

Contributors

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**CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH**

Annual Report for the Year 1941

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CALGARY

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

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

Assistant Medical Officer—GERALDINE OAKLEY, B.A., M.D.

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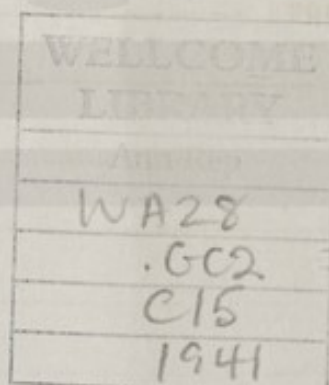


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To: His Worship The Mayor, Commissioner,
And Members of the City Council, constituting
The Local Board of Health of the City of Calgary.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herein a report covering the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1941.

VITAL STATISTICS

At the outset of this report it is called to the attention of the Commissioners and Council, that the figures and rates shown throughout the report are based on the population figure for the City of Calgary as determined by the Dominion Government Census recently completed. Since the year 1937 the population figure established by the Civic Census in that year, and numbering 85,726, has been used as the basis for the expression of vital statistics of the City, it being felt that this figure more closely agreed with the actual picture than did the figure provided by the Dominion Census in 1936 which gave 83,304.

The 1941 Dominion Census showed that the City had at that time a population of 87,264 and this figure is in close agreement with an estimated population made in 1941 by this department for statistical purposes to be used by the Rockefeller Foundation. This department did not take into any account what might be stated to be a transient population, represented by the Active Service personnel and their families presently living in Calgary, and it would appear the Dominion authorities excluded this group in their determination. The figure 87,264 shows an increase of 3,960 over the figure established by the Dominion Census of 1936.

The gross and net rates appear in most of the tables presented, the net rates having specifically to do with Calgary as such, and therefore of direct interest to Council.

MARRIAGES. The number of marriages registered during 1941 was 1900 or a rate of 21.8 per 1000 population. Both in number and rate there is a slight increase as compared with the figures reported in 1940. The increase in number is 49.

It is noted that the number of marriages reported in 1940 over the figure for 1939 showed an increase of 322 and the present small increase recorded in 1941 over 1940 would tend to point to the stabilizing of the outlook respecting matrimony as it relates to the young active service man, and the stressing of the regulations instituted by the Government and effecting the marriage contract as it applies to the personnel of the Active Forces.

BIRTHS. There were 1729 net births registered throughout the year, showing a birth rate for the City of 19.8 per 1000 population. These figures show a considerable increase over those for the year 1940 when the net number of births was 1408 and the rate 16.4 per 1000 population. To be more specific, the increase in number was 321 and the improvement in the birth rate was 3.4 per 1000 population. The birth rate for the City, however, is low as will be observed from the undernoted list compiled from the reportings from the several cities for the year 1940.

City of Montreal	Birth Rate (net) for 1940	20.63
Moose Jaw		17.53
Edmonton		19.2
Ottawa		20.1
St. Catherines		17.7
Vancouver		15.24
Toronto		17.2
CALGARY		16.4
Province of Alberta (1939)		23.8
Dominion of Canada (1939)		24.7

(Figures for the Province of Alberta and the Dominion of Canada for the year 1940 are not yet available)

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

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VITAL STATISTICS

At the outset of this report it is called to the attention of the Council and Council, that the figures and rates shown throughout the report are based on the population figure for the City of Calgary as determined by the Dominion Government Census recently completed. Since the year 1931 the population figure established by the City Council in that year, and numbered 57,750, has been used as the basis for the expression of vital statistics of the City. It being felt that this figure more closely agreed with the actual picture than did the figure provided by the Dominion Census in 1931 which gave 57,500. The 1931 Dominion Census showed that the City had at that time a population of 57,500 and this figure is in close agreement with an estimated population made in 1941 by this department for statistical purposes to be used by the Rockefeller Foundation. This department did not take into any account what might be stated as to a transient population, represented by the Active Service personnel and their families presently living in Calgary, and it would appear the Dominion authorities excluded this group in their determination. The figure 57,500 shows an increase of 1,900 over the figure established by the Dominion Census of 1931.

The gross and net rates appear in most of the tables presented, the net rates being specifically so as with Calgary as such, and therefore of direct interest to Council.

MARRIAGES. The number of marriages registered during 1941 was 1900 or a rate of 3.3 per 1000 population. Both in number and rate there is a slight increase as compared with the figures reported in 1940. The increase in number is 50. It is noted that the number of marriages reported in 1940 over the figure for 1939 showed an increase of 125 and the present small increase reported in 1941 over 1940 would tend to point to the stabilizing of the outlook respecting matrimony as it relates to the young native service men, and the increasing of the registration instituted by the Government and affecting the marriage contract as it applies to the personnel of the Active Forces.

BIRTHS. There were 1735 net births registered throughout the year, showing a birth rate for the City of 3.0 per 1000 population. These figures show a considerable increase over those for the year 1940 when the net number of births was 1408 and the rate 2.4 per 1000 population. To be more specific, the increase in number was 327 and the improvement in the birth rate was 0.6 per 1000 population. The birth rate for the City, however, is low as will be observed from the unrounded list compiled from the reports from the several cities for the year 1940.

City of Montreal	Birth Rate (net) for 1940	20.67
Montreal		17.57
Winnipeg		19.8
Ottawa		20.1
St. Catharines		17.7
Vancouver		15.34
Toronto		17.2
CALGARY		16.6
Province of Alberta (1939)		24.8
Province of Canada (1939)		24.7
(Figures for the Province of Alberta and the Dominion of Canada for the year 1940 are not available)		

Many factors must be considered when regarding the birth rate as it applies in any particular place, not the least of which may be mentioned the mean or average age of the citizenry (obviously the younger a population the higher a birth rate), and, as in the West, the cosmopolitan nature of the citizenry, and therefore the national and religious views concerning the advantages of a larger family.

There were 79 net illegitimate births registered during the year.

No comment is made regarding the gross number of births and the corresponding rate as shown in the table, beyond the reminder that considerable difficulty existed and still exists in providing hospitalization for maternity patients.

The net number of stillbirths registered during the year was 42 or one less than the year 1940. The rate in consequence shows a slight improvement of 0.026 per thousand of population over the figure for 1940 and whilst the improvement would appear relatively insignificant in the table, the decided increase in the number of net births will serve to point to the fact that the improvement is quite appreciable.

DEATHS. 726 net deaths were reported in 1941, representing a City death rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population. Both the number and rate show an increase over the figure reported for 1940 when the number of deaths was 677 and the corresponding rate 7.9 per 1,000 population. The foregoing has reference to the net deaths only, but due to the fact that there is no line of demarkation between actual City deaths and deaths occurring in the City of those who resided outside, that is from the angle of cause, the further remarks in connection with Table No. 3 will have to do with the gross figure of 957 deaths.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy	385	
Cancer - all forms	139	
Violent and accidental deaths	59	
Pneumonia	41	
Diabetes	11	
Influenza	10	645
All other causes		312
		<u>957</u>

The number of deaths from the above six causes represent 67% of the gross death total.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, and including APOPLEXY. An increase in the number of deaths from these related causes is recorded in comparison with the figures relating to last year, when the number reported was 320. It will be observed that 65 is the increase in number. In this classification it is interesting to observe that there does not seem to be any decrease in deaths from these related conditions occurring in the age group of from 40 to 59 years. It is by no means an uncommon experience for many of us to have talked to a man in this age group and be shocked to learn of his death a few hours later. There is always something tragic in a happening of this kind and the experience should at least serve - if we are interested in living - to point to the necessity for the occasional physical and mental stocktaking. Our mode of living, having in mind our many shortcomings and indiscretions, the lack of exercise so often marked in many of us, and the inattention and indifference frequently attaching to foci of infection of which we know but do not for no good reason apply the remedy. These are some of the things deserving of much in the way of mature thought.

Seventy per cent of the deaths occurring under these causes of death were in the age group of 60 years and over.

CANCER. During the year 1941, 139 deaths were reported from cancer in one or other of its many forms. In so far as number and rate, this figure shows a decrease when compared with the year 1940 when 152 deaths from cancer were reported. The picture of the problem of cancer is difficult to portray, due to the fact that we do not know or can we discover at any given time the incidence of cancer. Like tuberculosis, cancer is only recognized when the inroads of the

Many factors must be considered when regarding the birth rate as it applies to any particular place, and the factors which may be mentioned the most in average are the efficiency of the population, the number of the population, and the birth rate, and in the West, the population is not at the birth rate, and therefore the national and religious views concerning the advantages of a larger family.

There were 12 notifiable diseases reported during the year. The comment is made regarding the great number of deaths and the corresponding rate as shown in the table, beyond that remainder that constitutes the majority of the total, and still exists in increasing proportion for mortality statistics.

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 12, or an increase of 1.0 per cent. The rate is correspondingly shows a slight improvement of 0.05 per thousand of population over the figure for 1940 and while the improvement would appear relatively insignificant in the table, the decided increase in the number of deaths will serve to point out the fact that the improvement is quite appreciable.

Deaths, 126 per 1,000 population were reported for 1941, representing a 1.0 per cent increase over the figure reported for 1940 when the number of deaths was 125 and the corresponding rate 7.9 per 1,000 population. The foregoing has reference to the deaths only, but due to the fact that there is no line of distinction between actual city deaths and deaths occurring in the city of those who reside outside, that is from the angle of cause, the former reports in connection with Table No. 2 will have to do with the gross figure of 127 deaths.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

127	Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy
125	Cancer - all forms
80	Violent and accidental deaths
41	Pneumonia
11	Diabetes
10	Influenza
605	All other causes
127	

The number of deaths from the above six causes represent 65% of the gross death total.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, AND INCLUDING APPOPLEXY. An increase in the number of deaths from these related causes is recorded in comparison with the figures relating to last year, when the number reported was 80. It will be observed that 65% of the increase is number, in this classification it is interesting to observe that there does not seem to be any decrease in deaths from these related conditions occurring in the age group of from 40 to 59 years. It is by no means an unusual experience for many of us to have talked to a man in this age group and be shocked to learn of his death a few hours later. There is always something tragic in a happening of this kind and the experience should at least serve - if we are interested in living - to point to the necessity for the occasional physical and mental check-up. Our mode of living, having in mind our many shortcomings and indiscretions, the lack of exercise as often noted in many of us, and the fastidious and indolent tendencies, are stretching to the point of infection of which we know but do not for no good reason apply the remedy. These are some of the things deserving of much in the way of future thought.

Seventy per cent of the deaths occurring under these causes of death were in the age group of 40 years and over.

CANCER. During the year 1941, 125 deaths were reported from cancer in one or other of its many forms. In no form as number and rate, this figure shows a decrease when compared with the year 1940 when 125 deaths from cancer were reported. The picture of the problem of cancer is difficult to portray, due to the fact that we do not know or can we discover at any given time the incidence of cancer. Like tuberculosis, cancer is only recognized when the seeds of the

disease, and the complaints attendant on the inroads, are such as to drive the patient to see his doctor. As a consequence of this we can not relate the mortality rate with the morbidity rate which incidentally is the only way to determine improved situations or otherwise. During the year the Provincial Cancer Clinic was established at the Holy Cross Hospital and clinics are held each Friday at that hospital. It is too early to gain any idea as to what this establishment is going to mean to the cancer problem, but having regard to the very excellent set-up, the improved methods of contacting patients, improved diagnostic methods, and the live interest in the clinic manifested in every walk of life, a good deal in the way of hope centres about their activities. At the present time the clinic provides a diagnostic service and the necessary x-ray and radium treatment for such cases as lend themselves to this type of treatment, but so far matters of transportation of patients, hospitalization and surgery are not within the scope of the clinic. At the present writing the question of the larger program is being given full consideration by the Provincial Government. Apropos of the above 139 deaths it must be remembered that as the result of treatment many patients gain a further lease on life, and, as it must be admitted that the only outlook in most cases with cancer is death, the eventual registration is but postponed for anywhere from one to ten years.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. There were 59 deaths registered under this classification in 1941, an increase of 11 over the year 1940 when the number was 48. Deaths from suicide and homicide are not included in the number given above regardless of the fact that they must be considered as violent deaths and their inclusion (11 suicide and 1 homicide) increases the figure to 71. Having regard to statistical recording, deaths under this heading have already reached a place of first magnitude, and in view of the fact that all of these deaths might have been prevented, something of a very drastic nature will need to be done to bring about an amelioration of this deplorable situation.

It seems to belost sight of that these causes of death place third almost everywhere in lists showing the first six causes of death and they are increasing from year to year. Having regard to automobile and motor cycle accidents of which there were a considerable number, resulting in 16 deaths in 1941 in the city, it is safe to say that alcohol and its influence had a bearing in some of them. Rosenau (Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard University) in the 1935 edition of his Text in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, has the following to say (page 577):

"**ACCIDENTS.** Accidents often happen under the influence of alcohol. Many automobile wrecks and railroad collisions can be traced to the recklessness of the drinker. Figures show that industrial accidents are more frequent in those who drink than in abstainers. It is regarded as significant that three such accidents occur on Monday to two in other days. According to three insurance companies the per-centage of accidents in the accompanying tabulation are attributed directly or indirectly to alcohol.

Railroad accidents	7%	Street Cars	8%
Automobiles	10%	Machinery	7%

(part of list given only)

Benedict, Dodge, and Miles have shown that moderate doses of alcohol slow some reaction times by as much as 10% and this delay is of significance in connection with automobile driving, where high speeds are used and instantaneous reactions to dangerous situations are required. The question of judgment is also involved."

PNEUMONIA. Forty-one deaths were reported from this disease throughout the year or an increase of eight over the number shown in 1940. It has been pointed out that a marked reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia has been brought about due to a more specific understanding of the disease and a vastly improved method adopted in treatment.

DIABETES. Deaths attributable to this disease numbered 11 during the year which is an increase of 3 over the number reported in 1940.

disease, and the complete elimination of the disease, and such as to drive the
 patient to see his doctor. As a consequence of this we now not only have
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 stand within the scope of the clinic. At the present writing the question of
 the larger program is being given full consideration by the Provincial Govern-
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VIOLIN AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS. There were 59 deaths registered under this
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 them, Hosenan (Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard University)
 in the 1935 edition of his Text in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, has the
 following to say (page 277):

"ACCIDENTS. Accidents often happen under the influence of alcohol. Many
 a motorist who has killed or maimed others can be traced to the influence
 of the drink. It is true that industrial accidents are more
 frequent in those who drink than in abstemious. It is regarded as
 significant that three such accidents occur on Monday to two in other days.
 According to these figures on drinking and the percentage of accidents in the
 accompanying tabulation are attributed directly or indirectly to alcohol.

Automobiles	105	Motor cycle	18
Ballroom accidents	75	Street cars	25
Industrial	105		75

(part of list given only)
 Hosenan, Duggan, and Miles gave a new and more complete basis of alcohol also
 some tentative figures by as high as 100 and this being in of significance
 in connection with automobile driving, where high speeds are used and
 instantaneous reaction so dangerous situations are required. The question
 of drunkenness is also involved.

PHENOMENA. Forty-one deaths were reported from this disease throughout the
 year on an increase of eight over the number shown in 1940. It has been pointed
 out that a marked reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia has been
 brought about due to a more specific understanding of the disease and a variety
 of improved methods adopted in treatment.
DIARRHEA. Deaths attributed to this disease numbered 11 during the year
 which is an increase of 5 over the number reported in 1940.

INFLUENZA. Ten deaths were reported due to this disease during the year, and this relatively small number is remarkable in that the incidence of influenza was considerable and wide spread. The number of deaths recorded in 1941 shows a decrease of 5 as compared with the figures for 1940. Influenza is related to, if it is not actually the "Common Cold", and this condition is responsible for more lost time and expense than any ten other conditions. With few exceptions everybody regards the common cold with indifference and abandon and this results in the wide spread of the disease which is always fraught with no end of potential danger to life. Ten deaths occurred from this disease last year through the carelessness of somebody.

INFANT MORTALITY. The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 87, showing an infant mortality rate of 38.5 per 1,000 live births. This is the highest rate since 1937 when the rate showed at 42 per 1,000 live births. A glance at Table No. 6 serves to point out that 31 infant deaths resulted from prematurity, 13 from injuries attendant at birth, and 22 from causes not defined in the Table. In each one of these classifications, it will be noted that the figures are quite out of proportion to what has been the experience since 1933. The report for 1940 analyzed the causes of infant deaths, and pointed out the all too well known fact that most of these causes are preventable. Canada is an Anglo-Saxon country in other words a British country, and it is presumed the ideal situation is to keep it British. This is going to be a difficult matter to accomplish in view of a continuing relatively high infant death rate, and the now generally accepted ideas regarding size of family. The size of the average Anglo-Saxon family, according to figures published in 1935 was 1.78 children, and with a gradually shrinking birth rate it is easy to see that as a race we are headed for extinction. Dr. Louis Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has shown the necessity for an average of four children to a family if the race is to survive. It is interesting to observe that in the Province of Alberta, births amongst the Foreign born are considerably greater in number proportionately than are the births amongst the Canadian and British born.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. The number of maternal deaths reported throughout the year 1941 was 7, representing a rate per 1,000 live births of 3.1, and the lowest reporting in the last five years. The number of deaths under this classification include 3 non residents. In view of the many analyses of this problem in previous reports, it is not thought necessary to comment at this reporting, especially in view of the nice improvement.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total incidence of communicable diseases reported throughout the year was 2,771 and 46 deaths were attributable to these causes. It will be noted that Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis being communicable diseases are shown in Table No. 9 dealing with this phase of public health activities, and the 42 deaths resulting from these three diseases are included in the 46 previously referred to. Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis are dealt with elsewhere in the report.

MEASLES. This modified quarantinable condition as usual showed the greatest incidence, and 1,002 cases were reported. Measles is of particular significance as it often relates to the infant death rate, in that the most outstanding complication, broncho-pneumonia is often a factor of importance in the Table showing the causes of infant deaths. It would not appear that broncho-pneumonia influenced the infant death rate to any degree during 1941.

DIPHTHERIA. Five cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year, and whilst this number is not large nevertheless it is larger than the City has experienced in the last ten years. One death occurred from this condition. It is now recognized that the conferring of immunity against Diphtheria results in a strong measure of protection for a period of approximately 10 years. Some

INFLUENZA. Ten deaths were reported due to this disease during the year, and this relatively small number is remarkable in that the incidence of influenza was considerable and wide spread. The number of deaths reported in 1931 was a decrease of 5 as compared with the figures for 1930. Influenza is related to, and is not actually the "Common Cold", and this condition is responsible for more loss than any other condition. With few exceptions everybody reports the common cold with influenza and shingles and this results in the wide spread of the disease which is always brought with it and of potential danger to life. Ten deaths occurred from this disease last year through the carelessness of somebody. DEATH MORTALITY. The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 57 showing an infant mortality rate of 36.5 per 1,000 live births. This is the highest rate since 1927 when the rate showed at 33 per 1,000 live births. A glance at Table No. 5 serves to point out that 31 infant deaths resulted from pneumonia, 17 from injuries attendant on birth, and 25 from causes not defined in the Table. In each one of these classifications, it will be noted that the figures are quite out of proportion to what has been the experience since 1927. The report for 1930 analysed the causes of infant deaths, and pointed out the all too well known fact that most of these causes are preventable. Canada is an Anglo-Saxon country in other words a British country, and it is presumed the ideal situation is to keep it British. This is going to be a difficult matter to accomplish in view of a continuing relatively high infant death rate, and the now generally accepted theory regarding size of family. The size of the average Anglo-Saxon family, according to figures published in 1929 was 1.78 children, and with a gradually shrinking birth rate it is easy to see that as a race we are headed for extinction. Dr. Louis Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has shown the necessity for an average of four children to a family if the race is to survive. It is interesting to observe that in the Province of Alberta, birth amongst the foreign born are considerably greater in number proportionately than are the native born, the Canadian and British born. NATURAL MORTALITY. The number of maternal deaths reported throughout the year 1931 was 7, representing a rate per 1,000 live births of 5.1, and the lowest reporting in the last five years. The number of deaths under this classification include 3 non-residents. In view of the many analyses of this problem in previous reports, it is not thought necessary to comment at this reporting, especially in view of the nice improvement.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total incidence of communicable diseases reported throughout the year was 2,771 and 45 deaths were attributable to these causes. It will be noted that Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis being communicable diseases are shown in Table No. 2 dealing with this phase of public health activities, and the 45 deaths resulting from these diseases are included in the 46 previously referred to. Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis are dealt with elsewhere in the report. MEASLES. This notified communicable condition as usual showed the greatest incidence, and 1,002 cases were reported. Measles is of particular significance as it often relates to the infant death rate, in that the most outstanding complication, broncho-pneumonia is often a factor of importance in the Table showing the causes of infant deaths. It would not appear that broncho-pneumonia influenced the infant death rate to any degree during 1931. DIPHTHERIA. Five cases of diphtheria were reported during the year, and whilst this number is not large nevertheless it is larger than the City has experienced in the last ten years. One death occurred from this condition. It is now recognized that the controlling of immunity against diphtheria results in a strong measure of protection for a period of approximately 10 years. Some

DIPHTHERIA (Cont'd.)

years ago a campaign was instituted in an effort to come as close to immunizing all children of susceptible age as was possible. This campaign was very successful, and as a result the City for a number of years has been relatively free from this disease. There is no doubt that this freedom from Diphtheria has produced an indifference on the part of the general public to the necessity for immunization against this disease, and the time that has passed has also lessened the degree of protection in those upon whom immunity was conferred, and these two factors largely account for the increased incidence, and will account for more, failing an appreciation of the values of the very definite protection offered, and the necessity for that protection amongst the children.

SCARLET FEVER. Two hundred and fifty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during 1941, and this number is more than was anticipated. However, during the latter months a number of men attached to the R. C. A. F. and also a number at the Military establishment at Currie Barracks contracted the disease, and as was to be expected spread the condition to the citizenry. It must be added here, that in one instance the patient definitely brought Scarlet Fever from Jarvis, Ontario, he having been admitted to the Isolation Hospital two hours after his arrival here, and after having exposed those who came with him en-route. The mingling of service men with the civilian population always accentuates the communicable disease problem, and control becomes very difficult if not impossible under such circumstances. No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT. This disease usually contracted through drinking raw and therefore contaminated milk showed a reporting of two cases, and death occurred in each case. Not much of a story one might remark, beyond the fact that having in mind the extent of our present knowledge, here are two deaths that did not need to occur.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS. Eleven cases of this disease were reported during the year, and there were no deaths. It will be noted that five of these cases occurred in the 5-14 years age group, and three in the 15 years and over age group, which fact somewhat contradicts the popular name for this disease "Infantile Paralysis". Two of the cases left the hospital with some degree of paralysis. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis it would appear, is related to Encephalitis as it occurs in horses, at least one or two outstanding research workers in the Eastern United States have shown that there is a similarity in the reactions of the Virus causing each condition. This most pointed discovery should be the means of providing an approach to the problem of control which has been denied so far.

ENCEPHALITIS. This disease shows some relationship to Poliomyelitis, in fact may quite conceivably be another manifestation of the same Virus infection. There were two cases of this disease reported, and one of them died. Further light was thrown on the mode of transmission of Encephalitis and Poliomyelitis when it was shown during the year that the Virus is carried in sewage polluted water and can be disseminated by the common housefly.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS. Fourteen cases of this disease were reported in 1941 and all recovered. This fact is remarkable in that the usual expectation is a 50% death rate in this disease.

The City was free from Typhoid Fever throughout the year.

The death rate from Tuberculosis showed at the usual low level during, 1941.

IMMUNIZATION

There has been a noticable decrease in the number immunized by the Department as compared with the number reported during, 1940. It will be noticed however, in the Public Health Nurses' report, that the number of units of immunizing material distributed to the medical profession and others for use outside the Department is markedly in excess of that distributed last year. It matters little whether an individual is immunized in the Department or by their family doctor, the main idea

year and a half. It was estimated in an effort to come as close to immunizing all children of school age as possible. This campaign was very successful, and it is estimated that for a number of years has been very free from this disease. There is no doubt that this freedom from diphtheria has produced an indifference on the part of the general public to the necessity for immunization against this disease, and the time that has passed has also increased the degree of protection in those upon whom immunity was conferred, and these two factors largely account for the unusual incidence, and with serious for more, falling an appreciation of the value of the very definite protection offered, and the necessity for that protection against the children.

SCARLET FEVER. One hundred and fifty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during 1941, and this number is more than was anticipated. However, during the latter months a number of men attacked as well as women, and also a number of the military establishment at Fort Belvoir contracted the disease, and as was to be expected spread the infection to the community. It must be added here, that in one instance the patient definitely brought Scarlet Fever from Latvia, Latvia, having been admitted to the Legion Hospital two hours after his arrival here, and after having exposed those who came with him en route. The striking of service men with the civilian population always accentuates the communicable disease problem and control becomes very difficult if not impossible under such circumstances. No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT. This disease usually contracted through drinking raw and therefore contaminated milk showed a reporting of two cases, and death occurred in each case. Not much of a story one might remark, beyond the fact that having in mind the extent of our present knowledge, here are two deaths that did not need to occur.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS. Eleven cases of this disease were reported during the year, and there were no deaths. It will be noted that five of these cases occurred in the 5-15 years age group, and three in the 15 years and over age group, which fact somewhat contradicts the popular name for this disease "Infantile Paralysis". Two of the cases left the hospital with some degree of paralysis as it Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis it would appear, is related to Encephalitis as it occurs in horses, at least one or two outstanding research workers in the Eastern United States have shown that there is a similarity in the reactions of the Virus causing each condition. This most pointed discovery should be the means of providing an approach to the problem of control which has been denied so far.

ENCEPHALITIS. This disease shows some relationship to Poliomyelitis, in fact may quite conceivably be another manifestation of the same Virus infection. There were two cases of this disease reported, and one of them died. Further light was thrown on the mode of transmission of Encephalitis and Poliomyelitis when it was shown during the year that the Virus is carried in sewage polluted water and can be disseminated by the common housefly.

CHRONIC SPINAL MENINGITIS. Fourteen cases of this disease were reported in 1941 and all recovered. This fact is remarkable in that the usual expectation is a 50% death rate in this disease.

The City was free from Typhoid Fever throughout the year. The death rate from Tuberculosis showed at the annual low level during 1941.

IMMUNIZATION

There has been a noticeable decrease in the number immunized by the Department as compared with the number reported during 1940. It will be noted however, in the Public Health Bureau's report, that the number of units of immunizing material distributed to the medical profession and others for use outside the Department is markedly in excess of that distributed last year. It appears little whether an individual is immunized in the Department or by family doctor, the main idea

IMMUNIZATION (Cont'd.)

being to have a wide spread immunity against such diseases for which we have known and proved preventives. It must not be assumed that the Department is satisfied with the degree of immunization that has been carried out in the City. We would welcome an opportunity to extend this service until it embraced 100% of the susceptible public, particularly having in mind immunity against Smallpox and Diphtheria. For now some time public health authorities have warned of the possibility of a world wide epidemic of some disease co-incident with or subsequent to the war, and it will be recalled that the so called "Spanish Influenza" outbreak occurred right after the last war. Should any such epidemic be of Smallpox, and it could quite conceivably be, the knowledge that a community was protected would be of considerable comfort.

DIPHTHERIA TOXOID. The quantity distributed by the local Health Department was 1326. The number who received the three doses in this department was 688.

SMALLPOX VACCINE. The number of capillary tubes distributed by the local Health Department was 1582. The total number vaccinated in this department was 164.

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN. The quantity distributed by the local Health Department was 371. The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 12.

COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID. The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria was 27.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S REPORT 1941

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inoculations	114	114	146	157	177	210	313	280	135	107	212	214	2179
Swabs taken	12	9	4	55	-	12	-	11	5	4	-	2	114
Vaccinations	15	17	22	13	15	19	9	20	-	10	10	18	163
Dick Tests	1	10	-	32	1	-	-	1	13	2	20	1	81
Schick Tests	42	-	-	9	1	8	9	1	22	18	25	3	138
Tuberculin Tests	-	1	87	44	1	-	5	-	75	50	-	2	265
Investigations	57	41	42	22	30	19	16	6	10	15	10	20	288
Total Visits Made	145	120	148	120	133	138	97	191	170	121	88	106	1577

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The work in this branch of departmental activities has been satisfactorily discharged in spite of the fact that the housing problem has been much intensified. One of the tendencies of overcrowding has been an upward curve in the incidence of communicable disease and another is the difficulty in the adequate establishment of quarantine and isolation precautions as they concern modified conditions that are cared for in the home. Under present conditions every available space if it can be lived in is being lived in whether such space is suitable for the purpose or not, and this situation results in a marked increase in the number of contacts involved and added difficulty in the institution of control measures. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the quarantine officer cannot be governed by the five-day-week in regard to his time; the nature of his work and the fact that communicable disease can and does break out on Saturday and Sunday, as well as any other day, presents a problem regarding his overtime which remains unsolved.

The following table show the amount of work in this connection.

IMMUNIZATION (Cont'd.)

being to have a wide geographical spread and to have been known and proved previously. It was not assumed that the Department associated with the Bureau of Immunization had been carried out in the city. We would welcome an opportunity to extend the service until it covered all the susceptible people, particularly those in the most susceptible and the most difficult. For some time past, the Department has been aware of the possibility of a wide spread of some disease coincident with or subsequent to the war, and it will be recalled that the so-called "Spanish influenza" outbreak occurred right after the last war. Should any such epidemic be at Manila, and it could quite conceivably be, the Department has a community was protected with the of considerable concern.

IMMUNIZATION. The quantity distributed by the Local Health Department was 1,100. The number who received the three doses in this department was 1,100. **SMALLPOX VACCINE.** The number of certificates issued by the Local Health Department was 1,100. The total number vaccinated in this department was 1,100. **SCARLET FEVER VACCINE.** The quantity distributed by the Local Health Department was 371. The total number vaccinated in this department was 371. **COMBINED SCARLET FEVER, TYPH, AND ENTERICA VACCINE.** The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and typhoid was 37. The work done by the Public Health Bureau in this connection is shown below:

PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU'S REPORT, 1917

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Immunizations	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Smallpox taken	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Vaccinations	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Measles Tests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Tests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculin Tests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Investigations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Visits Made	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION

The work in this branch of departmental activities has been satisfactorily discharged in spite of the fact that the housing problem has been much intensified. One of the tendencies of overcrowding has been an upward curve in the incidence of communicable diseases and another is the difficulty in the absence of establishment of quarantine and isolation provisions as they concern modified conditions that are cared for in the home. Under present conditions every available space is it can be lived in is being lived in whether such space is suitable for the purpose or not, and this situation results in a marked increase in the number of contacts involved and added difficulty in the institution of control measures. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the quarantine officer cannot be governed by the five-day-week in terms to his right; the nature of his work and the fact that communicable diseases can and does break out on Saturday and Sunday, as well as on other days, presents a problem regarding his services which remains unsolved. The following table shows the amount of work in this connection.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Houses quarantined	479	283	147	62	27	18	23	22	14	17	22	31	1145
Houses released	417	316	198	110	55	26	14	24	13	20	12	14	1219
Patients moved to hospital	7	15	16	19	17	23	16	30	12	30	40	57	282
Other calls made	59	68	76	80	76	176	132	111	160	183	141	165	1327
Totals	962	682	437	271	175	143	185	187	199	250	215	267	3973

SANITATION

The Chief Inspector and his assistants report a very busy year, occasioned by the increased necessity for sanitary inspection brought about by the increase in population (Military not included in the recent Census), and the fact that the recorded population plus is being housed in the same space or less than obtained in the city five years ago. The problems relating to housing have become numerous, miserable, and in many instances beyond the ability of the department to find a solution. As might be expected, the degree of overcrowding has produced much contention between landlords and tenants, quarrels are many and daily and involve such matters as amount paid in rent or not, responsibility for provision of services, vermin infestation, small children and so-called wilful destruction of property, uncleanness of halls, landings, stairs and common bath rooms, and many other difficulties, none anticipated, and all constituting a precedent devoid of solution. The several members of the staff endeavour to pour oil on the troubled waters but frequently their efforts are construed as interference with the result the department reluctantly has to assume the position of being nothing more than a third party in no end of unpleasantness, and with really no business in it anyway.

On September 15th 1941, Mr. J. J. Dunn, for more than 31 years the Chief Inspector, retired on superannuation. Due to his retirement the City lost the services of an exceptional officer. Mr. Dunn obtained his certificate from The Royal Sanitary Institute, Eng. in 1905 and as a consequence brought his qualifications and his experience to the city in a day when a man with such credentials was very difficult to acquire. It is unnecessary to state the impress of Mr. Dunn's leadership in the Sanitary Division of the department, manifested as it was during the time of the development of Calgary, will be with us for all time.

Mr. E. Fleetwood, an employee of many years standing with the City, and latterly a qualified inspector with the department, passed away on May 22nd 1941 after a lingering illness. We regret having to report an absence and subsequent vacancy caused by death.

The production, preparation and handling of foodstuffs, including the inspection of meats, have been rigidly supervised and the regulations in respect thereto enforced.

SANITATION 1941

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Notices - written	19	12	12	25	19	21	24	20	13	12	9	12	198
Notices - verbal	102	66	49	65	66	79	45	41	42	53	84	61	753
Complaints received	34	22	37	42	36	51	52	61	55	27	26	38	481
Complaints justified	17	16	29	33	33	43	54	53	44	23	24	31	391
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total inspections made	934	1004	1174	1159	1246	1102	1068	1191	1132	1101	1095	1263	13469

...and the ...

MEAT INSPECTION 1941

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
SUBMITTED													
Beef	160	132	143	133	179	151	132	161	179	208	181	129	1888
Veal	184	116	102	142	112	89	143	109	132	179	160	134	1602
Hogs	132	143	132	169	128	166	182	150	148	149	163	245	1907
Sheep and lamb	80	56	33	45	71	76	99	92	49	46	31	76	754
CONDEMNED													
Beef	1	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	1	1	2	-	14
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Hogs	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep and lamb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
PORTIONS CONDEMNED													
Beef heads and tongues	12	9	6	7	10	6	10	8	2	13	9	11	103
Beef hearts	10	8	11	6	10	5	10	9	2	15	10	10	106
Beef livers	34	20	30	25	32	23	23	26	7	34	27	21	302
Veal heads	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veal hearts	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Veal livers	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	12
Hog heads and tongues	25	24	22	26	26	29	30	27	12	27	27	40	315
Hog hearts	22	21	16	22	17	23	21	16	4	23	28	27	240
Hog livers	40	40	41	38	56	65	69	40	20	43	52	74	578
Sheep hearts	14	14	17	-	4	12	10	9	-	10	4	10	104
Sheep livers	43	22	34	33	52	50	63	35	-	31	23	49	435

Fees are charged for City Meat Inspection at the rate of 25¢ for beef, 20¢ for veal, 20¢ for hogs, and 10¢ for sheep or lamb.

The total amount of Meat Inspection Fees collected in 1941 was \$1,267.90

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION 1941

One item always to the forefront of Health Department activities is Milk Inspection with the aim of eradicating or materially lessening the dangers that are always present when 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 on the quality of milk distributed.

During the year it was found necessary to suspend the licenses of ten producers for infractions of the regulations; in one or two instances the licenses were cancelled. The department is by no means anxious to take such steps and fortunately we are not called upon to do so very often. The degree of appreciation and thoughtfulness exercised by the producers in the Calgary milk shed has been commented upon by a number of authorities including the Dominion Government.

The duties of the two inspectors engaged in this important branch of the work have been very satisfactorily discharged throughout the year.

Two raw milk distributors disposed of their businesses to two of the pasteurizing firms, increasing the percentage of pasteurized milk sold in the City.

Of the 3523 sediment tests of producers milk samples, 3207 or 91.03% were good, 251 or 7.13% were fair, and 1.84% were bad.

Of the 190 sediment tests of retailers samples, one hundred per cent were found to be good.

Of the 3523 methylene blue reductase tests of producers samples, 3046 or 86.5% were found to be Excellent, 364 or 10.3% were good, and 113 or 3.2% were fair.

Of the 190 methylene blue reductase tests of retailers samples (88 pasteurized and 102 raw) all graded excellent.

Tests are based on the Standard Methods of The American Public Health Assn.

According to information supplied by The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, who are responsible for the economic control of the Calgary milk supply, the sales of milk and cream throughout the year were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	8,940,329 quarts or 94.45%
Total sales of unpasteurized milk	525,314 " 5.55%
Total sales of milk	<u>9,465,643</u>

Daily per capita consumption of milk 0.62 pints

Total sales of pasteurized cream	945,147 quarts or 97.7%
Total sales of unpasteurized cream	22,272 " 2.3%
Total sales of cream	<u>967,439</u>

Per capita consumption of cream 0.006 pints daily.

Phosphatase tests of 346 samples of pasteurized milk were made during the year and all were satisfactory, indicating that the four firms pasteurizing in the city are operating their equipment efficiently.

Test for butter fat was made on 443 retailers samples and all were above the required 3.25% butter fat. The average butter fat content of the milk sold in Calgary is 3.6% (Jersey Milk excepted).

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS

One item always to the forefront of Public Health Department activities is Milk Inspection with the aim of eradication of bacterial infection. Inspection is always present when raw and sterilized milk is produced and sold. Every phase of milk production and its subsequent processing is supervised, and the City is to be represented on the quality of milk distributed. During the year it was found necessary to suspend the license of two producers for infraction of the regulations. In one of two instances the licenses were cancelled. The department is by no means content to take such steps and fortunately we are not called upon to do so very often. The degree of appreciation and their willingness to be governed by the provisions of the Ordinance has been commented upon by a number of authorities including the Dominion Government.

The status of the two producers was as follows: In this important branch of the work have been very satisfactorily discharged throughout the year. Two new milk distributors (holders of retail licenses) to two of the pasteurizing firms, increasing the percentage of pasteurized milk sold in the City. Of the 1221 sediment tests of producers with samples, 1207 or 99.0% were good, 14 or 1.1% were fair, and 1% were bad. Of the 122 sediment tests of retailers with samples, one hundred per cent were found to be good. Of the 1221 methyl blue reduction tests of producers with samples, 1206 or 98.8% were found to be excellent, 14 or 1.1% were good, and 1% or 0.1% were fair.

Of the 122 methyl blue reduction tests of retailers with samples (122 pasteurized and 102 raw) all graded excellent. Tests are based on the Standard Method of the American Public Health Association. According to information supplied by the Board of Public Health Commission, who are responsible for the economic control of the Calgary Milk Supply, the sales of milk and cream throughout the year were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	1,040,722 quarts or 94,465
Total sales of unpasteurized milk	2,276 "
Total sales of milk	1,042,998
Daily per capita consumption of milk	0.82 pints
Total sales of pasteurized cream	24,147 quarts or 21,726
Total sales of unpasteurized cream	52,276 "
Total sales of cream	76,423
Per capita consumption of cream	0.006 pints daily.

Phosphorus tests of 146 samples of pasteurized milk were made during the year and all were satisfactory, indicating that the four firms pasteurizing in the city are operating their equipment efficiently.

Test for butter fat was made on 147 retailers samples and all were above the required 1.2% butter fat. The average butter fat content of the milk sold in Calgary is 3.8% (Jersey Milk excepted).

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION 1941

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inspections in country	87	94	91	123	98	68	114	20	76	114	92	76	1053
Inspections in City	25	50	109	93	105	51	42	46	42	118	57	82	820
Complaints received	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Complaints justified	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Notices - written	1	8	2	15	15	10	21	15	18	36	15	12	168
Notices issued - verbal	10	7	8	11	6	4	7	2	7	-	6	4	10
Permits: Dairymen	309	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	313
" Cowkeepers	171	-	2	20	12	-	5	2	5	-	-	-	217
" Milk Vendors	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	273
" Pasteurizing Plants	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sediment Tests	358	349	343	358	342	93	318	172	339	357	338	346	3713
Methylene Blue Tests	358	349	343	358	342	93	318	172	339	357	338	346	3713
Phosphatase tests	32	32	30	32	32	16	33	16	32	31	32	28	346
Butter Fat Tests	42	41	40	42	41	18	41	25	41	39	40	33	443
Total milk and cream samples	676	698	686	674	682	168	677	327	638	674	652	672	7224
Water samples	1	1	-	12	10	3	3	2	-	-	1	1	34
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

... ..

RELIEF DEPARTMENT. The work in connection with the Relief Department activities has shown a further lessening throughout the year. Interviews with the Medical Officer of Health are related to ability or otherwise to do the work assigned to the relief recipient. 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 the difficulties in an impartial manner. On the whole relatively few complaints regarding our work in this regard have come to our notice, indicating a general appreciation of our efforts. During the year 273 interviews were arranged, not including investigations in the same connection made outside the office. Many relief recipients and those unable to pay for medical attention visited the office suffering from a variety of minor ailments and needing medical advice, and whilst this seemingly added duty takes considerable time and some out of pocket expense, the Medical Officer has done his best in their attention.

THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL HYGIENE. Some two years ago the activities of the Social Hygiene Branch of the Provincial Government were intensified in an effort to stress the epidemiological features of Venereal Disease control. This means that an attempt was to be made to discover sources of infection, and contacts of every reported acute case of one or other or both of the venereal diseases. This programme involved co-operation with civic Departments of Health, the problem relating to them as much as it does to the Provincial Government. The work entailed calls for a good deal of tact, and being part of the measures put forward in the control of communicable disease in general, is best attended to by public health officials, although it must be admitted that much of the aforementioned discovery: must be credited to the Police Department. A good deal of work has been attended to in this regard.

EDUCATIONAL. The programme stressing the necessity for and the advantages of public health activities continues to occupy a prominent place in the work of the Department. The best percentage of this work is done outside hours, and it is felt that a good deal is accomplished. The work consists of talks and lectures given to a variety of groups both inside and 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 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.

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

His Worship the Mayor, Commissioner and Members of the City Council.
 The Provincial Department of Health.
 The Members of the Calgary and Separate School Boards.
 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 Medical Society.
 The Calgary Daily Herald.
 The Calgary Albertan.
 The Radio Broadcasting Stations.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT. The work in connection with the Health Department activities has shown a further lessening throughout the year. Interviews with the Medical Officer of Health are required to assist or otherwise to do the work assigned to the Health Department. Many problems arise from time to time in this regard, and this is quite of the fact that the Health Department is not always approached the difficulties in an impartial manner. On the whole, however, the complaints regarding our work in this regard have been to our notice, indicating a general appreciation of our efforts. During the year 1935 interviews were arranged, not including investigations in the same connection made outside the office. Many related problems and those unable to pay for medical attention visited the office waiting from a variety of minor ailments and needing medical advice, and whilst this somewhat added busy takes considerable time and some out of pocket expense, the Medical Officer has done his best in their attention.

THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL HYGIENE. Some two years ago the activities of the Social Hygiene Branch of the Provincial Government were transferred to an effort to stress the epidemiological features of Venereal Diseases control. This means that an attempt was to be made to discover sources of infection, and contacts of every reported acute case of one or other of both of the venereal diseases. This programme involved co-operation with the Department of Health, the problem relating to them as much as it does to the Provincial Government. The work of this office for a good deal of time, and being part of the measures put forward in the control of communicable diseases in general, is best attended to by public health officials. Although it must be admitted that much of the aforementioned disease must be credited to the Police Department. A good deal of work has been attended to in this regard.

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The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
The Calgary Laborers' Association (The Klansmen's Club).
The Victorian Order of Nurses.
The Calgary General Hospital.
The Calgary Medical Society.
The Calgary Daily Herald.
The Calgary Albion.
The 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 staffs 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. L.R.C.P. D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population		
1941	27,254	2293	24.9	1779	25.1
1940	25,725	1926	22.9	1808	19.0
1939	25,725	1732	22.97	1292	14.5
1938	25,725	1649	19.2	1193	11.3
1937	25,725	1543	19.2	1216	14.3

Table No. 2

Stillbirths, 1937-1941

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1941	27,254	34	0.53	42	0.48
1940	25,725	61	0.71	53	0.5
1939	25,725	46	0.55	38	0.3
1938	25,725	46	0.55	39	0.34
1937	25,725	39	0.45	38	0.36

VARIATIONS

Deaths performed in 1941 was 1,300. Rate per 1000 population 21.4

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 957 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population, including 231 deaths of non-residents.

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 Staffs 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 times, 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. E. HILL, B.A. M.D.C.M. F.R.C.P. D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population: as shown by Dominion Government Census, June 1941, is 87,264

Live Births 2259 Rate per 1,000 population 25.9

Stillbirths 55 Rate per 1,000 live births 24.3

Included in the above were 530 non-resident births and 13 non-resident stillbirths

Table. No. 1.

Live Births 1937-1941

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1941	87,264	2259	25.9	1729	19.8
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

Table. No. 2.

Stillbirths. 1937-1941

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1941	87,264	55	0.63	42	0.48
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	38	0.36

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1941 was 1,900. Rate per 1000 population 21.8

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 957 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population, including 231 deaths of non-residents.

Vital Statistics Tables in accordance with the form approved by the Canadian Public Health Association, 1910.

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population: as shown by Dominion Government Census, June 1911, is 27,264.

Live Births: 2325. Rate per 1,000 population 8.5.

Stillbirths: 55. Rate per 1,000 live births 2.3.

Included in the above were 250 non-resident stillbirths and 15 non-resident stillbirths.

Table No. 1.

Live Births, 1917-1911

Year	Population No.	Including Rate per 1000	Non-Resident Population	Residents Rate per 1000
1911	27,264	8.5	250	17.5
1910	27,264	8.5	196	16.4
1909	27,264	8.5	178	16.5
1908	27,264	8.5	163	15.3
1907	27,264	8.5	163	16.5

Table No. 2.

Stillbirths, 1917-1911

Year	Population No.	Including Rate per 1000	Non-Resident Population	Residents Rate per 1000
1911	27,264	0.63	55	0.18
1910	27,264	0.71	61	0.5
1909	27,264	0.56	48	0.4
1908	27,264	0.56	59	0.18
1907	27,264	0.18	38	0.36

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1911 was 1,900. Rate per 1000 population 21.8.

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 297 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population, including 251 deaths of non-residents.

Table. No. 3.

Mortality Rate (exclusive of stillbirths) 1937-1941

Year	No. Deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1941	957	11.0	726	8.3
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

Table. No. 4.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS 1939, 1940, 1941
(total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List Number	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000 population		
	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
25, 33, 22 Diseases of heart, arteries and and 24 kidneys, including apoplexy	385	320	347	441.2	373.3	406.8
15 Cancer (all forms)	139	152	113	159.3	177.3	131.8
27 Pneumonia	41	33	36	47.0	38.5	42.0
42 Violent and accidental deaths	59	48	44	67.6	56.0	51.3
10 & 11 Tuberculosis (all forms)	9	6	9	10.3	7.0	10.5
19 Diabetes	11	8	13	12.6	9.3	15.2
8 Influenza	10	15	16	11.5	17.5	18.7
1, 2, 3 Communicable diseases (other than 4, 5, 6 tuberculosis, pneumonia and and 7 influenza)	3	1	6	3.4	1.2	7.0
All other causes	300	302	274	343.8	352.3	319.6
Totals	957	885	858			

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

Mortality Rates (exclusive of influenza) 1917-1921

Year	No. Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Population
1917	827	11.7	70,617
1918	804	10.7	75,147
1919	804	10.7	75,147
1920	804	10.7	75,147
1921	804	10.7	75,147

Causes of Death 1917-1921

Number	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	10	10	10	30
10 & 11	10	10	10	30
12	10	10	10	30
13	10	10	10	30
14	10	10	10	30
15	10	10	10	30
16	10	10	10	30
17	10	10	10	30
18	10	10	10	30
19	10	10	10	30
20	10	10	10	30
21	10	10	10	30
22	10	10	10	30
23	10	10	10	30
24	10	10	10	30
25	10	10	10	30
26	10	10	10	30
27	10	10	10	30
28	10	10	10	30
29	10	10	10	30
30	10	10	10	30
31	10	10	10	30
32	10	10	10	30
33	10	10	10	30
34	10	10	10	30
35	10	10	10	30
36	10	10	10	30
37	10	10	10	30
38	10	10	10	30
39	10	10	10	30
40	10	10	10	30
41	10	10	10	30
42	10	10	10	30
43	10	10	10	30
44	10	10	10	30
45	10	10	10	30
46	10	10	10	30
47	10	10	10	30
48	10	10	10	30
49	10	10	10	30
50	10	10	10	30
51	10	10	10	30
52	10	10	10	30
53	10	10	10	30
54	10	10	10	30
55	10	10	10	30
56	10	10	10	30
57	10	10	10	30
58	10	10	10	30
59	10	10	10	30
60	10	10	10	30
61	10	10	10	30
62	10	10	10	30
63	10	10	10	30
64	10	10	10	30
65	10	10	10	30
66	10	10	10	30
67	10	10	10	30
68	10	10	10	30
69	10	10	10	30
70	10	10	10	30
71	10	10	10	30
72	10	10	10	30
73	10	10	10	30
74	10	10	10	30
75	10	10	10	30
76	10	10	10	30
77	10	10	10	30
78	10	10	10	30
79	10	10	10	30
80	10	10	10	30
81	10	10	10	30
82	10	10	10	30
83	10	10	10	30
84	10	10	10	30
85	10	10	10	30
86	10	10	10	30
87	10	10	10	30
88	10	10	10	30
89	10	10	10	30
90	10	10	10	30
91	10	10	10	30
92	10	10	10	30
93	10	10	10	30
94	10	10	10	30
95	10	10	10	30
96	10	10	10	30
97	10	10	10	30
98	10	10	10	30
99	10	10	10	30
100	10	10	10	30

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipality is shown in the following table for the preceding four years.

Table. No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1937-1941
(total number, including non-residents)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of infant deaths	87	60	58	46	69
Rate per 1,000 live births	38.5	31.2	32.55	27.9	42.0

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:

1941 22, 1940 11, 1939 15, 1938 10, and 1937 26

Table. No. 6.

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1937-1941

Cause of death	1941 Number	1940 Number	1939 Number	1938 Number	1937 Number
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	4	3	2	1	6
2 Pneumonia and influenza	8	9	9	6	10
3 Prematurity	31	18	17	11	12
4 Congenital debility and malformations	8	14	11	10	9
5 Injuries at birth	13	8	7	4	10
6 Acute communicable diseases, (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc)	1	-	1	-	6
7 Other causes	22	8	11	14	16

Of the 87 infant deaths registered this year, 32 occurred within the first 24 hours, 15 within the first week, and 21 died being under one month of age, representing 78.2 percent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 7 including 3 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 2.3 per 1,000 living births.

Table. No. 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1937-1941

Year	Live births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1000 live births
1941	2259	7	3.1
1940	1926	8	4.15
1939	1782	7	3.93
1938	1649	6	3.6
1937	1643	10	6.1

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

1941 3, 1940 3, 1939 4, 1938 1, and 1937 4.

Table No. 2

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1941-1947
(total number, including non-residents)

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Number of infant deaths	87	60	58	46	69
Rate per 1,000 live births	34.8	31.7	32.52	37.9	40.9

Number of deaths of non-residents included is above:
1941 22, 1940 12, 1939 15, 1938 16, and 1937 26

Table No. 3

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1941-1947

Cause of death	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
1 Diarrhea and enteritis	4	7	2	1	6
2 Pneumonia and influenza	8	9	9	6	10
3 Prematurity	21	18	17	11	18
4 Congenital debility and malformations	8	14	11	10	9
5 Injuries at birth	13	8	7	4	10
6 Acute communicable diseases, (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.)	1	-	1	-	6
7 Other causes	22	8	11	14	16

Of the 87 infant deaths registered this year, 76 occurred within the first 24 hours, 15 within the first week, and 21 died before their one month of age, representing 76.5 percent of the total number.

Table No. 4

The number of deaths of mothers from postnatal causes was 7 including 3 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 5.3 per 1,000 live births.

Table No. 5

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1941-1947

Year	Live births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1941	2259	7	3.1
1940	1926	8	4.15
1939	1782	7	3.93
1938	1649	6	3.6
1937	1647	10	6.1

Number of deaths of non-residents included is the above:
1941 3, 1940 3, 1939 4, 1938 1, and 1937 4

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS. 1941

Cause of death	Number, including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	3	1
Puerperal toxaemias	1	1
Puerperal sepsis	-	-
Other puerperal causes	3	2

Table. No. 9.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

Reported cases and deaths from communicable diseases 1941

	Cases		0-4 yrs		5-14 yrs		15 & over		Totals	
	Males	Fms	Cases	Dts	Cases	Dts	Cases	Dts	Cases	Dts
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	10	4	1	-	1	-	12	-	14	-
Chickenpox	119	134	36	-	209	-	8	-	253	-
Diphtheria	4	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	5	1
German Measles	298	351	57	-	494	-	98	-	649	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Measles	425	577	186	-	585	-	231	-	1002	-
Mumps	300	224	33	-	451	-	40	-	524	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	29	-	31
Poliomyelitis	8	3	3	-	5	-	3	-	11	-
Puerp. Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	173	79	18	-	83	-	151	-	252	-
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	8	1	-	-	-	10	5	11	5
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	19	26	26	-	19	-	-	-	45	-
Encephalitis	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
TOTALS	1361	1408	362	3	1852	1	555	42	2769	46

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above for 1941 511, 1940 511, 1939 500, 1938 500, and 1937 500.

TABLE. No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1937-41

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1941	11	5	9	14	16.0
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

TABLE. No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH and MEASLES. 1939 - 1941

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
Scarlet Fever	252	233	300	1	-	2	1.2	-	2.3
Diphtheria	5	2	5	2	-	1	2.3	-	1.2
Whooping Cough	45	108	214	-	1	1	-	1.2	1.2
Measles	1002	1062	17	1	-	1	1.2	-	1.2

Non-residents included in the above for 1941, were 1 death from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, none from whooping cough, and 1 from measles

TABLE. No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1937-1941

	Cases(residents only)	Number of deaths including non-res't	Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents
1941	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.2
1938	-	1	1.2
1937	-	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above for 1941 Nil, 1940 nil, 1939 one, 1938 one, and 1937 one.

TABLE No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1937-1941

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1941	11	5	2	14	16.0
1940	21	5	15	17	19.8
1939	19	9	15	21	24.5
1938	23	17	17	30	35.0
1937	5	15	10	28	33.5

TABLE No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES, 1937-1941

	1941	Cases 1940	1939	1941	Deaths 1940	1939	1941	1940	1939	Rate per 100,000 population
Scarlet Fever	252	237	300	1	-	2	1.5	-	2.5	1.5
Diphtheria	5	5	5	5	-	1	2.5	-	1.5	1.5
Whooping Cough	45	108	214	-	1	1	1.5	-	1.5	1.5
Measles	1002	1062	17	1	-	1	1.5	-	1.5	1.5

Non-residents included in the above for 1941, were 1 death from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, none from whooping cough, and 1 from measles.

TABLE No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1937-1941

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Cases (Residents only)	-	-	1	-	-
Deaths	-	-	1	1	1
Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above for 1941 nil, 1940 nil, 1939 one, 1938 one, and 1937 one.

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

ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(revision of 1929)

Abridged List Number.	Disease	Number of deaths in- cluding non residents.	Number: residents only.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	1	-
5	Scarlet Fever	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	-	-
7	Diphtheria	2	1
8	Influenza	10	6
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	4
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	3
12	Syphilis	1	1
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	9	5
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	139	100
16	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	6	3
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	6	4
18	Diabetes mellitus	11	6
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	-	-
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	26	16
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	36	28
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	17	12
24	Diseases of the heart	156	127
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	171	144
26	Bronchitis	6	5
27	Pneumonia	41	31
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	12	11
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	8	8
30	Appendicitis	16	9
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	16	10
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	27	17
33	Nephritis	22	15
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	17	9
35	Puerperal septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	7	4
37	Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion	3	2
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc	65	51
39	Senility	43	39
40	Suicide	11	10
41	Homicide	1	1
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	59	44
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	3	2
Totals:		957	728

TABLE OF DEATH

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

ABBREVIATED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Abbreviated List Number.	Disease	Number of Deaths in- Residents Living Non-Resident	Number of Deaths in- Residents Living Non-Resident
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		-	-
2 Bacillary Dysentery		-	-
3 Malaria		1	-
4 Scarlet Fever		-	-
5 Whooping Cough		-	-
6 Diphtheria		2	1
7 Influenza		10	6
8 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System		2	4
9 Other forms of Tuberculosis		1	2
10 Syphilis		1	1
11 Other infectious and parasitic diseases		3	2
12 Cancer and other malignant tumors		129	100
13 Tumors - non-malignant		8	3
14 Chronic rheumatism and gout		6	4
15 Diabetes mellitus		11	6
16 Alcoholism (acute and chronic)		-	-
17 Other general diseases and chronic poisonings		28	16
18 Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane		-	-
19 Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis		36	28
20 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense		17	12
21 Diseases of the heart		156	127
22 Other diseases of the circulatory system		171	146
23 Bronchitis		6	2
24 Pneumonia		41	31
25 Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculous excepted		12	11
26 Diarrhoea and enteritis		8	8
27 Appendicitis		12	9
28 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages		16	10
29 Other diseases of the digestive system		27	17
30 Nephritis		26	12
31 Other diseases of the genito-urinary system		17	9
32 Puerperal septicemia		-	-
33 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state		7	4
34 Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion		2	2
35 Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc		62	21
36 Senility		43	39
37 Suicide		11	10
38 Homicide		1	1
39 Violent or accidental deaths (excluding suicides and homicides excepted)		29	44
40 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined		3	2
Total:		257	228

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX 1941 (gross)

	Males	Females	under 24 hours	under one year	1 to 4 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 39 years	40 to 59 years	60 and over	Totals
1 Infections and parasitic diseases	15	17	-	4	2	3	8	5	10	32
2 Cancer and other tumors	76	69	-	1	1	2	10	60	71	145
3 Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	13	21	-	-	1	3	9	8	13	34
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	3	6	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	9
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	28	25	-	4	3	2	9	8	27	53
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	205	122	-	-	-	2	4	76	245	327
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	35	24	-	7	3	-	8	18	23	59
9 Diseases of the digestive system	41	26	-	5	4	4	9	15	30	67
10 Diseases of the genito-urinary system	22	17	-	-	-	2	2	12	23	39
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14 Congenital malformations	2	6	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	8
15 Diseases of early infancy	37	20	24	33	-	-	-	-	-	57
16 Senility	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
17 Violent or accidental deaths	51	20	-	2	4	11	17	22	15	71
18 Ill-defined causes of death	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Totals:	551	406	25	62	21	30	84	231	504	957

Cause of death	Total									
	Male	Female	Infants	Children	Adults	Older	Young	Infants	Children	Adults
18 Ill-defined causes of death	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Violent or accidental deaths	21	20	2	4	11	17	25	15	17	17
16 Scintilla	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Disease of early infancy	21	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Congenital malformations	2	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Diseases of the genito-urinary system	22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Diseases of the digestive system	41	26	-	5	4	9	19	30	61	38
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	37	24	-	7	3	-	8	18	23	22
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	205	122	-	-	-	2	4	16	245	227
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	22	22	-	4	3	2	9	8	21	23
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3
3 Rheumatic, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	17	21	-	-	-	1	3	9	13	34
2 Cancer and other tumors	16	62	-	1	1	2	10	60	71	145
1 Infectious and parasitic diseases	12	12	-	4	2	3	8	2	10	32

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1941

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	3	20	13	14	17	21	11	12	18	29	38	56	252
Measles	506	281	144	42	8	-	6	1	-	-	5	9	1002
German Measles	189	191	149	83	23	3	4	1	1	-	2	3	649
Mumps	47	56	81	91	90	84	21	13	5	8	7	21	524
Chickenpox	5	12	1	16	51	86	23	3	7	12	26	11	253
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	6	10	3	4	7	6	1	3	1	45
Pul. Tuberculosis	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	11
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	2	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	14
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	11
Lethargica Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Totals	754	566	390	259	200	199	72	52	41	54	83	101	2771

Included in the above were 110 cases of scarlet fever, 5 cases of C. Spinal Meningitis, and 1 case of Poliomyelitis from the several units of the Armed Forces stationed in and about Calgary. All were cared for in Calgary Hospitals.

Not included in the above were the following cases cared for in Calgary Hospitals, but originating at points out-of-town.

Scarlet Fever 10, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 15, Lethargica Encephalitis 2, Erysipelas 1, Pul. Tuberculosis 1, Typhoid Fever 3, Diphtheria 1, Poliomyelitis 9, and Measles 1.

COMBINATION DISEASE REPORTED 1911

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	20	13	14	17	21	11	12	12	29	28	26	232
Measles	206	221	144	128	8	-	6	1	-	-	5	2	1002
German Measles	189	191	189	83	27	3	4	1	1	-	2	1	649
Measles	47	26	31	31	20	24	21	13	2	6	7	21	324
Chickenpox	2	12	1	12	21	22	23	3	7	12	26	11	232
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	6	10	3	4	7	6	1	3	1	45
Pol. Tuberculosis	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	11
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	2	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	12
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	11
Latent Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Totals	754	566	350	259	200	139	72	52	41	54	83	101	2771

Included in the above were 110 cases of scarlet fever, 5 cases of C. Spinal Meningitis, and 1 case of Poliomyelitis from the several units of the Armed Forces stationed in and about Calgary. All were cared for in Calgary Hospitals.

Not included in the above were the following cases cared for in Calgary Hospitals, but originating at points out-of-town.

Scarlet Fever 10, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 12, Latent Encephalitis 2, Erysipelas 1, Pol. Tuberculosis 1, Typhoid Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, Poliomyelitis 2, and Measles 1.

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Child Welfare Section of the Health Department for the year, 1941.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN MADE BY
TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

	Physical Examinations	Referred to Family Physician	Received Treatment
Number examined	6,798) 8,550	1,135) 1,453	478) 502
Special cases	1,752)	318)	31)
Number vaccinated	3,434		
Malnutrition	790	2	1
7-10% Underweight	977		
Obesity	46	2	
Anaemia	76	10	3
Enlarged Glands	556	3	
Enlarged Thyroid	38	9	1
Chorea	12	11	7
Cardiac Dis. (Functional)	45)		
(Organic)	54)		
(Conjenital)	4)		
Pulmonary Disturbances	57	5	3
Skin Diseases:	147		
Scabies	11	5	5
Impetigo	9	3	3
Ringworm	6	4	4
Miscellaneous	121	10	8
Digestive Disturbances	20	2	
Defective Vision	616	479	250
Other Eye Defects	24	12	2
Defective Hearing	73	15	
Defective Spine & Posture	36	3	
Defective Chest	1		
Defective Extremities	44	1	
Defective Nasal Breathing	42)	
Tonsils and Adenoids	575) 802	168
Mod'ly. En. T. & A.	984)	
Hernia	43	19	5
Other Defects: (Medical)	126	49	24
Diabetes	3		
Epilepsy	3	1	
Pin Worms	8	8	8
Nervous Disorders	4	2	
Eneuresis	6	1	1
Kidney Disorders	2	1	
Rheumatism	3	2	2
Haemophilia	2		
Dysmenorrhea	4	2	1 (Cont'd.)

W. H. Hill, Esq., M.D., D.S.B.,
 Medical Officer of Health,
 City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Doctor Hill:

I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Child Welfare Section of the Health Department for the year 1931.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS BY SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL

Number examined	Special cases	Number vaccinated	Malnutrition	7-10% Underweight	Obesity	Anemia	Enlarged Glands	Enlarged Thyroid	Chorea	Cardiac Dis. (Functional)	Cardiac Dis. (Organic)	Pulmonary Disturbances	Skin Diseases	Scabies	Leprosy	Ringworm	Miscellaneous	Digestive Disturbances	Defective Vision	Other Eye Defects	Defective Hearing	Defective Speech & Posture	Defective Gait	Defective Extremities	Defective Head Breathing	Tonsils and Adenoids	Mod'ly. M. E. & A.	Heroin	Other Defects (Medical)	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Pia Worms	Nervous Disturbances	Enuresis	Kidney Disturbances	Rheumatism	Rheumatoid	Dysmenorrhea	
6,192	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45	27	147	11	3	6	121	80	616	24	73	36	1	41	42	375	384	42	125	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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1,152	1,152	1,474	190	377	46	76	226	38	12	45	45																												

Surgical Defects: (Genital)	Physical Examinations	Referred to Family Physician	Received Treatment.
Phimosis	25	10	5
Cryptorchid	24	8	1
Varicocele	12	3	
Hydrocele	15	2	1
Cleft Palate	4		
Spina Bifida	1		
Appendicitis	4	4	1
Sinusitis	1		
Minor Surgery	5	5	3
Number O.K.	3,640		
No. Received Toxoids	1,817		
Parents Invited	1,372		
Parents Present	1,111		
Referred to Behavior Clinic	21		

As I have previously mentioned, it is impossible to secure accurate return of the number of treated cases. Often children move around from school to school and move in and out of town and secure treatment without the nurse's knowledge. I know that secured treatments are frequently not counted, and regret that I am unable to give more accurate figures.

The physical examinations have been done by Dr. Oakley, assisted by Dr. Mores. Schools were closed for three weeks in September, because of the prevalence of Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis in the Province of Alberta. Fortunately the number of Calgary residents affected with either of these diseases was comparatively few - only eleven, most of the cases were very mild. Only one of the cases of Poliomyelitis had any residual paralysis.

Two of the school nurses were given leave of absence to serve with the armed forces. Miss Carpenter has been replaced by Miss Freeman. Miss Florendine's position has not yet been filled by a permanent appointment.

The school population has been fairly free from contagious diseases throughout the year. In November, 1940, Measles became epidemic in Calgary and remained so for three months, reaching a peak of 506 in January, 1941. The cases then rapidly decreased in number and in May only eight were reported and none the following month. German Measles was prevalent at the same time, reaching a peak of 191 in February.

Cases of Scarlet Fever increased in number during the fall months, but the number of cases among civilians was not unduly large. There were 38 cases in November, and 56 in December. This includes adults and pre-school children as well. Cases of Mumps and Chicken Pox were also present but never in epidemic proportions.

There were five cases of Diphtheria reported in 1941. Calgary was free from this disease for a number of years, but latterly there has been less interest taken in preventive measures to offset this. Our Department has been giving these inoculations in out-lying schools in the Spring months. 537 children were immunized in this way last Spring. These inoculations are given every day at the City Hall, free of cost to any children whose parents so desire. The sooner this is given to a child after he is six months old, the greater

the protection, as Diphtheria is often fatal to young children. Of the children examined, 1,817 had been previously inoculated.

6,798 children in grades 1, 3, 5 and 8 and 10, were given a routine physical examination. Of the routine physical examinations, 3,464 were found to be not vaccinated - or 50%. This is much too high and is due to carelessness rather than ignorance. In December, 550 vaccinations were performed in two different schools and, if time permits, more will be done during the coming year.

An additional 1,752 were given a special examination at the City Hall. Of this group 217 were found to have defective vision and 76 were advised to have tonsils and adenoids removed.

790 or 11.6% were found to be 10% or more underweight for their age and height. This is a little lower than the percentage of 13.2 found in 1939. The number between 7% and 10% underweight was 977 or 14.4% of those examined. This is larger than the 1939 figures of 12.1%. Apparently the children are improving, and this is encouraging. One of the few improvements brought about by war, has been decreased unemployment and better food for some of the poorer families. Unfortunately, our appalling housing conditions still make adequate rest, almost impossible for the poor. We are constantly advising mothers how best to feed their children with the allowance given them and they usually co-operate to the best of their ability. Some 900 half-pints of milk were distributed daily in the schools during the winter months by the Calgary Health Department.

103 were reported to have a heart condition, but 45 of these were functional only and not serious. 58 had some definite organic disease, usually the result of rheumatic fever or one of its' manifestations. This is 0.85% and is slightly lower than last year's percentage which was 0.99%. The prolonged rest which is now given to cases of incipient heart disease is having beneficial results. The number of congenital heart defects noted is only four.

Six cases of ringworm of the scalp were detected shortly after schools opened in September. They were all given treatment, but this disease is slow to cure. All are now back in school.

16 children who were tuberculosis contacts, or had a chronic chest condition were given a complete examination for tuberculosis at the Chest Clinic. No active cases were found.

18 children who were difficult to manage either at home or at school were given appointments at the Behavior Clinic conducted by the Provincial Clinic. Advice to parents and teachers followed each examination.

The number of children found to be O.K. was 3,640 or 53.5%.
81% of the parents invited to attend their child's examination did so.

REPORT OF SCHOOL NURSES, 1941

Re-admissions	79
Health talks	98
Number in class inspected	24,658
Referred to Medical inspection	1,332
'Phones and Notes	2,683
Special Inspections	28,597
Treatments	4,138
Exclusions	381
Pediculosis	112

(Cont'd.) -

the protection, as Nightingale is often fatal to young children. Of the children examined, 1,817 had been previously vaccinated.

6,793 children in Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, were given a routine physical examination. Of the routine physical examinations, 1,454 were found to be not vaccinated - or 50%. This is much too high and is due to carelessness rather than ignorance. In December, 1930, vaccinations were performed in two districts and, if time permits, more will be done during the coming year.

An additional 1,728 were given a special examination at the City Hall. Of this group 217 were found to have defective vision and 76 were advised to have tonics and adenoids removed.

190 or 11.6% were found to be 10% or more underweight for their age and height. This is a little lower than the percentage of 13.2 found in 1929. The number between 7% and 10% underweight was 97 or 14.4% of those examined. This is larger than the 1929 figure of 12.1%. Apparently the children are improving and this is encouraging. One of the few improvements brought about by war has been decreased unemployment and better food for some of the poorer families. Unfortunately, our appalling housing conditions still make adequate food almost impossible for the poor. We are constantly advising mothers how best to feed their children with the allowance given them and they usually co-operate to the best of their ability. Some 900 half-pints of milk were distributed daily in the schools during the winter months by the Calgary Health Department.

107 were reported to have a heart condition, but 45 of these were functional only and not serious. 52 had some definite organic disease, usually the result of rheumatic fever or one of its manifestations. This is 0.8% and is slightly lower than last year's percentage which was 0.9%. The prolonged test which is now given to cases of incipient heart disease is having beneficial results. The number of congenital heart defects noted is only four.

Six cases of ringworm of the scalp were detected shortly after schools opened in September. They were all given treatment, but this disease is also to cure. All are now back in school.

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18 children who were difficult to manage either at home or at school were given appointments at the Behavior Clinic conducted by the Provincial Clinic. Advice to parents and teachers followed each examination.

The number of children found to be O.K. was 3,640 or 57.5%. Six of the parents invited to attend their child's examination did so.

REPORT OF SCHOOL NURSES 1931

112	Referrals
121	Examinations
1,178	Treatments
22,737	Special inspections
2,643	Phone and Notes
1,732	Referrals to Medical Inspection
24,088	Number in class inspected
98	Health talks
78	Re-admissions

School Nurses Report - Continued -

Eye Defects	1,281
Ear Defects	141
Defective Nasal Breathing	59
Tonsils and Adenoids	786
Enlarged Glands	316
Orthopedic Defects	135
Malnutrition	644
Nervous Disorders	37
Dental Defects	302
Measles	429
Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	27
Chicken Pox	141
Mumps	444
Tonsillitis	14
Conjunctivitis	28
Ringworm	21
Scabies	25
Impetigo	52
Eczema	28
Social Service	5
Absentee Visits	3,143
Vaccinations performed in schools	550
Toxoid inoculations completed in schools	537

* * * * *

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

<u>Treatments</u>		Total operations	13,044
		Complete Cases	6,314
Silver Nitrate	1,358	<u>Total No. of Teeth Treated</u>	
Open Pulp	376		
Lanced abscess	4		
<u>Extractions</u>		Permanent	6,808
		Deciduous	4,261
Permanent	436	New Patients	1,793
Deciduous	1,847	New Cases current year	6,289
	2,283	Re-appointments	1,047
Fillings (various)	8,317	Emergency cases	604
Amal. & Cement bases	310	Total No. treated	8,340
		<u>Inspection</u>	
Gas Anaesthetic	1	No. inspected	11,493
Frenum Cauterization	1	No. needing treatment	6,852
		Need nothing at present	1,713
No Treatment	372	<u>Defective Teeth</u>	
Refused Treatment	116	Permanent	10,796
Prophylaxis	148	Deciduous	3,786
Miscellaneous	115	No. O.K.	2,877

School Nurses Report - Continued -

1,201	Eye Examinations
141	Ear Examinations
52	Dental X-ray Examinations
182	Throat and Adenoids
316	Malocclusion Glasses
172	Orthodontic Appliances
644	Malnutrition
37	Neurone Disturbances
302	Dental Disease
422	Headaches
8	Scarlet Fever
27	Whooping Cough
141	Chicken Pox
144	Humps
14	Tonsillitis
28	Conjunctivitis
21	Ringworm
22	Scabies
22	Impetigo
28	Eczema
2	Social Service
3,143	Absentee Visits
550	Vaccinations performed in schools
537	Toxoid inoculations completed in schools

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

17,044	Total Operations	1,352	Extractions
6,316	Complete Cases	776	Silver Fillings
		4	Open Pulp
			Infected Abscess
6,808	Permanent	1,352	Permanent
4,281	Deciduous	1,352	Deciduous
1,733	New Patients		
6,289	New Cases current year		
1,047	Re-apointments	2,587	Fillings (various)
604	Emergency cases	310	Amalgam & Cement Cases
2,740	Total No. treated		
	Inspection		
11,402	No. inspected	1	Gas Anesthetic
6,822	No. needing treatment	1	Trismus Constriction
1,713	Need nothing at present		
	Defective Teeth	372	No Treatment
10,796	Permanent	116	Retained Treatment
3,780	Deciduous	148	Prophylaxis
2,877	No. O.K.	112	Miscellaneous

There were several changes in the Dental Clinic during the year. I regret to say that Dr. Steeves who has been with the Clinic on a half time basis for many years, resigned in April. Dr. McCaffery also resigned in June to join the Army. These men had given excellent service in the Dental Clinic.

Dr. Mergot Heimbürger was appointed on a full time basis to replace them. Dr. Green reduced his time with the Clinic and another recent appointee resigned. In September Dr. V. W. Kennedy, a recent Toronto graduate, was appointed on half time.

We now give dental treatment 28 half days a week, which is almost the equivalent of full time for three dentists. The Clinic was kept open last July with Dr. Heimbürger on full time. This innovation will be continued.

Of 11,493 children inspected, 6,852 needed treatment, i.e. 59.6%. This is somewhat higher than formerly. Many new children are moving into town with teeth in a deplorable condition. The number whose teeth were O. K. was 2,877 or 25%. Those listed as needing nothing at present 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.

There were several changes in the Dental Clinic during the year. I regret to say that Dr. Steever who has been with the Clinic as a half time dentist for many years, resigned in April. Dr. McCallister also resigned in June to join the Army. These men had given excellent service in the Dental Clinic.

Dr. M. Ross Weinberger was appointed on a half time basis to replace them. Dr. Green reduced his time with the Clinic and another recent appointee resigned. In September Dr. V. W. Kennedy, a recent Toronto graduate, was appointed on half time.

We now give dental treatment 28 half days a week, which is almost the equivalent of full time for three dentists. The Clinic was kept open last July with Dr. Weinberger on full time. This arrangement will be continued.

Of 11,497 children inspected, 6,825 needed treatment, i.e. 59.4%. This is somewhat higher than formerly. Many new children are moving into town with teeth in a deplorable condition. The number whose teeth were O. K. was 2,771 or 24%. Those listed as needing nothing at present had some decayed deciduous teeth which were beyond repair, but at the time of inspection their removal was inadvisable.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. CARR, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

The following is a report of the INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC, for the year 1941.

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

STAFF One Pediatrician - two afternoons a week.
A school physician examines Pre-School children three hours 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

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

CLINICS (Term "infant" applies birth to two years. "Pre-school" - two to six years. Two afternoons a week for infants and two afternoons a week for pre-school children.
One afternoon with nurses only in attendance for both.
Weighing station at Ogden which was held one day a month, was discontinued in April, due to lack of interest shown.

ATTENDANCE

Total for year	7,906
Individual cases	4,114
New cases	1,538

*Dr. Roach - 89 clinics.
Infants 2,860 - Pre-School 376 - Total 3,236 Average 36.4

(This includes 170 complete physical examinations of Pre-School children, 81 of whom were O.K.)

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

The following is a report of the work done during the year 1941.

During the year the work of the Health Officer was carried out in the following manner:

One physician - two afternoon visits a week.
A school physician examines five school children three hours a week.
Three public health nurses (one appointed by the Provincial Department of Health, with a contract, the other two by the City of Calgary).
One nurse - daily visits.
A nurse - visiting from about the General Hospital or Holy Cross Hospital some two days a week for instruction and practical training.

ROUTINE OF WORK

1. Cards made out at birth registration to follow through school age.
2. Instructions to attend Infant Clinic sent to mothers.
3. Questionnaire sent to family physician concerning birth and home conditions.
4. Where home conditions are considered inadequate, families are visited by clinic nurse, and advised of Infant Clinic.
5. All families attending clinic are visited by clinic nurse and kept in touch with periodically.
6. At six months, notices are sent to all births registered, to - availability 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 nurse.

CLINICS

(Note: Infant Clinic operates birth to two years. Pre-school - two to six years. Two afternoons a week for infants and two afternoons a week for pre-school children.
One afternoon with nurse only in attendance for both.
Weighing station at Ogden which was held one day a month, was discontinued in April, due to lack of interest shown.

ATTENDANCE

Total for year	Individual cases	New cases
7,906	4,116	1,556

*Dr. Rosen - 69 clinics.
Infants 2,660 - Pre-school 776 - Total 3,436 Average 26.4

(This includes 170 complete physical examinations of Pre-school children, 81 of whom were 0-2.)

Annual Report Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Continued

School doctors examined 732 Pre-School children.
299 were O.K. 418 missed appointments. In addition to this
they gave 107 short interviews.

NURSES

Infants 3,041 Pre-School 811 Total 3,852 Average 17.3
for 222 afternoons.

INFECTIOUS

Cases found at Clinic - Rubella 4 Chicken Pox 2
Measles 1 Pertussis 1

DISEASES

Due to a threatened epidemic of Poliomyelitis, the Clinic was
closed between August 15th and September 22nd, 1941.

IMMUNIZATION

No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed 536
No. having Smallpox Vaccinations completed 59
No. having Scarlet Fever Toxins completed 25
No. having Pertussis Inoculations completed 8
(These have been done either in the Health Department,
or by private physician)

VISITS

To homes by Clinic nurses, including calls not found 3,130.

FEEDING

Breast	1,028	Bottle	1,555
Mixed	2,001	Other	1,317

DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Adenoids	6	107
Anaemia	1	12
Cardiac Disturbance		10
Congenital Malformation	2	
Diarrhoea	48	
Ears	40	52
Eczema	55	18
Eyes	35	40
Glands	2	35
Hernia	33	10
Impetigo	10	4
Malnutrition	4	41
Mouth	11	7
Nervous Disorders	1	5
Mentally Deficient	3	
Nose	2	8
Orthopedic	5	18
Phimosis	104	36
Rickets	1	
Ringworm		4
Scabies		6
Other skin conditions	24	38
Thrush	2	
Teeth		628
Tonsils	8	301
Other conditions		71

Annual Report Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Continued -

<u>DEATHS</u>	Infants	3	Pre-School	2	Total	5
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<u>DISCHARGES</u>	Infants	4	Pre-School	819	Total	823
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REFERRED No. of cases referred to family physician -

Infants	33	Pre-School	82	Total	115.
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<u>DENTAL CLINICS</u>	Dr. Upton treated	272)		
	School dentists treated	316)	Total	588.
	Appointments not kept	111)		

EYE, EAR, NOSE Operations:

<u>AND THROAT</u>	Tonsils and Adenoids	88)		
	Adenoids only	2)	Total	95.
	Needling Cong. Cataract	5)		

Of these -

17 were done free of charge, after investigation.
 41 paid hospital fee only.
 37 paid full fee of \$10.00.
 \$185.00 was collected through Clinic.

Treatment:

Eye	998)		
Ear	467)		
Nose and Throat	147)	Total	1,626.
Refractions for glasses	14)		

Of these 227 were individual cases.

<u>PRE-NATAL</u>	No. of letters sent from Clinic	20
	(Weekly classes held by V.O.N.)	

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 Company
 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.
 Milk and some other supplies from Welfare Bureau.

PUPIL NURSES

Three nurses from the Holy Cross Hospital and two from the General Hospital, completed two months instructions and observation.

Annual Report Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Continued -

PUPIL NURSES

Three nurses from the Holy Cross Hospital and two from the General Hospital, completed two months' instruction and observation.

DONATIONS

Milk and some other supplies from Welfare Bureau.
Clothes and other help from private individuals.
Linen from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Hats and shoes from the Homefield.
Infants' shirts, and bed clothes from the Homefield.
Drugs (samples) from Drs. McNamee, Morris, and
God Liver Oil and Infant Foods from Mead, Johnson and Company.
God Liver Oil from the American Women's Club.
Hospital expenses, etc. from Good Samaritan Club.
God Liver Oil, clothes, medical supplies, linens, glasses,

PRE-NATAL

No. of letters sent from Clinic
(Weekly classes held by V.C.N.) 60

Of these 227 were individual cases.

Referrals for classes
147

Eye 988
Ear 467
Total 1,655

Treatment

\$185.00 was collected through Clinic.
77 paid full fee of \$10.00.
41 paid hospital fee only.
17 were done free of charge, after investigation.

Of these -

Hoarding Cases, 2
Alcoholics only, 2
Tubercles and Alcoholics, 88

AND THROAT

EYE, EAR, NOSE

Otitis Media

Appointments not kept 111
School doctors treated 716
Dr. Tyson treated 273

DENTAL CLINIC

NO. OF CASES

No. of cases referred to family physician -

DISCHARGES

DEATHS

Infants 7 Pre-School 2 Total 9

Annual report Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Continued -BABY SHELTER

There were 83 visits made to baby shelters during the year 1941.

OGDEN

Attendance at the Ogden weighing station was 26 for the first four months. This was discontinued as there was not sufficient interest shown.

SUMMARY

Even though the Clinic was closed for five weeks during the months of August and September, the attendance by 411 has increased, and there have been 666 more new cases than last year.

The percentage of breast feeding has been higher. More children are having Diphtheria inoculation. More dental work has been done.

Although poverty is not so widespread, there are always a good many families requiring help and with so many outside organizations doing war work, it has sometimes been difficult to obtain this.

M. F. LAVELL, R.N.

Nurse in charge,

Pre-School Clinic.

PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC

1. Tuberculosis Active 8
 Inactive 1
 Re-Sanitized 1

2. Suspect or Quarantined 14

3. Non-Tuberculous Disease 13

4. By History 73

5. Incoming or Re-Admitted 18

Report

Report

8

4

1

1

14

13

13

7

73

17

18

3

117

37

Annual report Infant and Pre-School Clinic - Continued -

There were 57 visits made to baby abattoirs during the year 1941.

RAY SMITH

Attendance at the Ochs weighing station was 20 for the first four months. This was discontinued as there was not sufficient interest shown.

COOPER

Even though the Clinic was closed for five weeks during the months of August and September, the attendance by all has increased, and there have been 600 more new cases than last year.

SUBJECT

The percentage of breast feedings has been higher. More children are having Diphtheria inoculation. More dental work has been done.

Although poverty is not so widespread, there are always a good many families requiring help and with so many outside organizations doing very work, it has sometimes been difficult to obtain this.

M. E. LAUREL, M.D.

Nurse in charge.

Pre-School Clinic.

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

The report of the visiting nurse is submitted covering the work of the Calgary Tuberculosis Association for the year ending December 31, 1941.

Clinics held	40
Patients examined	259
X-Ray requisitions	206
Positive Tuberculin	55
Negative Tuberculin	91
Patients under observation	34
Positive T.B. cases found	16
Adults	225
Children	46
Co-operative visits	100
Office calls	249
Home visits	1,021

The number of clinics were less during 1941 owing to unforeseen circumstances, clinics could not be held at the City Hall in July or August. However, the patients were examined and X-Rayed at the Sanatorium, so that the work was carried on as usual.

The preventive social service work has been carried on with a marked degree of success. I am glad to report the work has been greatly facilitated by the continued co-operation of the local doctors and each year we can see a marked improvement in the decrease of cases and deaths occurring in the City.

The Calgary Council of Social Agencies has been of great assistance in the social service work. Also we are indebted to the Relief Department for their splendid consideration in adjusting difficulties where possible. Will you please accept my sincere thanks, Dr. Hill, to you and your staff for your continued help and interest in this work.

NEW EXAMINATIONS

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Tuberculosis	Pul. Active	9	4
	Inactive	4	1
	Ex-Sanatorium	1	
2. Suspect or Observation		34	19
3. Non-Tuberculous Disease		32	7
4. No Disease		79	17
5. Incomplete or Undiagnosed		18	5
		<hr/> 177	<hr/> 53

RE-EXAMINATIONS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
Able to work (working)	20	1
Ex.San. Unable to work (working)	8	1
Able to work (working)	3	2
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
Able to work	3	1
3. Suspect or Observation	13	11
4. Non-Tuberculous Disease	16	5
5. No Disease	14	9
6. Incomplete or Undiagnosed	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	82	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total	259	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS.

Definite T. B.	1
Suspect	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease	11
No. Disease	11
	<hr/>
Total	24
	<hr/>

NUMBER OF TESTS AND X-RAYS

Total Tuberculin tests		173
Positive	55)	
Negative	91)	
N. R.	27)	
Total X-Rays		151.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON, R.N.

Nurse-in-charge, City Hall Chest Clinic.

EXAMINATIONS		
1. Preliminary Tuberculosis		
Able to work (working)	20	1
Ex. Exam. Unable to work (working)	8	1
Able to work (working)	3	2
2. Non-Tuberculous Diseases		
Able to work	3	1
3. Suspect or Observing	13	11
4. Non-Tuberculous Diseases	18	2
5. No Disease	14	3
6. Incomplete or Unfinished	5	
	—	—
Total	82	70
Grand Total	279	87

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS

Definite T. B.	1
Suspect	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease	11
No Disease	11
	—
Total	24

NUMBER OF TESTS AND X-RAYS

Total Tuberculin tests	113
Positive	23
Negative	90
T. B.	27
Total X-Rays	121

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET WHEATLEY AUSTON, M.N.

Nurse-in-charge, City Hall Chest Clinic.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	1941	1940
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		
Salaries	\$20,513.15	\$20,584.90
Serum, Antitoxin, Vaccine, etc.	163.95	318.53
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Disinfectants	41.33	101.90
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Allowances)	2,297.23	2,258.07
Sundries	242.49	310.14
Printing and Stationery	215.51	196.87
Postage	232.94	192.12
Street Railway Tickets	150.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	163.50	293.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	179.13	148.64
Milk supplied to Undernourished and Sickly.	637.74
Meat Inspection (Rent of Inspection Room & Supplies)	266.63	276.23
Office Equipment	117.70	87.00
New Automobile (less trade-in)	553.48
	<hr/> 26,421.30	<hr/> 26,583.88
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	30,041.54	28,238.58
Dental and Medical Supplies	1,010.06	1,158.78
Glasses for Indigent School Children	511.58	600.61
Milk for Undernourished School Children	3,206.11	3,175.19
Street Railway Passes for 6 School Nurses	330.00	336.87
Auto Maintenance (2 Doctors and 4 Nurses)	900.00	717.50
Printing and Stationery	320.06	363.54
	<hr/> 36,319.35	<hr/> 34,591.07
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries	2,806.59	2,880.00
Professional Services (Doctor - Child Specialist)	1,220.00	1,200.00
Street Railway Tickets	100.00	100.00
Services of Dentist and E.E.N & T. Specialist	1,455.00	1,550.00
Sundries	43.03	35.76
Auto allowance (1 Nurse)	84.00	84.00
	<hr/> 5,708.62	<hr/> 5,849.76
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	26,421.30	26,583.88
School Medical and Dental Services	36,319.35	34,591.07
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	5,708.62	5,849.76
	<hr/> \$68,449.27	<hr/> \$67,024.71
Per capita expenditure	78.55¢	78.2¢

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
	68,449.27	67,024.71	64,648.53	63,959.33	60,879.16
Per capita:	78.55¢	78.2¢	75.4¢	74.6¢	71.0¢

Amalgamation of Health Services took effect 1st May 1935

Appropriation for the year 1941 was \$70,131.62 of which \$68,449.27 was expended.
Credit balance at the end of 1941 was \$1,682.35

