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City of Calgary

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938

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NUMBER 1
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and all Members of the City Council.

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Nurse of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association:	Miss H. B. Acton, R.N.

CITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO
 The Honorable Mayor and the Board of Health
 and all members of the City Council

STAFF

Medical Health Officer: W. H. Hill, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Health Officer: A. C. Cooper, M.D., C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.; J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.; J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspectors: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.; J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.; J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Superintendent: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Assistant: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

School Nurse: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Dentist: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Dental Assistants: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Trox. Nurse & Baby Clinic: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Nurse of the City: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

Pharmaceutical Association: J. E. Dunn, C.M., F.R.C.P.

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To: His Worship The Mayor, Commissioner, and
Members of the City Council, constituting
the Local Board of Health of the City of Calgary.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit a report covering the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1938.

VITAL STATISTICS

The compilation of figures and rates appearing throughout this report are based on the Civic Census of June 1937, showing a population of 85,726. In most cases the gross and net rates appear, the gross rate including those relating to our statistics but domiciled outside the City, and the net having strictly to do with residents of the City and therefore of direct interest to the Council.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year was 1307 or a rate per thousand of 15.2 showing an increase in the number of marriages over 1937 of 130, and the greatest number in any one year since 1929, when the number was 1361. Just what inference can be drawn from this uptrend in the number of marriages it would be difficult to say, but as a general rule, the number of marriages is some index of the degree of economic security, and, with the steady increase in number so apparent in the last five years, let us hope we are well on the highroad to better and more settled conditions.

BIRTHS.

1193 net births were registered during the year as against 1218 for the year 1937, or a rate of 13.9 per thousand population. The rate for 1937 was 14.2 and in the annual report for that year, it was pointed out that the birth rate was the lowest in the five preceding years. The year 1938 shows a continuing lower rate and seems to reflect, as pointed out before, the influence of economic and social conditions generally. In the main, low birth rates are recorded world-wide, and have been the cause of much national concern in a number of countries, particularly France and Italy. Some years ago these two countries - and since then Germany - have initiated a scheme whereby certain monies are paid to mothers on the arrival of their babies, which monies increase for each subsequent birth. In this way the State encourages the raising of large families.

The net number of stillbirths recorded throughout the year was 39 or a rate per thousand of population of 0.45. The number shows an increase of eight over last year and a corresponding increased rate. For a number of years a good deal of attention has been given to the problem of stillbirths in an effort to reduce still further the stillbirth rate, and it might be added that for a time a nice reduction took place. However, we seem to have reached a point where there is little change in the rate between one year and the next. It is not considered that the rate is at an irreducible level, but what means remain to further reduce this already relatively low rate are still to be proved. A comparative list of rates for other centres for the year 1937 are shown.

Edmonton	0.49 per 1000 population.	Toronto	0.55
Vancouver	0.34	Calgary	0.36

To: His Worship The Mayor, Councillors, and
Members of the City Council, constituting
the Local Board of Health of the City of Calgary.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit a report covering the activities of the City
Health Department for the year 1938.

VITAL STATISTICS

The compilation of figures and rates appearing throughout this
report are based on the Civil Census of June 1937, showing a popu-
lation of 86,786. In most cases the gross and net rates appear, the
gross rate including those relating to our statistics but domestic
outside the City, and the net having strictly to do with residents
of the City and therefore of direct interest to the Council.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year was
1307 or a rate per thousand of 15.2 showing an increase in the
number of marriages over 1937 of 130, and the greatest number in a
one year since 1929, when the number was 1161. Just what influence
can be drawn from this upward in the number of marriages it would
be difficult to say, but as a general rule, the number of marriages
is some index of the degree of economic security, and with the
increase in number no apparent in the last five years, let us hope
we are well on the highway to better and more settled conditions.

BIRTHS.

1196 net births were registered during the year as against
1218 for the year 1937, or a rate of 13.9 per thousand population.
The rate for 1937 was 14.8 and in the annual report for last year
was pointed out that the birth rate was the lowest in the five pre-
ceding years. The year 1938 shows a continuing lower rate and seen
to reflect, as pointed out before, the influence of economic and
social conditions generally. In the main, low birth rates are
recorded world-wide, and have been the cause of much national
concern in a number of countries, particularly France and Italy.
Some years ago these two countries - and since then Germany - have
initiated a scheme whereby certain mothers are paid to mother on the
arrival of their babies, which means increase for each subsequent
birth. In this way the State encourages the raising of large
families.

The net number of stillbirths recorded throughout the year
was 59 or a rate per thousand of population of 0.68. The number an
increase of eight over last year and a corresponding increase
rate. For a number of years a good deal of attention has been given
to the problem of stillbirths in an effort to reduce still further
the stillbirth rate, and it might be added that for a time a nice
reduction took place. However, we seem to have reached a point
where there is little change in the rate between one year and the
next. It is not considered that the rate is at an irreducible level
but what means remain to further reduce this already relatively low
rate are still to be proved. A comparative list of rates for other
centres for the year 1937 are shown

Edmonton 0.69 per 1000 population	Toronto 0.55
Vancouver 0.54	Calgary 0.53

DEATHS

During the year 641 net deaths occurred, a mortality rate of 7.5 per 1000 population which is the same number and same net rate as occurred during 1937.

In dealing with the number of deaths that occurred in the City during the year gross figures are considered only.

The gross number of deaths occurring in the City during 1938 was 804 or a gross mortality rate of 9.4 per 1000 population. These figures show a reduction in the gross number of deaths of 27, and in the rate 0.3, as compared with 1937, the reduction, as was the case last year, applicable to the younger age groups.

It will be observed from a study of the table showing causes of death by ages and sex, that deaths in the age groups from birth to forty years, represents very closely twenty per cent of our gross total, whereas the figures for 1937 show twenty-five per cent of the gross total in this group.

The first six causes of death over the year were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys and including apoplexy	301	
Cancer, all forms,	134	
Violent and accidental deaths	40	
Pneumonia	35	
Tuberculosis, all forms,	17	
Diabetes	14	541

It will be noted that the total deaths from the above six causes accounts for slightly more than sixty-seven per cent of the total gross deaths for 1938.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, AND INCLUDING APOPLEXY. Deaths under this grouping numbered 301 throughout the year, or an increase of eight over the figures for last year. In this regard a very interesting observation is to be made at the present time, in that, of the number of deaths registered under this cause of classification, approximately seventy per cent had reached the age of 60 years or over. This is a marked contradistinction to the situation obtaining in the year 1937, and reported by the Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for that year. In this report, which of course covers the entire Dominion, it is noted that the deaths recorded under this cause are well distributed throughout every age group from 15 years and over. It will be apparent, therefore, that the preventive measures presently instituted are fast reaching the time when the results of the work done commence to show very forcibly.

CANCER. The deaths from cancer show an increase of 29 over the figure for 1937, being 134 during the year 1938 as against 105 for 1937. It will be observed that the number of deaths due to cancer represents exactly one-sixth of the gross total of deaths during the year; in a word one death out of every six was due to cancer. The incidence of cancer, as has been reported before, is most marked after the age of 40 years, and it will be noted that of the 134 deaths registered, 126 are included in this age group, and 76 of this number had reached the age of 60 or over.

Much stress is being laid on early recognition of cancer, for it seems that it is only in the early stages that any benefit from treatment can be hoped for, and it is to be hoped that owing to the intensive educational program presently initiated, the general public will become ever conscious of the early manifestations of

During the year 1937, the number of deaths occurred was 7.6 per 1000 population which is the same number and same rate as occurred during 1937.

In dealing with the number of deaths that occurred in the City during the year 1937, figures are considered only.

The gross number of deaths occurring in the City during 1937 was 804 or a gross mortality rate of 7.6 per 1000 population. These figures show a reduction in the gross number of deaths of 27, and the rate 0.3, as compared with 1937, the reduction, as was the case last year, applicable to the younger age groups.

It will be observed from a study of the table showing causes of death by age and sex, that deaths in the age group from birth to forty years, represent a very closely twenty per cent of the total, whereas the figures for 1937 show twenty-five per cent of the gross total in this group.

The first six causes of death over the year were as follows:

151	Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys and
144	including apoplexy
60	Cancer, all forms
55	Violent and accidental deaths
19	Pneumonia
14	Tuberculosis, all forms
14	Diabetes

It will be noted that the total deaths from the above six causes accounts for slightly more than sixty-seven per cent of the total gross deaths for 1937.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, AND LUNGS. Deaths under this grouping numbered 151 during the year, or an increase of eight over the figures for last year. In regard a very interesting observation is to be made, the gross time, in that, of the number of deaths registered under this cause of classification, approximately twenty per cent had reached the age of 60 years or over. This is a marked contribution to the situation obtaining in the year 1937, and reported by the Vital Statistics Branch of the Division Bureau of Statistics for that year. In this report, which of course covers the entire Dominion, it is noted that the deaths recorded under this cause are well distributed throughout every age group from 15 years and over. It will be apparent, therefore, that the preventive measures presently instituted are fast reaching the time when the results of the work done commence to show very definitely.

CANCER. The deaths from cancer show an increase of 28 over the figure for 1937, being 144 during the year 1938 as against 106 for 1937. It will be observed that the number of deaths due to cancer represents exactly one-eighth of the gross total of deaths during the year; in a word one death out of every six was due to cancer. The incidence of cancer, as has been reported before, is most marked after the age of 40 years, and it will be noted that of the 144 deaths registered, 125 are included in this age group, and 75 of this number had reached the age of 60 or over.

Much stress is being laid on early recognition of cancer. It seems that it is only in the early stages that any benefit from treatment can be hoped for, and it is to be hoped that owing to the intensive educational program presently initiated, the general public will become ever conscious of the early manifestations of

malignant cancer, thus enabling the establishment of early treatment in these cases, and a reasonable assurance of complete eradication of the cancer.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. Deaths due to this cause numbered 40 during the year as against 39 for the year 1937. Deaths registered under this classification include those occurring as the result of accident relating to industrial activity and to transportation. It will be noted that 14 of these deaths related to transportation and a similar number were reported last year. This particular cause of death replaced pneumonia as the third of the first six causes of death in Calgary during 1938. Far too many deaths are occurring from violent and accidental causes the world over and in many, if not all instances, are due to carelessness of somebody, and, unfortunately, not always on the part of the victim. It is to be hoped that through time the "Safety First" slogan will become so wrapped up in the individual that every conceivable hazard relating to industry and travel will be pre-determined and so appreciated as to remove this from its present premier position as a cause of death to one of secondary consideration.

PNEUMONIA. Pneumonia exacted a toll of 35 deaths during the year, compared with 59 the previous year, showing an appreciable decrease of 24. As a matter of fact, pneumonia was just as prevalent during 1938 as it was in 1937, and whilst it is far too early to determine the reason for this decrease in the number of deaths, the marked advance in treatment will no doubt closely relate to if not furnish it. The trend presently is to treat pneumonia along strictly chemo-therapeutic lines, and, as the result of much in the way of experimentation, a certain substance has been prepared that certainly bids fair to revolutionize the treatment of this disease. It is now possible, and with far clearer understanding, to approach the problem of pneumonia from a chemical as well as a biological angle, and obtain results unheard of prior to two years ago.

TUBERCULOSIS. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 17 in 1938 as compared with 12 in 1937, or a rate over the year of 19.8 per 100,000 population. There has been a spectacular decline in the tuberculosis death rate, with few exceptions, the world over during the last 15 years, and from reports received it is apparent that the present low rates are being maintained. Improvement of our present situation will therefore be slow and will depend on advances in our present methods of control rather than by introduction of new methods.

DIABETES. This cause of death has not figured amongst the first six causes for some considerable time. Diabetes accounted for 14 deaths throughout the year 1938 as compared with 9 in 1937. A good deal in the way of confusion exists in the public mind respecting diabetes which at once may be stated to be a degenerative condition. The pancreas, which is the organ involved in this condition, shows structural cellular change, and by virtue of this change, the organ does not then secrete the enzymes so essential for the proper utilization of carbohydrates by the system, (Carbohydrates are responsible for energy output) or in the majority of cases of this condition is it ever able to. Insulin (the substance missing) is given to the patient, not for the purpose of cure, but solely to provide the ability to absorb and use the carbohydrates in the diet. Insulin was never claimed to be a cure for diabetes, but does enable a greater expectation of life in these patients, and further enables a comparatively normal existence during this span. Prior to 1921, the year insulin was discovered, a diabetic usually died between the fortieth and fiftieth year, and some younger, but since the advent of

alignant cancer, thus enabling the establishment of early treatment in these cases, and a reasonable assurance of complete eradication of the cancer.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. Deaths due to this cause numbered 40 during the year as against 38 for the year 1937. Deaths registered under this classification include those occurring as the result of accident relating to industrial activity and to transportation. It will be noted that 14 of these deaths related to transportation and a similar number were reported last year. This particular cause of death replaced pneumonia as the third of the first six causes of death in Calgary during 1938. For too many deaths are occurring from violent and accidental causes the world over and in many, if not all instances, are due to carelessness of somebody, or, unfortunately, not always on the part of the victim. It is to be hoped that through the "Safety First" slogan will become so wrapped up in the individual that every conceivable hazard relating to industry and travel will be pre-determined and so appreciated as to remove this from its present premier position as a cause of death to one of secondary consideration.

PNEUMONIA. Pneumonia exacted a toll of 55 deaths during the year, compared with 59 the previous year, showing an appreciable decrease of 8%. As a matter of fact, pneumonia was just as prevalent during 1938 as it was in 1937, and whilst it is far too early to determine the reason for this decrease in the number of deaths, the marked advance in treatment will no doubt closely relate to it not furnish it. The trend presently is to treat pneumonia along strict chemo-therapeutic lines, and as the result of much in the way of experimentation, a certain substance has been prepared that certainly is able to revolutionize the treatment of this disease. It is now possible, and with far clearer understanding, to approach the problem of pneumonia from a chemical as well as a biological angle and obtain results unheard of prior to two years ago.

TUBERCULOSIS. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 17 in 1938 as compared with 12 in 1937, or a rate over the year of 12.5 per 100,000 population. There has been a spectacular decline in the tuberculous death rate, with few exceptions, the world over during the last 15 years, and from reports received it is apparent that the present low rates are being maintained. Improvement of our present situation will therefore be slow and will depend on advances in our present methods of control rather than by introduction of new methods.

DIABETES. This cause of death has not figured amongst the first six causes for some considerable time. Diabetes accounted for 14 deaths throughout the year 1938 as compared with 9 in 1937. A deal in the way of confusion exists in the public mind respecting diabetes which at once may be stated to be a degenerative condition of the pancreas, which is the organ involved in this condition, whose structural cellular change, and by virtue of this change, the organ does not then secrete the enzymes so essential for the proper utilization of carbohydrates by the system. (Carbohydrates are responsible for energy output) or in the majority of cases of this condition is it ever able to. Insulin (the substance missing) is provided to the patient, not for the purpose of cure, but solely to provide the ability to absorb and use the carbohydrates in the diet. Insulin was never claimed to be a cure for diabetes, but does enable a greater expectation of life in these patients, and further enables comparatively normal existence during this span. Prior to 1921, the year insulin was discovered, a diabetic usually died between the fortieth and fiftieth year, and some younger, but since the advent

insulin, the expectation of life for a diabetic is approximately 64 years. It is interesting to note the ages at which death occurred in respect to the fourteen deaths registered.

1	died at the age of 46 years	1	died at the age of 67 years
1	" 55	2	" 69
1	" 56	1	" 71
1	" 58	1	" 74
1	" 60	2	" 76
1	" 61	1	" 78

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the year 1938 is the lowest in the history of the City and considerably lower than the figures for 1937. The gross number of infant deaths was 46 and the infant mortality rate 27.9 as compared with 69 deaths and a rate of 42.0 for the preceding year. In previous reports, consideration has been given to the many factors that influence the infant death rate, and it has been pointed out that matters economic and social contribute in no small measure to this most undesirable problem. However, it is gratifying to note the very appreciable decrease in the infant death rate and hoped it will continue its downward trend. Time alone will tell. A perusal of the table in this regard brings out some interesting observations.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of maternal deaths during the year was 6, a rate of 3.6 per 1000 live births, as compared with 10 deaths and a rate of 6.1 for 1937. In both instances the figures include those domiciled outside the City but hospitalized in the City. It will be noted that of the six deaths four are shown with abortion as the cause, and it was pointed out in the report of last year, that this one complication of pregnancy represents an insurmountable barrier between the rate as it presently is, and a further lowering of it. The problem was discussed at some length in the Annual Report for 1937.

Vital Statistics Tables, in accordance with the form approved by the Canadian Public Health Association, follow:

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

POPULATION: As shown by a Civic Census taken in June 1937, is shown as 85,726 and by Dominion Government Census in 1936, 83,304.

BIRTHS

According to the records of the Division Registrar, there were during the year:

Live births	1649	Rate per 1,000 population	19.2
Stillbirths	48	Rate per 1,000 live births	29.1
Included in the above were 456 non-resident births and 9 non-resident stillbirths.			

Finally, the expectation of life for a diabetic is approximately 56 years. It is interesting to note the ages at which death occurred in respect to the fourteen deaths reported.

1	died at the age of 45 years	1	died at the age of 57 years
1	"	1	"
1	"	1	"
1	"	1	"
1	"	1	"
1	"	1	"
1	"	1	"

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the year 1937 is the lowest in the history of the City and considerably lower than the figures for 1937. The gross number of infant deaths was 45 and the infant mortality rate 27.9 as compared with 69 deaths and a rate of 48.0 for the preceding year. In previous reports, consideration has been given to the many factors that influence the infant death rate, and it has been pointed out that material economic and social conditions are no small measure to this most undesirable problem. However, it is gratifying to note the very appreciable decrease in the infant death rate and hoped it will continue the downward trend. This alone will tell. A perusal of the table in this report brings out some interesting observations.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of maternal deaths during the year was 6, a rate of 5.6 per 1000 live births, as compared with 10 deaths and a rate of 6.1 for 1937. In both instances the figures include those domiciled outside the City but hospitalized in the City. It will be noted that of the six deaths four are shown with abortion as the cause, and it was pointed out in the report of last year, that this one complication of pregnancy represents an insurmountable barrier between the rate as it presently is, and a further lowering of it. The problem was discussed at some length in the Annual Report for 1937.

Vital Statistics Tables, in accordance with the form approved by the Canadian Public Health Association, follow:

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

POPULATION: As shown by a Census taken in June 1937, is shown as 25,726 and by Dominion Government Census in 1935, 25,204.

BIRTHS

According to the records of the Division Registrar, there were during the year:

Live births	1549	Rate per 1,000 population	19.8
Stillbirths	48	Rate per 1,000 live births	31.1

Included in the above were 455 non-resident births and 9 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE. No. 1

Live births 1934-1938

Year	Population	No.including Non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 populn
1938	85,726	1649	19.2	1193	13.9
1937	85,726	1643	19.2	1218	14.2
1936	83,304	1636	19.6	1274	15.3
1935	83,362	1656	19.9	1290	15.5
1934	83,362	1617	19.4	1302	15.6

TABLE. No. 2

Stillbirths 1934-1938

Year	Population	No.including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 populn
1938	85,726	48	0.56	39	0.45
1937	85,726	39	0.45	31	0.36
1936	83,304	52	0.62	38	0.46
1935	83,362	51	0.61	34	0.41
1934	83,362	48	0.58	38	0.46

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1938 was 1307 giving a rate of 15.2 per 1000 population.

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 804 deaths were registered, being a rate of 9.4 per 1000 population, including 163 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE. No. 3

Mortality rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1934-1938

Year	No. Deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No.Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1938	804	9.4	641	7.5
1937	831	9.7	641	7.5
1936	891	10.7	702	8.4
1935	783	9.4	635	7.6
1934	732	8.8	605	7.2

TABLE No. 1

Live births 1934-1938

Year	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
		Non-Residents	Residents	Rate per 1000
1938	85,786	19.3	19.3	19.3
1937	85,786	19.3	19.3	19.3
1936	85,304	19.3	19.3	19.3
1935	85,362	19.3	19.3	19.3
1934	85,362	19.4	19.4	19.4

TABLE No. 2

Stillbirths 1934-1938

Year	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
		Non-Residents	Residents	Rate per 1000
1938	85,786	0.66	0.66	0.66
1937	85,786	0.66	0.66	0.66
1936	85,304	0.66	0.66	0.66
1935	85,362	0.61	0.61	0.61
1934	85,362	0.68	0.68	0.68

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1938 was 1507 giving a rate of 15.2 per 1000 population.

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 804 deaths were registered, being a rate of 9.4 per 1000 population, including 166 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE No. 3

Mortality rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1934-1938

Year	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
		Non-Residents	Residents	Rate per 1000
1938	804	9.4	9.4	9.4
1937	851	9.7	9.7	9.7
1936	891	10.7	10.7	10.7
1935	785	9.4	9.4	9.4
1934	752	8.8	8.8	8.8

TABLE. No. 4CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1936, 1937 and 1938

(total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List Number	Disease	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000 population		
		1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
25,33, 22, & 24	Diseases of heart, arter- ies, and kidneys, includ- ing apoplexy	301	293	274	351.1	341.8	328.9
15	Cancer (all forms)	134	105	122	156.3	122.5	146.5
27	Pneumonia	35	59	51	40.8	68.8	61.2
42	Violent and accidental deaths	40	39	41	46.7	45.5	49.2
10 & 11	Tuberculosis (all forms)	17	12	16	19.8	14.0	19.2
18	Diabetes	14	9	5	16.3	10.5	6.0
8	Influenza	9	32	33	10.5	37.3	39.6
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	6	7	13	7.0	8.2	15.6
	All other causes	248	275	336	289.3	320.8	403.3
	Totals	804	831	891			

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for this year and the preceding four years.

TABLE. No. 5DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1934-1938

(total number including non-residents)

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of infant deaths	46	69	96	82	71
Rate per 1,000 live births	27.9	42.0	58.7	49.5	43.9

The number of deaths of non-residents included in the above: for 1938 - 10, 1937 - 26, 1936 - 22, 1935 - 18, and 1934 - 10.

TABLE No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1934, 1937 and 1938

(total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List Number	Disease	Number of deaths			Rate per 1,000 population
		1938	1937	1936	1938 1937 1936
25, 32, 33, & 34	Diseases of heart, arter- ies, and kidneys, includ- ing apoplexy	301	293	274	331.1 341.8 328.
15	Cancer (all forms)	134	108	128	158.3 128.3 148.
27	Pneumonia	35	55	51	40.8 68.8 61.
43	Violent and accidental deaths	40	50	41	48.7 65.5 49.
10 & 11	Tuberculosis (all forms)	17	13	15	19.8 14.0 19.
18	Diabetes	14	9	5	18.3 10.5 8.
8	Influenza	9	32	33	10.5 37.3 39.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	8	7	13	7.0 6.8 13.
	All other causes	248	275	236	289.3 320.3 403.
	Totals	806	831	831	

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for this year and the preceding four years.

TABLE No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1934-1938

(total number including non-residents)

Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of infant deaths	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
		40	69	66	68	71
27.9	42.0	38.7	49.5	43.9		

The number of deaths of non-residents included in the above: for 1938 - 10, 1937 - 26, 1936 - 23, 1935 - 12, and 1934 - 10.

TABLE. No. 6INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1934-1938

(total number including non-residents)

Causes of deaths	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number	1935 Number	1934 Number
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	6	5	4	2
2 Pneumonia and influenza	6	10	7	14	12
3 Prematurity	11	12	41	36	34
4 Congenital debility and malformations	10	9	10	12	9
5 Injuries at birth	4	10	6	2	4
6 Acute communicable diseases. Whoopingcough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.	-	6	5	2	-
7 Other causes	14	16	22	12	20

Of the 46 infant deaths registered this year, 8 occurred within the first 24 hours, 10 within the first week, and 9 died being under one month of age, representing 58.7% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 6, including one death of a non-resident. The rate for the municipality is 4.2 per 1,000 living births.

TABLE. No. 7MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1934-1938

Year	Live births	Number. maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1938	1649	6	3.6
1937	1643	10	6.1
1936	1636	11	6.7
1935	1656	5	3.02
1934	1617	6	3.7

The number of maternal deaths of non-residents included in above for 1938 - 1, 1937 - 4, 1936 - 7, 1935 - 1, and 1934 - 4.

TABLE No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1934-1938

(Total number including non-residents)

Causes of deaths	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number	1935 Number	1934 Number
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	6	5	4	2
2 Pneumonia and influenza	6	10	7	14	12
3 Prematurity	11	18	41	36	34
4 Congenital debility and malformations	10	9	10	12	9
5 Injuries at birth	4	10	6	2	4
6 Acute communicable diseases. Whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.	-	6	5	2	-
7 Other causes	14	12	22	12	20

Of the 66 infant deaths registered this year, 8 occurred within the first 24 hours, 10 within the first week, and 2 died being under one month of age, representing 28.7% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from postnatal causes was 6, including one death of a non-resident. The rate for the municipality is 4.2 per 1,000 living births.

TABLE No. 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1934-1938

Year	Live births	Maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1938	1849	6	3.2
1937	1843	10	5.1
1936	1836	11	6.0
1935	1836	5	2.7
1934	1817	6	3.3

The number of maternal deaths of non-residents included in the for 1938 - 1, 1937 - 4, 1936 - 7, 1935 - 1, and 1934 - 4.

The chief causes of maternal deaths during the year 1938, according to residence, are presented as follows:

TABLE. No. 8

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS. 1938

Cause of death	Number including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	4	3
Puerperal toxaemias	-	-
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	2	2

The chief causes of maternal deaths during the year 1933, according to residence, are presented as follows:

TABLE No. 8

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS, 1933

Cause of death	Number including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	4	3
Puerperal toxemia	-	-
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH

10

In accordance with the recommended practice the causes of death are presented, using the Abridged International List as follows:

ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST CAUSES OF DEATH. Revision of 1929

List No.	Disease	Number including Non-residents	Number Residents only
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	3	2
5	Scarlet Fever	2	2
6	Whooping Cough	-	-
7	Diphtheria	-	-
8	Influenza	9	7
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10	9
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	7	5
12	Syphilis	9	3
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	10	4
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	134	101
16	Tumors, non-malignant tumors	5	3
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	15	13
18	Diabetes mellitus	14	11
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	30	20
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	22	19
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	17	11
24	Diseases of the Heart	149	131
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	107	95
26	Bronchitis	10	9
27	Pneumonia	35	27
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	12	8
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	3	2
30	Appendicitis	11	8
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	15	12
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	23	18
33	Nephritis	23	21
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	16	10
35	Puerperal septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	6	5
37	Diseases of the skin, bones, and organs of locomotion	1	1
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc,	33	27
39	Senility	19	15
40	Suicide	11	9
41	Homicide	-	-
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	40	32
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1	-
		804	641

CAUSES OF DEATH

In accordance with the recommendations presented, using the Abbreviated International List as follows:

ASSIGNED INTERNATIONAL LIST CAUSES OF DEATH, Revision of 1959

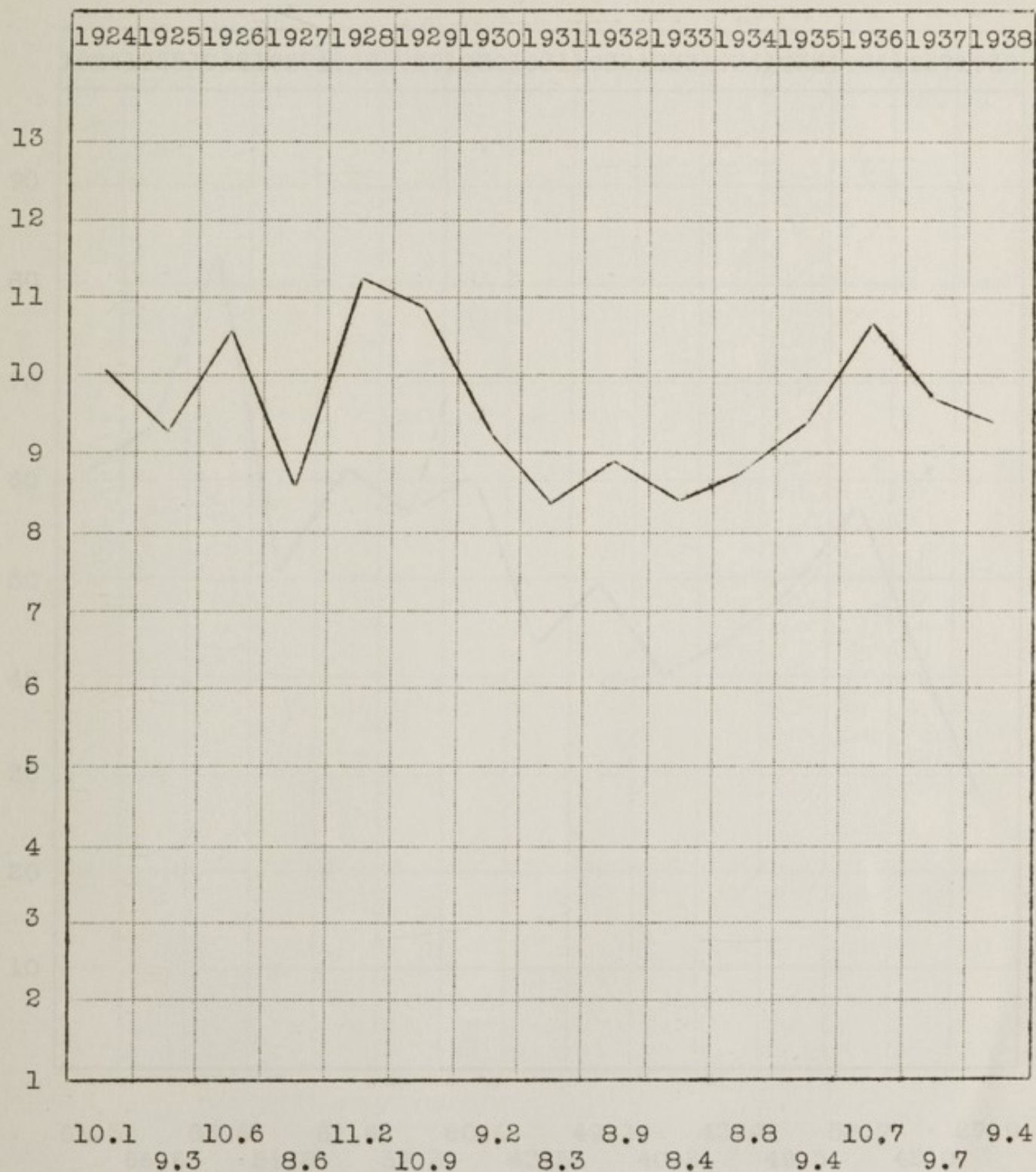
Number	Number	Disease	Number
Non-residents only	Including Residents		
-	1	1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-
-	-	2 Smallpox	-
2	2	4 Measles	2
2	2	5 Scarlet Fever	2
-	-	6 Whooping Cough	-
-	-	7 Diphtheria	-
7	9	8 Influenza	7
9	10	10 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	9
9	7	11 Other forms of tuberculosis	9
2	9	12 Syphilis	2
4	10	14 Other infectious and parasitic diseases	4
101	124	15 Cancer and other malignant tumors	101
3	2	16 Tumors, non-malignant	3
12	12	17 Chronic rheumatism and gout	12
11	12	18 Diabetes mellitus	11
1	1	19 Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1
20	20	20 Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	20
-	-	21 Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-
12	22	22 Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	12
11	12	23 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	11
121	129	24 Diseases of the heart	121
92	107	25 Other diseases of the circulatory system	92
9	10	26 Bronchitis	9
27	27	27 Pneumonia	27
8	12	28 Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	8
2	2	29 Diarrhoea and enteritis	2
8	11	30 Appendicitis	8
12	12	31 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	12
12	22	32 Other diseases of the digestive system	12
21	22	33 Nephritis	21
12	12	34 Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	12
-	-	35 Puerperal septicemia	-
2	2	36 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	2
11	1	37 Diseases of the skin, bones, and organs of locomotion	11
27	22	38 Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc.	27
12	12	39 Genital	12
2	11	40 Suicide	2
-	-	41 Homicide	-
27	40	42 Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	27
-	1	43 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	-
541	604		541

DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX. 1938

11

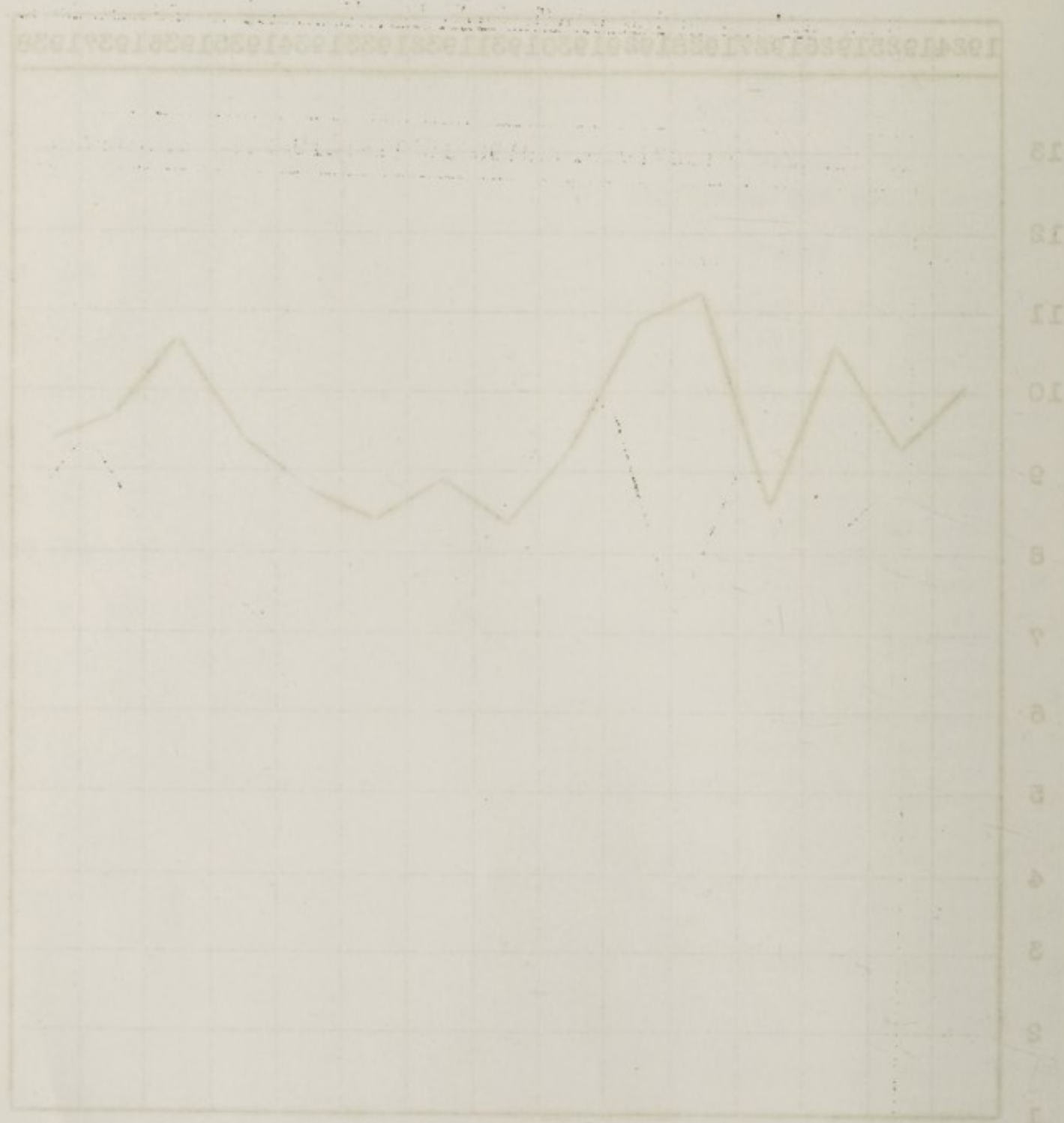
	Males	Females	under 24 hours	under one year	1 to 4 yrs	5 to 19 yrs	20 to 39 yrs	40 to 59 yrs	60 and over	Totals
1 Infections and parasitic diseases	31	20	-	2	3	7	11	22	6	51
2 Cancer and other tumors	75	64	-	-	3	3	7	50	76	139
3 Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general disease	17	25	-	1	-	1	7	16	17	42
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	6	10	-	-	2	1	1	5	7	16
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs special sense	26	13	-	2	-	-	2	12	23	39
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	148	108	-	-	-	2	12	58	184	256
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	36	21	-	10	3	2	3	8	31	57
9 Diseases of the digestive system	32	20	-	1	4	3	7	22	15	52
10 Diseases of the genito-urinary system	28	11	-	1	-	-	1	12	25	39
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperal state	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13 Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Congenital malformations	7	6	1	8	2	1	1	-	-	13
15 Diseases of early infancy	11	9	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	20
16 Senility	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
17 Violent or accidental deaths	40	11	-	-	6	2	12	17	14	51
18 Ill-defined causes of death	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	468	336	8	38	23	23	69	226	417	804

CALGARY'S GENERAL DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS



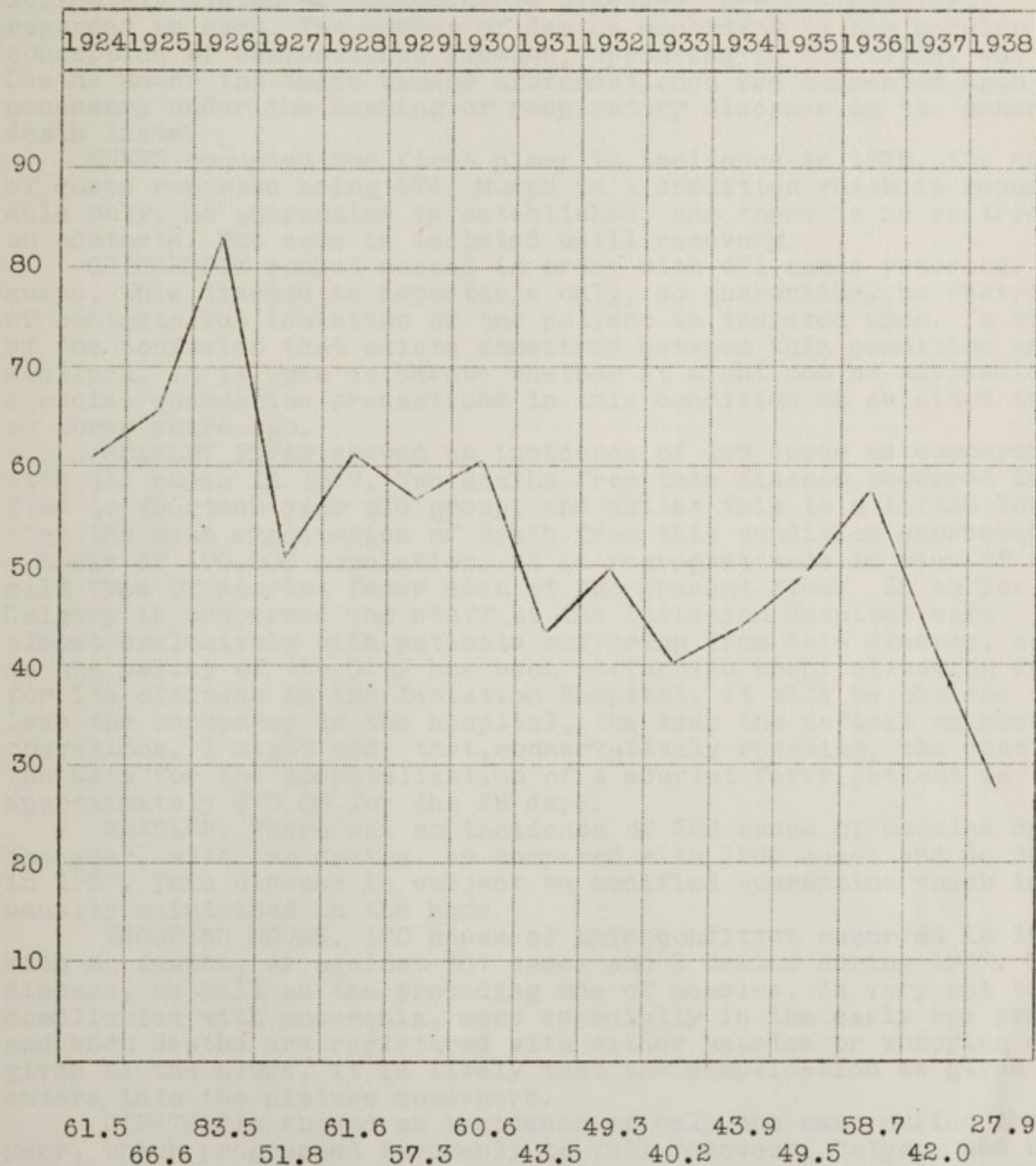
Figures show the number of residents who died for each one thousand population.

CAIGHNY'S GENERAL DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS



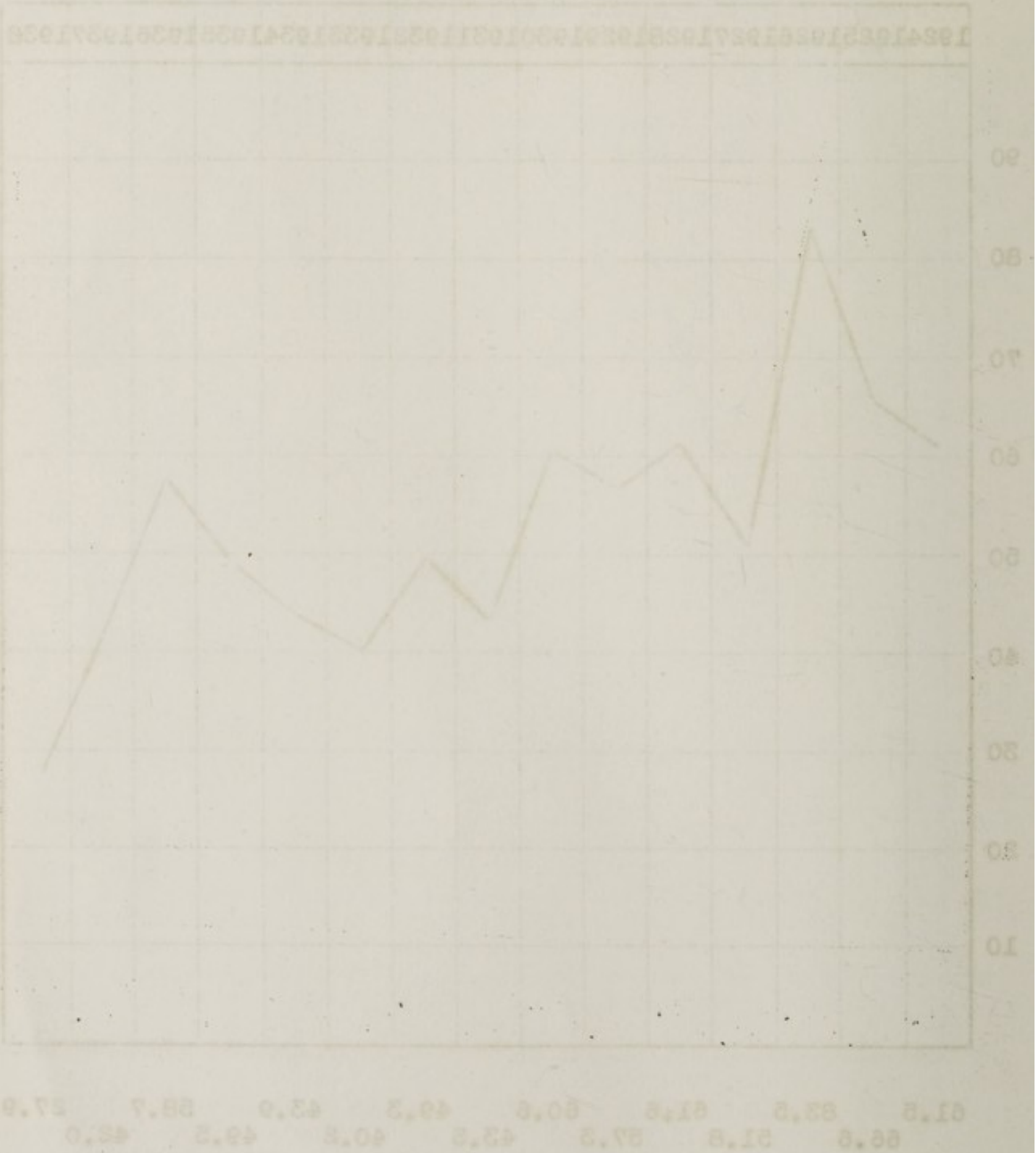
Figures show the number of residents who died for each one thousand population.

CALGARY'S INFANT DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS



Figures show the number of infants who died in the first year of life for each one thousand live births.

CALGARY'S INFANT DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS



Figures show the number of infants who died in the first year of life for each one thousand live births.

The total number of cases reported throughout the year was 1703 which represents a considerable reduction in incidence as compared with 1937 when the total was 2592. Under this classification 53 deaths are listed as against 84 in 1937. It should be mentioned that this number of deaths were, in the main, due to pneumonia (27) tuberculosis (14) and influenza (7), which three conditions, whilst legitimately listed as communicable diseases, are not popularly regarded as such. The number of deaths according to the popular conception of communicable disease, appearing in the table, was 5. Deaths under the three causes aforementioned are commented upon if necessary under the heading of respiratory diseases in the general death lists.

MUMPS occupied the first place in incidence in 1938, the number of cases reported being 574. Mumps is a condition which is reportable only, no quarantine is established, and there is no restriction on contacts. The case is isolated until recovery.

CHICKENPOX ranked second in order with 471 cases reported. Like mumps, this disease is reportable only, no quarantine, no restriction of contacts but isolation of the patient is insisted upon. In view of the confusion that exists sometimes between this condition and smallpox, it is open to debate whether it might not be advisable to exercise quarantine precautions in this condition as obtained two or three years ago.

SCARLET FEVER showed an incidence of 199 cases as compared with 415 cases in 1937. Two deaths from this disease occurred in the five to fourteen year old group, and whilst this is a little lower than the mean expectation of death from this condition expressed on a basis of 100,000 population, it is regrettable in view of the mild type of scarlet fever seen at the present time. In so far as Calgary is concerned the staff at the Isolation Hospital work almost exclusively with patients suffering from this disease, and, as the policy of the City has been to furnish hospitalization free for its citizens in the Isolation Hospital, it will be obvious the less the occupancy in the hospital, the less the deficit on hospital operations. I might add that, conservatively speaking, the cost to the City for the hospitalization of a scarlet fever patient is approximately \$70.00 for the 28 days.

MEASLES. There was an incidence of 328 cases of measles during the year, with two deaths, as compared with 1388 cases and no deaths in 1937. This disease is subject to modified quarantine which is usually maintained in the home.

WHOOPIING COUGH. 100 cases of this condition occurred in 1938 with no deaths, as against 167 cases and 2 deaths during 1937. This disease, as well as the preceding one of measles, is very apt to be complicated with pneumonia, more especially in the early age groups, and when deaths are registered with either measles or whooping cough given as the cause, it is likely that the complication as given enters into the picture somewhere.

DIPHTHERIA showed an incidence of only one case during the year, which progressed favorably to full recovery. Calgary has been singularly free from this disease for now six years and it is doubtful if the City's diphtheria record during this time can be equalled in Canada.

POLIOMYELITIS. (Infantile Paralysis) Two cases of this disease were recorded in 1938 with no deaths, as compared with six cases and two deaths in 1937. Both cases made full recovery. The City rendered timely assistance to Turner Valley and other centres during

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total number of cases reported throughout the year was 1700 which represents a considerable reduction in incidence as compared with 1937 when the total was 3828. Under this classification 88 deaths are listed as against 84 in 1937. It should be mentioned that this number of deaths were, in the main, due to pneumonia (27) tuberculosis (14) and influenza (7), which three conditions, whilst formerly listed as communicable diseases, are not popularly regarded as such. The number of deaths according to the popular conception of communicable diseases, appearing in the table, was 5. Deaths under the three causes aforementioned are commented upon in necessary under the heading of respiratory diseases in the general death lists.

MUMPS occupied the first place in incidence in 1938, the number of cases reported being 874. Mumps is a condition which is reportable only, no quarantine is established, and there is no restriction on contacts. The case is isolated until recovery. CHICKENPOX ranked second in order with 471 cases reported. Like mumps, this disease is reportable only, no quarantine, no restriction of contacts but isolation of the patient is insisted upon. In view of the confusion that exists sometimes between this condition and smallpox, it is open to debate whether it might not be advisable to exercise quarantine precautions in this condition as obtained two or three years ago.

SCARLET FEVER showed an incidence of 199 cases as compared with 415 cases in 1937. Two deaths from this disease occurred in the five to fourteen year old group, and whilst this is a little lower than the mean expectation of death from this condition expressed on a basis of 100,000 population, it is representative in view of the mild type of scarlet fever seen at the present time. In so far as Calgary is concerned the staff at the Isolation Hospital work almost exclusively with patients suffering from this disease, and as the policy of the City has been to furnish hospitalization free for its citizens in the Isolation Hospital, it will be obvious that less the occupancy in the hospital, the less the deficit on hospital operations. I might add that, conservatively speaking, the cost to the City for the hospitalization of a scarlet fever patient is approximately \$70.00 for the 28 days.

MEASLES. There was an incidence of 388 cases of measles during the year, with two deaths, as compared with 1388 cases and no death in 1937. This disease is subject to modified quarantine which is usually maintained in the home.

WHOPPING COUGH. 100 cases of this condition occurred in 1938 with no deaths, as against 157 cases and 8 deaths during 1937. This disease, as well as the preceding one of measles, is very apt to be complicated with pneumonia, more especially in the early age groups and when deaths are registered with either measles or whooping cough given as the cause, it is likely that the complication as given enters into the picture somewhere.

DIPHTHERIA showed an incidence of only one case during the year, which progressed favorably to full recovery. Calgary has been singularly free from this disease for now six years and it is doubtful if the City's diphtheria record during this time can be equalled in Canada.

POLIOMYELITIS. (Infantile Paralysis). Two cases of this disease were recorded in 1938 with no deaths, as compared with six cases and two deaths in 1937. Both cases made full recovery. The City rendered timely assistance to Turner Valley and other centres during

the epidemic of this disease that occurred in the Fall of the year. Eleven cases were hospitalized from outside points in the period from July to November, and several young adults required the aid of the respirator or mechanical lung in their treatment. It is unfortunate to have to report one or two deaths in this group. In passing, it might be of interest to state, that several workers in the research field covering this disease, see a close relationship existing between the virus responsible for equine encephalitis and the virus causing poliomyelitis. The observation would appear to have just been made and much further work will have to be done before it will be possible to report establishment.

TYPHOID FEVER. No cases of this disease were reported during the year. The City has been free from typhoid fever for the past two years. Several cases from the country were hospitalized in both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals. As mentioned before, the incidence of typhoid fever is considered an index of sanitary efficiency.

TABLE. No. 9

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE 1938

	0-4 years		5-14 years		15 & over		Totals	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cer.Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Chickenpox	50	-	409	-	12	-	471	-
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
German Measles	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	7
Measles	82	-	207	2	39	-	328	2
Mumps	8	-	535	-	31	-	574	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	5	-	-	-	22	-	27
Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	28	-	137	2	34	-	199	2
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	-	-	-	23	14	23	14
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	35	-	64	-	1	-	100	-
TOTALS	206	6	1356	4	141	43	1703	53

the epidemic of this disease that occurred in the Fall of the year eleven cases were hospitalized from about a point in the period from July to November, and several young adults reported the aid of the respirator or mechanical lung in their treatment. It is unfortunate to have to report one or two deaths in this group. In passing, it might be of interest to state, that several workers in the research field covering this disease, see a close relationship existing between the virus responsible for equine encephalitis and the virus causing poliomyelitis. The observation would appear to have just been made and much further work will have to be done before it will be possible to report establishment.

TYPHOID FEVER. No cases of this disease were reported during the year. The City has been free from typhoid fever for the past two years. Several cases from the country were hospitalized in both the July Crisis and General Hospital. As mentioned before, the incidence of typhoid fever is considered an index of sanitary efficiency.

TABLE No. V
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE 1928

	0-4 years		5-14 years		15 years & over		Totals
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chickenpox	50	-	409	-	12	-	471
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
German Measles	3	-	2	-	-	-	4
Influenza	-	1	-	7	-	26	-
Measles	88	-	207	2	22	-	317
Mumps	2	-	253	-	21	-	276
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	3	-	-	-	29	32
Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	28	-	127	2	24	-	179
Bacillary Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	-	-	-	23	14	37
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	25	-	24	-	1	-	50
TOTALS	208	4	1,266	4	141	45	1,703

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1938

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	23	28	21	17	11	11	6	6	14	16	24	22	199
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	104	58	33	61	35	19	10	3	1	3	-	1	328
German Measles	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mumps	120	108	88	50	60	87	21	5	3	4	1	27	574
Chickenpox	32	49	21	18	39	70	20	11	9	68	84	50	471
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	7	15	17	15	10	7	5	7	5	8	4	100
Pul.Tuberculosis	-	-	4	3	4	1	-	1	1	2	5	2	23
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	280	252	184	167	164	198	65	32	36	99	122	106	1705

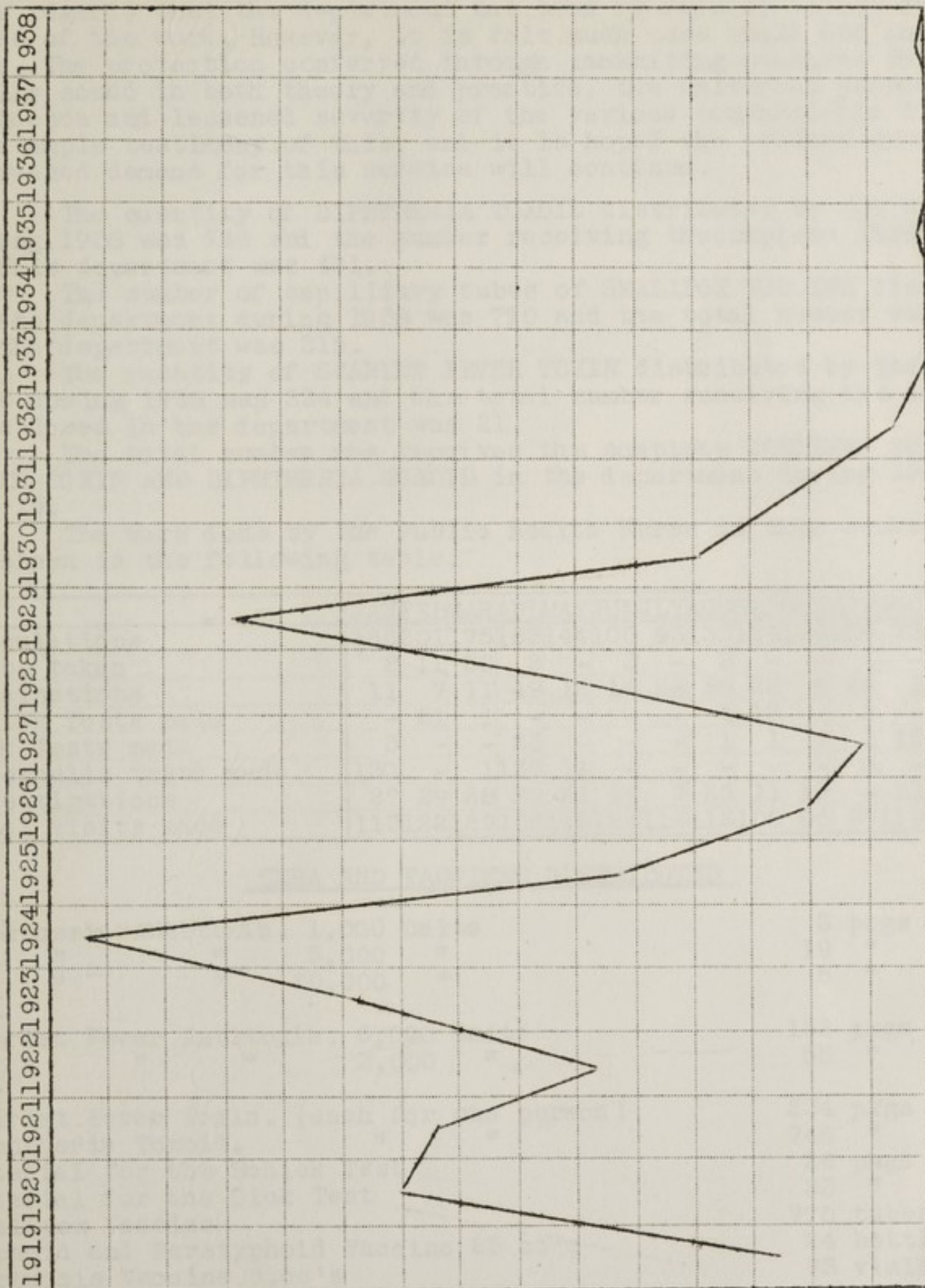
Cases from out of town:

Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	11
C.S.Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	3	-	15

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1922

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	23	28	21	19	11	11	8	8	14	18	24	22	199
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	104	58	33	61	23	19	10	2	1	2	-	1	328
German Measles	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	120	108	88	50	87	21	2	2	4	1	27	274	671
Chickenpox	28	49	21	18	20	70	20	11	9	68	24	50	471
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	7	12	17	15	10	7	2	7	2	8	4	100
St. Louis Encephalitis	-	-	4	3	4	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	23
Arbo-Spinal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	220	222	124	127	124	128	22	22	22	22	22	22	1202
Cases from out of town:													
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	11
St. Louis Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	13

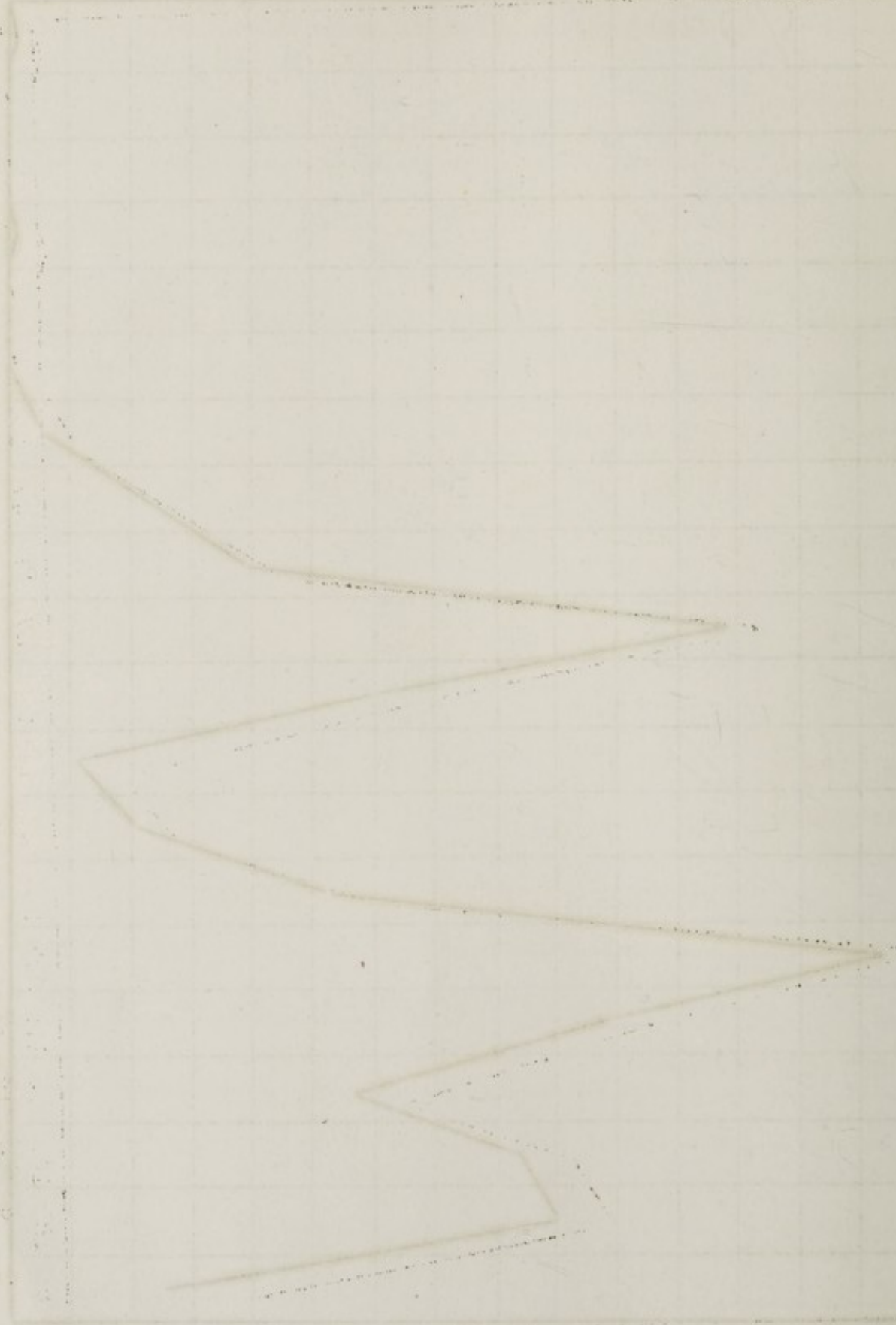
DIPHTHERIA IN CALGARY FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS



Depth

Feet

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690 695 700 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 740 745 750 755 760 765 770 775 780 785 790 795 800 805 810 815 820 825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885 890 895 900 905 910 915 920 925 930 935 940 945 950 955 960 965 970 975 980 985 990 995 1000



DEPTH IN FEET FOR THE YEAR 1900

IMMUNIZATION

It will be observed from the Public Health Nurse's report in this regard, that the department has been reasonably active in this phase of the work. However, it is felt much more could and should be done. The protection conferred through immunizing measures is substantially sound in both theory and practice, the universal decreased incidence and lessened severity of the various communicable diseases give ample testimony of this, and it is hoped the present gradual increased demand for this service will continue.

The quantity of DIPHTHERIA TOXOID distributed by the department during 1938 was 746 and the number receiving the complete three doses in this department was 401.

The number of capillary tubes of SMALLPOX VACCINE distributed by the department during 1938 was 770 and the total number vaccinated in the department was 215.

The quantity of SCARLET FEVER TOXIN distributed by the department during 1938 was 234 and the total number receiving the complete five doses in the department was 21.

The total number who received the complete COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID in the department during 1938 was 19.

The work done by the Public Health Nurse in this connection is shown in the following table.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Inoculations	166	201	175	163	144	106	93	133	169	104	104	73	1631
Swabs taken	2	11	20	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	40
Vaccinations	11	7	11	49	16	16	28	38	22	6	10	1	215
Schick Tests made	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	2	-	41
Dick Tests made	3	-	-	23	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	15	51
Tuberculin Tests made	130	-	11	36	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	281
Investigations	27	29	28	29	21	17	7	25	11	16	-	21	231
Total visits made	113	122	129	108	115	124	114	112	108	86	97	119	1347

SERA AND VACCINES DISTRIBUTED

Diphtheria Antitoxin. 1,000 units	3 pkgs
" " 5,000 "	19 "
" " 20,000 "	6 "
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin. 6,000 units	152 pkgs
" " 2,000 "	55 "
Scarlet Fever Toxin. (each for one person)	234 pkgs
Diphtheria Toxoid. " "	746 "
Material for the Schick Test	26 pkgs
Material for the Dick Test	33 "
Smallpox Vaccine	770 tubes
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine 25 cc's	24 bottles
Pertussis Vaccine 5.cc's	73 vials
Poliomyelitis Convalescent Serum	3 doses
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin 10,000 units	17 pkgs
Staphylococcus Toxoid. 2 cc's	73 pkgs
Tetanus Antitoxin 1,500 units	16 pkgs
(Supplied by Provincial Board of Health free for prophylaxis and to be paid for if for treatment of disease)	

TABLE. No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1934-1938

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in outside Sanatoria	Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1938	23	17	13	30	35.0
1937	5	12	10	22	25.6
1936	8	16	4	20	24.0
1935	27	8	6	14	16.8
1934	38	10	11	21	25.2

TABLE. No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES 1936-1938

(Total number including non-residents)

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 pop		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
Scarlet Fever	199	415	1279	2	1	3	2.3	1.2	3.6
Diphtheria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	100	167	212	-	3	4	-	3.5	4.8
Measles	322	1388	139	3	2	1	3.5	2.3	1.2

Non-residents included in the above for 1938 were no. deaths from scarlet fever, none from diphtheria, none from whooping cough and one death from measles.

TABLE. No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1934-1938

Year	Cases (residents only)	Deaths. Number. inc. non-resident	Rate per 100,000 population. inc. non-residents.
1938	-	1	1.2
1937	-	1	1.2
1936	3	4	4.8
1935	2	1	1.2
1934	3	2	2.4

Non-residents in above; 1938-1, 1937-1, 1936-1, 1935-1, 1934-1.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1934-1938

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in outside territory	Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1938	23	17	43	50	35.0
1937	6	12	10	28	28.8
1936	8	16	4	30	44.0
1935	27	8	6	14	18.8
1934	38	10	11	41	53.8

TABLE No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES 1934-1938
(Total number including non-residents)

	Cases	Deaths	Mortality rate per 100,000 pop
Scarlet Fever	102 418 1935	2 1 3	2.5 1.2 3.6
Diphtheria	1 1	- -	- -
Whooping Cough	100 167 218	3 - 4	2.5 4.8
Measles	322 1389 139	3 2 1	8.8 8.3 1.2

Non-residents included in the above for 1938 were no deaths from scarlet fever, none from diphtheria, none from whooping cough and one death from measles.

TABLE No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1934-1938

Year	Cases (residents only)	Deaths, residents	Rate per 100,000 pop. non-residents
1938	-	1	1.2
1937	-	1	1.2
1936	5	4	4.8
1935	2	1	1.2
1934	3	2	2.4

Non-residents in above: 1938-1, 1937-1, 1936-1, 1935-1, 1934-1.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

29

Due to the lessened incidence of communicable disease, the quarantine officer has been able to handle this phase of the work in its entirety, and as a matter of fact has, on occasion, assisted in sanitary inspection work in the out-lying portions of the City.

Details of this work in connection with quarantine follow:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Quarantines	120	74	64	94	54	32	17	14	23	20	27	26	565
Releases from quarantine	191	132	109	92	130	34	37	27	15	13	16	17	813
Moved to hospital	20	24	19	16	8	11	10	8	12	13	25	23	189
Other visits	71	74	100	121	79	63	71	71	109	95	103	62	1019

MEAT INSPECTION

The duties attaching to this phase of sanitary service have been satisfactorily discharged during the year. During the middle of the year Messrs: Katchen Brothers opened a customs abattoir in a new building and have been doing business since that time. It was at first thought it would be incumbent on the City to provide a second meat inspector for duty at this plant, but as Katchen's were able to arrange for Federal Inspection the appointment of a second City meat inspector was not necessary. Mr. G. Leimbock, who operates the only abattoir in which the City maintains inspection, reports that the opening of the Katchen Abattoir has seemingly made no difference to his original business. The Katchen's used to kill at the latter plant before building their own. The following table shows the work done for the year 1938.

SUBMITTED	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef	310	160	165	171	163	214	221	240	158	209	198	87	2296
Veal	202	222	240	256	235	275	269	295	253	281	228	171	2927
Hogs	25	29	31	45	45	42	43	46	30	24	42	54	456
Sheep & Lamb	10	12	4	19	13	48	11	26	14	13	29	32	231
Totals	547	423	440	491	456	579	544	607	455	527	497	344	5910
CONDEMNED	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	3	9	1	2	5	3	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Veal	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hogs	3	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheep & Lamb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
PORTIONS CONDEMNED	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef heads	26	15	15	22	15	21	10	21	11	15	19	7	197
Beef hearts	17	12	23	9	7	19	7	15	10	10	9	5	143
Beef livers	62	48	63	64	41	52	32	42	32	38	46	22	542
Veal Livers	8	7	10	13	7	9	7	8	5	6	8	2	90
Veal hearts	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	6
Hog heads	10	6	9	17	14	10	4	10	6	4	14	10	114
Hog hearts	-	2	-	2	4	3	-	2	1	2	6	2	24
Hog livers	15	18	20	29	22	24	16	17	12	12	26	18	229
Sheep livers	8	6	1	14	7	25	6	19	11	5	24	15	141
Totals	146	115	141	170	118	163	82	135	89	93	153	81	1486

Total amount of fees collected for Meat Inspection in 1938 \$1,298.30

SANITATION

As usual, the Chief Inspector and his assistants have been very active during the year, and the duties of this branch of the department have been very satisfactorily performed.

The problem respecting housing has become more acc_entuated, and until some plan is evolved to take care of this community need, the situation cannot improve but, on the contrary, will get gradu-ally worse. As pointed out in last year's report, the blocks and light house-keeping suites presently available and used for occupa-ncy, are far from suitable, and tend to become ^{more} overcrowded, further limiting space, sanitary facilities, and such like. Property occupied under such circumstances quickly becomes delapidated and this reflects lower values. It is to be hoped that some constructive solution will soon be found to bring about an improvement in these conditions.

Police Court proceedings were instituted in one instance in 1938 and, after a series of remands, a conviction was obtained and a fine was imposed.

The production, preparation, distribution and handling of food supplies have been rigidly supervised and the sanitary regula-tions in respect thereto enforced.

Following is a statement of the work of this branch of the department.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections	1094	1024	1263	1109	1158	1132	754	1067	1152	1125	1167	1130	13175
Notices (written)	21	14	23	19	27	19	9	10	17	6	12	9	183
Notices (verbal)	135	116	156	123	135	116	86	106	133	109	120	41	1378
Complaints received	15	21	18	25	25	32	33	33	22	17	15	10	266
Complaints justified	12	19	14	21	21	28	30	28	21	14	14	8	230
Prosecutions	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

The two inspectors devoting their time to milk and dairy inspection have, as usual, been very busy during the year. As men-tioned before one inspector supervises activities outside the City and having to do with the Calgary milk shed, whilst the other inspector supervises activities in the milk plants and dairies within the City Limits. The duties of these two inspectors have been most satisfactorily discharged during the year, and the quality of milk available in the City is second to that of no other centre where the same policy of control obtains. The aim of any progressive community is to have a one hundred percent pasteurized milk supply, this by reason of the fact that raw milk, regardless of its apparent cleanliness, must always be considered as a potential spreader of disease. At the same time it is also absolutely necessary to check continually on the efficiency of the process of pasteurization in the milk plants. In a word, milk must not be over-pasteurized from a commercial angle, and must not be under-pasteurized from a public health point of view. The department during the year instituted the "phosphatase test" by means of which we are able to determine the accuracy with which pasteurization is done. All routine retail samples of pasteurized milk are subjected to this test and to date all have been O.K.

Late in the year two of the largest of our retailers of raw milk sold out to pasteurizing firms, which has now reduced the sale of raw milk to 8.3% of our total supply. It must be mentioned that rigid rulings obtain in regard to the sale of raw milk and the several distributors of this product have met our requirements in a most co-operative manner.

May it again be stressed that the institution of a bacteriological and partial chemical laboratory as a part of the Health Department, would be of tremendous benefit in rounding out the departmental activities.

The work of this branch of this department is shown as follows.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspection in City	97	82	127	94	132	26	96	111	123	93	127	154	1262
Inspections in country	94	92	116	106	96	-	117	78	132	142	148	117	1238
Complaints received	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	8
Complaints justified	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
Notices (written)	20	21	22	21	28	10	67	36	32	38	28	18	341
Notices (verbal)	10	14	18	12	17	2	11	-	-	-	-	11	95
Licenses suspended	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	1	1	-	10
Permits: Dairymen	329	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	337
Milk Vendors	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279
Cowkeepers	168	-	3	5	9	3	4	7	6	12	3	-	220
Sediment tests	382	323	363	304	233	106	309	316	229	321	317	384	3587
Reductase tests	382	323	363	304	233	106	309	316	229	321	317	314	3517
Butter Fat tests	42	48	51	46	44	29	43	36	51	46	43	36	516
Phosphatase tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	17	46
Total milk and cream samples taken	722	595	668	563	423	165	575	668	496	590	599	737	6801
Water samples taken	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	3	16
Milk cans condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

According to the records of the Public Utilities Commission, the sales of milk and cream for 1938 were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	7,574,249 quarts or 91.7%
" " raw milk	681,865 " 8.3%
Total milk sales	8,256,114 "

Per capita consumption of milk 0.53 pts per person.

Total sales of pasteurized cream	809,747 quarts or 95.3%
" " raw cream	39,880 " 4.7%
Total cream sales	849,627 "

Per capita consumption of cream 0.054 pints per person.

Of the 3330 sediment tests of producers samples, 2954 or 88.8% were GOOD, 233 or 6.9% were FAIR and 143 or 4.3% were BAD.

Of the 257 sediment tests of retailers samples, 256 or 99.6% were GOOD and one or 0.4% were BAD.

Of the 3260 reductase tests of producers samples, 3090 or 94.8% were Grade 1, and 170 or 5.3% were Grade 2.

Of the 98 reductase tests of pasteurized retailers samples, all, or 100%, were Grade 1.

Of the 159 reductase tests of raw retailers samples, 157 or 98.7% were Grade 1, and 2 or 1.3% were Grade 2.

A very active year is reported in this branch as the report of Dr. Oakley testifies. In similar manner as the Infant and Pre-School Services, this service will very shortly demand something of reorganization in view of the continuing increase in the work. Another nurse will be necessary and the continuity of the work in the School Dental Clinic will have to be made more dependable. At the present time the dentists are on a part-time basis and in the event of sickness it is particularly difficult to obtain relief help from amongst the practicing body, with the inevitable result that the work falls behind. It is suggested that dentists be placed on a full-time basis, which step would result in a far happier situation for all concerned.

A good deal of interest has been manifested during the year in the subject of malnutrition and a good deal of misunderstanding obtains as to the definition of the word and what it means. The following small tabulation gives some idea of the gradual improvement that has taken place in the last ten years relating to malnutrition.

	1926	1932	1938
Children 10% underweight	21%	16.8%	15.8%
Children 7 to 10% underweight	14.9%	11.0%	12.94%
Cardiac cases	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%
Goitre	5.0%	1.4%	0.49%
Normal	30.0%	34.0%	40.8%

The report of Dr. G. Oakley, in charge of this branch is appended hereto.

REPORT OF THE INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC

The work attaching to this clinic has been most efficiently performed throughout the year and it is noted that some considerable increase in the work is apparent from the report tendered by Miss. M. F. Lavell, the Provincial Public Health Nurse who is assigned to take charge. I think it is generally understood that Miss Lavell's services are but loaned to the City, the Provincial Board of Health assisting the City in the initial establishment of the infant clinic in the year 1922. Miss S. A. Craig was appointed by the City at that time to assist Miss Lavell. The work in this department has now reached such proportions that it will be necessary to assign a third nurse for duty in this clinic. It is realized that everything in the way of economy must still be practiced in the presently best interest of civic administration, but when the intensiveness of duty as evidenced by the attendance at the clinic commences to undermine the health of the staff, it is then necessary to do something about it. Miss Lavell was compelled to take approximately six weeks sick leave towards the end of the year and at the time of writing Miss Craig is on sick leave.

A very interesting history of the Infant and Pre-School Clinic is appended to the report of this branch of the department.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

This work, sponsored by the Calgary Tuberculosis Association, has been most satisfactorily discharged throughout the year, and much of progress attends the activities of Miss H. B. Acton, the nurse in charge. It is now approximately fifteen years since the initiation of the Chest Clinic, and it must be gratifying to the Association to observe, that unquestionably as the result of their activi-

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1928	1927	1926	Children 100 underweight
18.8%	15.8%	14.5%	Children 7 to 100 underweight
12.94%	11.0%	1.8%	Cardiac cases
1.3%	1.8%	3.0%	Goitre
0.42%	1.4%	30.0%	Normal
40.8%	34.0%		

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This work, sponsored by the Calgary Tuberculosis Association has been most satisfactorily discharged throughout the year, and the progress attains the activities of Miss H. B. Aaron, the nurse in charge. It is now approximately fifteen years since the initiation of the Chest Clinic, and it must be gratifying to the Association to observe, that unquestionably as the result of this activity

ties, the death rate from tuberculosis in that time has fallen from 107.7 to 16.3 per 100,000 population.

Dr. Baker, and his staff from the Central Alberta Sanatorium, continue to give unstintingly of their time in the conduct of the Chest Clinics and it is obvious that a good deal of benefit accrues to the City as the result of their work.

Miss Acton's report for the year is appended.

EDUCATIONAL

A very considerable amount of educational work was done during the year by the School Nurses and the Medical Officers. These talks are given in schools, to school groups, service clubs, private classes, and a variety of other gatherings and, as the Medical Officers realize the value of educational talks, we take advantage of every occasion to further the cause of Public Health in this way.

A large quantity of literature dealing with well nigh every phase of health activity has been distributed. This literature has been generously supplied by The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which company has for many years placed its weight behind the practice of preventive medicine. This department deeply appreciates this courtesy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, especially as it has been extended for now a great many years and the fountain of literature still flows on.

In accordance with the curriculum as laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta, and governing instruction in Training Schools for Nurses, your Medical Officer of Health gave the prescribed course of lectures in Public Health and Preventive Medicine at both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals.

The department continues to enjoy an extensive interchange of correspondence with most of the centres in Canada and the United States, and also with the Epidemiological Branch of the Health Section of the League of Nations at Geneva, several centres in Great Britain and in Australia. In this way valuable statistical data is obtained enabling comparison of figures and a clearer appreciation of the problems obtaining elsewhere.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT

Co-operating with the City Relief Department, 3790 investigations and examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers. Dr. A. C. Cooper Johnston, whom it will be recalled was placed on full-time the previous year, has lent valuable assistance in this work. It is felt that as a direct result of this much in the way of personal difficulties and misunderstandings relative to the work required by the Relief Department have been clarified. Every effort is made to deal with each case in an impartial manner and the absence of complaint would indicate the effort has been satisfactory.

A number of investigations were undertaken on behalf of the Street Railway Department and the Legal Department, resulting in a keener appreciation of the problems involved.

On several occasions during the year the Medical Officer of Health has officiated in connection with applications for pension under the Civic Employees Pension Fund.

ties, the death rate from tuberculosis in that city has fallen from 107.7 to 16.5 per 100,000 population. Dr. Baker, and his staff from the Central Alberta Sanatorium continue to give unstintingly of their time in the conduct of the Chest Clinics and it is obvious that a good deal of benefit accrues to the City as the result of their work. Miss Aston's report for the year is appended.

EDUCATIONAL

A very considerable amount of educational work was done during the year by the School Nurses and the Medical Officers. Talks are given in schools, to school groups, service clubs, private classes, and a variety of other gatherings and, as the Medical Officers realize the value of educational talks, we take advantage of every occasion to further the cause of Public Health in this way. A large quantity of literature dealing with night every phase of health activity has been distributed. This literature has been generously supplied by The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which company has for many years placed its weight behind the practice of preventive medicine. This department deeply appreciates the courtesy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, especially as it has been extended for now a great many years and the amount of literature still flows on.

In accordance with the curriculum as laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta, and governing instruction in Training Schools for Nurses, your Medical Officer of Health gave the prescribed course of lectures in Public Health and Preventive Medicine at both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals.

The department continues to enjoy an extensive interchange of correspondence with most of the centres in Canada and the United States, and also with the Epidemiological Branch of the Health Board of the League of Nations at Geneva, several centres in Great Britain and in Australia. In this way valuable statistical data is obtained enabling comparison of figures and a clearer appreciation of the problems obtaining elsewhere.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT

Co-operating with the City Relief Department, \$2,900 investigations and examinations were conducted by the Medical Officers. Dr. G. Cooper, Johnston, whom it will be recalled was placed on full-time the previous year, has lent valuable assistance in this work. It is felt that as a direct result of this much in the way of personal difficulties and misunderstandings relative to the work required by the Relief Department have been clarified. Every effort is made to deal with each case in an impartial manner and the absence of complaint would indicate the effort has been satisfactory.

A number of investigations were undertaken on behalf of the Street Railway Department and the Legal Department, resulting in a keener appreciation of the problems involved.

On several occasions during the year the Medical Officer of Health has officiated in connection with applications for pension under the Civil Employees Pension Fund.

CONCLUSION

We are indebted to the following for help, kindly advice, aids in the actual work, and timely donations of Cod Liver Oil, other preparations and supplies.

His Worship the Mayor and Commissioner Tweddle.
The Members of the City Council.
The Calgary School Board.
The Separate School Board.
The Provincial Department of Health.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
The Calgary Tuberculosis Association.
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Superintendent and Staff, Central Alberta Sanatorium.
Messrs. Mead Johnson and Company.
The Abbott Laboratories Ltd.
Messrs. Nestles Limited.
The Good Cheer Club.
The Sunshine Fund.
The Canadian Red Cross Society.
The North Hill Club.
Dr. McEachern and his Clinic.
The Calgary Medical Society.
The General Hospital.

The Department also wishes to thank the Press and the local Broadcasting Stations for their assistance generously given at all times when required in bringing important matters to the attention of the public with the least possible delay.

Finally the Medical Officer of Health wishes to extend his heartfelt thanks to each and every individual on his staff, for the spirit of loyalty and co-operation so apparent and ever available. Such utter dependability has been no small factor in bringing to a conclusion a relatively successful and busy year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HILL. B.A. M.D. C.M. L.R.C.P. D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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The Provincial Department of Health.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
The Calgary Theatrical Association.
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Superintendent and Staff, General Hospital.
Messrs. Mess. Johnson and Company.
The Abbott Laboratories Ltd.
Messrs. Healey Limited.
The Good Cheer Club.
The Sunnyside Band.
The Canadian Red Cross Society.
The North Hill Club.
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W. H. HILL, B.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

W. H. HILL. Esq., M.D. C.M. D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.
 City of Calgary. Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the Child Welfare Section of the City Health Department for the year 1938.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
MADE BY TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS

	Re-Exams	Beginners	Total
Physical examinations made	5873	996	6869
Special Cases	2104		2104
Not vaccinated	1918	616	2534
10% or more below normal weight	944	145	1089
7 to 10% below normal weight	758	131	889
Anaemia	72	6	78
Enlarged Glands	171	55	226
" Thyroid	32	1	33
Chorea and Nervous Disorders	11	4	15
Cardiac disturbance	60	11	71
Pulmonary disturbance	10	2	12
Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Bronchitis	-	1	1
Bronchiectasis	-	1	1
Obesity	21	3	24
Asthma	1	-	1
Skin diseases:			
Scabies	1	1	2
Psoriasis	1	-	1
Impetigo	1	-	1
Eczema	8	5	13
Urticaria	1	-	1
Acne	6	-	6
Miscellaneous	17	-	17
Digestive disorders	6	-	6
Defective vision	631	57	688
Other eye defects	2	-	2
Defective hearing	87	14	101
Other ear defects (wax)	1	-	1
Defective spine and posture	25	2	27
" chest	2	-	2
" extremities	21	1	22
" nasal breathing (1 sinus)	185	71	256
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	262	65	327
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	758	225	983
Orthopaedic defects:			
Poliomyelitis	2	3	5
Encephalitis	-	1	1
Scoliosis	1	-	1
Flat foot	1	-	1
T.B of hip	1	-	1
Paralysis	2	-	2
Unclassified medical defects:			
Enuresis	15	5	20
Pyelitis	1	-	1

Dear Sir:
I beg to submit herewith the report of the Child Welfare
Section of the City Health Department for the year 1935.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
MADE BY TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS

Physical examinations made	No-Ex-ams	Boys	Total
Spinal Curvature	2875	2908	5783
Not vaccinated	2104		2104
105 or more below normal weight	1918	618	2536
5 to 105 below normal weight	944	145	1089
Anemia	788	151	939
Enlarged glands	78	6	84
Thyroid	171	55	226
Chorea and Nervous Disorders	38	1	39
Cardiac disturbance	11	4	15
Pulmonary disturbance	60	11	71
Tuberculosis	10	2	12
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Bronchiectasis	-	1	1
Obesity	7	1	8
Asthma	21	3	24
Skin diseases:	1	-	1
Scabies	1	1	2
Psoriasis	1	-	1
Impetigo	1	-	1
Rosacea	8	5	13
Urticaria	1	-	1
Acne	6	-	6
Miscellaneous	17	-	17
Digestive disorders	9	-	9
Defective vision	681	57	738
Other eye defects	2	-	2
Defective hearing	87	14	101
Other ear defects (wax)	1	-	1
Defective spine and posture	25	2	27
Chest	2	-	2
Extremities	21	1	22
Nasal breathing (1 strain)	185	71	256
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	205	68	273
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	755	228	983
Orthopaedic defects:			
Polio-myelitis	2	3	5
Encephalitis	-	1	1
Scoliosis	1	-	1
Flat foot	1	-	1
T.B. of hip	1	-	1
Paralysis	2	-	2
Unclassified medical defects:			
Epilepsy	15	6	21
Pyelitis	1	-	1

	Re-Exams	Beginners	Total
Unclassified surgical defects:			
Phimosis	-	14	14
Hernia	-	5	5
Hydrocele	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	4	-	4
Problem cases	-	4	4
Received diphtheria toxoid	648	211	859
Parents invited	-	1096	1096
Parents present	-	893	893
Number found to be O.K	2357	437	2794

The number of complete physical examinations made was 6869. All pupils in grades 1, 3, 5 and 8 are given a routine examination every year. Children in need of an immediate examination are sent to the City Hall and are classed as special cases. Some of these have defective vision or enlarged tonsils and have already been notified of this defect at the school but the case is urgent and the nurse finds that no treatment has been secured. Because of this, in counting the number of cases referred to family physicians, these are frequently counted as both school cases and special cases. Pupils move about so much that it is practically impossible to get an accurate count of all who have secured treatment from their family physicians during the year.

Cases of infectious diseases among school children were remarkably few during the whole year. A few cases of scarlet fever were found but the number was never large, an average of about fifteen cases for the whole city each month.

Measles was epidemic in Calgary in 1937. In January 1938, 104 cases of this disease were reported but they decreased rapidly each month until September when no cases at all were reported. In January 120 cases of mumps were reported. This disease also showed a gradual decrease of cases each month. There was a total of 574 cases throughout the year. Cases of chickenpox were also reported each month. This disease reached its peak in June when 70 cases were reported. There was a total of 471 cases throughout the year. A few cases of whooping cough appeared throughout the year - a total of 100 in all.

38.3% of school children were found to be not vaccinated. Very few vaccinations have been done since the year 1936 when the occurrence of some thirty cases of smallpox resulted in wide-spread use of this means of immunization by the people of Calgary.

1089 out of 6869 children examined, or 15.86%, were 10% or more below average weight for their height and age. The percentage the previous year was 14.8% and in 1936 was 14.5%, so there has been a gradual increase in this condition of underweight for the past three years. Another 889 children or 12.94% were between 7 and 10% below average weight. The percentage in this class in 1937 was 11.02% so that there is an increase in these borderline cases as well. These underweight children are checked up for remediable defects and their diets are also checked up. Some are over-grown and their underweight is but a temporary condition provided they are given extra rest and food during this period. A few are well cared for but have such poor digestion and intolerance for many

Re-Examine Registrars Total

14	14	-	Unlabeled surgical defects
5	5	-	Phimosis
2	1	1	Hernia
4	-	4	Hydrocele
4	-	-	Miscellaneous
528	511	548	Protein cases
1025	1025	-	Received diphtheria toxoid
525	525	-	Parents invited
525	525	-	Parents present
525	525	-	Number found to be O.K.

The number of complete physical examinations made was 5525. All pupils in grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 were given a routine examination every year. Children in need of an immediate examination are sent to the City Hall and are classified as special cases. Some of these have defective vision or enlarged tonsils and have already been notified of this defect at the school but the case is urgent and the nurse finds that no treatment has been secured. Records of this in counting the number of cases referred to family physicians. They are frequently counted as both school cases and special cases. Pupils move about so much that it is practically impossible to get an accurate count of all who have secured treatment from their family physicians during the year.

Cases of infectious diseases among school children were remarkably few during the whole year. A few cases of scarlet fever were found but the number was never large, an average of about fifteen cases for the whole city each month.

Measles was epidemic in Calgary in 1927. In January 1928, 104 cases of this disease were reported but they decreased rapidly each month until September when no cases at all were reported. In January 1929 cases of mumps were reported. This disease also showed a gradual decrease of cases each month. There was a total of 574 cases throughout the year. Cases of chickenpox were also reported each month. This disease reached its peak in June when 70 cases were reported. There was a total of 471 cases throughout the year. A few cases of whooping cough appeared throughout the year - a total of 100 in all.

58.3% of school children were found to be not vaccinated. Very few vaccinations have been done since the year 1926 when the occurrence of some thirty cases of measles resulted in widespread use of this means of immunization by the people of Calgary.

1089 out of 5525 children examined, or 19.5%, were 10% or more below average weight for their height and age. The percentage the previous year was 14.8% and in 1926 was 14.8%, so there has been a gradual increase in the condition of underweight for the past three years. Another 889 children or 16.1% were between 7 and 10% below average weight. The percentage in this class in 1927 was 11.0% so that there is an increase in these borderline cases as well. These underweight children are checked up for remediable defects and their diets are also checked up. Some are over-grown and their underweight is but a temporary condition provided they are given extra rest and food during this period. A few are well cared for but have such poor digestion and intolerance for many

foods that it is difficult for them to secure an adequate gain in weight. Others have too heavy a daily programme and are constantly over-fatigued. Lack of rest is a frequent cause. Present housing conditions and congested living quarters make it impossible for some children to secure the night rest and fresh air they need. Many children are still allowed to sit up too late for their age. Late radio programmes and other distractions are allowed to upset the proper bed-time hour.

Free milk is distributed at school during the winter months to needy cases. Approximately 825 half-pints are distributed daily at recess to poor children whose physical condition is considerably below par.

71 or 1.03% had an organic heart condition. This percentage remains about the same from year to year. The cases usually follow chorea or rheumatic fever. A few are congenital.

101 or 1.47% had defective hearing. The special class for extremely deaf children is securing good results. The pupils learn lip-reading and enjoy their class thoroughly. Most of them attend all day but a few in the higher grades remain in the ordinary classrooms and come over twice a week for instruction in lip-reading. There are 17 children in this special class.

688 or 10% had defective vision and required glasses or a change of glasses. The percentage is fairly constant from year to year. Free glasses were supplied to 240 children.

337 or 4.76% had enlarged or diseased tonsils requiring speedy removal. Another 983 cases were not so urgent. The Calgary Medical Society performed free operations on a number of these cases.

15 children were referred to the Chest Clinic to eliminate the possibility of tuberculosis. No active cases were found.

4 cases were referred to the Behaviour Clinic. The School Principals sent an additional 16 to this clinic which do not appear in this report.

2794 or 40.8% of the children examined were found to be quite O.K. The percentage last year was 41.8 and in 1936 it was 40.1%. 81.5% of the parents invited to be present at the physical examination of their young child did so. This percentage is very gratifying in view of the fact that some parents work and find it impossible to come.

CASES REFERRED TO FAMILY PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1938

	Routine exams.	Special exams.	Totals	Cases treated
Malnutrition	6	1	7	5
Anaemia	5	1	6	3
Enlarged glands	-	1	1	1
Enlarged thyroids	10	3	13	7
Chorea	3	7	10	9
Nervous disorder	1	-	1	-
Cardiac condition	3	1	4	2
Pulmonary condition	4	1	5	3

London that it is difficult for them to secure an adequate gain in weight. Others have not heavy daily programs and are constantly over-fatigued. Lack of rest is a frequent cause. Present housing conditions and congested living quarters make it impossible for some children to secure the night and fresh air they need. Many children are still allowed to sit up too late for their age. Late radio programmes and other distractions are allowed to upset the proper bed-time hour.

Free milk is distributed at school during the winter months to needy cases. Approximately 250 half-pints are distributed daily at recess to poor children whose physical condition is considerably below par.

VI or 1.0% had an organic heart condition. This percentage remains about the same from year to year. The cases usually follow a course of rheumatic fever. A few are congenital.

101 or 1.4% had defective hearing. The special class for extremely deaf children is receiving good results. The pupils learn lip-reading and enjoy their class thoroughly. Most of them attend all day but a few in the higher grades remain in the ordinary class rooms and come over twice a week for instruction in lip-reading. There are 17 children in this special class.

588 or 10% had defective vision and required glasses or a change of glasses. The percentage is fairly constant from year to year. Free glasses were supplied to 350 children.

557 or 4.5% had enlarged or diseased tonsils requiring speedy removal. Another 350 cases were not so urgent. The Calgary Medical Society performed free operations on a number of these cases.

15 children were referred to the Chest Clinic to eliminate the possibility of tuberculosis. No active cases were found.

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CASES REFERRED TO FAMILY PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1935

Malnutrition	Respiratory	Special	Total	Cases treated
6	1	7	5	5
5	1	6	3	3
-	1	1	1	1
10	3	13	7	7
3	7	10	9	9
1	-	1	-	-
3	1	4	3	3
4	1	5	3	3

	Routine exams	Special exams	Totals	Cases ²⁹ treated
Skin diseases:				
Scabies	4	-	4	4
Miscellaneous	4	-	4	4
Digestive disorders	1	1	2	-
Defective vision	224	248	472	277
Other eye defects	3	3	6	2
Defective hearing	14	6	20	10
Defective nasal breathing	12	-	12	5
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	907	106	1013	219
Unclassified medical defects:				
Pyelitis	1	-	1	1
Rheumatism	-	1	1	1
Obesity	-	1	1	1
Epilepsy	1	-	1	1
Unclassified surgical defects:				
Fractures	-	4	4	4
Torticollis	1	1	2	1
Phimosis	10	7	17	5
Hernia	7	-	7	2
T.B of spine	-	1	1	1
Appendicitis	1	-	1	1
Synovitis	2	-	2	2
Joint injury	-	2	2	2
Unclassified surgical defects	2	6	8	-
Totals	<u>1226</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>1628</u>	<u>573</u>

REPORT OF THE NINE DISTRICT NURSES

Re-admissions	4	Measles	62
Health talks	115	Scarlet fever	25
Number in class inspections	34882	Whooping cough	29
Special inspections	27185	Chickenpox	226
Referred to Medical Inspector	1296	Mumps	320
Phones and notes	3442	Tonsillitis	25
Treatments	3067	Conjunctivitis	30
Exclusions	173	Ringworm	4
Eye defects	759	Pediculosis	3
Ear defects	134	Scabies	21
Defective nasal breathing	102	Impetigo	27
Tonsils and adenoids	801	Enlarged glands	167
Orthopaedic defects	23	Malnutrition	1030
Nervous disorders	2		
Dental defects	6	Pre-school visits made	351
		Absentee visits made	3268

REPORT OF THE DENTAL CLINIC

It will be noted that 13,931 pupils were inspected by the School Dentists. All pupils in the public schools were examined once and most of the lower grades, from one to five inclusive, were examined twice. The number with perfect teeth at the time of inspections was 3770 or 27%.

A total of 8,847 cases were cared for at the clinic throughout the year. 359 extractions of permanent teeth and 2,289 extractions of primary teeth were performed. A total of 7,862 fillings were inserted.

<u>Treatments</u>		<u>Total Number of Teeth Treated</u>		
Silver Nitrate Reduction	2,521	Permanent	6,038	
Opened Pulp	403	Deciduous	<u>6,135</u>	12,173
Lanced Abscess	5			
		New Patients		1,436
		New Cases Current Year		6,055
		Re-appointments		708
		Emergency Cases		648
		Total Number Treated		8,847
<u>Extractions</u>				
Permanent	359			
Deciduous	2,289			
Gas Anaesthetic	8			
<u>Fillings</u>				
Various	7,697	<u>INSPECTION</u>		
Copper Amal. Base	153			
" Cement "	<u>12</u>	7,862	Number inspected	13,913
			Number needing treatment	7,429
No Treatment	282		Need nothing at date	
Refused "	113		of inspection.	2,732
			Number O. K.	3,770
Prophylaxis	175			
Miscellaneous Operations	211	<u>Defective Teeth</u>		
Total Operations	13,833	Permanent	9,632	
Completed Cases	6,877	Deciduous	4,414	14,046

There were 35 talks given by dentists to Grade VIII students in schools.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY, M. D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 8,847 cases were entered for at the clinic throughout the year. 589 extractions of permanent teeth and 2,389 extractions of primary teeth were performed. A total of 7,838 fillings were inserted.

Extractions		Fillings	
Silver Nitrate Reduction	2,881	Various	183
Opened Pulp	408	Copper Amalg. Base	18
Lanced Abscess	8	" Cement "	18
Extractions		No Treatment	
Permanent	589	Refused "	113
Deciduous	2,389	Trophylaxis	178
Gas Anesthetic	8	Miscellaneous Operations	211
Total Number Treated		Total Operations	
8,847		Completed Cases	13,838
Total Number of Teeth Treated		Deciduous	6,877
Permanent	6,038	Permanent	9,632
Deciduous	6,188	Defective Teeth	4,414
New Patients		Number Inspected	
New Cases Current Year	1,438	Number Needing Treatment	13,918
Re-appointments	6,038	Need nothing at date of inspection	7,423
Emergency Cases	708	Number O. K.	2,732
Total Number Treated		Number Inspected	
8,847		Number Inspected	2,770

There were 35 talks given by dentists to Grade VIII students in schools.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY, M. D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. W. H. Hill,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the Infant and Pre-School Clinic for the year 1938.

Place: Clinic rooms on the top floor of the City Hall, open five afternoons a week.

Staff: One Pediatrician - 2 afternoons a week.
One Physician from School Staff - 1 afternoon a week.
Two Public Health Nurses - (one appointed by the Provincial Department of Health, the other by the City of Calgary).
One Stenographer half-time.
A nurse-in-training from either the General Hospital or Holy Cross Hospital comes two days a week for instruction and practical training.
(In December a car was added to equipment by the Provincial Department).

Routine of Work:

1. Cards made out at birth registration to follow through school age.
2. Invitations to attend Infant Clinic sent to mothers.
3. Questionnaire sent to family physician concerning birth and home conditions.
4. Where home conditions considered inadequate families are visited by school nurses in district, and advised of Infant Clinic.
5. All families attending clinic are visited by Clinic Nurses and kept in touch with periodically.
6. At six months notices sent to all births registered re advisability of obtaining Diphtheria Toxoid.
7. After three years a special appointment is made for every child to be given a complete physical examination. Where defects are found among those in poor circumstances the case is followed up by Clinic Nurses.

Clinics: Two afternoons a week for Infants and Pre-Schools, Pediatrician and nurses in attendance.
One afternoon a week for examination of Pre-Schools by School Doctor, while nurses in attendance for infants.
Two afternoons nurses only for Infants and Pre-Schools.

Attendance: Total for year 8,060
Individual cases 3,446
Number of new cases 1,078

Dr. Roach.

Infants 2,919 Pre-School 575 Total 3,494 Average 34

Includes 113 complete physical examinations of Pre-Schools, 58 of whom were O. K.

Dr. W. H. Hill,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the Infant and Pre-School
Clinic for the year 1938.

Clinic rooms on the top floor of the City Hall, open
five afternoons a week.

One Pediatrician - 5 afternoons a week.

One Physician from School Health - 4 afternoons a week.

Two Public Health Nurses - (one appointed by the

Provincial Department of Health, the other by the City

of Calgary).

One Stenographer half-time.

A nurse-in-training from either the General Hospital or

Holy Cross Hospital comes two days a week for instruc-

tion and practical training.

(In December a car was added to equipment by the Pro-

vincial Department).

Cards made out at birth registration to follow

through school age.

Invitations to attend Infant and Pre-School sent to mothers.

Questionnaire sent to family physician concerning

birth and home conditions.

Where home conditions considered inadequate families

are visited by school nurses in district, and

advised of Infant Clinic.

All families attending clinic are visited by Clinic

Nurses and kept in touch with periodically.

At six months notices sent to all infants registered

to advisability of obtaining Diphtheria Toxoid.

After three years a special appointment is made for

every child to be given a complete physical examina-

tion. Where defects are found among those in poor

circumstances the case is followed up by Clinic

Nurses.

Two afternoons a week for Infant and Pre-Schools.

Pediatrician and nurses in attendance.

One afternoon a week for examination of Pre-Schools by

School Doctor, while nurses in attendance for Infants.

Two afternoons agree only for Infants and Pre-Schools.

Dr. Roscoe.

Infants 2,912 Pre-School 575 Total 3,487 Average 3

Includes 113 complete physical examinations of Pre-

Schools, 58 of whom were C. R.

Attendance: Total for year 8,080
Individual cases 3,440
Number of new cases 1,078

School doctors made 508 complete physical examinations of Pre-School children, 220 of whom were without defect. (293 appointments for these examinations were not kept).

Nurses.

Infants 3,092 Pre-School 968 Total 4,060 Average 16

Infectious

Disease: Found at Clinic - Chicken Pox 6

Immunization:

No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed 335
 " " Small Pox Vaccinations " 92
 " " Scarlet Fever Toxoids " 17
 (These have been done either in the Health Department or by Private Physicians).

Visits:

To homes by Clinic Nurses 1,551
 Birth registration visits by School Nurses 416
 Calls where people not found 217

Total 2,184

Attending meetings outside organizations 3

Feeding:

Breast 986
 Bottle 2,600
 Mixed 522
 Other 1,906

Defects

Found:

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Adenoids	7	80
Anaemia	6	8
Cardiac Disturbance		1
Congenital Malformation	9	2
Diarrhoea	50	
Ears	27	25
Eczema	20	10
Eyes	26	32
Furunculosis		2
Glands	5	12
Hernia	8	6
Impetigo	6	11
Intetrigo	3	
Malnutrition	5	54
Mentally Deficient	2	1
Mouth	9	4
Nose	4	6
Orthopedic	1	5
Phimosis	7	13
Rickets	1	2
Scabies		4
Scurvy	1	
Teeth	1	500
Throat	3	2
Thrush	2	
Tonsils	9	216
Other Conditions	37	41

School doctors made 508 complete physical examinations of pre-school children, 220 of whom were without defects. (288 appointments for these examinations were not kept).

Infants 2,092 Pre-School 988 Total 3,080 Average 18

Infectious Diseases: Found at Clinic - Children 6

Immunization: No. having Diphtheria Tetanus completed 220 " " Smallpox Vaccination 70 " " Scarlet Fever Tetanus 17 (These have been done either in the Health Department or by Private Physicians).

Visits: To homes by Clinic Nurses 1,031 Birth registered visits by School Nurses 218 Calls where people not known 217

Total 2,184 Attending meetings outside organizations 2

Feeding: Breast 988 Bottle 2,400 Mixed 228 Other 1,208

Defects Found:		Infants	Pre-School
Adenoids		7	20
Anemia		8	8
Cardiac Disturbance			1
Congenital Malformation		0	2
Diarrhea		20	23
Ears		27	10
Exema		20	32
Eyes		28	2
Furunculosis			12
Glands		8	0
Horns		8	11
Impetigo		8	34
Intestinal		2	1
Malnutrition		2	4
Mentally Deficient		8	0
Mouth		4	0
Nose		1	0
Osteomyelitis		7	12
Rhinitis		1	2
Rickets		1	4
Scabies		1	0
Scurvy		1	200
Teeth		1	2
Throat		2	218
Thrush		2	41
Tonsils		9	
Other Conditions		27	

Deaths: Infants 12 Pre-School 2 Total 14

Referred to
Private Physician: No. of cases referred to family physician -
Infants 14 Pre-School 106 Total 120

Dental Clinics: Dr. Upton treated 280
School Dentists treated 198
Appointments not kept 78

Eye, ear
Nose and Throat Clinic: Operations - Tonsils and Adenoids 93
Removal Foreign Body from Esophagus 1
Home visits Dr. Spankie 1

Of these -

55 were done free of charge after investigation.

15 paid Hospital fee only.

22 paid full fee of \$10.00.

1 part-payment.

\$103.00 was collected through Clinic.

Treatments - Eye 827
Ear 298
Nose and Throat 159
Refractions & Prescriptions for Glasses 11

Total 1,295

Of these 211 were individual cases.

Pre-Natal: No. of letters sent from Clinic 13
(Weekly classes held by V. O. N.)

Donations: 3 gallons Cod Liver Oil, clothes, beds, glasses and other help from Good Cheer Club.
Cod Liver Oil and Infant Foods from Mead, Johnson and Company.
Infant Foods from Nestles Company.
Drugs (samples) from Drs. McEachran, Merrit firm.
3 gallons Cod Liver Oil from American Women's Club.
Layettes from North Hill Club.
Literature from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Clothes and other help from private individuals.

Private Hospital and Baby Shelters: No. of Inspections and interviews 120

Insulin: No. of investigations 7

Pupil Nurses: Seven nurses completed part-time course.
(This includes one from University Hospital, Edmonton).

M. F. LAVELL, Provincial Public Health Nurse.

Deaths:	Infants 12 Pre-School 2 Total 14
Referred to Private Physician:	No. of cases referred to family physician - Infants 14 Pre-School 100 Total 114
Dental Clinic:	Dr. Upton treated 100 School Dentists treated 100 Appointments not kept 75
Eye, ear, nose and throat Clinic:	Operations - Tonsils and Adenoids 92 Removal Foreign Body from Pharynx 1 Home visits Dr. Spunkle 1
Of these -	85 were done free of charge after investigation. 15 paid Hospital fee only. 22 paid full fee of \$10.00. 1 part-payment. \$103.00 was collected through Clinic.
Treatments - Eye Ear Nose and Throat	Refraction & Prescription for Glasses 11
	837 328 133
	Total 1,298
Of these 211 were individual cases.	
Pre-Natal:	No. of letters sent from Clinic 12 (Weekly classes held by V. S. M.)
Donations:	3 gallons Cod Liver Oil, clothes, beds, glasses and other help from Good Cheer Club. Cod Liver Oil and Infant Foods from Mead, Johnson and Company. Infant Foods from Nestle's Company. Drugs (samples) from Drs. McGowan, Morris firm. 3 gallons Cod Liver Oil from American Women's Club. 1 dozen North Hill Club. Literature from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Clothes and other help from private individuals.
Private Hospital and Baby Shelters:	No. of Inspections and Interviews 100
Insulin:	No. of Insulin 2
Nurses:	Seven nurses completed part-time course. (This includes one from University Hospital, Evanston).
	M. F. LAYELL, Provincial Public Health Nurse.

A HISTORY AND SYNOPSIS OF INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL WORK DONE BY THE
CITY OF CALGARY UP TO JANUARY 1, 1939.

- 1912 Infant death rate was 178 per 1,000 live births.
- 1913 Miss Patterson was appointed to take charge of a Weighing Station and Milk Depot in a building on 7th Avenue East, and later in the Strathcona Block. Occasionally she would have a doctor to advise on feedings, but did all follow-up work, and made and gave out feedings to mothers who were thought to be incapable of making them themselves.
- 1915 The death rate had decreased to 108.
- 1916 May 1st, the first Baby Week was held at the Hudson's Bay Company with Dr. Stockton in attendance. Following that a clinic was established in a room in the Health Department, Police Building. Miss Patterson carried on until 1917 when she left, and various nurses took charge until the end of the War.
- 1921 The Clinic was moved to the General Hospital where Drs. Stockton, Lewis Clark and Roach officiated, with Miss Harrison and later Mrs. Dillon in charge.
- 1922 In November, Miss Marion Lavell, a Provincial Public Health Nurse, was sent to re-organize the work, and Miss S. A. Craig was appointed by the City of Calgary to assist. The Provincial Government offered to equip a central clinic, and pay the salary of a nurse. However, there was some controversy over this Central Clinic, so four stations were chosen - one at the Police Building, one at the General Hospital, one in South Calgary and one in Hillhurst. There was no equipment, and no car to carry scales, etc., from one place to another.
- At the General Hospital the mothers had to wait in a cold, draughty corridor. To go to Hillhurst and South Calgary a car had to be borrowed to transport scales, etc. In the latter district the room chosen was in the basement of a school beside the furnace. Later it was changed to a church hall which was usually too cold for the babies to be undressed. The attendance there was often nil.
- In Hillhurst the firemen's room in the Fire Hall was used - often so cold that the plants froze in the windows. There was a hole in the centre of the room for the firemen to slide down, and this had to be fenced off with beds, and the children running around constantly watched, for fear they would crawl underneath. One day a door was opened by mistake. It happened to open into a loft, and ever so many cats escaped and ran about the room. The attendance was good there, but the firemen complained that their beds were always wet - the beds being the only place to undress the babies.
- 1923 In the Spring the Provincial Government furnished two good rooms in the Health Department in the Police Building, and one Central Clinic was established. A nurse-in-training was

1912 Infant death rate was 148 per 1,000 live births.

1912 Miss Patterson was appointed to take charge of a weighing station and milk depot in a building on 7th Avenue East, and later in the Strathcona Block. Occasionally she would have a doctor to advise on feedings, but did all follow-up work, and made and gave out feedings to mothers who were charged to be incapable of making them themselves.

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1921 The Clinic was moved to the General Hospital where Dr. Stockton, Lewis Clark and Rogers officiated, with Miss Harrison and later Mrs. Dillon in charge.

1922 In November, Miss Marion Lavelle, a Provincial Public Health Nurse, was sent to re-organise the work, and Miss S. A. Craig was appointed by the City of Calgary to assist. The Provincial Government offered to equip a central clinic, and pay the salary of a nurse. However, there was some controversy over this Central Clinic, so four stations were chosen - one at the Police Building, one at the General Hospital, one in South Calgary and one in Hillhurst. There was no equipment, and no way to carry scales, etc., from one place to another.

At the General Hospital the mothers had to wait in a cold, draughty corridor. To go to Hillhurst and South Calgary a car had to be borrowed to transport scales, etc. In the latter district the room chosen was in the basement of a school beside the furnace. Later it was changed to a church hall which was usually too cold for the babies to be undressed. The attendance there was often nil. In Hillhurst the fireman's room in the fire hall was used - often so cold that the babies froze in the windows. There was a hole in the corner of the room for the fireman to slide down, and this had to be fenced off with beds, and the children running around constantly watched, for fear they would crawl underneath. One day a door was opened by mistake. It happened to open into a loft, and ever so many cats escaped and ran about the room. The attendance was good there, but the fireman complained that their beds were always wet - the beds being the only place to undress the babies.

1923 In the Spring the Provincial Government furnished two good rooms in the Health Department in the Police Building, and one Central Clinic was established. A nurse-in-training was

sent twice a week from the General Hospital. The three aforementioned doctors were still carrying on. All Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work and Dental work was referred to the School Clinic staff. Dr. Clark left the summer of that year. Later an extra room and dressing room with running water were supplied.

- 1924 In the Spring the school clinic for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work ended, and Dr. A. T. Spankie was appointed to do the work of the Pre-School Clinic. Later in the year Dr. Upton, ex-School Dentist, was appointed to do the dental work.
- 1925 The attendance for the year reached 5,312, but in 1924 the Gyro Clinic was started, and was operated by the Victorian Order of Nurses, which had some effect on the attendance.
- 1926 Dr. Stockton's illness and death had a further effect on attendance.
- 1927 Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis.
- 1928 After Dr. Stockton's death, Dr. Cody was taken on for one month. Since then Dr. Roach carried on alone, taking two afternoons a week.
- 1929 The infant death rate was 45.
That year a Mental Hygiene Clinic was established by the Provincial Government, working in co-operation with the Pre-School Clinic. This was held every two weeks with Dr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Stewart Jaffray officiating, and has continued, though the personnel has changed many times.
- 1930 Clinic closed for a month due to Poliomyelitis.
- 1931 Infant Death rate 36.
- 1932 Worst epidemic of measles in the history of the City.
- 1933 Gyro Clinic closed.
- 1934 Two months' course arranged for nurses from the Holy Cross and General Hospitals. (Six nurses during year).
- 1935 School and Health Services amalgamated, and Clinic moved to the City Hall.
V. O. N. Pre-Natal classes started the previous year moved to the City Hall.
Epidemic of measles and mumps. Clinic again closed on account of poliomyelitis.
Miss Edna Broughton, stenographer, taken on part-time.
- 1936 On account of a few cases of smallpox in the City a great many children were vaccinated.
Inspection of Baby Shelters taken over by Clinic Nurse.
Routine of clinic work changed to include all children under school age.

sent twice a week from the General Hospital. The three above mentioned doctors were still working on. All the day, those and Throat work and Dental work was referred to the School Clinic staff. Dr. Clark left the matter of that year. Later an extra room and dressing room with running water were supplied.

1924 In the Spring the school clinic for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work ended, and Dr. A. T. Spence was appointed to do the work of the Eye-School Clinic. Later in the year Dr. Upson, ex-General Dentist, was appointed to do the dental work.

1925 The assistance for the year received \$2,512, but in 1924 the Gyro Clinic was started, and was operated by the Victorian Order of Nurses, which had some effect on the attendance.

1926 Dr. Stockton's illness and death had a further effect on attendance.

1927 Epidemic of Infectious Polyuria.

1928 After Dr. Stockton's death, Dr. Goff was taken on for one month. Since then Dr. Hensch worked on alone, working two afternoons a week.

1929 The infant death rate was 45. That year a Mental Hygiene Clinic was established by the Provincial Government, working in co-operation with the School Clinic. This was held every two weeks with Dr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Stewart taking part, and has continued, though the personnel has changed many times.

1930 Clinic closed for a month due to Polioepidemic.

1931 Infant Death rate 38.

1932 House epidemic of measles in the history of the City.

1933 Gyro Clinic closed.

1934 Two months' work arranged for nurses from the Holy Cross and General Hospitals. (Six nurses during year).

1935 School and Health Services amalgamated, and Clinic moved to the City Hall.

V. O. N. first-aid classes started the previous year moved to the City Hall. Epidemic of measles and mumps. Clinic again closed an account of polioepidemic. Miss Jane Ferguson, stenographer, taken on part-time.

1936 On account of a few cases of scarlet fever in the City a great many children were vaccinated.

Inspection of baby showers taken over by Clinic Nurses. Routine of clinic work changed to include all children under school age.

1937 Scarier fever epidemic.
Miss Edith Bell, stenographer, took Miss Thompson's place
in the clinic.

1938 Attendance for the year 8,000.
Death rate was 20.
A car was added to equipment by the Provincial Department
of Health.
Miss Ruth Hughes appointed full-time work in the Mental
Hygiene Clinic.

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W. H. HILL. Esq., M.D. C.M. D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:

The following report of activities of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association, covering the year 1938, is submitted for your information.

There were 42 clinics held during the year at which 259 adults and 81 children were examined. During the same period a total of 729 visits were made to the homes of patients and contacts, and 199 co-operative visits were made. A total of 529 interviews in connection with the work were given at the office.

Our work has been greatly facilitated by the continuance of free treatment at the Sanatorium. With continued co-operation of the local doctors our work is becoming better known and is increasing. The preventive and social service work has been carried on with a marked degree of success.

The closest co-operation exists as between the Association and the City Health Department and the Medical Staff of the Central Alberta Sanatorium. We are greatly indebted to them for their assistance which has been so freely given. Our thanks is also given to Dr. Oakley and her nursing staff for carrying on the work during the illness of the T.B. Nurse, in July and August.

The grateful thanks of the Association is tendered to the City Relief Department and the Board of Public Welfare for their generous consideration of all our requests for assistance in the way of supplies and extra nourishment.

The Annual Seal Campaign has been concluded with great success, the returns being much more than the previous year. The generosity of the citizens in thus supporting our appeal for funds through the medium of the Annual Christmas Seal Sale is deeply appreciated and we shall be able to carry on in 1939 with renewed vigor as a result of this support.

The work of the Chest Clinic which is conducted each Wednesday afternoon, is shown as follows:

1. NEW EXAMINATIONS.

		Number	Contact
(1) Tuberculosis. (a) Pul.	Active	15	3
	Inactive	2	-
	Non-pul	4	1
	Inactive	1	-
(2) Suspect or observation		34	17
(3) Non-tuberculous disease		17	4
(4) No disease		128	37
(5) Examination incomplete		7	1
		<u>208</u>	<u>63</u>

W. H. HILL, Esq., M.D., C.M., D.F.R.
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:

The following report of activities of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association, covering the year 1928, is submitted for your information.

There were 42 clinics held during the year at which 222 adults and 61 children were examined. During the same period a total of 729 visits were made to the homes of patients and contacts and 129 co-operative visits were made. A total of 222 interviews in connection with the work were given at the office.

Our work has been greatly facilitated by the continuance of free treatment at the Sanatorium. With continued co-operation of the local doctors our work is becoming better known and is increasing. The preventive and social service work has been carried on with a marked degree of success.

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The work of the Chest Clinic which is conducted each Wednesday afternoon is shown as follows:

1. NEW EXAMINATIONS.				
(1) Tuberculosis (a) Full.				
Active	18	Number	18	Contact
Inactive	2		2	
Non-pul.	4		4	
Inactive	1		1	
Suspect or observation	24		24	17
Non-tuberculous disease	17		17	4
No disease	128		128	27
Examination incomplete	7		7	1
	208		208	49

II. RE-EXAMINATIONS

(1) Tuberculosis					
(a) Ex-San	{ Pul.	Able to work	{ working	19	3
			{ not working	2	-
	{	Unable to work	{ working	15	1
			{ not working	6	-
	{ Non-pul.	Able to work		2	-
		Unable to work		-	-
(b) Others	{ Pul	Able to work	{ working	3	1
			{ not working	1	-
	{	Unable to work	{ working	1	-
			{ not working	-	-
	{ Non-pul.	Able to work		-	-
		Unable to work		-	-
(2)	Suspect or observation			33	20
(3)	Non-tuberculous disease			11	5
(4)	No disease			19	10
(5)	Disposition of previous suspects.	Suspect	-	-	
		Definite T.B	-	-	
		Non T.B	9	-	
		No disease	5	2	
(6)	Examination incomplete			6	3
Total				<u>132</u>	<u>45</u>
Grand total				<u>340</u>	<u>108</u>
Total tuberculin tests		223	Positive 109	Negative 110	N.R 11
Total sputum tests		23	1	22	13
Total X-Rays		259			

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON. Reg.Nurse.

Nurse in charge.

II. RE-EXAMINATIONS					
(1) Tuberculosis					
Ex-Gun	(a)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(b)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(c)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(d)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
Others	(a)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(b)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(c)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(d)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
(5) Examination incomplete	(a)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(b)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(c)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
	(d)	Un-able to work	Un-able to work	15	15
Grand total		Total		150	150
Total tuberculin tests		Total tuberculin tests		150	150
Total sputum tests		Total sputum tests		150	150
Total X-Rays		Total X-Rays		150	150

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON, Reg. Nurse.

Nurse in charge.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

39

	1938	1937
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (general)		
Salaries	19,624.72	17,520.77
Serums, Antitoxin, Vaccines, etc,	456.85	689.98
Disinfectants	134.41	211.34
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Allowances)	2,480.97	2,280.93
Sundries	306.91	267.09
Printing and Stationery	208.03	246.08
Postage	178.81	193.54
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	301.00	551.50
Milk Inspection Expenses	128.70	153.84
Meat Inspection (Rent and supplies)	287.29	276.08
Office equipment	166.05	48.50
	-----	-----
	\$25,623.74	23,789.65
	-----	-----
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	28,510.72	27,629.74
Medical & Dental Supplies & Sundries	981.57	1,011.21
Glasses for School Children	887.17	752.69
Milk for Undernourished School Children	2,820.61	2,636.76
Street Railway Passes	238.35	180.00
Auto Allowances (2 Doctors & 3 Nurses)	927.00	750.00
Printing and Stationery	326.79	357.39
	-----	-----
	\$34,692.21	33,317.79
	-----	-----
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries (one nurse)	1,440.00	1,442.50
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	520.00	520.00
Street Railway Tickets	120.00	180.00
Operations etc. (Dentists & E.E.N & T)	1,532.00	1,600.00
Sundries	31.38	29.22
	-----	-----
	\$3,643.38	3,771.72
	-----	-----
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	25,623.74	23,789.65
School Medical and Dental Services	34,692.21	33,317.79
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	3,643.38	3,771.72
	-----	-----
	\$63,959.33	60,879.16
	-----	-----
Per-capita expenditure	74.6¢	71.0¢

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	\$25,126.74	59,522.53	59,005.12	60,879.16	63,959.33
Per capita	30.1¢	71.4¢	70.8¢	71.0¢	74.6¢

(Amalgamation of Health Services took effect 1st May 1935)

Appropriation for the year 1938 was \$64,694.66 of which \$63,959.33 was expended, leaving a credit balance of \$635.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		1937	1938
Salaries	19,624.72	17,820.77	19,624.72
Germs, Antitoxia, Vaccines, etc.	436.88	436.88	436.88
Disinfectants	134.41	134.41	134.41
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Auto Allowances (2 City & Allowances)	2,460.97	2,460.97	2,460.97
Supplies	206.91	206.91	206.91
Printing and Stationery	208.03	208.03	208.03
Postage	178.81	178.81	178.81
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	301.00	301.00	301.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	158.70	158.70	158.70
Meat Inspection (Meat and supplies)	237.23	237.23	237.23
Office equipment	166.05	166.05	166.05
	22,682.74	22,682.74	22,682.74
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES			
Salaries	27,510.75	27,510.75	27,510.75
Medical & Dental Supplies & Sundries	981.37	1,011.21	981.37
Glasses for School Children	987.17	751.69	987.17
Milk for Undernourished School Children	2,820.61	2,820.70	2,820.61
Street Railway Passes	338.25	180.00	338.25
Auto Allowances (2 Doctors & 2 Nurses)	227.00	750.00	227.00
Printing and Stationery	326.79	327.29	326.79
	32,512.81	32,512.79	32,512.81
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC			
Salaries (one nurse)	1,440.00	1,442.30	1,440.00
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	250.00	250.00	250.00
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00	150.00
Operations etc. (Dentists & E.E.M. & T)	1,832.00	1,800.00	1,832.00
Sundries	21.38	22.22	21.38
	3,693.38	3,714.52	3,693.38
SUMMARY			
Health Department (General)	22,682.74	22,682.74	22,682.74
School Medical and Dental Services	32,512.81	32,512.79	32,512.81
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	3,693.38	3,714.52	3,693.38
	58,888.93	58,909.14	58,888.93
Per capita expenditure	71.04	71.04	71.04
EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS			
1934	50,222.52	50,005.12	50,222.52
1935	50,222.52	50,005.12	50,222.52
1936	50,222.52	50,005.12	50,222.52
1937	50,222.52	50,005.12	50,222.52
1938	50,222.52	50,005.12	50,222.52
Per capita	50.12	50.12	50.12
[Amalgamation of Health Services took effect Jan. 1, 1938]			
Appropriation for the year 1938 was \$54,694.56 of which \$53,888.93 was expended, leaving a credit balance of \$805.63			



