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**CITY OF CALGARY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC**  
**HEALTH**

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**Annual Report for the Year 1940**

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**LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CALGARY**

His Worship Mayor ANDREW DAVISON, *Chairman*,  
and All Members of the City Council.

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*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.





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

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herein a report covering the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1940.

### 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 85,726 and is thought to be sufficiently close to the present figures to warrant an expression of rates on the basis of this number.

It is reported there is to be a Dominion Census taken during the early summer of 1941 and, aside from giving a new basis for report calculation, it will be interesting to observe from the population then determined, what is unquestionably a tendency for Western populations to become more stabilized.

Both the gross and net rates appear in most of the tables, the net having specifically to do with the figures as they relate to Calgary as such.

### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year 1941 was 1851 or a rate per thousand of population of 21.6. The number of marriages registered in 1939 represented the greatest number in any one year in the City's history. During that year 1529 were registered with a rate of 17.3 per thousand population. The number for 1940 was in excess of 1939 to the extent of 322. This desirable situation does not altogether reflect an increasing measure of economic security on the part of the individual but is occasioned in part at least by the influx of a good many young men of marriagable age and what has always been a war-time tendency to contract marriage before departure for overseas service. In a word the marriage rate at the present time is considerably above the strictly normal level.

### BIRTHS.

During the year 1408 net births were registered, a rate of 16.4 per thousand population. It will be noted that both in number and consequently of rate, this is a considerable increase over the 1939, when the number of births was 1249 and the rate 14.57. As mentioned before, rates are expressed on the assumption that the population remains at 85,726 and, if such were actually so, the increase would be most encouraging. However, it would appear that the population, having in mind the recent arrivals, is greater than in the year 1937, and a computation of the birth rate as it would relate to the increased population would not show so advantageously.

The net number of stillbirths registered in 1940 was 43 or a rate per thousand of population of 0.5. The figure shows an increase over the previous year, no doubt accounted for by the step up in the birth rate. A good deal of attention has been given during the last few years to the several causes for babies being born dead. The problem is most difficult and embraces many considerations, and whilst rate reduction has been noted, progress is slow. There are approximately 6000 stillbirths throughout the Dominion each year.

### DEATHS.

677 net deaths were reported in 1940, representing a City death rate of 7.9 per thousand population. It will be noted there is a slight increase as compared with 1939 when 647 deaths were reported and the rate was 7.55. It has been mentioned in previous reports that



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consideration of mortality tables must have regard to gross figures, owing to the fact it is impossible to separate City and country deaths. The gross number of deaths in the City during the year was 885 and the corresponding gross death rate 10.3. The gross number and rate show an increase of 27 in number and 0.2 in rate over 1939.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy	320
Cancer - all forms	152
Violent and accidental deaths	48
Pneumonia	33
Influenza	15
Diabetes	8
	<hr/> 576

Deaths from the above six causes account for approximately 65% of the total gross deaths, a similar picture to what obtained in the year 1939. The similarity of figures stresses the fact that it is in the reduction of the number of deaths from one or all of the above six causes that improvement in the mortality rate can be looked for.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, AND INCLUDING APOPLEXY. The number of deaths from these related causes numbered 320 which is a reduction of 27 from the year 1939. Any decrease under this classification is encouraging although there is no doubt it will be some years before preventive measures designed to bring about reduction under this heading will be manifest. It is again pointed out that between 70 and 80% of the deaths in this class had reached the age of 60 years and over.

CANCER. The number of deaths from all forms of cancer show an increase of 39 over the number for 1939 when 113 were reported. There were 152 deaths under this classification during 1940. It is not thought that this particular situation brings to light any particular increase in the incidence of cancer. Some ten to fifteen years ago much medical and public interest was stimulated in the subject of cancer, and as a result many early cases were discovered. Some of these cases obtained the maximum of benefit from treatment to the extent that the cancer was completely eradicated. The best majority, however, whilst benefiting from treatment, in that the life of the patient was prolonged for a few years, reached the end of their borrowed time (from five to ten years has been the experience) and no doubt the increased death rate as herein noted is largely accounted for in this way.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. It is regrettable that deaths from violent and accidental causes occupy so prominent a place in mortality tables and especially so as this classification occupies third place in the first six causes of deaths. Forty-eight deaths from these causes are recorded in Table No.4, showing an increase of 4 over the year 1939. Suicides and homicides account for nine additional deaths not recorded in Table No.4 but appearing in the Abridged International List of Causes of Death. The addition of nine to the forty-eight mentioned shows the corrected figure of 57 deaths from violent and accidental means.

Suicide and homicide (homicide including criminal abortion)	9
Railway accidents	7
Accidents associated with machinery	2
Automobile and Motor Cycle accidents	10
Other accidents e.g. Falls (old people) Burns, Accidental poisoning	29
	<hr/> 57



proportion of mortality factors have regard to gross figures, which to the fact it is impossible to separate City and country deaths. The gross number of deaths in the City during 1932 was 235 and the corresponding gross death rate 10.5. The gross number and rate show an increase of 27 in number and 0.6 in rate over 1931.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

138	Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy 235
48	Cancer - all forms
33	Violent and accidental deaths
15	Pneumonia
13	Influenza
9	Diabetes
276	

Deaths from the above six causes account for approximately 75% of the total gross deaths, a similar picture to what obtained in the year 1931. The similarity of figures shows that the fact that is the reduction of the number of deaths from one or all of the above six causes does not improve in the mortality rate can be looked for.

DEATHS OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS AND INCLUDING APPOXY. The number of deaths from these related causes numbered 138 which is a reduction of 27 from the year 1931. Any decrease in this class of death is encouraging although there is no doubt it will be some years before preventive measures designed to bring about reduction under this heading will be realized. It is again pointed out that between 1931 and 1932 the deaths in this class had reached the age of 50 years and over.

DEATHS OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS AND INCLUDING APPOXY. The number of deaths from all forms of cancer show an increase of 27 over the number for 1931 when 115 were reported. There were 142 deaths under this classification during 1932. It is not thought that the particular attention brings to light any particular increase in the incidence of cancer. Some ten to fifteen years ago much attention was applied interest was stimulated in the subject of cancer, but as a result many early cases were discovered. Some of these cases contained a maximum of benefit from treatment to the extent that the cancer was completely eradicated. The best majority, however, whilst benefit was from treatment, in that the life of the patient was prolonged for a few years, reached the end of their borrowed time (from life to death) and has been the experience and no doubt the increased death rate. A review noted is largely concerned for in this way.

DEATHS OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS AND INCLUDING APPOXY. It is regrettable that a similar picture to the one in mortality violent and accidental causes occurs to prominent a place in mortality table and especially so as this classification occupies third place in the first six causes of death. Forty-eight deaths from these causes are reported in Table No. 4, showing an increase of 4 over the year 1931. Statistics and statistics account for nine additional deaths as reported in Table No. 4 but appearing in the Accident International list of causes of death. The addition of nine to the forty-eight deaths shows the corrected figure of 57 deaths from violent and accidental causes.

9	Spills and poisons (including criminal abortion)
7	Railway accidents
3	Accidents associated with machinery
10	Accidents and other violent deaths
22	Other accidents e.g. falls (old people), burns, Asphyxiation
27	Poisoning
27	

Carelessness, lack of concern for the rights of others, and non-appreciation of personal responsibilities, are some of the reasons why 57 people lost their lives during the year, 1940. The need for a Dominion-wide effort to bring about a solution to this problem is evidenced by the appalling number of deaths under this heading from practically every centre in Canada.

PNEUMONIA - Pneumonia accounted for 33 deaths during the year, as against 36 reported during, 1939. This slight reduction is remarkable in view of the fact that the common cold, measles and whooping cough which conditions tend to be followed by pneumonia as a complication, were fairly prevalent throughout 1940. As pointed out in the report for 1939, there has been a noticable reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia in the last few years, due to the vastly improved methods of treatment.

INFLUENZA - This disease accounted for 15 deaths during the year as compared with 16 reported for, 1939. Of itself influenza is not considered to be of first account as a death dealer, but unfortunately is often accompanied by some added infection which increases the gravity of the primary condition. It is safe to say that the majority invariably treat the common cold, or influenza as it most likely is, with indifference and impunity. We all go out when we should be in bed, we cough and sneeze and make sure to infect as many as we can, we get over the attack ourselves, and unconsciously hope everyone else does. This is not always so, and in 15 individuals the intensity of the infection brought about their deaths. Influenza is extremely contagious and a sufferer should be of all things, solicitous of the welfare of others as well as of himself, and withdraw himself from social circulation during the course of his attack.

DIABETES - Some few years ago the report of the Health Department dealt at some length with diabetes, and it is not thought necessary to reiterate the remarks as at that time. 8 deaths from diabetes were reported throughout the year, and this number shows a decrease of 5 as compared with the number reported for 1939, when 13 died from this disease.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

It is a source of much pleasure that we have to report that Tuberculosis has no place in the table, showing the first six causes of death. From tuberculosis (all forms) 6 deaths were reported during the year, as compared with 9 for the year, 1939. With 6 deaths reported from tuberculosis in 1940, and a corresponding death rate of 7.0 per 100,000 population, these figures constitute a new low in the history of the City of Calgary.

INFANT MORTALITY - It will be noted in comparison with the reporting for 1939, that whilst the number of infant deaths during the year, 1940 are two in excess of the number reported in 1939, the infant death rate is 1.35 per 1,000 live births less than the year as mentioned. In commenting on the birth rate it was stated that there had been a very nice increase in the number of births registered, and having regard to net figures, 159 of an increase to be exact. The infant mortality rate is expressed as so many deaths per 1,000 live births. In view of the increase in the number of births as stated above, it is apparent having regard to the figures under this heading as given, that there is a nice improvement in the infant mortality rate. A glance at the causes of death under this classification (table 6) will serve with some explanation to point out that many of the deaths of infants are preventable.



...lack of concern for the rights of others, and non-  
protection of personal responsibilities, are some of the reasons  
by 57 people lost their lives during the year, 1949. The need for a  
nation-wide effort to bring about a solution to this problem is  
vividly shown by the appalling number of deaths under this heading from  
races in every country in Canada.

**PNEUMONIA** - Pneumonia accounted for 35 deaths during the year, as  
against 40 reported during 1948. This slight reduction is remarkable  
in view of the fact that the common cold, measles and whooping cough, all  
conditions tend to be followed by pneumonia as a complication, were fairly  
prevalent throughout 1949. As pointed out in the report for 1948, there  
has been a noticeable reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia  
in the last few years, due to the steadily improved methods of treatment.

**INFANTIA** - This disease accounted for 15 deaths during the year as  
against 18 reported for 1948. Of infantile infections is not con-  
sidered to be of first account as a death factor, but unfortunately  
it often accompanied by some added infection which increases the  
severity of the primary condition. It is safe to say that the majority  
of deaths from this disease, or infections as it is most likely to  
be called, are the common cold, or influenza as it is most likely to  
be called, and influenza. We all go out when we should be in  
bed, we cough and sneeze and make sure to infect as many as we can,  
and get over the attack ourselves, and unconsciously hope to give it  
to others. This is not always so, and in its individuals the intensity of  
the infection brought about their deaths. Influenza is extremely  
infectious and a sufferer should be of all kinds, isolation of the  
sufferer of others as well as of himself, and without himself from  
social circulation during the course of his attack.

**DIABETES** - Some few years ago the report of the B. I. H. Department  
said that some deaths with diabetes, and it is not without necessity  
to refer to the remarks as of that time. 8 deaths from diabetes  
are reported throughout the year, and this number shows a decrease  
of 2 as compared with the number reported for 1948, when 10 died from  
the disease.

**BERNARDINO**  
...is a source of much pleasure that we have to report that the mortality  
in no place is too high, during the first six months of death. From  
Bernardino (all forms) 4 deaths were reported during the year, as  
compared with 6 for the year, 1948. With 4 deaths reported from  
Bernardino in 1949, and a corresponding death rate of 7.0 per  
10,000 population, these figures constitute a new low in the history  
of the City of Calgary.

**INFANT MORTALITY** - It will be noted in comparison with the reporting  
for 1948, that while the number of infant deaths during the year, 1949  
is two in excess of the number reported in 1948, the infant death  
rate is 1.35 per 1,000 live births as compared with 1.00 per 1,000 live  
births in 1948. It was stated that there had been a  
commenting on the fact that it was stated that there had been a  
very slight increase in the number of infant deaths, and having  
regard to the figures, 1.35 as an increase to be exact. The infant  
mortality rate is expressed as so many deaths per 1,000 live births.  
In view of the increase in the number of deaths as stated above, it is  
evident having regard to the figures under this heading as given,  
that there is a nice improvement in the infant mortality rate. A  
 glance at the causes of death under this classification (Table 2) will  
give with some explanation to point out that many of the deaths of  
infants are preventable.

Cause as per tableNo. of deaths.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	)	
Pneumonia and Influenza	)	
Injuries at birth	)	
Acute communicable and other	)	
diseases (Tuberculosis and	)	
Syphilis)	)	
Some of the other causes	)	
Prematurity (over 7 months)	)	28

The above, capable of reduction more or less, by such measures as sanitation, hygiene, proper isolation and treatment, care including pre-natal, proper feeding and education.

Prematurity (below 7 months)	)	
Congenital debility and	)	
malformations	)	32.

It seems that little can be done to reduce the number of deaths attributable to the latter two causes, but that little should certainly be done.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - The number of maternal deaths during the year was 8, or a rate per 1,000 live births of 4.15. These figures are again in excess of the reporting for 1939 when the number was 7, and the rate 3.93. It will be noted that abortions (septic and non-septic) accounted for 5 of these deaths, and it is without doubt that this cause under this classification, is responsible in Calgary as elsewhere for maintaining the maternal mortality rate at its' present high level. It has been pointed out that many and varied factors combine to bring about this state of affairs, and complications attend any study of the problem. Many of these factors must be approached from a purely social angle, and are therefore largely beyond the scope of those presently and intimately concerned with the premature deaths of mothers, regardless of cause.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE - The total incidence of communicable disease reported throughout the year was 1,887 cases and seven deaths were attributable to these causes. It is pointed out that influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis have been dealt with elsewhere.

Measles occupied first place as regards incidence and 1062 cases were reported. Measles is a modified quarantinable condition and occurs to a degree each year with a considerable step up in incidence occurring in more or less regular cycles of three years. No deaths were reported as being due to measles of itself but there is little doubt that the infant death rate has been affected to the extent that some infant deaths resulted from broncho-pneumonia, a dangerous complication of measles in the early years of life. A good many adult cases - including a large incidence among the several units of the Army - were reported at the latter end of the year. An epidemic of measles always interferes to a considerable tune with the attendance in schools and in this way resolves itself into a communal expense of considerable magnitude.

Chickenpox, mumps and German measles (Rubella) shared in a reported number of cases of 447. These three communicable diseases are reportable only and no quarantine is established; contacts are not restricted in any way.

Scarlet Fever. 233 cases of this condition were reported to the department during the year and no deaths were reported as attributable



Peritonitis and Enteritis  
 Peritonitis and Enteritis  
 Intestinal atrophy  
 Acute communicable and other  
 diseases (Tuberculosis and  
 Syphilis)  
 Some of the other causes  
 Prematurity (over 7 months)

28

The above, capable of retention more or less, by such means as  
 examination, hygiene, proper isolation and treatment, cases including  
 neonatal, proper feeding and education.

Prematurity (below 7 months)  
 Congenital debility and  
 malformations

29

It seems that little can be done to reduce the number of deaths  
 attributable to the latter two causes, but that little should certainly  
 be done.

INTERNAL MORTALITY - The number of internal deaths during the year  
 was 8, or a rate per 1,000 live births of 4.15. These figures are  
 a gross of the reporting for 1933 when the number was 7, and  
 the rate 3.93. It will be noted that abortion (spontaneous and non-spontaneous)  
 accounted for 5 of these deaths, and it is without doubt that this  
 cause under this classification, is responsible in large measure for  
 the high level of internal mortality rate at this present  
 time. It has been pointed out that many and varied factors  
 combine to bring about this state of affairs, and comparison should  
 be made of the problem. Many of these factors must be approached  
 from a purely social angle, and are therefore largely beyond the  
 scope of those presently and intimately concerned with the premature  
 deaths of mothers, regardless of cause.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE - The total incidence of communicable diseases  
 reported throughout the year was 1,837 cases and seven deaths were  
 attributable to these diseases. It is pointed out that influenza,  
 pneumonia and tuberculosis have been dealt with elsewhere.  
 Measles occupied third place as regards incidence and 1933 cases  
 are reported. Measles is a modified communicable condition and  
 occurs to a degree each year with a considerable step up in incidence  
 occurring in most or less regular cycles of three years. No deaths  
 are reported as being due to measles or scarlet but there is little  
 doubt that the infant death rate has been affected by the extent that  
 some infant deaths resulted from broncho-pneumonia, a dangerous com-  
 plication of measles in the early years of life. A good many deaths  
 have - including a large incidence among the newborn infants of the  
 city - were reported at the latter end of the year. An epidemic of  
 measles always interferes to a considerable extent with the attendance  
 at schools and in this way resolves itself into a communal expense of  
 considerable magnitude.

Chickenpox, mumps and German measles (Rubella) entered in a  
 reported number of cases in 1933. These three communicable diseases are  
 sporadic only and no distinction is recommended; contacts are not  
 restricted in any way.

Scarlet fever, 535 cases of this condition were reported in the  
 year ending during the year and no deaths were reported as attributable



to this cause. Scarlet fever to more or less extent occurs in any year in any centre and the incidence as stated above is not considered unduly heavy for a city of this size. It would be a fair statement that the carrier problem enters solely into the question of transmission in this particular communicable disease, and, as it is impossible to determine the extent of the carrier problem, it is equally impossible to effectually control this condition within the bounds of any municipality. The carrier is loose and unknown and can easily transport scarlet fever hither and yon with impunity.

Whooping cough. 108 cases of this disease were reported throughout the year and one death in the birth to four year old group. Whooping cough is a thoroughly nasty condition, very distressing to the sufferer, and of long drawn out duration. It is an extremely dangerous condition in those in the infant age group, this being occasioned by the ever present tendency to develop pneumonia, a complication that spells death in the age group mentioned. There does not appear to be any satisfactory treatment once the disease is established. Preventive measures have been devised which promise a nice degree of protection.

Septic sore throat. It will be noted that deaths only are reported under this heading, of which there were 3. The number of cases is not known due to the fact that whilst it is required by law to report cases of septic sore throat, (it being a communicable disease) the practising profession do not report these cases for some reason best known to themselves. Septic sore throat is usually related to contaminated raw milk and this accounts for the fact that this disease is more prevalent and to a greater extent in rural rather than urban centres. The case fatality rate for this condition, as rates go, is relatively high.

Cerebro spinal meningitis. Four cases were reported in 1940 and of these three died. It is fortunate that outbreaks of this disease are usually not wide spread, this in view of the particularly high death rate. Meningitis of this type is a disease of the colder months of the winter and early spring, and is prone to break out amongst the troops undergoing training, in fact it has been named as "the childrens and soldiers' disease". Due to recent therapeutical discoveries the treatment of this condition has become more simplified and successful.

Diphtheria. Two cases were reported during the year, the attack in both instances being very light and both patients recovered. Immunizing measures against this disease have proved to be very successful and result in a strong protective influence for a period of approximately ten years. It is within the bounds of possibility to maintain any community free from diphtheria by conferring immunity on all susceptible and unprotected children, and a stepping up of immunity in those whose protection following their immunization some years ago is now at a low ebb. The Department would welcome an increased response to our services in this phase of preventive activity.

The Health Department is happy to report that no cases of the following communicable diseases were reported during the year 1940:

Typhoid and related Fevers. Puerperal Septicaemia.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

Smallpox

Undulant Fever.

IMMUNIZATION. It is encouraging to note that there has been a nice increase in the number of immunities conferred as compared with 1939. From a glance at the data under this heading it will be observed that this increase is accounted for in commenting on diphtheria and smallpox, against both of which diseases we have proved and dependable



to this cause. Scattered over to more or less extent occurs in any year in any country and the incidence as stated above is not considered unduly heavy for a city of this size. It would be a fair statement that the carrier problem enters solely into the question of transmission in this particular communicable disease, and, as it is impossible to determine the extent of the carrier problem, it is equally impossible to ascertain the extent of this condition within the bounds of any municipality. The carrier is loose and unknown and can easily transmit scarlet fever either and you wish immunity.

Whooping cough. 100 cases of this disease were reported throughout the year and one death in the birth to four year old group. Whooping cough is a thoroughly nasty condition, very distressing to the sufferer, and of long drawn out duration. It is an extremely dangerous condition in those in the infant age group, this being occasioned by the over present tendency to develop pneumonia, a complication that spells death in the age group mentioned. There does not appear to be any satisfactory treatment once the disease is established. Preventive measures have been devised which promise a high degree of protection.

Scarlet fever. It will be noted that deaths only are reported under this heading, of which there were 3. The number of cases is not known due to the fact that while it is reported by law to report cases of scarlet fever, (it being a communicable disease) the practicing profession do not report these cases for some reason best known to themselves. Scarlet fever tends to be usually related to consumption raw milk and this accounts for the fact that this disease is more prevalent and to a greater extent in rural rather than urban centers. The case fatality rate for this condition, as far as go, is relatively high.

Croupy spinal meningitis. Four cases were reported in 1949 and of these three died. It is fortunate that outbreaks of this disease are usually not wide spread, this in view of the particularly high death rate. Meningitis of this type is a disease of the colder months of the winter and early spring, and is known to break out amongst the troops undergoing training, in fact it has been named as "the child's and soldier's disease". Due to recent therapeutic discoveries and treatment of this condition has become more simplified and successful.

Diphtheria. Two cases were reported during the year, the first in both instances being very light and both patients recovered. Immunizing measures against this disease have proved to be very successful and result in a strong protective influence for a period of approximately ten years. It is within the bounds of possibility to maintain any community free from diphtheria by continuing immunity on all susceptible and unprotected children, and a stepping up of immunity in those whose protection following their immunization some years ago is now at a low ebb. The Department would welcome an increased response to our services in this phase of preventive activity.

The Health Department is happy to report that no cases of the following communicable diseases were reported during the year 1949: Typhoid and related fevers, Paratyphoid fever, Acute Arterio Sclerosis (Infantile Paralysis), Unlabeled fever, and Cholera.

DISCUSSION. It is encouraging to note that there has been a rise in the number of immunizations carried as compared with 1948. From a glance at the data under this heading it will be observed that this increase is accounted for in immunization on diphtheria and scarlet fever, both of which diseases we have proved and developed

preventive measures. In spite of this nice increase in the number that have availed themselves of this protection, there is a stressing need for a number limited only by the population figure, to take advantage of immunization service. It has been pointed out repeatedly that communicable disease in its incidence, is experience of a highly costly nature, wide reaching in its effect, and always overshadowed by what might be death as the result of attack. The difficulty appears to be the necessity of preaching protection in the face of the popularly supposed little or no danger. The healthy carrier is possibly the most outstanding danger in any community, and it is not known who he is or from where he came. There can be and there has been terrible consequences following the presence of such an individual in an unprotected community.

#### DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

Quantity distributed by local health department during 1940 was 1,198. The number receiving the three doses in this department was 861.

#### SMALLPOX VACCINE

The total number of capillary tubes distributed by the local health department during 1940 was 912. The total number vaccinated in this department was 195.

#### SCARLET FEVER TOXIN

Quantity distributed by the local health department during 1940 was 330. The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 24.

#### COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

The total number given the combined preventive treatment against Scarlet Fever and Dipntheria in this department was 39.

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

#### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S REPORT, 1940.

.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inoculations	167	174	107	103	223	290	253	204	150	179	166	152	2,168
Swabs taken	3	1	49	10	17	1	-	-	1	2	1	26	111
Vaccinations	6	12	12	13	10	20	13	49	21	15	11	8	190
Schick tests	26	10	-	41	6	-	-	-	42	1	4	0	130
Dick tests	-	4	-	17	1	-	2	1	9	-	21	-	55
Tuberculin tests	1	-	31	10	5	-	-	-	80	1	3	-	203
Investigations	15	24	24	25	34	34	-	15	25	15	15	42	268
Total visits	128	103	114	106	140	112	80	112	103	83	110	103	1,294
Totals	346	328	309	425	436	457	348	381	431	296	331	331	4,419





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 1926 Rate per 1,000 population 22.5  
Stillbirths 61 Rate per 1,000 live births 31.7  
Included in the above were 518 non-resident births and 18 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE. No. 1.

Live Births 1936-1940

Year	Population	No.including Non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1940	85,726	1926	22.5	1408	16.4
1939	85,726	1782	20.97	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

TABLE. No. 2

Stillbirths 1936-1940

Year	Population	No.including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No.residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1940	85,726	61	0.71	43	0.5
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

#### MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1940 was 1851. Rate per 1,000 population 21.6

#### DEATHS

From all causes a total of 885 deaths were registered, being a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population, including 208 deaths of non-residents.



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 1936 Rate per 1,000 population 82.5  
Stillbirths 51 Rate per 1,000 live births 51.7  
Included in the above were 518 non-resident births and 18 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE No. 1.

Live Births 1936-1940

Year	Population	No. including non-resident population	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1940	85,726	1925	22.5	1408	16.4
1939	85,726	1788	20.97	1349	14.87
1938	85,726	1649	19.2	1193	13.9
1937	85,726	1643	19.2	1218	14.2
1936	83,304	1638	19.6	1274	15.3

TABLE No. 2.

Stillbirths 1936-1940

Year	Population	No. including non-resident population	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1940	85,726	61	0.71	43	0.5
1939	85,726	46	0.53	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	0.45

## MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1940 was 1831. Rate per 1,000 population 21.6

## DEATHS

From all causes a total of 895 deaths were registered, being a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population, including 898 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE. No. 3

Mortality Rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1936-1940

Year	No. of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1940	885	10.3	677	7.9
1939	858	10.1	647	7.55
1938	804	9.4	641	7.5
1937	831	9.7	641	7.5
1936	891	10.7	702	8.4

TABLE. No. 4CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1938, 1939 and 1940  
(Total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List Number	Disease	No. of deaths			Rate. 100,000 pop		
		1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
25, 33, 22, 24.	Diseases of heart, arteries and kidneys, including apoplexy.	320	347	301	373.3	404.8	351.1
15	Cancer (all forms)	152	113	134	177.3	131.8	156.3
27	Pneumonia	33	36	35	38.5	42.0	40.8
42	Violent and accidental	48	44	40	56.0	51.3	46.7
10, 11	Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	9	17	7.0	10.5	19.8
19	Diabetes	8	13	14	9.3	15.2	16.3
8	Influenza	15	16	9	17.5	18.7	10.5
1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 and 7	Communicable Diseases (other than tuberculosis pneumonia and influenza)	1	6	6	1.2	7.0	7.0
	All other causes	302	274	248	352.3	319.6	283.9
	Totals	885	858	804			

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for this year and the preceding four years.



TABLE No. 3

Mortality Rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1938-1940

	No. of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. of deaths including only residents	Rate per 1000 population
1938	891	10.7	708	8.4
1939	881	9.7	641	7.5
1940	804	9.4	641	7.5
1939	858	10.1	647	7.53
1940	885	10.8	677	7.8

TABLE No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1938, 1939 and 1940  
(Total number including non-residents)

No. of deaths		Rate per 100,000 pop.		Disease	No. of deaths	Rate per 100,000 pop.
1940	1939	1938	1940			
33.	24.	24.	33.	Diseases of heart, arteries and kidneys, including apoplexy.	380	547
15	15	15	15	Cancer (all forms)	152	113
27	27	27	27	Pneumonia	33	35
42	42	42	42	Violent and accidental	48	44
11	11	11	11	Tuberculosis (all forms)	6	9
19	19	19	19	Diabetes	6	13
8	8	8	8	Influenza	15	15
2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	Communicable Diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	1	6
47	47	47	47	All other causes	308	274
Totals		685	688		685	688

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for this year and the preceding four years.

TABLE. No. 5DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1936-1940

(Total number, including non-residents)

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
No. of infant deaths	60	58	46	69	96
Rate per 1000 live births	31.2	32.55	27.9	42.0	58.7

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above are for:  
 1940 11, 1939 15, 1938 10, 1937 26, and for 1936 22.

TABLE. No. 6INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1936-1940

Cause of death	1940 Number	1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number
1 Diarrhoea	3	2	1	6	5
2 Pneumonia and influenza	9	9	6	10	7
3 Prematurity	18	17	11	12	41
4 Congenital debility and malformations	14	11	10	9	10
5 Injuries at birth	8	7	4	10	6
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria measles, scarlet fever, etc)	-	1	-	6	5
7 Other causes	8	11	14	16	22

Of the 60 infant deaths registered this year, 13 occurred within the first 24 hours, 15 within the first week, and 7 died being under one month of age, representing 58.3% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 8, including 3 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 3.55 per 1000 living births.

TABLE. No 7MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1936-1940

Year	Live Births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live bths
1940	1926	8	4.15
1939	1782	7	3.93
1938	1649	6	3.6
1937	1643	10	6.1
1936	1636	11	6.7



TABLE No. 5  
DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1936-1940  
 (Total number, including non-residents)

1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
60	58	48	62	90
Rate per 1000 live births	31.2	25.25	27.9	48.0

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above are for:  
 1940 11, 1939 15, 1938 10, 1937 28, and for 1936 28.

TABLE No. 6  
INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH 1936-1940

Cause of death	1940 Number	1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number	1936 Number
Diarrhoea	2	2	1	6	8
Pneumonia and influenza	9	9	6	10	7
Prematurity	18	17	11	12	41
Congenital debility and malformations	14	11	10	9	10
Injuries at birth	8	7	4	10	8
Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc)	-	1	-	8	2
Other causes	8	11	14	16	22

The 60 infant deaths registered this year, 13 occurred within the first 24 hours, 15 within the first week, and 7 died being under one month of age, representing 58.3% of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 8, including deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 3.58 per 1000 living births.

TABLE No. 7  
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1936-1940

Year	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1940	8	4.15
1939	7	3.93
1938	8	3.8
1937	10	6.1
1936	11	6.7

Number of deaths of non-residents included in Table No. 7, were:  
for 1940 3, 1939 4, 1938 1, 1937 4, and 1936 7.

TABLE. No. 8

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1940

Cause of death	Number, including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	5	4
Puerperal toxæmias	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	1	-
Other puerperal causes	2	1

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

TABLE. No. 9

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

Reported cases and deaths from communicable diseases 1940

	Cases		0-4years		5-14 yrs		15 over		Totals	
	Mls	Fmls	Cses	Dths	Cses	Dths	Cses	Dths	Cses	Dths
Cer.Spinal Meningitis	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	2	4	3
Chickenpox	156	137	25	-	253	-	15	-	293	-
Diphtheria	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
German Measles	15	8	5	-	18	-	-	-	23	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	526	536	163	-	820	-	79	-	1062	-
Mumps	84	47	10	-	103	-	18	-	131	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	111	122	36	-	140	-	57	-	233	-
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Small pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	17	14	-	-	4	-	27	5	31	5
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	54	54	57	1	51	-	-	-	108	1
	966	921	297	1	1392	3	198	8	1887	12





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)

Abridged List Number	Disease	Number of deaths in- cluding Non. Res.	Number of Residents only
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	-	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	-	-
5	Scarlet Fever	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	1	1
7	Diphtheria	-	-
8	Influenza	15	11
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3	2
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3
12	Syphilis	12	12
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	10	8
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	152	116
16	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	4	2
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	8	7
18	Diabetes mellitus	8	7
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	4	2
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	32	26
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	24	21
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	21	16
24	Diseases of the heart	151	124
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	128	99
26	Bronchitis	1	1
27	Pneumonia	33	23
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	21	15
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	4	3
30	Appendicitis	10	4
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	18	9
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	34	25
33	Nephritis	17	11
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	15	9
35	Puerperal septicaemia	1	-
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	3	2
37	Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion	6	3
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth, etc.	42	35
39	Senility	42	36
40	Suicide	3	4
41	Homicide	4	3
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	48	34
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	5	3
TOTALS		885	677



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

# ABBREVIATED INTERNATIONAL LIST CAUSES OF DEATH (Revision of 1929)

Number of Deaths in- Residents only	Number of Deaths including Non-Res.	Disease	Abbreviated List Number
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------	-------------------------

-	-	1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1
-	-	2 Smallpox	2
-	-	3 Measles	3
-	-	4 Scarlet fever	4
1	1	5 Whooping cough	5
-	-	6 Diphtheria	6
11	15	7 Influenza	7
2	3	8 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	8
3	3	9 Other forms of tuberculosis	9
12	12	10 Syphilis	10
8	10	11 Other infections and parasitic diseases	11
118	123	12 Cancer and other malignant tumors	12
2	4	13 Tumors - non-malignant tumors	13
7	8	14 Chronic rheumatism and gout	14
7	8	15 Diabetes mellitus	15
2	4	16 Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	16
28	32	17 Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	17
-	-	18 Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	18
21	24	19 Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	19
15	21	20 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	20
124	131	21 Diseases of the heart	21
99	123	22 Other diseases of the circulatory system	22
1	1	23 Bronchitis	23
23	33	24 Pneumonia	24
15	21	25 Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	25
3	4	26 Diarrhoea and enteritis	26
4	10	27 Appendicitis	27
9	18	28 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	28
25	34	29 Other diseases of the digestive system	29
11	17	30 Nephritis	30
9	15	31 Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	31
-	1	32 Puerperal septicemia	32
2	3	33 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	33
8	8	34 Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion	34
25	42	35 Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth, etc.	35
26	42	36 Senility	36
4	3	37 Suicide	37
3	1	38 Homicide	38
24	48	39 Violent or accidental deaths	39
2	5	40 (suicide and homicide excepted)	40
477	525	41 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	41

	Males	Females	Under 24 hours	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 and up	Total
1. Infections and parasitic diseases	30	14	-	1	2	6	10	14	11	44
2. Cancer and other tumors	88	68	-	-	-	1	9	62	84	156
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	16	18	-	2	2	3	5	7	15	34
4. Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs	5	9	-	-	2	1	2	2	7	14
5. Chronic poisonings and intoxications	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
6. Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	21	24	-	5	-	-	2	8	30	45
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	171	108	-	-	-	1	12	69	197	279
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	42	13	-	9	2	1	6	15	22	55
9. Diseases of the digestive system	38	28	-	3	2	4	8	29	20	66
10. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	14	18	-	-	-	1	5	7	19	32
11. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state		4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
13. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
14. Congenital malformations	2	5	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	7
15. Diseases of early infancy	20	15	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	35
16. Senility	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
17. Violent or accidental deaths	33	24	-	-	2	11	15	10	19	57
18. Ill defined causes of death	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
TOTALS	511	374	13	48	11	31	82	229	471	885





TABLE. No. 10

## REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1936-1940

Year Year	Cases	Number of deaths in the City	Number of deaths in outside Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1940	31	5	12	17	19.8
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

TABLE. No. 11

REPORTES CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER,  
DIPHThERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & MEASLES 1938-40

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate 100,000 popul'n		
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
Scarlet Fever	233	300	199	-	2	2	-	2.3	2.3
Diphtheria	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	1.2	-
Whooping Cough	108	214	100	1	1	-	1.2	1.2	-
Measles	1062	17	328	-	1	3	-	1.2	3.5

Non-resident deaths included in the above for 1940 - NIL.

TABLE. No. 12

## REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1936-1940

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths including non- residents	Rate per 100,000 population includ- ing non-residents
1940	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.2
1938	-	1	1.2
1937	-	1	1.2
1936	3	4	4.8

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above were:

1940 Nil 1939 one, 1938 one, 1937 one, and 1936 one.



TABLE No. 10  
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1936-1940

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in the City	Number of deaths in outside San Antonio	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1940	31	5	18	23	19.8
1939	19	9	19	38	34.8
1938	33	17	15	50	55.0
1937	5	12	10	27	23.5
1936	8	16	4	28	24.0

TABLE No. 11  
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTEIRIA, WHOOPING COUGH & MEASLES 1936-40

	Cases	Deaths	Mortality rate per 100,000 population
Scarlet Fever	1940 1939 1938 1937 1936	1940 1939 1938 1937 1936	1940 1939 1938 1937 1936
Diphtheria	228 200 192	-	2.5 2.5
Whooping Cough	108 214 100	1 1	- 1.8 -
Measles	1088 17 228	1	1.8 1.8

Non-resident deaths included in the above for 1940 - Nil.

TABLE No. 12  
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1936-1940

Year	Cases (Residents only)	Number of deaths including non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents
1940	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.8
1938	-	1	1.8
1937	-	1	1.8
1936	2	4	4.8

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above report:  
 1940 Nil 1939 one, 1938 one, 1937 one, and 1936 one.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1940

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (carriers) 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	49	37	16	22	30	14	10	8	7	16	12	12	233
Measles	1	2	26	27	170	133	50	24	5	50	148	426	1062
German Measles	-	1	-	2	5	5	-	1	3	-	3	3	23
Mumps	6	18	5	9	10	10	2	2	2	13	25	29	131
Chickenpox	41	43	42	27	13	43	18	7	15	7	27	10	293
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	18	16	9	16	10	11	5	12	8	2	1	-	108
Pul. Tuberculosis	3	2	3	6	-	3	-	5	2	1	-	6	31
Cer.S; Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	119	121	102	110	239	219	85	59	42	90	216	487	1889

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED 1940

Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1000 units in syringes	7 pkgs
" " 5000 " "	19 "
" " 20000 " "	1 "
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, 3000 units in syringes	69 "
" " 9000 " "	167 "
Diphtheria Toxoid, each for one person	958 "
" " each for six persons	40 "
Scarlet Fever Toxin, each for one person	330 "
Material for the Dick Test	46 "
Material for the Schick Test	32 "
Smallpox Vaccine	912 points
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine,	30 bottles
Pertussis Vaccine. 5 cc's or 8 cc's	123 vials
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin. 10,000 units	11 pkgs
Staphylococcus Toxoid. 2 cc's	89 "
Tetanus Antitoxin. 1,500 units	13 pkgs

The above materials supplied by the Provincial Department of Health and issued free for prophylaxis and treatment doses to be charged.



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1940

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera (carriers)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	40	37	16	32	30	14	10	8	7	16	18	18	333
Salmonella	1	8	26	27	170	133	80	24	5	50	148	486	1083
German Measles	-	1	-	2	5	5	-	1	3	-	3	3	23
Scarlet Fever	6	18	5	2	10	10	3	3	2	13	23	29	131
Dysentery	41	43	42	27	13	43	13	7	15	7	27	10	399
Scabies	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Coughing Cough	18	18	9	16	10	11	5	12	8	3	1	-	108
1. Tuberculosis	3	2	3	2	-	3	-	5	2	1	-	5	31
2. St. Meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
3. Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	119	121	103	110	339	319	88	69	42	90	216	487	1889

## SERUM AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED 1940

7 pags	Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1000 units in syringes
16 "	" " 5000
1 "	" " 30000
59 "	Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, 5000 units in syringes
127 "	" " 2000
928 "	Diphtheria Toxoid, each for one person
40 "	" " each for six persons
330 "	Scarlet Fever Toxin, each for one person
46 "	Material for the Dick Test
82 "	Material for the Schick Test
918 bottles	Smallpox Vaccine
30 bottles	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine
123 vials	Perustine Vaccine, 5 cc's or 8 cc's
11 pags	33a Gangrene Antitoxin, 10,000 units
89 "	Staphylococcus Toxoid, 2 cc's
13 pags	Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 units

The above materials supplied by the Provincial Department of Health and issued free for prophylaxis and treatment doses to be charged.

# QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

16

The work in this branch of the department has been satisfactorily performed during the year. It will be noted there was a considerable incidence in measles and this usually taxes the time of the quarantine officer, making it absolutely impossible to stress the rulings of Council regarding the time spent on the job or the five-day week. The result has been that this officer has put in a good deal of overtime and it is a difficult situation to adjust.

Details of the work in this connection are as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Quarantines	66	46	46	63	185	141	77	31	20	74	124	431	1304
Releases	41	20	43	54	118	160	112	73	29	40	104	322	1116
Patients moved to hospital	41	35	17	24	29	15	8	8	9	17	11	12	226
Other visits	112	121	109	117	71	70	78	76	139	119	51	62	1125

## MEAT INSPECTION

The duties in connection with this phase of sanitary service have been satisfactorily discharged. The following table shows the scope of the work done:

SUBMITTED	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Beef	141	107	91	123	130	89	95	110	120	147	153	115	1421
Veal	191	143	162	170	230	199	198	224	189	206	202	145	2259
Hogs	64	78	113	88	127	114	131	124	102	78	156	161	1336
Sheep and lamb	6	7	-	5	9	9	18	71	101	36	46	27	335
Totals	402	335	366	386	496	411	442	529	512	467	557	448	5351
CONDEMNED													
Beef	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hogs	5	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep and lamb	-	3	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	3	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORTIONS CONDEMNED													
Beef heads	3	4	6	6	10	4	8	4	5	7	5	6	68
Beef hearts	9	8	9	8	12	7	7	11	9	6	9	9	104
Beef livers	31	19	25	23	30	12	22	23	21	23	16	16	261
Veal heads	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Veal hearts	3	-	2	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	16
Veal livers	4	2	4	3	13	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	42
Hog heads	16	15	20	15	11	11	20	21	23	14	24	23	213
Hog hearts	14	13	26	10	14	6	9	16	12	15	20	22	177
Hog livers	33	19	39	20	27	19	33	26	30	25	36	31	338
Sheep hearts	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	14	19
Sheep livers	6	3	4	3	-	3	8	31	39	20	13	23	153
Totals	119	84	135	88	131	64	108	140	141	114	127	147	1308

The amount of Meat Inspection Fees collected in 1940 was \$897.35



## QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The work in this branch of the department has been satisfactorily performed during the year. It will be noted there was a considerable increase in measles and this usually takes the time of the quarantine officer, making it absolutely impossible to attend to the other work. The amount of time spent on the job or the five-day week. The work has been that this officer has put in a good deal of overtime. It is a difficult situation to adjust.

Details of the work in this connection are as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Quarantine	65	48	48	48	63	130	141	77	51	20	74	184	1304
Measles	41	30	43	54	118	180	112	78	29	40	104	224	1118
Measles moved to hospital	41	35	17	24	29	18	8	8	9	17	11	12	224
Per visits	112	121	103	114	71	70	78	78	139	119	51	62	1125

## MEAT INSPECTION

The duties in connection with this phase of sanitary service have been satisfactorily discharged. The following table shows the scope of the work done:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Meat	141	107	91	122	130	92	93	110	120	147	152	115	1421
Meat	191	143	152	170	220	198	198	224	199	208	208	143	2229
Eggs	64	78	113	88	127	114	121	124	102	73	128	121	1338
Meat and Lamb	5	7	-	3	2	2	18	71	101	23	48	27	232
Totals	409	335	355	388	490	411	442	529	512	467	537	443	5331
Meat	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	12	1	-	1	-	20
Meat	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Eggs	3	3	124	44	44	3	3	64	7	3	8	74	717
Meat and Lamb	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Totals	4	4	127	47	47	3	3	84	8	3	9	74	684
Meat heads	3	4	6	6	10	4	5	4	5	7	5	6	68
Meat hearts	9	6	9	8	12	7	7	11	9	8	9	9	104
Meat livers	21	19	22	23	30	12	22	23	21	23	18	18	261
Meat heads	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Meat hearts	3	-	2	-	7	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	16
Meat livers	4	2	4	3	13	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	42
Meat heads	16	12	20	12	11	11	20	21	23	14	24	23	213
Meat hearts	14	13	22	10	14	6	9	12	12	12	20	22	177
Meat livers	23	19	29	23	27	19	23	22	20	22	30	21	238
Meat heads	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	14	19
Meat hearts	6	3	4	3	-	3	6	21	39	20	13	22	152
Totals	119	84	122	88	121	64	102	140	141	114	127	147	1338

The amount of Meat Inspection Fees collected in 1940 was \$297.32



### SANITATION

The Chief Inspector and his assistants have been particularly busy throughout the year, and a disproportionate percentage of the activities, having regard to the multifarious nature of the duties attaching to this branch of the Department, has been spent in problems relating to housing. Much of the acuteness of the housing problem has been occasioned by the marked influx of families of men in the Active Service Forces. It is a well known fact that there was a housing shortage before the War, and the new arrivals have served to intensify a situation that in the first place was little short of deplorable. Problems have arisen which from any angle do not relate to this department, but, by virtue of the fact that in some indirect way such problems might adversely affect the health of one and sundry, the department has reluctantly been forced to accept them and endeavour to find solutions. Many of these problems defy the patience of Job or the wisdom of Solomon, and, as a consequence, the sanitary staff has always some sort of contentious matter under advisement. There has been very little residential structure during the year.

Sickness and the absence of two inspectors on Active Service has been responsible for some inconvenience. New men have to be instructed in their duties and the limitations dictated by them, and some time necessarily has to be spent by the snior staff before the new men can efficiently carry on.

All duties for which the sanitary staff are responsible have been satisfactorily performed over the year.

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

The work of this branch of the department follows in detail:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	1190	1118	1135	1161	1241	861	1055	1030	997	1252	1077	1108	13215
Notices issued, written	8	11	13	28	33	23	17	21	23	19	14	18	228
Notices issued, verbal	106	135	122	132	140	95	95	91	76	102	53	37	1184
Complaints received	15	18	24	41	57	13	38	28	30	21	26	21	332
Complaints which were justified	12	16	19	37	49	11	31	24	26	17	22	18	292
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

Milk sanitation is always well up in front in public health activities and in every community, the aim being to eradicate or materially lessen the dangers attendant where raw and therefore contaminated milk is permitted to be sold. Every phase of milk production and its subsequent processing is rigidly scrutinized and the City is to be congratulated in the quality of the milk distributed.

During the year it was found necessary to cancel the licenses of one or two producers due to their seeming inability to produce the quality of milk demanded in the city. The duties of the two inspectors in connection with this important branch of sanitary control have been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and details of the work done are shown as follows:

Of the 3957 sediment tests of producers milk samples, 3512 or 88.76% were good, 326 or 8.24% were fair, and 119 or 3.0% were bad.



## SANITATION

The Chief Inspector and his assistants have been particularly busy throughout the year, and a disproportionate percentage of the activities, having regard to the multifarious nature of the duties attaching to this branch of the Department, has been spent in problems relating to housing. Much of the assessment of the housing problem has been occasioned by the marked influx of families of men in the Active Service Forces. It is a well known fact that there was a housing shortage before the war, and the new arrivals have served to intensify this situation. In the first place, there was little short of desirable homes have arisen which from any angle do not relate to this movement, but, by virtue of the fact that in some instances, the problem might adversely affect the health of one and another, the Department has reluctantly been forced to accept them and endeavor to find solutions. Many of these problems defy the patience of Job or the wisdom of Solomon, and, as a consequence, the sanitary staff has to take some sort of conventional matter under advisement. There has been very little residential improvement during the year. The absence of the inspectors on Active Service has been responsible for some inconveniences. New men have to be instructed in their duties and the limitations dictated by them, and some time necessarily has to be spent by the sanitary staff before the new men can efficiently carry on. All duties for which the sanitary staff are responsible have been satisfactorily performed over the year. The production, propagation and handling of foodstuffs has been rigidly supervised and the regulations in respect thereto enforced. The work of this branch of the Department follows in detail:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	1700
Plans issued	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35	38	300
Written	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	200
Plans issued	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	1600
Verbal	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35	38	300
Complaints received	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35	38	300
Complaints which were justified	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35	38	300
Complaints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

Milk sanitation is always well up in front in public health activities and in every community, the aim being to eradicate or at least to reduce to a minimum the dangers attendant upon the production of milk. Every phase of milk production is subjected to the most rigid supervision and the City is to be commended in the quality of the milk distributed. During the year it was found necessary to cancel the licenses of two or three producers due to their inability to produce the quality of milk demanded in the city. The duties of the two inspectors in connection with this important branch of sanitary control have been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and details of the work are given as follows:

Of the 3257 registered producers of milk samples, 1018 or 31% were found to be satisfactory and 2239 or 69% were found to be unsatisfactory.

Of the 202 sediment tests of retailers milk samples, 202 or 100% were found to be good.

Of the 3957 methylene blue reductase tests of producers milk samples, 3140 or 79.3% were Class 1, 590 or 14.9% Class 2, 224 or 5.7% Class 3 and 3 or 0.1% Class 4. The classes refer to excellent, good, fair and poor.

Of the 202 methylene blue reductase tests of retailers milk samples (93 pasteurized and 109 raw) all were Class 1 or excellent.

Methylene blue reductase tests are in accordance with standards set by The American Public Health Association.

According to 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 1940 were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	8,211,063	quarts or	93.45%
" " raw milk	575,119	"	6.55%
	-----		
	8,786,182	"	
	-----		

Daily per capita consumption of milk 0.56 pints

Total sales of pasteurized cream	874,671	quarts or	96.4%
" " raw cream	32,687	"	3.6%
	-----		
	907,358		
	-----		

Daily per capita consumption of cream 0.057 pints

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in City	99	97	76	113	89	58	96	115	101	144	66	104	1158
Inspections in country	104	110	101	94	116	124	110	71	130	112	120	58	1250
Complaints received	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	3	-	14
Complaints justified	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	6
Notices issued written	29	15	26	27	48	11	92	25	39	28	16	11	367
Notices issued verbal	10	8	11	7	9	12	11	9	14	12	10	-	113
Licenses susp'd	3	-	2	1	1	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	17
Permits to:													
Dairymen	316	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	320
Milk vendors	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251
Cowkeepers	280	2	3	6	4	11	4	12	3	5	-	-	330
Pasteurizers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sediment tests	352	404	397	392	394	97	360	394	369	365	368	267	4159
Reductase tests	352	404	397	392	394	97	360	394	369	365	368	267	4159
Phosphatase Ts's	29	32	31	31	32	16	32	31	32	32	32	32	362
Butter Fat	39	42	41	41	42	20	42	41	42	42	42	42	476
Total samples	754	756	755	743	748	154	762	747	676	690	692	497	7974
Water samples	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7



Of the 303 sediment tests of retailers milk samples, 202 or 66% are found to be good.  
 Of the 303 methylene blue reduction tests of producers milk samples, 210 or 69% were Class 1, 200 or 66% Class 2, 224 or 74% Class 3 and 3 or 1% Class 4. The classes refer to excellent, good, fair and poor.  
 Of the 303 methylene blue reduction tests of retailers milk samples (93 pasteurized and 109 raw) all were Class 1 or excellent.  
 Methylene blue reduction tests are in accordance with standards set by The American Public Health Association.

According to 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 1925 were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk 8,211,063 quarts or 92,425  
 " " raw milk 875,119 " 6,252

Daily per capita consumption of milk 0.56 pints

Total sales of pasteurized cream 874,871 quarts or 98,425  
 " " raw cream 38,687 " 3,822

Daily per capita consumption of cream 0.037 pints

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in city	92	97	73	113	89	58	58	113	101	144	63	104	1158
Inspections in country	100	110	101	94	116	124	110	71	130	118	120	58	1250
Complaints received	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	-	14
Complaints justified	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	6
Orders issued written	29	15	26	27	48	11	28	25	39	29	16	11	327
Orders issued verbal	10	6	11	7	9	13	11	9	14	12	10	-	118
Loanses rep'd	3	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	17
Permits for delivery	516	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	520
Milk vendors	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251
Townships	230	2	2	2	2	11	2	12	3	3	3	-	230
Pasteurizers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sediment tests	532	404	397	392	394	97	350	394	388	388	387	4153	
Reduction tests	552	404	397	392	394	97	350	394	388	388	387	4159	
Phosphate tests	29	21	21	21	21	16	21	21	21	21	21	21	292
After Fat	39	42	41	41	42	42	41	42	42	42	42	42	473
Total samples	754	753	743	748	748	154	762	747	696	694	497	7374	
After samples	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7

### EDUCATIONAL

The work involved in the education of the general public respecting health activities continues to occupy a prominent place in the activities of the department. Much of this work is done outside hours usually considered official and it is felt that a good deal is accomplished. The work so done consists of talks, and lectures given to a variety of groups, both inside and occasionally outside the City. The Medical Officers of Health and the Nursing Staff participate in this programme.

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, for the government of training schools for nurses, was given by your Medical Officer at both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals.

The usual interchange of reports and data relating to Public Health has been maintained between this department and other centres in Canada and the United States of America. This now established practice permits access to much valuable information regarding problems obtaining elsewhere, and provides a basis for comparison in the determination of our own departmental efficiency.

### RELIEF DEPARTMENT

The work in connection with the Relief Department activities has lessened considerably during the year. Interviews with the Medical Officer of Health are related to ability or otherwise to do the work assigned by the Relief Department. Many problems arise from time to time in this regard, and this in spite of the fact that the utmost in effort is put forth to approach these difficulties in an impartial manner. On the whole relatively few complaints have come to our notice, indicating a general appreciation of our efforts in this regard. During the year 479 interviews were conducted and these do not include investigations in the same connection which were made outside the office.

The Medical Officer of Health carried out his duties as medical examiner in connection with applications to enter the service of the Street Railway Department, and also in respect to applications for pension under the City Employees Pension Fund.

### CONCLUSION

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

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



## EDUCATIONAL

The work involved in the education of the general public respecting health activities continues to occupy a prominent place in the activities of the department. Much of this work is done outside hours usually considered official and it is felt that a good deal is accomplished. The work so done consists of talks and lectures given to variety of groups, both inside and occasionally outside the city. A Medical Officers of Health and the Nursing Staff participate in this programme.

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## RELIEF DEPARTMENT

The work in connection with the Relief Department activities has assumed considerably during the year. Interviews with the Medical Officer of Health are related to Relief or otherwise to do the work assigned by the Relief Department. Many problems arise from time to time in this regard, and this in spite of the fact that the utmost effort is put forth to approach these difficulties in an impartial manner. On the whole relatively few complaints have come to our office, indicating a general appreciation of our efforts in this regard. During the year 479 interviews were conducted and these do not include investigations in the same connection which were made outside the office.

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- to Superintendent and Staff of the Mental Hospital, Ponoka.
- to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
- to Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kiwanis Club).
- to Victorian Order of Nurses.
- to Calgary General Hospital.
- to Calgary Bell Hospital.
- to Calgary Alms.
- to Radio Broadcasting Stations.

The Medical Officer of Health is happy to take this opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks to each and every member of the active and associate staff of the department. The spirit of co-operation and loyalty, and the readiness on the part of all to proceed in the work at any and all time, is a source of much encouragement and a primary factor in the maintenance of public service and an efficient department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. HILL, B.A. M.D. C.M. D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

No. Examined	6,389
Special Cases	1,073
No. Visits	1,160
10% or more underweight	242
2 - 10% underweight	796
Anemia	71
Enlarged Glands	346
Enlarged Thyroid	14
Chorea & Nervous Disorders	19
Cardiac Disturbances	63
Respiratory Disorders -	
Suspected Tuberculosis	28
Asthma & Bronchitis	20
Skin Diseases	5
Ringworm	3
Scabies	24
Impetigo	21
Miscellaneous	37
Digestive Disturbances	12
Defective Vision	332
Other Eye Defects	69
Defective Hearing	3
Cleft Palate	20
Defective Spine & Posture	3
Defective Chest	1
Defective Extremities	2
Rickets	1
Paraplegia	1
Defective Mental Development	20
Abnormal Menstruation & Adenoids	600
Med'l. Toxicity & Alcoholism	600
Fetters	22
Number U.S. -	7,102
Toxoid Received	1,093
Not Vaccinated	2,767
Parents Informed	223
Parents Not Informed	755
Internal Gland Dis.	5
Genital Defects	23
Cryptorchid	20
Phimosis	1
Hydrocele	1
Varicocele	1



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W. H. HILL, B.A., 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, 1940.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
MADE BY TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

No. Examined	6,389
Special Cases	1,672
No. Obesity	16
10% or more underweight	842
7 - 10% underweight	796
Anaemia	71
Enlarged Glands	346
Enlarged Thyroid	14
Chorea & Nervous Disorders	19
Cardiac Disturbances	63
Pulmonary Disorders -	
Suspected Tuberculosis	18
Asthma & Bronchitis	20
Skin Diseases:	
Ringworm	5
Scabies	14
Impetigo	21
Miscellaneous	37
Digestive Disturbances	12
Defective Vision	392
Other Eye Defects	69
Defective Hearing	3
Cleft Palate	20
Defective Spine & Posture	3
Defective Chest	
Defective Extremities	2
Rickets	1
Paraplegia	29
Defective Nasal Breathing	650
Abnormal Tonsils & Adenoids	600
Mod'l. Tonsils & Adenoids	22
Hernia	
Number O.K.	3,192
Toxoid Received	1,699
Not Vaccinated	2,767
Parents Invited	929
Parents Present	758
Internal Gland Dis.	5
Genetal Defects	
Cryptorchid	29
Phimosis	36
Hydrocele	1
Varicoccele	9



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

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TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
MADE BY TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

6,389	No. Examined
1,672	Special Cases
10	No. Death
842	10% or more underweight
796	7 - 10% underweight
71	Anaemia
340	Enlarged Glands
14	Enlarged Thyroid
19	Chorea & Nervous Disorders
63	Cardiac Disturbances
18	Pulmonary Disorders -
20	Suspected Tuberculosis
	Asthma & Bronchitis
5	Skin Diseases:
14	Ringworm
21	Scabies
27	Impetigo
12	Miscellaneous
392	Digestive Disturbances
	Defective Vision
69	Other Eye Defects
3	Defective Hearing
20	Cleft Palate
2	Defective Spine & Posture
	Defective Gait
2	Defective Extremities
1	Rickets
20	Parasitosis
650	Defective nasal Breathing
600	Abnormal Tonsils & Adenoids
22	Mod'l. Tonsils & Adenoids
	Herpetic
2,192	Number O.K.
1,669	Toxoid Received
2,787	Not Vaccinated
929	Parasite Examined
72	Parasite Prescribed
5	Internal Gland Dis.
29	Concave Defects
30	Cryptorchid
1	Echinocyst
9	Hydrocele
	Varicocele

Surgical Defects - Unclassified

Osteomyelitis	1
Fractures	5
Appendicitis	7
T. B. Knee	1
Minor Surgery	5

Medical Defects - Unclassified

Epilepsy	3
Rheumatism	2
Worms	12
Haemophilia	1
Purpura	1
Infections	5
Diabetes	2

## Behavior and Mental Abnormalities

26

It is impossible to secure accurate returns of the number of treated cases. Frequently a year or more elapses between the time operative treatment is recommended and later secured and, frequently the child moves to another district in the meantime and the duplicate copy of the original recommendation is lost. I know that more cases are treated than our records show and regret I am unable to give more exact figures.

There were several changes on the medical staff during the year. Dr. J. K. Mulloy substituted for Dr. Oakley in January, 1940, and Dr. A. E. Wilson continued on a half time basis until June 30th. In September, Dr. G. F. Mores, a recent University of Alberta graduate was appointed on full time. These changes in the staff disrupted the work a little but routine work was carried on much as usual.

The greater part of the year was comparatively free of epidemic diseases. In the spring, odd cases of Scarlet Fever continued to appear. There were 30 cases in May but these decreased steadily and averaged only 12 cases a month during the latter months of the year. Measles became epidemic in November. In December 462 cases of this disease were reported in Calgary and the school population was seriously affected. Cases of Chicken Pox continued to appear all year, a maximum of 43 cases was reached in June with a steady decline thereafter. There were a few cases of mumps and Whooping Cough reported each month also.

6,389 school children were given a routine physical examination during the year and 1,672 came down to the City Hall office for some special examination.

2,767 of those routinely examined, or 43.3% were found to be not vaccinated. These figures are dangerously high, particularly in war time when the constant movement of troops and their families makes exposure to Smallpox more probable.

1,699 children have been given the toxoid inoculation for Diphtheria. Last Spring arrangements were made to give these inoculations in out-lying schools as it was felt that some of these parents found it difficult to bring their children in to town for the three inoculations; 300 children were inoculated at the schools last May and June. This procedure will be repeated again this year. Those





living centrally should be sufficiently interested to go to the City Hall for their preventive treatment.

842 or 13.2% of the children examined were found to be 10 or more percent underweight for their age and height. The figure for 1939 for 13.5 and for 1938 for 15.8. Another 796 or 12.1% were between 7 and 10% underweight. The percentage in this group for 1939 was 8.8%.

Our underweights are an ever-present problem. Some improve and other promptly take their places. This year we have had a number of families move into Calgary who have been hard up for some time and the father has recently joined the Army. Most of them have several more children than the Army allowance provides for and are more or less poorly nourished. The over-crowding at home also interferes with regular sleep. Numerous families are living in two or three rooms. Our Department is doing what it can to aid these people. Free milk is distributed daily to about 900 children during the winter months.

63 or .99% had an organic heart condition. In children this is almost always the result of an attack of chorea or rheumatic fever. Prolonged rest in bed for these cases is reducing our heart cases in both severity and number. A few cases are of congenital origin.

18 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic as T. B. cases or suspects. No definitely active cases were found, though several are under close observation.

69 or 1.8% had defective hearing. The special class for the extreme cases is functioning successfully. They become very expert by reading and enjoy their classes very much.

392 or 6.1 had defective vision requiring new glasses. The sight saving class takes care of 16 children who vision is very low and cannot be improved by corrective procedures. Free glasses were supplied to 160 children during the year. The eye, ear, nose and throat specialists generously give their time to the examination of any bad vision defects who are unable to pay. The opticians take care of some of the less severe cases for a nominal sum.

650 or 10.15% had enlarged or diseased tonsils and needing removal. The medical profession are of great assistance in these cases, also when the parents are unable to pay.

25 children were referred to the behavior clinic because of some difficulty with school or home management.

3,192 children were O.K. This is 49.9%; last year's percentage was 40.8.

758 out of a total of 929 parents invited to be present at the child's physical examination, did so. This is 81.6%. A number of parents work, and others are ill or unavoidably absent. The high percentage speaks for the interest and co-operation given by the parents to our Department.



living normally should be sufficiently interested to go to the City Hall for their preventive treatment.

84% of 15.5% of the children examined were found to be in or more percent underweight for their age and height. The figures for 1933 for 15.5 and for 1938 for 15.5. Another 70% or 12.5% were between 7 and 10% underweight. The percentage in this group for 1933 was 84%.

Our underweight are an ever-present problem. Some improve and other probably take their places. This year we have had a number of families move into Calgary who have been hard up for some time and the father has recently joined the Army. Most of them have several children and the Army allowance provides for and are more or less poorly nourished. The over-crowding at home also interferes with regular sleep. Numerous families are living in two or three rooms. Our Department is doing what it can to aid these people. Free milk is distributed daily to about 200 children during the winter months.

6% or 9% had an organic heart condition. In children this is almost always the result of an attack of scarlet fever or rheumatic fever. It is found in 1% of the cases in childhood and heart cases in both severity and number. A few cases are of congenital origin.

18 cases were referred to the Great Ormond Street Hospital as T. B. cases or suspected. No definitely active cases were found, though several are under close observation.

6% or 1.8% had defective hearing. The special clinic for the deaf and dumb is functioning successfully. They become very expert by reading and enjoy their classes very much.

3% of 6.1 had defective vision requiring new glasses. The right saving class to the extent of 1% children who vision is very low and cannot be improved by corrective procedures. Free glasses were supplied to 100 children during the year. The eye, ear, nose and throat specialists generally give their time to the examination of any child who has vision defects who are unable to pay. The ophthalmic team care of some of the more severe cases for a nominal sum.

6% or 10.1% had enlarged or diseased tonsils and need removal. The medical profession are of great assistance in these cases, also when the parents are unable to pay.

2% children were referred to the behavior clinic because of some attention with normal or sane management.

3,102 children were O.K. This is 49.9% last year's percentage was 40.6%.

75% out of a total of 95% parents invited to be present at the child physical examination, did so. This is 61.5%. A number of parents work, and others are ill or unavoidably absent. The high percentage speaks for the interest and co-operation given by the parents to our Department.

REPORT OF SCHOOL NURSES.

Re-admission	44	Dental Defects	466
Health Talks	148	Measles	353
No. in class inspected	31,110	Scarlet Fever	31
Ref. to Med. Inspection	1,369	Diphtheria	-
'Phones and Notes	3,852	Whooping Cough	34
Special inspections	28,696	Chicken Pox	101
Treatments	4,525	Smallpox	4
Exclusions	401	Mumps	72
Pediculosis	39	Tonsillitis	48
Eye Defects	649	Conjunctivitis	36
Ear Defects	217	Ringworm	13
Def. Nasal Breathing	74	Scabies	37
Tonsils and Adenoids	1,008	Impetigo	89
Enlarged Glands	381	Eczema	44
Orthopediac Defects	26		
Malnutrition	797	Special Visits	11
Nervous Disorders	32	Absentee Visits	3,609

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

<u>Treatments:</u>		New patients	1,404
Silver nitrate	2,318	New cases current year	5,900
Open Pulp	288	Re-appointments	908
		Emergency cases	355
<u>Extractions:</u>		Total no. treated	7,166
Permanent (386)		<u>Inspection:</u>	
Deciduous (1,899)	2,285	No. inspected	11,774
Fillings (various)	7,064	No. needing treatment	6,385
Amalgam & Cement bases	270	Need nothing done at present	2,395
No Treatment	339	<u>Defective Teeth</u>	
Refused treatment	117	Permanent	8,952
Prophylaxis	148	Deciduous	3,690
Miscellaneous	104		
Total operations	12,577		
Completed cases	5,658		
<u>Total No. of teeth treated:</u>		Number O.K.	3,160
Permanent	6,046		
Deciduous	5,071		



REPORT OF SCHOOL SURVEY

Re-admission	44	Partial Defects	466
Health Tests	148	Medicine	323
No. in class inspected	21,110	Special Power	31
Ref. to Med. Inspection	1,300	Inspection	-
'Phone and Notes	7,825	Whispering Gough	34
Special inspections	28,000	Children for	101
Treatment	4,325	Smilgex	4
Examinations	401	Maps	72
Individuals	30	Tonometric	48
Eye Defects	600	Conjunctivitis	30
Ear Defects	217	Rings	13
Ref. to Med. Inspection	74	Seals	37
Tonics and Adapters	1,000	Inspection	69
Infected Glands	381	Exams	44
Orthopedic Defects	20		
Malignant	107	Special Visits	11
Lowest District	32	Special Visits	3,600

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

Treatment:		New patients	1,404
Silver Nitrate	2,318	New cases current year	2,300
Open Fill	202	Re-apointments	908
Extraction:		Re-examined	322
Permanent	(1,380)	Total no. treated	7,166
Deciduous	(1,800)	Inspection:	
Fillings (versions)	7,064	No. inspected	11,774
Analgesic & Dental X-rays	270	No. needing treatment	6,302
No Treatment	300	Not made same as	2,322
Refused treatment	117	Exams	
Prophylaxis	148	Defective Teeth	
Miscellaneous	104	Permanent	8,922
Total operations	12,277	Deciduous	3,090
Completed cases	2,828		
Total no. of teeth treated:		Number O.K.	3,100
Permanent	6,046		
Deciduous	2,071		

From the aforementioned, it will be noted that 11,774 children were inspected by the school dentist. All grades up to and including grade 8 were examined once, and most of the lower grades up to 4 were inspected twice during the year.

The number with perfect teeth was 3,160 or 26.8%. Those inspected and listed as 'need nothing at present', had perfect permanent teeth but had some decayed deciduous teeth which were beyond repair but at the time of inspection their removal was inadvisable.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

1. Cards made out for each child and sent to mothers.
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 birth visits, notices are sent to all birthing registered regarding 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.

(Term "Infant" applies birth to two years.  
"Pre-school" 2 to 6 years.)  
Two afternoons a week for infants and two afternoons a week for pre-school.  
One afternoon with nurse only in attendance for birth-  
helping station at night one or two afternoons each week.

#### ATTENDANCE

Total for year 7,495  
Individual cases 3,793  
New cases 972



From the aforementioned, it will be noted that 11,774 children were inspected by the school dentist. All grades up to and including grade 6 were examined once, and most of the lower grades up to 4 were inspected twice during the year.

The number with perfect teeth was 7,100 or 60.8%. Those inspected and listed as 'need no further treatment', had perfect permanent teeth but had some decayed deciduous teeth which were beyond repair but at the time of inspection their removal was inadvisable.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR DINE CANNON, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health

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

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the Infant and Pre-School Clinic for the year, 1940.

PLACE	Clinic rooms on the third floor of the City Hall. Open five afternoons a week.						
STAFF	One Pediatrician - 2 afternoons a week. A school physician examines pre-school children two afternoons a week. Three public health nurses (one appointed by the Provincial Department of Health, with a car), the other two by the City of Calgary. One stenographer - half time. A nurse-in-training from either the General Hospital or Holy Cross Hospital comes two days a week for instruction and practical training.						
ROUTINE OF WORK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cards made out at birth registration to follow through school age.</li> <li>2. Invitations to attend Infant Clinic sent to mothers.</li> <li>3. Questionnaire sent to family physician concerning birth and home conditions.</li> <li>4. Where home conditions considered inadequate, families are visited by clinic nurses, and advised of Infant Clinic.</li> <li>5. All families attending clinic are visited by clinic nurses, and kept in touch with periodically.</li> <li>6. At six months, notices are sent to all births registered regarding advisability of obtaining Diphtheria Toxoid.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>						
CLINICS	<p>(Term "Infant" applies birth to two years. "Pre-school" 2 to 6 years.)</p> <p>Two afternoons a week for infants and two afternoons a week for pre-school. One afternoon with nurses only in attendance for both. Weighing station at Ogden one or two afternoons each month.</p>						
ATTENDANCE	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total for year</td> <td>7,495</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual Cases</td> <td>3,793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Cases</td> <td>872</td> </tr> </table>	Total for year	7,495	Individual Cases	3,793	New Cases	872
Total for year	7,495						
Individual Cases	3,793						
New Cases	872						



Dr. W. H. Hall,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
City of Calgary.

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the Infant and Pre-School  
Clinic for the year, 1940.

PLACES

Clinic rooms on the third floor of the City Hall.  
Open five afternoons a week.

STAFF

One Pediatrician - 2 afternoons a week.  
A school physician examines pre-school children two  
afternoons a week.  
Three public health nurses (one appointed by the  
Provincial Department of Health, with a car), the  
other two by the City of Calgary.  
One stenographer - full time.  
A nurse-in-training from either the General Hospital  
or Holy Cross Hospital comes two days a week for the  
instruction and practical training.

ROUTINE OF  
WORK

1. Girls 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  
addressed at Infant Clinic.
5. All families attending clinic are visited by  
clinic nurses, and kept in touch with pediatrician.
6. At six months, notices are sent to all birth  
registrars regarding 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

(Form "Infant" applied birth to two years.  
"Pre-school" 2 to 6 years.)

Two afternoons a week for infants and two afternoons  
a week for pre-school.  
One afternoon with nurses only in attendance for both  
waiting station at 6:30 am and at two afternoons each  
month.

ATTENDANCE

Total for year  
Individual Cases  
New Cases  
7,435  
3,733  
875

ATTENDANCE  
(Con't)

Dr. Roach - 103 Clinics.  
 Infants - 28,40, Pre-school 637, Total 3,477  
 Avergat 34.

Includes 637 complete physical examinations of  
 Pre-Schools, 65 of whom were O.K.

School doctors - examined 557 Pre-school children.  
 168 were O.K. 328 missed appointments. In addition  
 to this they gave 41 short interviews.

Nurses:

Infants - 2,574, Pre-school - 949 Total 3,523.  
 Average 14 for 250 afternoons.

INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

Found at Clinic - Chickenpox - 1 Measles - 1.

## IMMUNIZATION

No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed	378
No. having Smallpox Vaccinations completed	59
No. having Scarlet Fever Toxins completed	38
No. having Pertussis Inoculations completed	5

(These have been done either in the Health Department  
 of by private physicians.)

## VISITS

To homes by Clinic nurses, including calls not  
 found - 3,055.

## FEEDING

Breast	964
Bottle	1,402
Mixed	1,889
Other	1,239

## DEFECTS

## FOUND

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
Adenoids	8	127
Anaemia	4	5
Cardiac Disturbance		11
Congenital Malformation	3	3
Diarrhoea	57	
Ears	41	36
Eczema	45	16
Eyes	40	41
Glands	4	99
Hernia	40	7
Impotigo	6	7
Malnutrition	1	43
Mouth	9	4
Nervous Disorders	3	6
Mentally Deficient	1	
Nose		3
Orthopedic	5	17
Phimosis	92	32



ATTENDANCE  
(Cont'd)

Dr. Rosen - 103 children.  
Infants - 28.40, Pre-school 637, Total 5.477  
Average 34.

Included 67 complete physical examinations of  
Pre-Schools, 62 of whom were O.K.

School doctors - examined 557 Pre-school children.  
108 were O.K. 328 missed appointments. In addition  
to this they gave 41 short interviews.

## Nurses:

Infants - 2.574, Pre-school - 649, Total 3.223.  
Average 14.6 for 250 afternoon.

Found at Clinic - Chickenpox - 1, Measles - 1.

INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

## IMMUNIZATION

No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed  
No. having Tetanus Toxoids completed  
No. having Smallpox Vaccinations completed  
No. having Scarlet Fever Toxins completed  
No. having Pertussis Inoculations completed

378  
32  
38  
38  
2

(These have been done either in the Health Department  
or by private physicians.)

To homes by Clinic nurses, including calls not

## VISITS

found - 3,022.

## FEEDING

Breast 964  
Bottle 1,402  
Mixed 1,889  
Other 1,239

## DEFECTS

## FOUND

Infants	Pre-school
8	127
4	2
3	11
3	3
27	36
4	10
45	10
40	41
4	99
40	99
40	7
1	43
1	4
1	0
1	3
2	11
92	32

DEFECTS		<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
FOUND	Rickets	1	2
(Cont'd)	Ringworm		7
	Scabies		29
	Skin	47	6
	Throat		631
	Teeth		
	Thrush	5	
	Tonsils	9	264
	Other Conditions	40	45

DEATHS	Infants	11	Pre-school	1	Total	10
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DISCHARGES	Infants	5	Pre-school	955	Total	960
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REFERRED No. of cases referred to family physician.

Infants	18	Pre-school	87	Total	105
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DENTAL CLINICS	Dr. Upton treated	277
	School dentists treated	167
	Appointments not kept	106

EYE, EAR,  
NOSE AND  
THROAT

Operations:

Tonsils and Adenoids	89
Adenoids only	3
Mastoid	1
Needling Cong. Catr's.	2
Opening Tear Duct	1

Of these -

50 were done free of charge after investigation.  
21 paid Hospital fee only.  
25 paid full fee of \$10.00

\$125.00 was collected through Clinic.

Treatments -

Eye	580
Ear	344
Nose and Throat	176
Refractions for Glasses	9

Total	1,109
-------	-------

Of these - 199 - were individual cases.

PRE-NATAL

No. of letters sent from Clinic  
(Weekly classes held by V.O.N.)



No. of letters sent from Clinica  
(Weekly classes held by V.O.S.)

Of these - 199 - were individual cases.

Total		1,109
Referrals for		9
Classes		170
Nose and Throat		344
Eye		580
Treatments -		

\$125.00 was collected through Clinica.

\$5 paid toll fee of \$10.00  
\$1 paid Hospital fee only.  
50 were born free of charge after investigation.

Of these -

Operating Tent Post 1  
Healing Gong. Gong. 2  
Acupuncture 1  
Acupuncture only 3  
Tonsils and Adenoids 89

EYE, EAR,  
NOSE AND  
THROAT

CLINICS  
DETAILED

No. of cases referred to family physician.

Infants 18	Pre-school 87	Total 105
Infants 5	Pre-school 955	Total 960
Infants 11	Pre-school 1	Total 10

DEATHS  
DIAGNOSES

Other Conditions  
Tonsils  
Throat  
Teeth  
Throat  
Skin  
Scabies  
Ringworm  
Rickets

FOUND  
(Gong's)

Infants

Pre-school

45  
504  
631  
5  
23  
7  
2

40  
2  
47  
1

DONATIONS

Cod Liver Oil, clothes, medical supplies, layettes, glasses, hospital expenses, etc. from Good Cheer Club. Cod liver Oil from the American Women's Club. Cod Liver Oil and Infant Foods from Mead, Johnson and Co.  
 Drugs (samples) from Drs. McEachern, Merritt, firm.  
 Infants' shirts and bed clothes from the Hounsfield Heights-Club.  
 Literature from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.  
 Clothes and other help from private individuals.  
 Sunshine - Christmas hampers.

PUPIL NURSES

Three nurses from the General Hospital and two from the Holy Cross Hospital, completed two months instruction and observation. One nurse from the University of British Columbia (C.G.H. graduate) completed one month's observation.

OGDEN

A weighing station was conducted at the Ogden Community Hall for nine afternoons. There was a total attendance of - 93.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

AND	Hospital inspections -	27
BABY SHELTERS	Inspections and interviews in connection with baby shelters -	65

INSULIN

No. of investigations -	2
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RELIEF

No. of investigations,	
Provincial Health Department	1

Letters to outside points for	
Provincial Department	11

OUT-OF-TOWN CASES

Attended by nurses only.	
Inspections	42
Pre-school	24
Total	66

M. F. LAVELL, R.N.,  
 Provincial Public Health Nurse.

1. Tuberculosis      Pul.      Active      11  
    Inactive      8  
    Non. Pul.      Active      1  
    Inactive      2  
 2. Suspect or Observation      18  
 3. Non-Tuberculous Disease      12  
 4. No Disease      172  
 5. Incomplete or Undiagnosed      2  
 Total      224



DONATIONS

God River Oil, clothes, medical supplies, cigarettes,  
 glasses, hospital expenses, etc. from Good Cheer  
 Club. God River Oil from the American Women's Club.  
 God River Oil and Infant Food from Mead, Johnson  
 and Co.  
 Drugs (syringes) from Drs. MacBarnet, Larrick, etc.  
 Linoleum, white and bed clothes from the Bonsteel  
 Hotel Club.  
 Litterbox from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.  
 Glasses and other help from private individuals.  
 Sanitine - Christmas papers.

PUBLIC NURSES

Three nurses from the General Hospital and two from  
 the Holy Cross Hospital, completed two months  
 instruction and observation. One nurse from the  
 University of British Columbia (C.E.H. Graduate)  
 completed one month's observation.

ODDER

A weighing station was conducted at the Ogden Command  
 Hall for nine afternoon. There was a total attendance  
 of 93.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Hospital inspections - 27

BABY SHELTERS

Inspections and interviews in connection with  
 baby shelters - 62

INSULIN

No. of insulin stations - 2

RELIEF

No. of investigations  
 Provincial Health Department 1

Letters to outside points for  
 Provincial Department 11

OUT-OF-TOWN  
 CASES

Attended by nurses only.  
 Inspections  
 Pre-school 42  
 24  
 66  
 Total

M. F. LARVELL, R.N.,  
 Provincial Public Health Nurse.

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

I have great pleasure in reporting the activities of the  
T. B. Clinic for the year ending, 1940.

During the year we held 50 clinics at which 276 adults and 53 children were examined and diagnosed. Of these 255 were X-Rayed. Where necessary these patients were followed up by the usual social service work. As a result of this work I made 829 home visits which included 181 co-operative visits in securing clothing, visits to Relief Department arranging any difficulties which comes up, and with my small assistance helps iron out their worries. Every six months we give the tuberculin test to all nurses at the General Hospital which brings the total tuberculin tests to 934.

At the beginning of 1940, I started an educational program of teaching the patients, who are well enough, to be a little self reliant and independent by insisting on as many as can to come to the office for the many requirements they need. Personally think it to be a splendid idea that they are being taught to do something for themselves instead of sitting at home waiting until I bring their needs to them. The result has been that I have had 486 office calls, which has given the patients something to do as well as relieving me of that many visits which time can be used to make longer calls upon other patients not able to come to the office. The educational program has gotten excellent results, and should be much better this year.

The work has been greatly facilitated by the continued co-operation of the local doctors. The work is becoming better known and increasing steadily and may add the social service has been carried on with a marked degree of success. The splendid co-operation existing between the Sanatorium staff and the Public Health Department and the Clinic is most gratifying. I am greatly indebted to them for their continued assistance which has been so freely given.

Personally I am delighted at the excellent results of the Kinsmens' Club Seal Campaign, and feel sure they will reach their objective.

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	Pul. Active	11	4
		Inactive	5	2
	Non. Pul.	Active	1	1
		Inactive	2	
2.	Suspect or Observation		18	6
3.	Non-Tuberculous Disease		12	3
4.	No Disease		172	29
5.	Incomplete or Undiagnosed		3	
	Total		224	45



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

Dear Doctor Hill:

I have great pleasure in reporting the activities of the  
T. B. Clinic for the year ending, 1940.

During the year we held 50 clinics at which 275 adults and 55 children were examined and diagnosed. Of these 265 were X-Rayed. Where necessary these patients were followed up by the usual social service work. As a result of this work I made 229 home visits which included 181 co-operative visits in securing clothing, visits to Relief Department arranging any difficulties which come up, and with my small assistance helps from our nurses at the Every six months we give the tuberculin test to all nurses at the General Hospital which brings the total tuberculin tests to 284.

At the beginning of 1940, I started an educational program of teaching the patients, who are well enough, to be a little self reliant and independent by insisting on as many as can to come to the clinic for the many requirements they need. Personally I think it to be a splendid idea that they are being taught to do something for themselves instead of sitting at home waiting until I bring their needs to them. The result has been that I have had 486 office calls, which has given the patients something to do as well as relieving me of that many visits which time can be used to make longer calls upon other patients not able to come to the clinic. The educational program has gotten excellent results, and should be much better this year.

The work has been greatly facilitated by the continued co-operation of the local doctors. The work is becoming better known and increasing steadily and may and the social service has been carried on with a marked degree of success. The splendid co-operation existing between the Sanatorium staff and the Public Health Department and the Clinic is most gratifying. I am greatly indebted to them for their continued assistance which has been so freely given.

Personally I am delighted at the excellent results of the Kinemans' Club Seal Campaign, and feel sure they will reach their objective.

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

NEW EXAMINATIONS		Number		Contact	
1. Tuberculous	Pol.	Active	11	4	
		Inactive	8	3	
	Non. Pol.	Active	1	1	
		Inactive	2		
2. Suspect or Observation			18	4	
3. Non-Tuberculous Disease			12	3	
4. No Disease			175	22	
5. Incomplete or Undiagnosed			8		

RE-EXAMINATIONS.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
(Able to work - working	27	6
Ex. San. Unable to work { working	11	
Able to work { working	1	
Others Unable to work { working	2	1
{ not working	1	
2. NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		
Ex-San. Able to work	5	1
Unable to work	2	
3. Suspect or Observation	16	19
4. Non-Tuberculous Disease	11	1
5. No Disease	27	15
6. Incomplete or Undiagnosed	5	
	—	—
Total	108	43
	—	—
Grand total	332	88

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS.

Definite T. B.	1
No Disease	2

Total tuberculin tests - 282    Positive 87    Negative 161    N.R. 24  
 Total X-Rays - 240

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON, R.N.,  
 Nurse-in-charge of T.B. Clinic.



EXAMINATIONS		Number		Contact	
1.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27		6	
	(Able to work - working)	11			
	Ex. Sm. Unable to work (working)	1			
	Able to work (working)	2		1	
	Others (Unable to work (not working)	1			
2.	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	8		1	
	Ex-Sm. Able to work	2			
	Unable to work	16		19	
3.	Suspect or Observation	11		1	
4.	Non-Tuberculous Diseases	27		18	
5.	No Disease	8			
6.	Incomplete or Undiagnosed				
Total		108		45	
Grand total		282		88	

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS.

1	Detained T. B.
8	No Disease
Total Tuberculin tests - 282	
Positive 87 Negative 195 N.R. 84	
Total X-Rays - 240	

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY AITCH, R.N.,  
Nurse-in-charge of T.B. Clinic.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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	1940	1939
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)</b>		
Salaries	\$20,584.90	\$19,524.02
Serum, Antitoxin, Vaccine, etc	318.53	367.45
Disinfectants	101.90	162.44
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Allowances)	2,258.07	2,289.77
Sundries	310.14	192.05
Printing and Stationery	196.87	190.96
Postage	192.12	182.04
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	293.00	423.50
Milk Inspection Expenses	148.64	163.79
Meat Inspection (Rent and Supplies)	276.23	260.15
Office Equipment	--	320.41
New Automobile (less trade-in)	553.48	668.62
	-----	-----
	26,583.88	26,095.20
<b>SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES</b>		
Salaries	28,238.58	27,621.34
Dental and Medical Supplies	1,158.78	977.91
Glasses for School Children	600.61	765.46
Milk for Undernourished School Children	3,175.19	3,296.98
Street Railway Passes for 6 School Nurses	336.87	330.00
Auto Maintenance (2 Drs & 4 Nurses)	717.50	716.93
Printing and Stationery	363.54	287.17
	-----	-----
	34,591.07	33,995.79
<b>INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC</b>		
Salaries	2,880.00	2,280.00
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	1,200.00	520.00
Street Railway Tickets	100.00	100.00
Services of Dentist and E.E.N & T Specialist	1,550.00	1,525.00
Sundries	35.76	48.54
Auto Allowance (one nurse)	84.00	84.00
	-----	-----
	5,849.76	4,557.54
<b>SUMMARY :</b>		
Health Department (General)	26,583.88	26,095.20
School Medical and Dental Services	34,591.07	33,995.79
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	5,849.76	4,557.54
	-----	-----
	\$67,024.71	\$64,648.53
	=====	=====
Per-capita expenditure	78.2¢	75.4¢

## EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	59,005.12	60,899.16	63,959.33	64,648.53	67,024.71
Per cap:	70.8¢	71.0¢	74.6¢	75.4¢	78.2¢

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

Appropriation for the year 1940 was \$68,836.12 of which \$67,024.71 was expended, leaving a credit balance of \$1,811.41









