) Puerperal eclampsia	3		3												
		b) Albuminuria and nephritis ..															
		c) Acute yellow atrophy of liver ..															
		d) Other puerperal toxæmias ..															
149	149	Other accidents of childbirth															
		a) Laceration, rupture or other trauma (without haemorrhage)	7		7												
		b) Cesarean section	6		6												
		c) Other accidents of childbirth ..															
150	150	Other or unspecified diseases of childbirth and the puerperium															
		a) Mastitis during the puerperium and lactation ..															
		b) Puerperal psychoses															
		c) Other diseases															
		Total	66		66												2
		XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.															
151	151	Carbuncle, boils	5	5		2		1									
152	152	Cellulitis, acute abscess	17	10	7	4	2	1		1	1						
153	153	Other diseases of the skin and annexa, and of the cellular tissue	6	3	3	2	1										
		Total	28	18	10	8	3	2		1	1						
		XIII.—Diseases of the bones and Organs of Movement.															
154	154	Osteomyelitis and periostitis															
		a) Acute	1		1		1										
		b) Chronic	1	1													
		c) Unspecified	1		1												
155	155	Other diseases of the bones, except tuberculosis	6	4	2												
156	156	Diseases of the joints and other organs of movement															
		a) Joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism)	2	1	1											1	
		b) Diseases of other organs of movement	2	1	1									1			
		Total	13	7	6		1							1		1	

ges, year 1941—(Continued)

20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
3		6		7		7		3																	146 a)
				2		1																			b)
				1				1																	c)
				1																					d)
				1																					147
3		2		4		1		1																	a)
		1		1																					b)
		1		1																					c)
				1		2																			d)
				1																					148 a)
																									b)
																									c)
																									d)
																									149
		2		3		1		1																	a)
																									b)
2		1		2		1																			c)
																									150
																									a)
																									b)
																									c)
8		13		24		13		6																	
				1		1					1		1	1	1				1		2				151
																									152
				1									1							1					153
				2		1					1		2	1	1	1			3	1					
																									154 a)
								1																	b)
		1																							c)
													1	1					2	1					155
																									156
								1																	a)
						1																			b)
		1	1			1	1	1					1	1					2	1					

Table
Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		XIV.—Congenital Malformations.															
157	157	Congenital malformations															
		a) Congenital hydrocephalus.	29	19	10	14	8	2	1	3	1						
		b) Spina bifida and menin- gocele	23	11	12	11	10		1								
		c) Congenital malformation of heart	58	39	19	37	17	2			1					1	
		d) Monstrosities	6	2	4	1	4			1							
		e) Congenital pyloric stenosis	3	3		3											
		f) Cleft palate, harelip	1		1		1										
		g) Imperforate anus															
		h) Cystic disease of kidney															
		i) Other stated congenital malformations															
		ia) Central nervous sys- tem	2	2		2											
		ib) Circulatory system															
		ic) Digestive system	8	5	3	5	3										
		id) Genito-urinary system	2	1	1	1	1										
		ie) Other sites	6	4	2	4	1				1						
		j) Unspecified	5	3	2	3	2										
		Total	143	89	54	81	47	4	2	4	3					1	
		XV.—Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life															
158	158	Congenital debility	89	50	39	50	38		1								
159	159	Premature birth	306	186	120	186	120										
160	160	Injury at birth															
		a) Intra-cranial or spinal hae- morrhage															
		aa) With operation	10	7	3	7	3										
		ab) Without operation	11	4	7	4	7										
		b) Other intra-cranial or spinal injuries															
		ba) With operation	2	1	1	1	1										
		bb) Without operation	4	3	1	3	1										
		c) Other birth injuries															
		ca) With operation	7	6	1	6	1										
		cb) Without operation	24	16	8	16	8										
161	161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life															
		a) Asphyxia during or after birth, atelectasis	24	19	5	19	5										
		b) Intoxication due to ma- ternal toxæmia															
		c) Infections of the new- born, including non-sy- philitic pemphigus	1	1		1											
		d) Melaena neonatorum															
		e) Other specified diseases	34	17	17	17	17										
		Total	512	310	202	310	201		1								

XV

the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

[illegible]

Table
Classification of deaths according
By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		XVI.—Senility, Old Age.															
162	162	Senility, old age															
		a) Old age	16	3	13												
		b) Senility with mention of senile dementia	14	9	5												
		c) Senility without mention of senile dementia	27	6	21												
		Total	57	18	39												
		XVII.—Violent or Accidental Deaths.															
163	163	Suicide by poisoning															
		a) Solid or liquid toxic or corrosive substances	1	1													
		aa) By corrosive sub.	6	3	3												
		ab) By analgesic and nar- cotic drugs															
		ac) By soporific drugs (not liquid anaesthetics)	1	1													
		ad) By other substances	2	1	1												
		b) Suicide by poisonous gas															
		ba) By coal-gas	5	4	1												
		bb) By motor exhaust gases	1	1													
		bc) By other gases															
171	164	Other forms of suicide															
		a) By hanging or strangula- tion	10	8	2												
		b) By drowning	8	4	4												
		c) By fire-arms and explosives	8	8													
		d) Suicide by cutting or pierc- ing instruments	5	5													
		e) Suicide by jumping from high places	7	5	2												
		f) Suicide by crushing															
		fa) Suicide on railways	1	1													
		fb) Other suicide by crushing															
		g) Other or unspecified															
172	165	Infanticide (infants under 1 year)	5	3	2	2	2										
173	166	Homicide by fire-arms (ages 1 year and over)	2	1	1												
174	167	Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments (ages 1 year and over)	4		4												
175	168	Homicide by other or unspecified means (ages 1 year and over)	7	5	2					1	1			1			
nil	169	Accidents on railways and tram- ways	19	18	1												
	170	Automobile accidents															
		a) Collisions with trains	2	2													
		b) Collisions with trams	1		1												
		c) Other auto. accidents	131	98	33					6	3	5	6	2	3	12	
		Carried forward	224	167	57	3	2			7	4	5	6	3	3	14	

CXV

to the International Nomenclature

ages, year 1941—(Continued)

20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
																										162
																				4	3	8	...	1		a)
																				5	4	3	1	1	...	b)
																				2	4	4	12	...	5	c)
																				7	12	10	21	1	6	
																										163
								1	1	1	1							1	1							a)
																										aa)
																										ab)
				1																						ac)
			1							1																ad)
				1		1				1		1	1													b)
																										ba)
																				1						bb)
																										bc)
																										164
		1		2	1			1	2					1	1			1	1	1						a)
	1			1		2	1	1				2		1				1	1	1						b)
		1		1		2	1					2		1												c)
						2				1																d)
						1				1	1	1		1		1		1								e)
										1																f)
																										fa)
																										fb)
																										g)
																										165
						1				1																166
																		1								167
						1				1										1						168
1						3		1		3				3		2		1		2	1	1				169
1												1														170
	1																									a)
6	2	8	3	8	3	2		9		10	1	8	4	5	1	7	3	2		6	2	2				b)
8	4	10	4	13	6	10	1	16	2	20	6	14	5	12	2	11	4	5	3	13	3	3				c)

Table

Classification of deaths according

By causes, sex and

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Brought forward.....	224	167	57	3	2	...	...	7	4	5	6	3	3	14	2
...	171	Other transport accidents															
		a) Tramway accidents on roads.....	5	4	1												
		b) Other accidents.....	2	2										1			
...	172	Water transport accidents.....															
...	173	Air transport accidents.....	7	7												2	
...	174	Accidents in mines and quarries.....															
...	175	Agricultural and forestry accidents															
		a) Accidents from farm machinery.....															
		b) Injuries by animals in farming, etc.															
		ba) By venomous animals															
		bb) By other animals.....															
		c) Other accidents.....															
...	176	Accidents caused by machinery, excluding accidents due to transport, agricultural or forestry machinery, or in mines or quarries.....	4	4													
177	177	Food poisoning.....															
178	178	Accidental absorption of poisonous gases.....	8	6	2									1			
179	179	Other acute accidental poisoning (not by gas).....	11	4	7	1	1			2							
180	180	Conflagration.....	10	10													
181	181	Accidental burns (conflagration excepted).....	18	13	5					4	3		1	1	1		
182	182	Accidental mechanical suffocation.....	6	3	3	2	2			1	1						
183	183	Accidental drowning.....	69	63	6							6	1	4		11	1
184	184	Accidental injury by fire-arms (except war injuries).....															
185	185	Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments (except war injuries).....															
186	186	Accidental injury by fall, crushing, landslide, etc.....	67	46	21	2	1			3	1	1		1	1	1	
187	187	Cataclysm (all deaths, whatever their cause).....															
188	188	Injury by animals.....	3	3													
189	189	Hunger and thirst.....															
190	190	Excessive cold.....															
191	191	Excessive heat.....	1	1												1	
192	192	Lightning.....															
193	193	Other accidents due to electric currents.....	1	1													
176	194	Attack by venomous animals.....															
		Carried forward.....	436	334	102	8	6	...	...	15	11	12	8	11	5	29	3

KV

the International Nomenclature

es, year 1941—(Continued)

0 to 4 years	25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 to 64 years		65 to 69 years		70 to 79 years		80 to 89 years		Over 90 years		No. of 1939
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
4	10	4	13	6	10	1	16	2	20	6	14	5	12	2	11	4	5	3	13	3	3	...	...	...	171
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ba)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	bb)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c)
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	178
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
2	5	2	6	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
...	6	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	6	...	4	2	5	1	3	...	1	7	1	5	1	1	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
6	27	6	27	7	24	1	27	3	29	8	26	7	22	4	19	6	11	4	20	11	7	5	1	1	

Table

Classification of deaths according to
By causes, sex and age

No. of 1929	No. of 1939	International Classification	Total	M	F	0 to 5 months		6 m. to 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
194	195	Brought forward.....	436	334	102	8	6	...	...	15	11	12	8	11	5	29	...
		Other accidents															
		a) Vaccinia and other sequelae of vaccination against smallpox.....															
		b) Other accidents due to medical or surgical intervention															
		ba) Anaesthetic accidents															
		bb) Other accidents.....															
		c) Lack of care of the newborn.....															
nil	196	d) Other accidents.....	2		2		1										
		Deaths of persons in military service during operations of war															
		a) From poison gas.....															
		b) From wounds.....															
nil	197	c) From other causes.....															
		Deaths of civilians due to operations of war															
		a) From poison gas.....															
		b) From wounds.....															
		c) From other causes.....															
198	198	Legal executions.....															
		Total.....	438	334	104	8	7	...	...	15	11	12	8	11	5	29	...
		XVIII.—Ill-defined Causes of Death.															
199	199	Sudden death.....	8	4	4		1					1				1	
200	200	Causes of death unstated or ill-defined															
		a) Ill-defined cause.....															
		b) Found dead, cause unknown.....	1	1													
		c) Other deaths from unknown causes.....	1	1										1			
		Total.....	10	6	4		1					1	1			1	
		Total M.....		5148		665		96		132		61		49		76	
		Total F.....			4563		473		102		110		50		39		
		Grand total.....	9711			1138		198		242		111		88		14	

V

the International Nomenclature

s, year 1941—(Concluded)

	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 1939
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
6	27	6	27	7	24	1	27	3	29	8	26	7	22	4	19	6	11	4	20	11	7	5	1	1	195
																									a)
																									b) ba) bb)
						1																			c) d)
																									196
																									a) b) c)
																									197
																									a) b) c)
																									198
6	27	6	27	7	24	2	27	3	29	8	26	7	22	4	19	6	11	4	20	11	7	5	1	1	
											2	1						1	1						199
														1											200
																									a)
																									b)
											2	1	1					1	1						c)
110	...	115	...	150	...	219	...	283	...	366	...	426	...	471	...	541	...	871	...	391	...	41	...		
133	...	146	...	155	...	183	...	206	...	253	...	299	...	366	...	416	...	820	...	570	...	72	...		
	243		261		305		402		489		619		725		837		957		1691		961		113		

Meteorological Service of Canada
Observations made at McGill University, Montreal
 Height above sea level 191 feet

Month	Thermometer					*Barometer			
	†Mean	(a) Deviation from 66 years means	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range	†Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean daily range
January	12.65	-0.96	36.0	-13.5	13.33	30.178	30.72	29.52	.28
February	19.32	+3.98	40.3	-2.4	13.79	29.886	30.35	28.96	.23
March	24.95	-1.03	44.0	-2.4	13.55	29.927	30.48	29.46	.20
April	49.58	+8.46	85.7	26.0	18.83	30.070	30.47	29.49	.20
May	58.20	+3.19	84.0	34.6	18.82	29.905	30.25	29.48	.17
June	67.95	+3.28	91.3	48.7	17.90	29.914	30.19	29.53	.13
July	71.94	+2.63	90.0	56.0	16.56	29.904	30.25	29.52	.13
August	65.60	-1.24	85.6	46.4	16.34	29.903	30.33	29.45	.18
September	60.81	+2.04	80.9	37.0	17.76	30.027	30.45	29.45	.25
October	46.77	+0.02	69.1	24.0	14.29	30.015	30.64	29.42	.32
November	36.30	+2.88	60.5	8.9	11.37	29.964	30.54	29.37	.28
December	23.41	+3.73	57.3	-6.0	12.62	30.051	30.71	29.27	.27
Sums for 1941 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means for 1941	44.79	+2.25	.....	.....	15.43	29.979	.....	.....	.22
Means for 67 years ending December 31st, 1941	42.55	.....	.....	.....	15.28	29.982	.....	.....	.23

*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 67 years. ‡Humidity relative, saturation being 100. §Means of readings every four hours from recording hygrometer. ¶For 60 years only.

The greatest heat was 91.3 Fahr. above zero, on July 27, the greatest cold was 13.5 below zero on January 14. The extreme range of temperature was therefore 104.8 degrees. The greatest temperature range in a day was 34.0 on April 29, the least range was 2.3 on March 9. The warmest day was July 24 when the mean temperature was 81.5 above zero. The coldest day was January 14 when the mean temperature was 6.4 below zero.

Canada, abstract for year 1941

Canada.—Latitude 45° 30' N.—Longitude 75° 35' W.

at a level 187'

†Mean relative humidity	Wind		‡Percent possible sunshine	Precipitation						
	Resultant direction	Mean velocity, M.P.H.		Inches rain	No. of days on which rain or sleet fell	Inches, snow	Inches of rain and melted snow	No. of days on which snow fell	No. of days on which rain and snow fell	No. of days on which rain or snow fell
72.6			35.0	0.25	1	25.5	2.75	15	0	16
68.5			48.0	0.79	3	6.8	1.60	8	2	9
71.4			45.4	0.08	3	20.8	2.21	10	1	12
64.9			44.8	1.63	9	0.0	1.63	.....	.....	9
62.5			53.8	2.70	10	.....	2.70	.....	.....	10
67.2			46.0	1.40	10	.....	1.40	.....	.....	10
72.0			55.2	3.24	14	.....	3.24	.....	.....	14
72.1			58.8	3.22	15	.....	3.22	.....	.....	15
69.0			52.5	1.31	6	.....	1.31	.....	.....	6
76.6			32.5	5.86	14	0.0	5.86	.....	.....	14
77.2			24.2	3.12	12	2.1	3.58	6	3	15
76.4			25.9	1.79	7	20.4	3.71	11	0	18
.....				25.39	104	75.6	33.21	50	6	148
70.8			43.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73.9			43.3	29.80	108	113.1	41.64	76	15	169

p. Hail on 0 day. Fog on 9 days. Thunderstorms on 20 days. Auroras observed on 2 nights. First
e of snow on October 24. First appreciable snowfall on November 12. First zero weather on December
The greatest rainfall in one day was 1.87 inches on October 5. The heaviest snowfall was on December
13, when 12.0 inches fell in 16 hours.

The max. temp. of 85.7 on the 20th was the highest April temp. ever recorded at this station.

The mean temp. for April (49.58) was the highest on record for the month.

The February snowfall was the lowest since 1877.

Note:—Yearly means are averages of Monthly means.

