

Contributors

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City of Calgary
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939



STANDARD FORM NO. 64
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



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CITY OF CALGARY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CALGARY

His Worship Mayor Andrew Davison. Chairman.
and all Members of the City Council.

Medical Officer of Health: W.H.HILL. B.A. M.D. C.M. D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer: GERALDINE OAKLEY. B.A. M.D.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND CHARITY
FOR THE YEAR 1939

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND CHARITY
FOR THE YEAR 1939

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
The Mayor, Mr. Andrew Davidson, Chairman.
and all members of the City Council.

Medical Officer of Health: F. E. MILLER, M.D.
Assistant Medical Officer: DONALD W. CARRIV, M.A., B.S.

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CONTENTS

Vital statistics	pages	2 to 11
Marriages		2 and 5
Births		2 and 5
Stillbirths		5
Deaths		2 to 6
Deaths - chief causes of		6
Deaths - Abridged International List		9
Deaths - by age and sex		10
Infant Deaths		4 and 7
Maternal Deaths		4, 7 and 8
Population		5
Communicable Diseases, cases and deaths		8, 11, 12 & 14
Tuberculosis - cases and deaths		11
Typhoid Fever		11
Immunizations		13
Sera and Vaccine, distributed		14
Quarantine and Disinfection		15
Sanitation		16
Meat Inspection		15
Milk and Dairy Inspection		16 & 17
School Medical and Dental Services		19 to 23
Infant and Pre-School Clinic		24 to 27
Tuberculosis Association		28 & 29
Educational		17
Relief Services		18
Financial Statement		30
Conclusion		18

Vital statistics	3 to 11
Marriages	3 and 5
Births	3 and 5
Stillbirths	5
Deaths	3 to 5
Deaths -- chief causes of	5
Deaths -- Abnormal Infantile	5
Deaths -- by age and sex	10
Infant Deaths	4 and 7
Maternal Deaths	4, 7 and 8
Poisoning	8
Communicable Diseases, causes and deaths	8, 11, 12 & 14
Tuberculosis -- causes and deaths	11
Typhoid Fever	11
Intoxications	12
Gard and Vaccines, administered	14
Quarantine and Disinfection	15
Sanitation	16
Heat Inspection	16
Milk and Dairy Inspection	16 & 17
General Medicine and Dental Services	17 to 25
Infant and Pre-Infant Clinics	24 to 27
Tuberculosis Association	28 & 29
Recreational	30
Relief Services	30
Financial Statement	30
Conclusion	30

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 herein a report covering the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1939.

VITAL STATISTICS

The rates expressed throughout this report are based on the population of the City as determined by the Civic Census of June 1937. This was calculated at 85,726 and it is thought is sufficiently close to the present population to warrant a continuance of this number for the purposes of expression for one or two years.

Populations of Western cities are at best somewhat transient, and it is for this reason that determinations of population oftentimes show but slight variations in numbers. This is well illustrated by comparison between the population of the City established by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1931 and given as 83,362 and the population determined by the same source in 1936 and given as 83,304.

Both the gross and net rates appear, the net having specifically to do with the picture as it concerns the City itself.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered throughout the year was 1529 or a rate per thousand of population of 17.8. This is an increase in the number of marriages of 222 over the year 1938, and the greatest number so far in the City's history. This uptrend in the number of marriages, aside from reflecting a greater measure of economic security, is no doubt partly accounted for by the hastiness of some of the enlisted young men to take unto themselves wives before their departure for overseas service. The wisdom or otherwise of such precipitate acts has been the subject of much debate in the past.

BIRTHS.

1249 net births were registered during 1939 an increase of 56 over 1938, and showing in consequence a slightly better birthrate of 0.67 per thousand population. It has been pointed out that birthrates are very low universally, and much has been said for and against legitimate increase, and from every conceivable angle. During the year, and following much consideration, the request for a grant from the Calgary Birth Control Society did not receive the approval of Council. Many arguments are advanced for and against birth control activities, but aside from these, the weight of opinion seems to be against any sponsorship by governments, Federal, Provincial, or Municipal.

The net number of stillbirths recorded during the year was 34 or a rate per thousand of population of 0.4. The figures show a slight decrease both in number and rate when compared with 1938.

DEATHS.

During the year 647 net deaths were reported, representing a mortality rate of 7.55 per thousand population and showing a slight increase in both number and rate as compared with the preceding year. As it is impossible to separate from the mortality tables those who resided outside the City before their death inside the City, we have perforce to confine comment in dealing with mortality to gross figures and gross rates. It will be observed that the gross number of deaths occurring throughout the year was 858, or a gross mortality rate of 10.01 per thousand population. The gross figures and rate show an increase of 54 in number and 0.61 in rate over the figures

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 herewith a report covering the activities of the
City Health Department for the year 1938.

VITAL STATISTICS

The rates expressed throughout this report are based on the
population of the City as determined by the Civic Census of June
1937. This was calculated at 88,728 and it is thought is sufficiently
close to the present population to warrant a continuance of this
number for the purpose of expression for one or two years.
Populations of Western cities are at best somewhat transient,
and for this reason that determination of population statistics
show but slight variations in numbers. This is well illustrated by
comparison between the population of the City established by the
Census Bureau of Statistics in 1931 and given as 88,368 and the
population determined by the same source in 1936 and given as 87,304.
Both the gross and net rates appear, the net having specifically
to do with the picture as it concerns the City itself.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages registered throughout the year was
1539 or a rate per thousand of population of 17.8. This is an increase
in the number of marriages of 238 over the year 1937, and the great-
est number so far in the City's history. This upward in the number
of marriages, aside from reflecting a greater measure of economic
security, is no doubt partly accounted for by the hastiness of some
of the enlisted young men to take unto themselves wives before their
departure for overseas service. The wisdom or otherwise of such
precipitate acts has been the subject of much debate in the past.

BIRTHS

1349 net births were registered during 1938 an increase of
56 over 1937, and showing in consequence a slightly better birthrate
of 0.67 per thousand population. It has been pointed out that
birthrates are very low universally, and much has been said for and
against legitimate increase, and from every conceivable angle. During
the year, and following much consideration, the request for a grant
from the Calgary Birth Control Society did not receive the approval
of Council. Many arguments are advanced for and against birth
control activities, but aside from these, the weight of opinion
seems to be against any sponsorship by Government, Federal, Provin-
cial, or Municipal.

The net number of stillbirths recorded during the year was
24 or a rate per thousand of population of 0.4. The figures show a
slight decrease both in number and rate when compared with 1937.

DEATHS

During the year 625 net deaths were reported, representing a
mortality rate of 7.55 per thousand population and showing a slight
increase in both number and rate as compared with the preceding year.
As it is impossible to separate from the mortality tables those who
resided outside the City before their death inside the City, we have
therefore to confine our report in dealing with mortality to gross
figures and gross rates. It will be observed that the gross number of
deaths occurring throughout the year was 625, or a gross mortality
rate of 10.01 per thousand population. The gross figures and rate
show an increase of 24 in number and 0.61 in rate over the figures

for last year, whereas the net figures above show but 6 of an increase in number and 0.05 in rate over the net figures for the year 1938. The increased general mortality rate of 10.01 per thousand population will therefore be seen to effect the gross rather than the net or actual City rate.

As was the case last year it will be observed that the number of deaths that occurred in the age groups from birth to 40 years, represents approximately 20% of the gross total, and from this it will be obvious that the slightly increased mortality rate is not applicable to the younger age groups.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Disease of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy	347
Cancer, all forms	113
Violent and accidental deaths	44
Pneumonia	36
Influenza	16
Diabetes	13
	<u>569</u>

Total deaths from the above six causes account for 66.3% of the total gross deaths for 1939, and incidentally forcibly points out that it is only in marked reduction of deaths from any one of or all of the above causes, that a lowering of the City's mortality rate is to be expected.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, AND INCLUDING APOPLEXY. Deaths from these several related conditions numbered 347 throughout the year 1939 showing an increase of 46 over 1938. It must be pointed out that from 70% to 80% of the deaths registered in this classification had already reached the age of 60 years and over.

CANCER. Deaths from cancer show a decrease of 21 from the figures reported in the year 1938, and whilst it is very encouraging to note any reduction in the number of deaths from cancer, particularly as this cause accounts for roughly one death in six, it is very much too early to warrant any assumption that there is a downward trend in incidence. A comparison of figures ten to fifteen years hence with what obtains today will be time enough to determine trends reflecting our increasing ability to deal with this problem.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. The number of deaths as the result of this cause was 44 as compared with 40 for the year 1938. There has been a slight increase each year for the past one or two years in the number of violent and accidental deaths, and reports from the outside would indicate that the problem is by no means a local one. Its place among the first six causes of death is concern enough of itself, and what beyond education and publicity is to be done to the best advantage is difficult of saying. However, it is encouraging to observe that some few months ago a Safety Campaign was inaugurated in the City, and it is to be hoped that next years reporting will show a nice reduction as the result of the consciousness awakened by this campaign.

PNEUMONIA. There were 36 deaths from pneumonia throughout the year as against 35 deaths during 1938. A sharp drop in the number of pneumonia deaths has occurred in the last two years, as will be seen in the comparison set out below.

Deaths from pneumonia 1938-39	71
Deaths from pneumonia 1936-37	111

The decided improvement as pointed out in the report of last year being due to the much advanced methods of treatment perfected in the last two years.

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INFLUENZA. Influenza of itself accounted for 16 deaths during the year, and gave this condition fifth place in the first six causes of death. I think it is generally understood that influenza of itself is seldom a cause of death, and this unfortunate outcome is in nearly all cases the result of a superimposed infection - that is of course influenza plus the coincident and added condition causes the death. Pneumonia in the past and in many instances has been the added condition above referred to, but such does not appear to have been the case in this reporting, no doubt some of the reason reflecting the remarks under the heading of pneumonia just preceding. Influenza was not among the first six causes of death in the report for 1938.

DIABETES. It is again necessary to report diabetes as being one of the first six causes of death in the City, and the comments attaching to last years report in this regard do not need to be repeated. 13 deaths were attributable to this cause during the year as against 14 for the year 1938.

It is most encouraging to note that tuberculosis which for many years has occupied a prominent place in mortality tables as a cause of death, does not figure in the first six causes in this reporting. The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year numbered 9 as compared with 17 for 1938, or a record low mortality rate from this disease, and for the City of Calgary of 10.5 per 100,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants that died in the first year of life was 58, showing an Infant Mortality Rate of 32.55 per 1,000 live births. These figures are increased as compared with the number and rate for the year 1938, when the number was 46 and the rate was 27.9. In spite of the increased figures as compared with 1938, Calgary compares very favorably with centres from which we have received reports. e.g.

Victoria B.C.	38.9	for 1939
Moose Jaw. Sask.	32.4	for 1939
St. Catherines. Ont.	34.3	for 1939
Calgary. Alberta.	32.55	for 1939

But we must not lose sight of the fact that even these figures are far too high. Canada is losing far too many babies and much must be given very serious consideration in dealing with this pronounced National problem. The large percentage of these deaths are preventable, and a glance at the several causes in the table dealing with this matter will, it is thought, suggest the need for a very careful analysis of these causes and their reflection, and a concerted effort on the part of those specifically concerned in this problem to bring about an appreciable betterment of this state of affairs.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths during the year was 7 or a rate of 3.93 per 1,000 live births. These figures are slightly in excess of those reported last year when the number of deaths was 6 and the rate 3.6. It will be noted in the table dealing with the causes of maternal deaths that four of the above seven deaths resulted from abortion (septic and non-septic). As was pointed out in the report for the year 1937, abortion is far-reaching in its influence, and how to cope with this involves questions as intricate as they are many. The causes of infant mortality relate very closely to those obtaining under the heading of maternal mortality, introducing as they do, matters psychological, a communal consciousness of moral obligations, mode of living, and a sense of proportion. A happier

INFLUENZA. Influenza of itself accounted for 15 deaths during the year, and gave this condition fifth place in the first six causes of death. I think it is generally understood that influenza is itself seldom a cause of death, and this unfortunate outcome is in nearly all cases the result of a superimposed infection - that is to say, pneumonia gives the coincident and added condition causes the death. Pneumonia in the past and in many instances has been the added condition above referred to, but such does not appear to have been the case in this reporting, no doubt some of the reason reflecting the remarks under the heading of pneumonia just preceding. Influenza was not among the first six causes of death in the report for 1938.

DIABETES. It is again necessary to report diabetes as being one of the first six causes of death in the City, and the comments attaching to last year's report in this regard do not need to be repeated. 15 deaths were attributable to this cause during the year against 14 for the year 1938.

It is most encouraging to note that tuberculosis with for many years has occupied a prominent place in mortality tables as a cause of death, does not figure in the first six causes in this reporting. The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year numbered 5, compared with 17 for 1938, or a reported low mortality rate from this disease, and for the City of Calgary of 10.6 per 100,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infants that died in the first year of life was 58, showing an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.55 per 1,000 live births. These figures are increased as compared with the number and rate for the year 1938, when the number was 45 and the rate was 27.9. In spite of the increased figures as compared with 1938, Calgary compares very favorably with centres from which we have received reports, e.g.

Victoria B.C.	38.9 for 1939
Montreal, Que.	35.4 for 1938
St. Catharines, Ont.	34.5 for 1938
Calgary, Alberta	30.55 for 1939

But we must not lose sight of the fact that even these figures are far too high. Canada is losing far too many babies and much must be given very serious consideration in dealing with this pronounced national problem. The large percentage of these deaths are preventable and a glance at the several causes in the table dealing with this matter will, it is thought, suggest the need for a very careful analysis of these causes and their rectification, and a concerted effort on the part of those specifically concerned in this problem to bring about an appreciable betterment of this state of affairs.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths during the year was 10, at a rate of 2.38 per 1,000 live births. These figures are slightly in excess of those reported last year when the number of deaths was 12 and the rate 2.8. It will be noted in the table dealing with the causes of maternal deaths that four of the above seven deaths resulted from abortion (spontaneous and non-spontaneous). As was pointed out in the report for the year 1937, abortion is far-reaching in its influence and how to cope with this involves questions as intricate as they are. The causes of infant mortality relate very closely to those maintaining under the heading of maternal mortality, introducing as they do, maternal psychological, a communal consciousness of maternal conditions, mode of living, and a sense of proportion. A happier

situation can only be brought about by distinct advances in education along these lines, and, unfortunately, this seems to be at best a slow process. Three only of these deaths were actual residents of the City, and this figure results in a net maternal death rate (that is for the City only) of 2.4 per 1,000 live births, a very low rate as maternal death rates go.

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population: as shown by Civic Census taken in June 1937, 85,726
as shown by Dominion Govt Census, June 1936, 83,304

BIRTHS

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

Live Births 1782 Rate per 1,000 population 20.79
Stillbirths 48 Rate per 1,000 live births 27.0
Included in the above were 533 non-resident births and 14 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE. No. 1

Live Births 1935-1939

Year	Population	No.including Non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1939	85,726	1782	20.79	1249	14.57
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

TABLE. No. 2.

Stillbirths 1935-1939

Year	Population	No.including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1939	85,726	48	0.56	34	0.4
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

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1939 was 1529 Rate per 1,000 population 17.8

attention can only be brought about by distinct advances in education along these lines, and, unfortunately, this seems to be a slow process. These only of these deaths were actual residents of the City, and this figure results in a net maternal death rate (that is for the City only) of 8.4 per 1,000 live births, a very low rate as maternal death rates go.

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population: as shown by Civic Census taken in June 1927, 88,723
as shown by Dominion Govt Census, June 1926, 88,804

BIRTHS

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

Live Births 1927 88,723
Stillbirths 48 Rate per 1,000 live births 54
Included in the above were 888 non-resident births and 14 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE No. 1

Live Births 1925-1927

Year	Population No. including Rate per 1000 No. residents Rate per 1000	Non-resident population only	Population
1927	88,723	1782	80.72
1926	88,723	1649	18.2
1925	88,723	1643	18.2
1924	88,804	1556	17.5
1923	88,804	1486	16.6

TABLE No. 2

Stillbirths 1925-1927

Year	Population No. including Rate per 1000 No. residents Rate per 1000	Non-resident population only	Population
1927	88,723	48	0.54
1926	88,723	48	0.54
1925	88,723	39	0.44
1924	88,804	42	0.47
1923	88,804	41	0.46

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1927 was 1582 Rate per 1,000 population 17.8

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 858 deaths were registered, being a rate of 10.01 per 1,000 population, including 211 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE. No. 3

Mortality Rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1935-1939

Year	No. of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1939	858	10.01	647	7.55
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

TABLE. No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1937, 1938 and 1939

(Total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List. Number	Disease	No. of deaths			Rate, 100,000 pop		
		1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
25, 33, 22, 24.	Diseases of heart, arteries and kidneys, including apoplexy.	347	301	293	404.8	351.1	341.8
15	Cancer (all forms)	113	134	105	131.8	156.3	122.5
27	Pneumonia	36	35	59	42.0	40.8	68.8
42	Violent and accidental deaths	44	40	39	57.3	46.7	45.5
10 & 11	Tuberculosis - all forms	9	17	12	10.5	19.8	14.0
19	Diabetes	13	14	9	15.2	16.3	10.5
8	Influenza	16	9	32	18.7	10.5	37.3
1,2,3,4, 5,6 & 7	Communicable disease (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza.	6	6	7	7.0	7.0	8.2
	All other causes	274	248	275	319.6	283.9	320.8
	Totals	858	804	831			

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for the year 1939 and the preceding four years.

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 888 deaths were registered, being a rate of 10.01 per 1,000 population, including all deaths of non-residents.

TABLE No. 3

Mortality Rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1955-1959

Year	No. of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of deaths only	Rate per 1,000 population
1955	783	9.4	838	7.8
1956	861	10.7	708	6.4
1957	831	9.7	641	7.8
1958	804	9.4	641	7.8
1959	828	10.01	647	7.85

TABLE No. 4

CAUSES OF DEATH 1957, 1958 and 1959

(Total number including non-residents)

Rank	Number	Disease	No. of deaths 1957 1958 1959	Rate, 100,000 pop 1957 1958 1959
1	29, 34, 35	apoplexy	247 301 208	29.1 34.1 24.1
2	15	Cancer (all forms)	113 154 108	13.4 18.4 12.8
3	27	Pneumonia	58 58 50	6.9 6.9 6.0
4	42	Violent and accidental deaths	44 40 50	5.3 4.8 6.0
5	10 & 11	Tuberculosis - all forms	9 17 18	1.0 2.0 2.2
6	12	Diabetes	13 14 9	1.5 1.6 1.0
7	8	Influenza	15 3 32	1.8 0.3 3.9
8	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	6 6 7	0.7 0.7 0.8
9		All other causes	274 248 275	32.6 29.8 33.0
10		Totals	888 904 821	

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for the year 1959 and the preceding four years.

TABLE. No. 5

7

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1935-1939

(Total number, including non-residents)

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
No. of infant deaths	58	46	69	96	82
Rate per 1000 live bths	32.55	27.9	42.0	58.7	49.5

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above: 1939 15, 1938 10, 1937 26, 1936 22, and 1935 18

TABLE. No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1935-1939

(Total number, including non-residents)

Cause of death	1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number	1935 Number
1 Diarrhoea	2	1	6	5	4
2 Pneumonia	9	6	10	7	14
3 Prematurity	17	11	12	41	36
4 Congenital debility and malformations	11	10	9	10	12
5 Injuries at birth	7	4	10	6	2
6 Acute communicable diseases - whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.	1	-	6	5	2
7 Other causes	11	14	16	22	12

Of the 58 infant deaths registered this year, 23 occurred within the first 24 hours, 10 within the first week, and 5 died being under one month of age, representing 65.5% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths from puerperal causes was 7, including 4 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 3.93 per 1000 living births.

TABLE. No. 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1935-1939

Year	Live births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1000 live births
1939	1782	7	3.93
1938	1649	6	3.6
1937	1643	10	6.1
1936	1636	11	6.7
1935	1656	5	3.02

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above: 1939 4, 1938 1, 1937 4, 1936 7, and 1935 1.

TABLE No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1935-1938

(Total number, including non-residents)

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of infant deaths	58	56	59	56
Rate per 1000 live births	52.55	52.9	48.0	52.7

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above: 1935 12, 1936 10, 1937 22, 1938 22, and 1939 18

TABLE No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1935-1938

(Total number, including non-residents)

Cause of death	1935	1936	1937	1938
Diarrhoea	2	1	5	4
Pneumonia	3	6	10	14
Pretermaturity	17	11	18	16
Constitutional debility and malformations	11	10	9	12
Injuries at birth	7	4	10	2
Acute communicable diseases - whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.	1	-	6	2
Other causes	11	14	16	12

The 58 infant deaths registered this year, 53 occurred within the first 24 hours, 10 within the first week, and 5 died being under one month of age, representing 58.5% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths from puerperal causes was 7, including 4 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 2.95 per 1000 live births.

TABLE No. 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1935-1938

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of deaths	7	6	10	11
Rate per 1000 live births	2.95	2.6	6.1	6.7

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above: 1935 4, 1936 4, 1937 7, and 1938 7

The chief causes of maternal deaths during the year 1939, according to residence, are presented in the following table:

TABLE. No. 8.

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1939

Cause of death	Number, including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	4	2
Puerperal toxæmias	1	-
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	2	1

From the following table the part played by certain causes is at once evident:

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

TABLE. No. 9

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1939

	Cases		0-4 yrs		5-14 yrs		15 over		Totals	
	M	F	Cs	Dths	Cs	Dths	Cs	Dths	Cs	Dths
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	243	220	39	-	401	-	23	-	463	-
Diphtheria	-	5	2	-	2	-	1	1	5	1
German Measles	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Influenza	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	-	15
Measles	12	5	9	-	4	-	4	-	17	-
Mumps	121	87	7	-	190	-	11	-	208	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	-	24
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	152	148	59	-	206	2	35	-	300	2
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	12	7	-	1	-	2	19	5	19	8
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Undulant Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	97	117	90	1	122	-	2	-	214	1
	641	590	207	10	927	5	97	38	1231	53

The chief causes of maternal deaths during the year 1932, according to residence, are presented in the following table:

TABLE No. 8.

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1932

Cause of death	Number, including non-residents only	Number, including residents only
Abortion (septic and non-septic)	4	6
Puerperal toxemia	1	-
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	2	1

From the following table the part played by certain causes is at once evident:

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

TABLE No. 9.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1932

Disease	M	F	Under 5 yrs	5-14 yrs	15 yrs and over	Total
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	243	280	39	401	35	465
Diphtheria	-	5	2	-	1	8
German Measles	2	1	1	-	-	4
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	12	5	2	4	4	19
Scarlet Fever	121	87	7	190	11	208
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	5	-	18	24
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	122	128	52	208	38	200
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	12	7	1	-	18	19
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	1	1
Unidentified Fever	1	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	27	117	50	128	2	144
Total	241	280	10	227	67	525

CAUSES OF DEATH

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-Res:	Number of Residents only.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	1	-
5	Scarlet Fever	2	2
6	Whooping Cough	1	1
7	Diphtheria	1	1
8	Influenza	16	15
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	5
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	3
12	Syphilis	3	2
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	5	3
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	113	79
16	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	6	5
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	11	9
18	Diabetes mellitus	13	9
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	2	2
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	23	15
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	31	29
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	20	15
24	Diseases of the heart	177	140
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	117	96
26	Bronchitis	7	6
27	Pneumonia	36	24
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	20	14
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	5	5
30	Appendicitis	11	7
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	9
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	30	23
33	Nephritis	22	16
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	18	7
35	Puerperal septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	7	3
37	Diseases of the skin, bones, and organs of locomotion	6	2
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc.	38	27
39	Senility	36	34
40	Suicide	9	6
41	Homicide	-	-
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	44	31
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	3	2
		858	647

CAUSES OF DEATH

In accordance with the recommendations provided the causes of death are presented, using the Abbreviated International List as follows.

ABBREVIATED INTERNATIONAL LIST CAUSES OF DEATH Revision of 1959

Line No.	Disease	Number Non-Res. only	Number of Inhabiting Residents
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	1	-
2	Smallpox	-	-
3	Measles	1	-
4	Scarlet fever	2	2
5	Whooping cough	1	1
6	Diphtheria	1	1
7	Infuenza	10	10
8	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	5
9	Other forms of tuberculosis	2	2
10	Syphilis	2	2
11	Other infections and parasitic diseases	2	2
12	Cancer and other malignant tumors	115	79
13	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	6	6
14	Chronic rheumatism and gout	11	9
15	Diabetes mellitus	10	8
16	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	2	2
17	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	22	10
18	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
19	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	21	22
20	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	20	10
21	Diseases of the heart	127	140
22	Other diseases of the circulatory system	117	90
23	Bronchitis	7	0
24	Pneumonia	20	24
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	20	14
26	Diarrhoea and enteritis	6	0
27	Appendicitis	11	7
28	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	14	9
29	Other diseases of the digestive system	20	22
30	Nephritis	22	10
31	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	10	7
32	Postperforal septicemia	-	-
33	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	7	2
34	Diseases of the skin, bones, and organs of locomotion	0	2
35	Cardiac debility and arrhythmias, premature birth etc.	20	27
36	Septic	20	24
37	Sepsis	2	0
38	Hemiplegia	-	-
39	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	44	21
40	Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	2	2
		228	247

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX 1939

	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	21	18	-	3	4	5	6	10	11	39
2 Cancer and other tumors	62	57	-	-	-	2	5	49	63	119
3 Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	15	18	-	-	-	2	6	10	15	33
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	6	8	-	-	1	1	1	4	7	14
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
6 Diseases of nervous system organs of special sense	35	16	1	1	2	1	3	16	27	51
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	180	114	-	-	-	2	12	76	204	294
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	44	19	-	9	5	2	9	7	31	63
9 Diseases of the digestive system	36	24	-	3	1	11	6	25	14	60
10 Diseases of the genito-urinary system	28	12	-	-	-	-	3	9	28	40
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperal state	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
12 Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	6
13 Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Congenital malformations	2	8	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	10
15 Diseases of early infancy	11	17	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	28
16 Senility	17	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
17 Violent or accidental deaths	38	15	-	3	4	7	18	11	10	53
18 Ill-defined causes of death	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
	501	357	23	35	19	33	77	221	450	858

TABLE. No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1935-1939

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in outside sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1939	19	9	12	21	24.5
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

TABLE. No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & MEASLES. 1937-39

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Scarlet Fever	300	199	415	2	2	1	2.3	2.3	1.2
Diphtheria	5	1	1	1	-	-	1.2	-	-
Whooping Cough	214	100	167	1	-	3	1.2	-	3.5
Measles	17	328	1388	1	3	2	1.2	3.5	2.3

Non-residents included in the above for, 1939 were one death from measles.

TABLE. No. 12.

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1935-39

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents
1939	1	1	1.2
1938	-	1	1.2
1937	-	1	1.2
1936	3	4	4.8
1935	2	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above for 1939 1, for 1938 1, for 1937 1, for 1936 1, and for 1935 1.

TABLE No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1925-1929

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in outside territory	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1929	19	9	12	21	24.6
1928	28	14	14	28	34.0
1927	6	12	10	22	26.6
1926	8	18	4	22	26.0
1925	27	6	6	14	16.6

TABLE No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DYPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & MEASLES 1925-29

	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
Scarlet Fever	200	109	13.2
Diphtheria	5	1	1.2
Whooping Cough	214	100	12.2
Measles	14	128	1.5

Non-residents included in the above for 1929 were one death from measles.

TABLE No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1925-29

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents
1929	1	1	1.2
1928	-	1	1.2
1927	-	1	1.2
1926	2	4	4.8
1925	2	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above for 1929 1, for 1928 1, for 1927 1, and for 1925 1.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total number of cases of communicable disease reported throughout the year was 1231, and the number of deaths covered by these causes was 53, approximately half of which was due to pneumonia, a disease not popularly regarded as communicable but so nevertheless, and reportable under the regulations set forth under The Public Health Act.

Chickenpox, mumps and German measles collectively showed the greatest incidence, the number being 674 with no deaths. These three diseases are reportable only and there are no restrictions placed on contacts, susceptible or insusceptible. The relative insignificance of these three diseases, plus the fact that they rarely lead to complications, has prompted their placement under this ruling.

Scarlet fever showed an incidence of 300 cases during the year with 2 deaths in the 5 to 14 year old group. A considerable reporting of scarlet fever is always the case from every centre throughout the temperate zone each year, and, economically speaking, and further in view of the lengthy period of isolation, plus the universality of the infective reservoir which keeps the fire of scarlet fever alight, there is no question that this one form of communicable disease is the most costly to any community, publicly and privately. The time is past due for a real stocktaking in consideration of this condition.

Measles showed a very low incidence of 17 cases during the year and no deaths were reported from the disease itself or from its most dreaded complication in the infant-age group - broncho pneumonia.

Septic sore throat. There was an incidence of 2 cases, resulting in death in each case during the year. This disease is usually attributable to infected raw milk and is a very dangerous condition. The organism involved in the human infection is carried through the medium of raw milk from an infected udder of some milch-cow. The so-called "Pure, rich, Farm-fresh Milk" from in many instances questionable sources will gain access to this or any other city, in spite of the closest watch.

Influenza. This condition, whilst reportable in accord with the regulations under The Public Health Act, is seldom reported and it is therefore impossible to determine the number of cases. We are unable as a result of this laxity to determine a dependable death-rate from this condition. Fifteen deaths as the result of this cause were reported during the year. The number of cases is anybody's guess.

Diphtheria. It is regrettable to have to report the occurrence of five cases and one death from this cause during the year. Since the commencement of 1933 and up to the commencement of 1939, Calgary had been free from this disease. Calgary's experience prior to the time mentioned was anything but a happy one in regard to diphtheria. The necessity for this reporting is occasioned for two reasons, the fact that too few are availing themselves of the opportunity to be immunized against diphtheria, and the fact that those who have been immunized are at a low ebb in so far as their immunity is concerned.

Whooping Cough. 214 cases of this disease were reported during the year and one death in the infant-age group. The incidence of this disease was not particularly high, but as the symptoms of this disease are very distressing, to say nothing of the possible complication of broncho-pneumonia in the infant-age group, any number of cases of whooping cough is too many.

Typhoid Fever. One City case was reported during the year, the patient a transient who contracted the disease outside the City. One death from typhoid is registered, that of a country patient brought to Calgary for hospitalization.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total number of cases of communicable diseases reported throughout the year was 1,111, and the number of deaths covered by these cases was 35, approximately half of which was due to pneumonia, a disease not reported as communicable but as nevertheless, and reportable under the regulations set forth under the Public Health Act.

Chickens, mumps and German measles collectively showed the greatest incidence, the number being 874 with no deaths. These three diseases are reportable only and there are no restrictions placed on contacts, susceptible or infectious. The relative insignificance of these three diseases, plus the fact that they rarely lead to complications, has prompted their placement under this ruling. Scarlet fever showed an incidence of 500 cases during the year with 2 deaths in the 5 to 14 year age group. A considerable report- ing of scarlet fever is always the case from every centre throughout the temperate zone each year, and, consequently speaking, and further in view of the lengthy period of incubation, plus the universality of the infective reservoir which keeps the fire of scarlet fever alight, there is no question that this one form of communicable disease is the most costly to any community, publicly and privately. The time is past due for a real awakening in consideration of this condition.

Measles showed a very low incidence of 17 cases during the year and no deaths were reported from the disease itself or from its most dreaded complication in the infant-age group - broncho pneumonia. Septic sore throat. There was an incidence of 2 cases, resulting in death in each case during the year. This disease is usually attributable to infected raw milk and is a very dangerous condition. The organism involved in the human infection is carried through the medium of raw milk from an infected udder of some milk-cow. The so-called "Pure, rich, farm-fresh Milk" from many instances questionable sources will gain access to this or any other city, in spite of the closest watch.

Influenza. This condition, while reportable in accord with the regulations under the Public Health Act, is seldom reported and it is therefore impossible to determine the number of cases. We are unable as a result of this lack to determine a dependable death rate from this condition. Fifteen deaths as the result of this disease were reported during the year. The number of cases in anybody's hands is regrettable to have to report the occurrence of five cases and one death from this disease during the year. Since the commencement of 1933 and up to the commencement of 1938, Calgary had been free from this disease. Calgary's experience prior to the time mentioned was anything but a happy one in regard to diphtheria. The necessity for this reporting is occasioned for two reasons. The fact that too few are availing themselves of the opportunity to be immunized against diphtheria, and the fact that cases who have been immunized are at a low rate as their immunity is concerned.

Whooping Cough. Six cases of this disease were reported during the year and one death in the infant-age group. The incidence of this disease was not particularly high, but as the symptoms of this disease are very distressing, to say nothing of the possibility of complications of broncho-pneumonia in the infant-age group, any number of cases of whooping cough is too many. Typhoid Fever. One City case was reported during the year, the patient a transient who contracted the disease outside the City. One death from typhoid is registered, that of a country patient brought to Calgary for hospitalization.

Undulant Fever. One case of this disease was reported during the year. This is the second reporting of this disease in the history of Calgary, the first case having been reported some ten or fifteen years ago.

Poliomyelitis. Calgary was free from this disease during 1939.

IMMUNIZATION.

In this phase of departmental activities there has been a slight decrease in the number of immunities conferred as compared with 1938. It is indeed difficult to bring home to parents and others the necessity of protecting children of susceptible age against the several diseases for which we have known and proved protective measures. Epidemics of any disease are extremely costly in life, time and money, and it would argue that when scientific protection is so readily made available, that more people should take advantage of it as being a duty to themselves, to say nothing of the community at large.

DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

The quantity of diphtheria toxoid distributed by the department during 1939 was 603. The number receiving the three doses in this department was 374.

SMALLPOX VACCINE

The total number of capillary tubes distributed by the department during 1939 was 970. The total number vaccinated in this department was 184.

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN.

The quantity distributed by this department in 1939 was 277. The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 30. COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID.

The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria in this department in the year 1939 was 13.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES REPORT 1939

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inoculations	74	72	76	83	155	155	136	190	160	110	166	161	1538
Swabs taken	-	3	2	-	63	58	-	-	7	2	-	61	196
Vaccinations	12	1	20	15	16	23	14	44	14	16	7	2	184
Schick Tests	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	35
Dick Tests	-	2	6	24	-	4	3	-	-	24	-	7	70
Tuberculin Tests	-	3	-	77	-	3	1	-	-	106	-	2	192
Investigations	18	22	31	15	24	16	26	18	21	23	20	20	254
Total visits made	20	73	109	91	132	126	115	89	128	112	120	118	1233

Undulant fever. One case of this disease was reported during the year. This is the second reporting of this disease in the history of Calgary, the first case having been reported some ten or fifteen years ago.

Polio-myelitis, Calgary was free from this disease during 1939.

IMMUNIZATION.

In this phase of departmental activities there has been a slight decrease in the number of immunities conferred as compared with 1938. It is indeed difficult to bring home to parents and others the necessity of protecting children of susceptible age against the several diseases for which we have known and proved protective measures. Epidemics of any disease are extremely costly in life, time and money, and it would argue that when scientific protection is so readily made available, that more people should take advantage of it as being duty to themselves, to say nothing of the community at large.

DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

The quantity of diphtheria toxoid distributed by the department during 1939 was 805. The number receiving the three doses in this department was 394.

SMALLPOX VACCINE

The total number of compulsory tubes distributed by the department during 1939 was 970. The total number vaccinated in this department was 184.

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN.

The quantity distributed by this department in 1939 was 277. The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 30. COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID.

The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria in this department in the year 1939 was 13.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE REPORT 1939

Total visits made	Investigations	Tuberculin Tests	Dick Tests	Schick Tests	Vaccinations	Swabs taken	Inoculations	Total
1235	18 23 31 15 24 18 21 23 20 20	3 - 27 - 3 1 - 108 - 2	3 24 - 4 3 - 24 - 7	13 1 1 - - - 1 14 - -	12 1 20 10 12 23 14 44 14 12 7 2	74 72 70 68 55 53 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1538	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1939

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	5
Scarlet Fever	22	7	5	14	14	32	15	20	24	40	41	66	300
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fev:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	3	2	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	1	17
German Measles	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mumps	47	23	55	41	31	5	2	2	1	-	-	1	208
Chickenpox	55	57	27	17	36	52	11	19	24	38	74	53	463
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Whooping Cough	1	2	5	9	56	30	33	14	30	12	11	11	214
Pul. Tuberculosis	2	1	3	2	3	-	3	-	2	1	2	-	19
Cer. Spin. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	132	93	98	83	142	120	69	58	85	92	129	134	1235

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED 1939

Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1,000 units in syringes	17 pkgs
" " 5,000 " "	36 "
" " 20,000 " "	12 "
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, 2000 units in syringes	153 "
" " " 6000 " "	215 "
Diphtheria Toxoid, each for one person	603 "
Scarlet Fever Toxin, each for one person	277 "
Material for Dick Test	55 "
Material for Schick Test	16 "
Smallpox Vaccine	970 points
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine, bottles of 25 cc's	33 btls
Pertussis Vaccine. 5 cc's or 8 cc's	164 pkgs
Poliomyelitis Convalescent Serum	1 btl
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 10,000 units	15 pkgs
Staphylococcus Toxoid. 2 cc's	62 pkgs
Tetanus Antitoxin. 1,500 units	20 pkgs
(Supplied by Provincial Board of Health. Edmonton, free for prophylaxis and to be charged for for treatment)	

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The duties in this branch of the department have been carried out satisfactorily during the year. One of the first essentials in communicable disease control is a full and adequate reporting of the cases as they occur, and it frequently happens that those responsible for this requirement neglect to report, with the inevitable result that wider spread is occasioned. How to cope with this is in itself a problem, and continuous efforts are made to bring about improvement without resorting to the drastic action prescribed in the regulations under The Public Health Act.

Details of the work in this connection are shown as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Quarantines	26	13	11	17	50	55	24	34	42	52	47	85	456
Releases	14	6	6	5	31	36	35	46	43	26	34	27	309
Moved to hospital	19	9	5	12	15	33	15	20	23	37	38	60	286
Other visits	75	79	116	99	110	101	64	114	106	145	141	97	1247

MEAT INSPECTION 1939

The duties attaching to this phase of sanitary service have been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and the following table shows the scope of the work done:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
SUBMITTED													
Beef	163	112	181	137	140	164	146	153	160	166	130	93	1745
Veal	238	193	240	193	247	226	161	220	200	231	185	142	2476
Hogs	48	16	50	44	50	39	22	54	47	50	83	89	592
Sheep & Lamb	25	27	2	8	16	27	5	24	14	11	18	5	182
TOTALS	474	348	473	382	453	456	334	451	421	458	416	329	4995
CONDEMNED													
Beef	6½	1	2	1	3	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	20½
Veal	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hogs	1½	1½	2½	½	-	1¾	1½	1½	-	1	4½	1	17½
Sheep and lamb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	8	2½	6½	1½	4	4¾	2½	1½	1	1	7½	1	41¾
PORTIONS CONDEMNED													
Beef heads	18	10	23	11	9	5	2	4	1	2	3	1	89
Beef hearts	10	9	17	12	9	9	9	9	4	8	9	6	111
Beef livers	36	35	57	39	39	30	33	31	18	27	25	23	393
Veal heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Veal hearts	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	10
Veal livers	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	3	50
Hog heads	13	6	17	18	19	7	2	10	7	4	19	20	142
Hog hearts	10	4	14	12	7	8	5	8	2	6	11	5	92
Hog livers	-	6	23	17	23	15	8	22	9	15	30	26	194
Sheep hearts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Sheep livers	9	11	3	4	11	8	5	14	-	5	11	5	86
TOTALS	101	86	160	119	122	86	69	104	46	73	113	92	1171

Total amount of Meat Inspection Fees collected in 1939 was \$1,099.90

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The duties in this part of the Quarantine have been carried out satisfactorily during the year. One of the first essentials in communicable disease control is a full and adequate reporting of the cases as they occur, and it is especially important that these reports for this requirement should be reported with the inevitable results that wider spread is occasioned. Now to cope with this in itself a problem, and continuous efforts are made to bring about improvement without resorting to the drastic action prescribed in the regulations under The Public Health Act.

Details of the work in this connection are shown as follows:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
25	13	11	11	17	25	24	24	25	22	27	28	459
14	6	6	6	21	26	26	26	26	26	24	27	309
19	6	6	6	18	18	18	18	23	27	28	30	288
75	79	116	99	110	101	64	114	106	145	141	97	1247

MEAT INSPECTION 1932

The duties attaching to this phase of sanitary services have been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and the following table shows the scope of the work done:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
152	112	151	157	140	154	148	153	152	145	153	92	1745
238	193	40	193	247	286	181	280	200	231	188	144	2476
48	16	20	44	20	29	29	24	27	20	23	23	292
25	27	2	2	18	27	2	24	14	14	14	4	182
474	448	478	282	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482
67	1	8	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	204
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	174
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	27	64	14	4	43	24	14	1	1	1	1	413
18	10	23	11	9	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	82
10	17	12	12	9	9	9	9	4	4	4	4	111
38	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	292
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	6	17	18	18	7	2	10	7	4	13	20	152
10	4	14	12	7	6	6	6	6	6	11	6	98
6	28	17	23	16	8	22	2	16	20	20	194	2
9	11	2	4	11	8	8	14	8	11	8	8	82
101	66	150	112	122	66	69	104	66	73	113	52	1171

Total amount of Meat Inspection Fees collected in 1932 was £1,096.90

The continuing acuteness of the housing situation with all its ramifications, coupled with sickness amongst the personnel of the sanitary control staff and the added work as the result, (the work was carried on without extra staff) has spelt a busy year for the Chief Inspector and his assistants. All duties covered by this branch of the department have been satisfactorily performed.

Police Court procedure was instituted only once during the year. After a remand, during which time the nuisance was abated, the defendant was reprimanded by the Court and the charge dismissed.

The production, preparation and handling of foodstuffs has been rigidly supervised and the sanitary regulations in respect thereto enforced.

The work done by this branch of the department is shown in the following table:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	1059	969	1232	1072	1199	1229	1179	964	829	873	942	773	12320
Notices issued, written	18	23	23	27	18	21	9	14	14	7	17	10	201
Notices issued, verbal	93	78	107	214	116	96	108	91	94	63	18	18	1096
Complaints received	23	10	22	41	31	42	39	47	21	10	18	16	320
Complaints justified	20	8	19	29	31	37	34	42	17	8	13	12	270
Prosecutions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

There is always considerable activity in this branch of the Sanitary Control Division of the department, having in mind the dangerous hazards attendant on a loosely controlled raw milk situation, and the many possibilities under which milk can become responsible for epidemics of one kind or another. Continued close watch over the herd, its housing, the methods of production of milk, the handling of milk from its primary source to the consumer, questions of transportation, and the final processing in the city's milk plants, must at all times and without interruption be maintained, to assure the City the quality of milk it is entitled to and should insist on. The small percentage of raw milk distributed in 1938 has been further lessened due to the purchase by one of the pasteurizing plants of the business of one of the raw milk distributors. Raw milk now shows but 6.35% of the total City supply.

The work of this branch of the department is shown in the following tables:

Of the 3621 sediment tests of producers samples, 3241 or 89.5% were good, 227 or 6.3% were fair, and 153 or 4.2% were bad.

Of the 208 sediment tests of retailers samples, 208 or 100% were good.

Of the 3596 methylene blue reductase tests of producers samples 3410 or 94.8% were Grade 1, 179 or 5.0% Grade 2, and 7 or 0.2% Grade 3.

Of the 85 methylene blue reductase tests of retailers samples of pasteurized milk, all or 100% were Grade 1.

Of the 123 methylene blue reductase tests of retailers samples of raw milk, 122 or 99.2% were Grade 1 and 1, or 0.8% Grade 2.

Reductase test in accordance with American Public Health Association Standards.

Sanitation

The continuing supervision of the housing situation with all its ramifications, coupled with the various agencies and the work of the sanitary control staff and the added work as the result of the work was carried on without extra staff, has been a busy year for the Chief Inspector and his assistants. All duties covered by this branch of the department have been satisfactorily performed.

Police Court proceedings were instituted only once during the year. After a remand, during which time the witnesses were deposed, the defendant was recommended by the Court and the charges dismissed.

The prosecution, preparation and handling of defendants has been highly supervised and the sanitary regulations in respect thereto attended.

The work done by this branch of the department is shown in the following table:

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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According to the records of the Public Utilities Commission, who are responsible for the economic control of the city milk supply, the sales of milk and cream during the year 1939 were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	7,871,561 quarts or 93.65%
" " raw milk	534,180 " 6.35%
Total sales of milk	8,405,741 "

Daily per capita consumption of milk 0.54 pints.

Total sales of pasteurized cream	827,050 quarts or 96.15%
" " raw cream	33,147 " 3.85%
Total sales of cream	860,197 "

Daily per capita consumption of cream 0.055 pints

Work in this department is shown in the following table:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in City	76	79	127	92	91	64	62	109	106	106	158	173	1243
Inspections in country	97	107	111	107	122	107	51	27	108	93	125	104	1159
Complaints received	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6
Complaints justified	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Notices issued, written	25	21	15	12	38	14	23	57	38	39	47	28	357
Notices issued, verbal	7	-	19	17	14	11	8	-	11	14	12	8	121
Licenses suspended	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	5
Permits issued to:													
Dairymen	378	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	382
Milk Vendors	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
Cowkeepers	186	2	8	14	17	8	4	5	2	-	-	-	246
TESTS:													
Sediment	376	234	376	241	339	212	213	415	395	392	392	244	3829
Reductase	376	234	376	241	339	212	213	415	395	372	387	244	3804
Phosphotase	18	17	18	21	15	15	19	17	15	15	30	23	223
Butter fat	44	36	37	37	41	19	36	39	41	40	40	40	450
Total milk and cream samples	701	445	715	445	643	405	390	789	767	728	739	528	7295
Water samples	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	-	-	2	15
Milk cans condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Milk condemned, lbs.	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	-	-	960

EDUCATIONAL

Full advantage has been taken of the many occasions to further education in matters pertaining to public health. Much of this work consists of talks and lectures given in schools, to school groups, service clubs, private classes, and a number of other gatherings, by the Medical Officers and the Nursing Staff, and it is felt that much is accomplished in this way.

The prescribed course of lectures in Public Health and Preventive Medicine, as part of the curriculum laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta, governing training schools for nurses, was given by your M.H.O., in the Holy Cross Hospital and the General Hosp.

Considerable interchange of data with most of the centres in Canada and the United States occurs each year and permits of a more accurate determination of problems relating to Calgary as compared with elsewhere.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT

Co-operation with the Relief Department in matters relating to medical considerations continue to occupy an appreciable part of the time of the department. It has been the department's endeavour to deal with each problem in an impartial and unbiased manner, and even this attitude results in its modicum of unpleasantness. However, a relative absence of complaint would indicate a general appreciation of our efforts in this regard.

Some time was spent in several legal matters at the instance of the City Legal Department.

The M.O.H., carried out his duty as medical examiner in connection with applications for entry into the Street Railway Service and also in respect to applications for pension under the City Employees Pension Fund.

CONCLUSION

The department is deeply indebted to the following for constructive help, kindly advice and direction, and aids in actual work.

His Worship The Mayor, Commissioners and Members of the Council.
 The Members of the Calgary School Board and the Separate School Board.
 The Provincial Board of Health
 The Superintendent and Staff of Central Alberta Sanatorium
 The Superintendent and Staff of the Provincial Mental Hospital.
 The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
 The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kinsmen's Club)
 The Victorian Order of Nurses.
 The General Hospital.
 The Calgary Daily Herald.
 The Albertan. Calgary.
 The Radio Broadcasting Stations

The preparation of the Annual Report affords the Medical Officer of Health an opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks to each and every member of the department's staff for the unquestionable co-operation and loyalty on which he can so truly depend. This is always a source of much encouragement and is without doubt a pointed factor in the maintenance of possibly an unique but in any event an efficient department.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

W. H. HILL. M.D. C.M. D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Considerable interchange of data with most of the centres in Canada and the United States occurs each year and permits of a more accurate determination of problems relating to Calgary as compared with elsewhere.

RELATIONSHIP

Co-operation with the Health Department in matters relating to medical consultations continues to remain an appreciable part of the line of the department. It has been the department's endeavor to deal with each problem as an isolated and unconnected matter, and even this attitude results in the isolation of individuals. However, a relative absence of complete social history is a general appreciation of our efforts in this regard.

Some time was spent in several local matters at the instance of the City Health Department.

The M.O.H. carried out his duty as medical examiner in connection with applications for entry into the Street Railway Service and also in respect to specific cases for position under the City Employees Pension Fund.

CONCLUSION

The department is deeply indebted to the following for constructive help, kindly advice and attention, and also in actual work:

- His Worship The Mayor, Commissioners and Members of the Council.
- The Members of the Calgary School Board and the Separate School Board.
- The Provincial Board of Health.
- The Superintendent and Staff of Central Alberta Sanatorium.
- The Superintendent and Staff of the Provincial Mental Hospital.
- The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
- The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kiwanis Club).
- The Victorian Order of Nurses.
- The General Hospital.
- The Calgary Daily Herald.
- The Alberta, Calgary.
- The Radio Broadcasting Station.

The preparation of the Annual Report affords the Medical Officer of Health an opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks to each and every member of the department's staff for the unselfish co-operation and loyalty on which he can so truly depend. This is always a source of much encouragement and is without doubt a pointed factor in the maintenance of possibly an entire but in any event an efficient department.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

W. H. MILLER, M.D., C.M., 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 Doctor:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the Child Welfare
 Section of the City Health Department for the year 1939.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
MADE BY TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS

Physical examinations made	5,605
Special cases	2,177
Not vaccinated	2,049
10% or more below normal weight	775
7-10% below normal weight	495
Anaemia	51
Enlarged glands	177
Enlarged Thyroid	34
Chorea	14
Cardiac disturbance	37
Pulmonary Disturbance	7
Obesity	14
<u>Skin Diseases:</u>	
Ringworm	3
Scabies	11
Impetigo	3
Miscellaneous	27
Digestive disorders	1
Defective vision	491
Defective hearing	79
Defective spine and posture	8
Defective extremities	21
Defective nasal breathing	196
Tonsils and adenoids	381
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	634
<u>Unclassified medical defects:</u>	
Enuresis	6
Cretinism	1
Dextrocardia	1
Acute arthritis	1
Rheumatism	1
Diabetes	1
Miscellaneous	14
Cleft Palate	1
<u>Unclassified Surgical Defects:</u>	
Phimosis	38
Cryptorchid	8
Hernia	20
Problem cases	17
Received Toxoid	901
Other defects	81
Number found O. K.	2,158
Number referred to family physician	1,763
Parents invited	1,107
Parents present	923

The number of complete physical examinations made was
 5,604. All pupils in grades 1, 3, 5 and 8, are given a routine

W. E. Hill, Esq., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Doctor:

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Section of the City Health Department for the year 1932.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
MADE BY THE EXAMINING PHYSICIANS

2,604	Physical examinations made
2,177	Special cases
2,045	Not vaccinated
775	10% or more below normal weight
432	2-10% below normal weight
21	Anemia
179	Enlarged glands
26	Enlarged Thyroid
14	Crohn's
27	Cardiac disturbance
7	Pulmonary Disturbance
14	Obesity
3	Skin Diseases:
11	Ringworm
2	Scabies
27	Impetigo
1	Miscellaneous
491	Digestive disorders
79	Defective vision
8	Defective hearing
21	Defective spine and posture
199	Defective extremities
381	Defective nasal breathing
624	Tonsils and adenoids
	Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids
	Unclassified medical defects:
8	Enuresis
1	Craniom
1	Dextrocardia
1	Acute arthritis
1	Rheumatism
1	Diabetes
14	Miscellaneous
2	Cleft Palate
	Unclassified Surgical Defects:
38	Phimosis
8	Cryptorchid
20	Hernia
17	Proton cases
201	Referred Toxoid
81	Other defects
2,138	Number found O. K.
1,752	Number referred to family physician
1,107	Patients invited
922	Patients present

The number of complete physical examinations made was
2,604. All pupils in Grades 1, 3, 5 and 6, are given a routine

examination every year. Children in need of an immediate examination are sent down 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 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 the family physician, these are frequently counted both as school cases and as "special" cases. Pupils move about so much it is practically impossible to get an accurate count of all who have secured treatment from their physician during the current year.

CASES REFERRED TO FAMILY PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT
THE YEAR 1939

	<u>Routine Examinations</u>	<u>Cases Treated</u>
Defective vision	512	252
Conjunctivitis	1	
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	322	229
Moderately enlarged tonsils & adenoids	388	
Defective hearing	35	30
Defective nasal breathing	14	2
<u>Skin Diseases:</u>		
Ringworm	7	7
Scabies	7	6
Eczema	1	1
Pulmonary disturbance	5	4
Cardiac	2	1
Chorea	7	5
Malnutrition	10	1
Anaemia	9	1
Enlarged thyroid	6	2
Hypothyroidism	2	1
Orthopaedic defects	2	1
Digestive disorder	1	
Enevosis	1	
<u>Unclassified Medical Defects:</u>		
Epilepsy	1	1
Rheumatism	2	
Pyelitis	2	1
Hay fever	2	1
Erythema Nodosum	1	1
Furunculosis	2	2
Miscellaneous	39	9
<u>Unclassified Surgical Defects:</u>		
Hernia	12	3
Synovitis	1	
Appendix	2	2
Fractures	2	2
Hydrocole	1	1
Phimosis	21	3
Minor surgery	7	7
Cryptorchid	6	2

The number of physical examinations made is somewhat smaller than usual. On September 1st Dr. Johnston obtained leave of absence to serve with the Army, and it was impossible to obtain a successor to carry on his work till October 1st. Dr. Oakley

examination every year. Children in need of an immediate examination are sent down to the City Hall and are placed in "special cases". Some of these have defective vision or enlarged tonsils, and have already been notified of this defect at 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 the family physician, these are frequently counted both as school cases and as "special" cases. It is more about so much it is practically impossible to get an accurate count of all who have secured treatment from their physician during the current year.

CASES REFERRED TO FAMILY PHYSICIANS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1932

Cases Treated	Examinations	Referrals
252	215	Defective vision
	1	Conjunctivitis
222	222	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids
30	30	Moderately enlarged tonsils & adenoids
2	14	Defective hearing
		Defective nasal breathing
		Skid Disease
7	7	Rhinorrhea
8	7	Scabies
1	1	Eczema
4	2	Pulmonary disturbance
1	2	Cervical
2	7	Chorea
1	10	Malignant
1	2	Anemia
2	2	Enlarged thyroid
1	2	Hypothyroidism
1	2	Gonorrheal defects
	1	Digestive disorders
	1	Embolus
		Unclassified Medical Defects:
1	1	Epilepsy
	2	Rheumatism
1	2	Pyelitis
1	2	Hay Fever
1	1	Erythema nodosum
2	2	Pyrometritis
2	2	Miscellaneous
		Unclassified Surgical Defects:
2	12	Hernia
	1	Gynecitis
2	2	Appendix
2	2	Fractures
1	1	Hydrocele
2	21	Phimosis
7	7	Minor surgery
2	2	Cryptorchid

The number of physical examinations made is somewhat smaller than usual. On September last Dr. Johnson obtained leave of absence to serve with the Army, and it was impossible to obtain a successor to carry on his work all October last. Dr. Cady

also was off work for a month.

There was no serious epidemics during 1939. Cases of Chickenpox continued to appear all year, and reached a peak of seventy-four cases in November. Mumps and Whooping Cough were present in some districts in the spring months, but the number of cases was never more than fifty in any month. Scarlet Fever gave most concern. The cases increased from a low of five in March to a maximum of sixty-six in December. There has been a decrease since. The cases were practically all of a mild nature. A number of children developed influenza in November and December, and this lowered the school attendance for these months.

36.6% of school children were found to be not vaccinated. There is a poor response to vaccination. Vaccinations are performed free at the City Hall, Health Department, every afternoon.

775 or 13.5% of the children examined were found to be 10% or more below optimum weight for their age and height. These figures are better than those obtained in 1938, when the percentage was 15.8. Another 495 or 8.8% were between 7 and 10% below optimum weight. It is hard to say to what this is attributable. There has been a decrease in unemployment, which, no doubt, is a factor. There has been fewer indigent transients coming to Calgary this year too. Children from these families are usually most seriously underweight, and have added to our lists in previous years. Efforts to educate parents and children to choose a properly balanced diet are being continued. The importance of vegetables, cereals and milk, is particularly stressed. Adequate rest is still often neglected, but there is some improvement over previous years. Free milk is distributed to approximately 850 poorly nourished children each day during the winter months.

37 or 4.66% had an organic heart condition. This is usually caused by chorea or rheumatic fever. The number of cases is decreasing. Longer rest in bed after these diseases is having beneficial results.

79 or 1.4% had defective hearing. The special class for the deaf takes care of children who are so deaf that progress in the ordinary class room is retarded. There are sixteen cases in the special class. They learn lip reading in addition to the ordinary grade work. Several children remain in their own class rooms, and attend several lip reading classes each week. The children become quick and proficient at lip reading and enjoy it very much.

491 or 8.76% had defective vision and required glasses or a change of glasses. The sight saving class gives special care and instruction to sixteen children, whose vision is one-third or less in the better eye. The most serious cases are progressive myopia.

381 or 6.8% had enlarged tonsils needing removal. The medical profession have been most generous in performing numerous operations on children in poor circumstances.

Eighteen children were referred to the Chest Clinic. They were mostly cases who had been exposed to Tuberculosis through

also was out work for a month.

There was no serious epidemic during 1932. Cases of Chickenpox continued to appear all year, and reached a peak of seventy-four cases in November. Measles and Whooping Cough were present in some districts in the spring months, but the number of cases was never more than fifty in any month. Scarlet fever gave most concern. The cases increased from a low of five in March to a maximum of sixty-six in December. There has been a decrease since. The cases were practically all of a mild nature. A number of children developed influenza in November and December, and this lowered the school attendance for these months.

86.8% of school children were found to be not vaccinated. There is a poor response to vaccination. Vaccinations are performed free at the City Hall, Health Department, every afternoon.

77% or 12.5% of the children examined were found to be 10% or more below optimum weight for their age and height. These figures are better than those obtained in 1928, when the percentage was 12.8. Another 49% or 8.8% were between 7 and 10% below optimum weight. It is hard to say to what this is attributable. There has been a decrease in unemployment, which, no doubt, is a factor. There has been fewer intelligent transients coming to Calgary this year too. Children from these families are usually most seriously underweight, and have added to our lists in previous years. Efforts to educate parents and children to choose a properly balanced diet are being continued. The importance of vegetables, cereals and milk is particularly stressed. Adequate rest is still often neglected, but there is some improvement over previous years. Free milk is distributed to approximately 850 poorly nourished children each day during the winter months.

37 of 100 had an organic heart condition. This is usually caused by chorea or rheumatic fever. The number of cases is decreasing. Longer rest in bed after these diseases is having beneficial results.

75 or 1.4% had defective hearing. The special class for the deaf takes care of children who are so deaf that progress in the ordinary class room is retarded. There are sixteen cases in the special class. They learn lip reading in addition to the ordinary grade work. Several children remain in their own class rooms, and attend several lip reading classes each week. The children become quick and proficient at lip reading and enjoy it very much.

491 or 3.7% had defective vision and required glasses or a change of glasses. The eight saving class gives special care and instruction to sixteen children, whose vision is one-third or less in the better eye. The most serious cases are progressive myopia.

331 or 6.8% had enlarged tonsils needing removal. The medical profession have been most generous in performing numerous operations on children in poor circumstances.

Eighteen children were referred to the Chest Clinic. They were mostly cases who had been exposed to tuberculosis through

contact with some relative known to have the disease. No active cases were found.

Sixteen cases whose behaviour either at school or at home was causing difficulty were referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

2,158 or 38.5% of the children examined were found to be quite O. K. Last year's percentage was 40.8. 83.4% of the parents of beginners came to the school for the examination of their child. They are given a general talk on health and advised of any defects found.

REPORT OF SCHOOL NURSES:

Re-admissions	17	Dental defects	262
Health talks	87	Nervous disorders	25
No. in class inspections	27,766	Miscellaneous	32
Special inspections	27,119	Measles	7
Referred to Med. Inspector	3,168	Scarlet Fever	54
Phones and Notes	3,461	Whooping Cough	32
Treatments	3,120	Chickenpox	193
Exclusions	280	Mumps	120
Pediculosis	4	Tonsillitis	49
Eye defects	835	Conjunctivitis	25
Ear defects	136	Ringworm	22
Defective nasal breathing	131	Scabies	34
Tonsils and adenoids	996	Impetigo	52
Enlarged glands	260	Eczema	17
Orthopaedic defects	14	Absentee visits	2,830
Malnutrition	814	Pre-School "	149
		Social service visits	83

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC:

It will be noted that 12,931 pupils were inspected by the school dentist. All pupils in the public school were examined once and most of the lower grades, from 1 to 5, were examined twice. The number with perfect teeth at the time of inspection was 3,683 or 28.4%.

A total of 8,651 cases were cared for at the clinic throughout the year. 321 permanent extractions and 2,245 extractions of primary teeth were performed. A total of 7,040 fillings were inserted.

<u>Treatments</u>		<u>Total No. of teeth treated</u>	
Silver Nitrate Reduction	2,029	Permanent	5,775
Opened Pulp	361	Deciduous	5,466
Lanced Abscess	10		11,241
		New Patients	1,213
		New cases current year	6,374
		Re-appointments	508
		Emergency	653
		Total Number Treated	8,651
<u>Extractions</u>			
Permanent	321		
Deciduous	2,245		
Gas Anaesthetic	4		

contact with some relative known to have the disease. No active cases were found.

Sixteen cases whose behavior either at school or at home was causing difficulty were referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

2,158 or 38.8% of the children examined were found to be under 5. Last year's percentage was 40.8. 83.4% of the parents of children came to the school for the examination of their child. They are given a general talk on health and advised of any defects found.

REPORT ON SCHOOL PHYSICS

222	17 Dental defects	Re-examinations
22	87 Nervous disorders	Health talks
32	27,798 Miscellaneous	No. in class inspections
7	27,119 Measles	Special inspections
24	2,158 Scarlet Fever	Referred to Med. Inspector
22	2,481 Whooping Cough	Phonics and Notes
122	2,120 Chickenpox	Treatments
120	280 Rumps	Examinations
42	4 Tonsillitis	Pediatric
22	832 Conjunctivitis	Eye defects
22	126 Ringworm	Ear defects
24	131 Scabies	Defective nasal breathing
22	922 Impetigo	Tonsils and adenoids
17	220 Eczema	Enlarged glands
2,820	14 Absence visits	Orthopedic defects
142	814 Pre-School	Maintenance
22	222 Social service visits	

REPORT ON DENTAL CLINIC

It will be noted that 12,921 pupils were inspected by the school dentist. All pupils in the public school were examined once and most of the lower grades, from 1 to 5, were examined twice. The number with perfect teeth at the time of inspection was 2,822 or 38.4%.

A total of 8,221 cases were cared for at the clinic throughout the year. 221 permanent extractions and 2,245 extractions of primary teeth were performed. A total of 7,040 fillings were inserted.

Extractions		Treatments		Total No. of teeth treated	
Permanent	2,245	Silver Nitrate Reduction	2,822	Permanent	2,772
Deciduous	2,245	Opened Pulp	221	Deciduous	2,482
Gas Anesthetic	4	Lanced Abscess	10		
		New Patients			
		New cases current year			
		Re-appointments			
		Emergency			
		Total Number Treated			

Fillings

Various	6,855
Copper Amal Base & Copper Cement Base	185
No Treatment	216
Refused Treatment	99
Prophylaxis	135
Miscellaneous Operations	232
Total Operations	12,666
Completed Cases	6,057

Inspection

Number Inspected	12,931
Number needing treatment	6,920
Need nothing at date of Inspection	2,337
Number O. K.	3,683

Defective Teeth

Permanent	8,744
Deciduous	<u>3,966</u>
	12,710

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Clinic:

Two afternoons a week for Infants and Pre-Schools, Pediatrician and nurses in attendance. School Physicians also examine a number of Pre-School children during the week. Nurses in attendance every afternoon for infants. Nurses have been conducting a weighing station at Open School two afternoons each month.

Attendance:

Total for year	7,627
Individual cases	3,035
New cases	968

Note: While the attendance for this year at the Clinic is not as large as last by 35%, the true visits, due to the car and the extra nurse have been increased by 78%. This has enabled us to keep the clinic rooms free from overcrowding.

Williams		Langevin	
Various	6,885	Number Inspected	15,931
Copper Amal Base &		Number needing treatment	6,920
Copper Cement Base	185	Need nothing as date of	
No Treatment	215	Inspection	2,337
Refused Treatment	39	Number of K.	2,683
Prophylaxis	100	Defective Teeth	
Miscellaneous Operations	235	Permanents	6,744
Total Operations	12,005	Deciduous	5,983
Completed Cases	6,007		12,710

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE CARLEY, 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 1939.

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

Staff: One Pediatrician - 2 afternoons a week.
Two school physicians examine a number of Pre-School children during week.
Three Public Health Nurses (one appointed by the Provincial Department of Health, the other two by the City of Calgary.) A new nurse was appointed by the City in May 1939.
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.

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 clinic nurses, 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 are 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.
School Physicians also examine a number of Pre-School children during the week.
Nurses in attendance every afternoon for infants.
Nurses have been conducting a weighing station at Ogden School two afternoons each month.

Attendance:	Total for year	7,698
	Individual cases	3,608
	New cases	968

Note: While the attendance for this year of the Clinic is not as large as last by 362, the home visits, due to the car and the extra nurse have been increased by 763. This has enabled us to keep the clinic rooms free from overcrowding.

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 1932.

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

Staff: One Pediatrician - 5 afternoons a week.
Two school physicians examine a number of Pre-School
children during week.
Three Public Health Nurses (one appointed by the Pro-
vincial Department of Health, the other two by the
City of Calgary.) A new nurse was appointed by the
City in May 1932.
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.

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 fami-
lies are visited by clinic nurses, 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 are sent to all births
registered to advisability of obtaining Diphtheria
Toxoid.
7. 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.

Clinics:

Two afternoons a week for Infants and Pre-Schools.
Pediatrician and nurses in attendance.
School Physicians also examine a number of Pre-
School children during the week.
Nurses in attendance every afternoon for infants.
Nurses have been conducting a weighing station at
Garden School two afternoons each month.

Attendance: Total for year 7,698
Individual cases 3,608
New cases 968

Note: While the attendance for this year of the Clinic
is not as large as last by 302, the home visits, due to
the car and the extra nurse have been increased by 752.
This has enabled us to keep the clinic rooms free from
overcrowding.

Attendance
(cont'd.)

Dr. Roach. - 104 clinics.
 Infants 2,564 Pre-School 504 Total 3,068
 Average 29.5.
 Includes 221 complete physical examinations of Pre-Schools, 55 of whom were O. K.

School doctors held 32 clinics during the year, but made other examinations on the same afternoons that they were doing their own work. 426 complete physical exams of Pre-School children were made by them. 130 of these were O. K. In addition to this there were 10 given short interviews. 197 appointments for examinations were not kept. This is a decrease of 100 over last year.

Nurses.

Infants 3,050 Pre-School 1,148 Total 4,198
 Average 17 for 252 afternoons.

Infectious
Diseases:

Found at Clinic -
 Whooping Cough 1 Chickenpox 1

Immunization: No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed 289
 " " Smallpox Vaccinations " 88
 " " Scarlet Fever Toxins " 7
 " " Pertussis Inoculations " 19
 " " Typhoid Inoculations " 3
 (These have been done either in the Health Department or by Private Physicians.)

Visits:

To homes by Clinic Nurses including calls not found 2,947.
 Attending Meetings and speaking outside organizations 4.

Feeding:

Breast 1,113
 Bottle 1,875
 Mixed 1,092
 Other 1,534

Note: There is a marked difference in the time babies are kept on breast feeding. This, we feel, is due to the increase of home visits.

Defects
Found:

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Adenoids	2	87
Anaemia	4	6
Cardiac Disturbance		4
Congenital Malformation		2
Diarrhoea	42	
Ears	21	39
Eczema	39	14
Eyes	36	38
Furunculosis	2	3
Glands	6	52
Gonorrhoea	1	
Hernia	28	4
Impetigo	7	2
Intertrigo	1	

Attendance (cont'd.)
 Dr. Rosen - 104 clinics.
 Infants 8,884 Pre-School 804 Total 9,688
 Average 29.5.
 Includes 221 complete physical examinations of Pre-Schools, 55 of whom were C. R.

School doctors held 22 clinics during the year, but made other examinations on the same afternoons that they were doing their own work. 425 complete physical exams of Pre-School children were made by them. 130 of these were C. R. In addition to this there were 10 other short interviews. 127 appointments for examinations were not kept. This is a decrease of 100 over last year.

Nurses.
 Infants 5,080 Pre-School 1,180 Total 6,260
 Average 17 for 255 clinics.

Infectious Diseases:

Found at Clinic -
 Whooping Cough 1 Chickenpox 1

Immunizations: having Diphtheria Tetanus completed 288
 " " " " 88
 " " " " 7
 " " " " 19
 " " " " 3
 (These have been done either in the Health Department or by Private Physicians.)

Visits:

To homes by Clinic Nurses including calls not found 2,947.
 According to meetings and speaking outside organizations 4.

Feeding:

Breast 1,113
 Bottle 1,878
 Mixed 1,082
 Other 1,884

Note: There is a marked difference in the time babies are kept on breast feeding. This, we feel, is due to the increase of home visits.

Defects Found:

Infants	Pre-School
Adenitis	87
Anemia	8
Cardiac Disturbance	4
Congenital Malformation	2
Diphtheria	39
Ears	14
Eczema	38
Eyes	3
Hernia	32
Intestinal	4
Jaundice	2
Scabies	1
Tetanus	28
Tuberculosis	7
Unidentified	1

Defects Found cont'd:	Infants	Pre-School
Malnutrition	4	78
Mouth	2	6
Nervous Disorders		3
Nose		5
Orthopedic	4	12
Phimosis	48	27
Pulmonary Disturbance		1
Rickets		1
Ringworm		1
Scabies		2
Skin	11	19
Throat	1	4
Teeth		565
Thrush	2	
Tonsils	7	238
Other Conditions	48	41

Deaths: Infants 6 Pre-School 4 Total 10

Referred
Pri. Phy: No. of cases referred to family physician -
Infants 19 Pre-School 66 Total 85

Dental
Clinics: Dr. Upton treated 277
School Dentists treated 180
Appointments not kept 85

Eye, Ear
Nose &
Throat
Clinic: Operations - Tonsils and Adenoids 91
Adenoids only 1

Of these -

51 were done free of charge after investigation.

17 paid Hospital fee only.

23 paid full fee of \$10.00

\$115.00 was collected through Clinic.

Treatments - Eye	725
Ear	272
Nose and Throat	161
Refractions for Glasses	8
Total	1,166

Of these 115 were individual cases.

Pre-Natal: No. of letters sent from Clinic - 7
(Weekly classes held by V. O. N.)

Donations: 3 gals. Cod Liver Oil, clothes, medical supplies,
glasses, hospital expenses, etc. from Good Cheer Club.
4 gals. Cod Liver Oil from the American Women's Club.
Cod Liver Oil and Infant Foods from Mead, Johnson Co.
Drugs (samples) from Drs. McEachern, Merritt firm.
Layettes from the Hounsfield Heights Club.
Literature from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Clothes and other help from private individuals.

Pupil

Nurses:

Two nurses from General Hospital, and two from Holy Cross Hospital completed two months' instruction and observation. Five nurses from University Hospital completed two weeks' instruction and observation.

Ogden:

A weighing station was conducted at the Ogden School for ten afternoons. There was a total attendance of 87.

Private
Hospitals
& Baby
Shelters:

No. of Inspections and interviews - 122

Insulin:

No. of Investigations 13

Maternal
Welfare:

No. of Investigations 16

Relief:

No. of Investigations, Prov. Health Department 5

Letters to outside points for
Provincial Department 18

M. F. Lavell.
Provincial Public Health Nurse.

(1) Tuberculosis	(a) Full	Active	12	1
		Inactive	2	1
	Non-Full	Active	1	1
		Inactive	3	3
	Ex-Gen.	Active	1	1
		Inactive	1	1
(2) Suspect or Observation			36	14
(3) Non-Tuberculous Diseases			34	3
(4) No Disease			128	40
(5) Incomplete Examination			2	1
			183	57

RE-EXAMINATION

(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(a) Able to work	(b) Working	15	4
	(c) Unable to work	(d) Working	10	1
		(e) Not working	3	1

Two nurses from General Hospital, and two from Holy Cross Hospital completed two months' instruction and observation. Five nurses from University Hospital completed two weeks' instruction and observation.

A weighing station was conducted at the Ogden School for ten afternoon. There was a total attendance of 87.

No. of Inspections and Interviews - 122

No. of Investigations 12

No. of Investigations 12

No. of Investigations, Prov. Health Department 2

Letters to outside parties for Provincial Department 12

M. F. Javelle,
Provincial Public Health Nurse.

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

Dear Sir:

Herewith is a report of the activities of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association for the year 1939.

During the year 49 clinics were held at which 288 adults and 52 children were examined. Of these 304 were given an x-ray examination. Where necessary these patients were followed up with the usual social service work. As a result of this follow-up work I made 1,180 visits to homes, which includes 196 co-operative visits in securing clothing and other necessities.

As at November 1st 1939, the Kinsmen's Club of Calgary, assumed the work heretofore undertaken by the members of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association, and I look forward with pleasure to my association with the members of the Kinsmen's Club. Doubtless, I shall miss the loyal co-operation of the ladies of the Tuberculosis Association that I have hitherto enjoyed, but I still contact with most of the many active members.

The Annual Christmas Seal Sale, conducted with much energy this year by the committee from the Kinsmen's Club, proved most successful. To date the sum of \$3,343.13 has been realized from the campaign, which will assure the carrying on of the work for the year 1940.

I would take the opportunity of thanking you and your staff for the hearty co-operation they have given me at all times.

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

NEW EXAMINATIONS.

			<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
(1) Tuberculosis	(a) Pul.	Active	14	3
		Inactive	2	1
	Non-Pul.	Active	1	
		Inactive	3	2
	Ex-San.	Active	1	1
		Inactive	1	
(2) Suspect or Observation			36	18
(3) Non-Tuberculous Disease			34	5
(4) No Disease			128	35
(5) Incomplete Examination			5	2
			<u>225</u>	<u>67</u>

RE-EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				
	(Able to work	(working	15	4
Ex-San.	(Unable to work	(working	10	1
	(" " "	(not working	5	1

			<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
Others	(Able to work	(working	8	3
	(Unable to work	(working	2	
(2) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				
Ex-San.	(Able to work		6	1
	(Unable to work		3	
Others	(Able to work		1	1
	(Unable to work		1	1
(3) Suspect or Observation			33	28
(4) Non-Tuberculous Disease			5	2
(5) No Disease			31	12
(6) Incomplete or Undiagnosed			<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>
	Total		<u>130</u>	<u>55</u>
	Grand Total		<u>355</u>	<u>122</u>

Disposition of Previous
Suspects.

Definite T.B.	1
No Disease	27

Total tuberculin tests	254	Positive	109	Negative	121	N. R.	24
Total sputum tests	56	"	10	"	34	"	12
Total X-rays	304						

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON, R.N.

Nurse-in-charge of T. B. Clinic.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	1939	1938
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (general)		
Salaries	\$19,524.02	19,624.72
Serum, Antitoxin, Vaccine, etc	367.45	456.85
Disinfectants	162.44	134.41
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Allowances)	2,289.77	2,480.97
Sundries	192.05	306.91
Printing and Stationery	190.96	208.03
Postage	182.04	178.81
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	423.50	301.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	163.79	128.70
Meat Inspection (Rent and Supplies)	260.15	287.29
Office Equipment	320.41	166.05
New Automobile (less trade-in)	668.62	--
	-----	-----
	\$26,095.20	25,623.74
	-----	-----
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	27,621.34	28,510.72
Medical and Dental Supplies	977.91	981.57
Glasses for School Children	765.46	887.17
Milk to Undernourished School Children	3,296.98	2,820.61
Street Railway Passes for 6 nurses	330.00	238.35
Auto Maintenance (2 Doctors and 3 Nurses)	716.93	927.00
Printing and Stationery	287.17	326.79
	-----	-----
	\$33,995.79	34,692.21
	-----	-----
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries (2 Nurses - 1 from May 1st)	2,280.00	1,440.00
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	520.00	520.00
Street Railway Tickets	100.00	120.00
Operations etc (Dentist and E.E.N & T Specialist)	1,525.00	1,532.00
Sundries	48.54	31.38
Car Allowance (1 Nurse)	84.00	--
	-----	-----
	\$4,557.54	3,643.38
	-----	-----
SUMMARY		
Health Department (general)	26,095.20	25,623.74
School Medical and Dental Services	33,995.79	34,692.21
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	4,557.54	3,643.38
	-----	-----
	\$64,648.53	63,959.33
	=====	=====
Per-capita expenditure	75.4¢	74.6¢

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Per cap:	59,522.53	59,005.12	60,879.16	63,959.33	64,648.53
	71.4¢	70.8¢	71.0¢	74.6¢	75.4¢

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

Appropriation for the year 1939 was \$66,894.66 of which \$64,648.53 was expended, leaving a credit balance of \$2,246.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1938	1937	
\$19,824.00	\$19,824.00	HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)
436.88	587.48	Salaries
134.41	182.44	Germs, Antitoxin, Vaccine, etc.
1,200.00	1,200.00	Dental Services
2,480.97	2,382.77	Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)
302.91	192.08	Auto Maintenance (S. City & Allowance)
302.00	190.96	Sundries
178.81	182.04	Printing and Stationery
180.00	180.00	Postage
301.00	423.50	Street Railway Tickets
182.70	162.79	Isolation Ambulance Hire
287.22	280.18	Milk Inspection Expenses
166.00	280.41	Heat Inspection (Rent and Supplies)
	668.52	Office Equipment
		New Automobile (less trade-in)
\$25,622.74	\$25,092.60	

1938	1937	
\$25,610.72	\$27,621.34	SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES
981.87	977.91	Salaries
287.17	782.45	Medical and Dental Supplies
2,382.61	2,382.61	Glasses for School Children
228.28	230.00	Milk to Undernourished School Children
227.00	716.32	Street Railway Passes for 6 Nurses
227.79	287.17	Auto Maintenance (S. Doctors and S. Nurses)
		Printing and Stationery
\$24,622.21	\$24,925.79	

1938	1937	
1,440.00	2,280.00	INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC
220.00	220.00	Salaries (S. Nurses - 1 from May 1st)
120.00	100.00	Professional Services (Child Specialist)
1,220.00	1,220.00	Street Railway Tickets
21.28	22.24	Operations etc (Dentist and S. N. & T Specialist)
	22.00	Sundries
		Car Allowance (1 Nurse)
\$2,642.28	\$4,847.24	

1938	1937	
\$25,622.74	\$25,092.60	TOTAL
24,622.21	24,925.79	Health Department (General)
2,642.28	4,847.24	School Medical and Dental Services
		Infant and Pre-School Clinic
\$24,648.22	\$24,925.79	
74.64	74.64	Per-capita expenditure

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
\$25,622.74	\$25,092.60	\$24,925.79	\$24,648.22	\$24,648.22
74.64	74.64	71.04	70.84	71.44

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

Appropriation for the year 1938 was \$25,622.74 of which \$24,648.22 was expended, leaving a credit balance of \$974.52.



