

**Contributors**

Calgary (Alta.). Health Department.

**Publication/Creation**

[Place of publication not identified] : [s.n], [1942]

**Persistent URL**

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

**Annual Report for the Year 1942**

**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.

RCB/35(L)





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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, 1942.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the City as determined by Dominion census and published in 1941, was 88,904. A prior determination by the Dominion authorities gave the City's population as 87,264 and this figure formed the basis for expression of rates and figures as they applied in the annual report for, 1941. The population figure used for the purposes of the current report (88,904), was published a little later and following the usual revision of the National Count in 1940.

It is pointed out that the population is considerably more than the given figure as determined by the Dominion Government, the increased number representing what might be spoken of as a transient population, living in the City by reason of the fact that the breadwinners are either attached to active service units in the City or here engaged in work relating to the war effort. In most instances families accompanied their men folk to the City, and these people are not included in the population figure as given.

In most of the tables both the gross and net rates appear. The net having specifically to do with the citizenry, are therefore of direct interest to Council.

MARRIAGES \* The number of marriages registered during 1942 was 2,015 or a rate of 22.7 per 1,000 population. It will be observed that there is a slight increase in both number and rate as compared with the year 1941 when the number of marriages was 1,900 and the rate per 1,000 population 21.8. It must be pointed out that the number of marriages as given do not in full total effect the population status of the City. There are many marriages contracted in the City at the present time in which neither husband or wife are residents of the City of Calgary in the strict sense of the word, and therefore would relate to the City's transient population, which figure is unknown and forms no part of the population figure as determined by Dominion census. It will follow that the rate for the year, 1942, is incorrect, in that part of the number of marriages are contracted amongst those whose number does not relate to the population figure, whereas the sum total of marriages is rated in accord with the actual resident population of the City.

BIRTHS - The net number of births registered during 1942 was 1,926, showing a birth rate for the City of 21.7 per 1,000 population. These are the highest figures recorded for the last five years and are comparable with the figures received from other centres in Canada. The birth rate is something of an index of the degree of domestic stability, and indirectly reflects improved economic conditions. In this regard it is interesting to compare the 1942 birth rate with that of the year 1935, which year may be said to have been the mid-year of the so called period of depression 1929-39. As stated the birth rate (net) for the year 1942 is 21.7 per 1,000 population, and that for 1935 15.5 on the same basis. The increase in rate shows at 6.2, which expressed in actual births is 636. The all time low it is hoped for the City, showed in the year 1938, when the net birth rate was 13.9. 160 illegitimate births were registered during the year, of which number 63 of the mothers were residents of the City of Calgary.

The net number of stillbirths registered throughout the year was 49 or an increase of 7 over the number for the previous year. The stillbirth rate for the year 1942 shows at 0.55 per 1,000 population. The problem of







stillbirth is very complex, and introduces considerations of economic, social and physical conditions, heredity disease, and a hundred and one other questions, many of which remain unanswered. Live healthy births are too few in any event, and it seems that the time has come, and possibly past, when more attention should be paid to the human family, its' health and welfare, and general happiness for it is only with such, as a fundamental understanding and basis that any nation can hope to survive and prosper.

**DEATHS** - 757 net deaths were reported during the year, representing a City death rate of 8.5 per 1,000 population. Both in number and rate these figures show an increase over those reported for 1941 when the number of deaths was 726 and the corresponding rate 8.3 per 1,000 population. The foregoing has reference to the net deaths only, but due to the fact that there is no line of demarcation between actual City deaths and deaths occurring in the City of those who resided outside, and noted in the Tables of Cause, the further remarks in connection with Tables Nos. 3 - 8, will have to do with the gross figure of 997 and the corresponding gross death rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population.

The first six causes of death were as follows:-

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, including apoplexy	406	
Cancer (all forms)	158	
Violent and accidental deaths	56	
Pneumonia	41	
Tuberculosis	10	
Diabetes	9	680
All other causes		317
	Total	997

The number of deaths from the above six causes represents approximately 68% of the gross death total.

**DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, and including APOPLEXY** - There was an increase in the number of deaths from these related causes as compared with the figures relating to last year, when the number reported was 385. 21 represents the increase in number. It will be obvious from the Table showing causes of death according to sex and age groups that approximately 70% of the deaths occurring under this classification had already reached 60 years and over, and if the trouble is taken to analyze the remaining 30%, it will be noticed that practically all the deaths constituting this percentage occurred between the ages of 40 and 59 years, a fact which serves to point in the direction of the course to be taken in the establishment of preventive measures to offset what now constitutes by far the major cause of death. In a word, the manner in which we live between 40 and 59 years will determine pretty well whether we live much beyond 59 years or not.

**CANCER** - During the year 1942 158 deaths were reported from cancer in one or other of its' many forms. This figure shows an increase in the number of deaths from this cause of 19 when compared with the figures reported for the year 1941. Since the year 1924 there has been a marked uptrend in the death rate from cancer, readily to be observed in the comparison between the death rates from this cause between the two years, 74.5 per 100,000 population in the year 1924, and 177.7 per 100,000 population in 1942. Several reasons for this spectacular increase have been advanced, two of which seem to dominate discussions wherever they take place on the subject. The one school of thought contends that because of improved methods of diagnosis and a fuller understanding of the processes involved in the disease, more cancer cases come to light than did in 1924, they die soon after diagnosis or within a few years, they inevitably do, the cause of death is indisputable, and the reportings in greater number and more correct because of the improved methods of diagnosis. We hadn't any idea of the picture in 1924. Then there is the other school, which contends that the increase in cancer is actual and real, and as the result of contact to that something that incites the cancerous process. Nobody knows what it is, we do know what it does. This school further contends that the reportings in 1924 were correct, and that somewhere in our age we contact that cancerogenic something, and being susceptible develop cancer, the







stimulating something being more accessible today than in 1924.

It was reported last year that the Provincial Government had established a diagnostic cancer clinic in the Holy Cross Hospital. At that time X-Ray and Radium treatment was made available, and since that time the provision of surgery and hospitalization have been included in the scope of the Clinic's activities.

**VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS** - There were 56 deaths recorded under this classification during the year, a decrease of 3 over the figures reported for 1941. It has been pointed out that deaths under this heading do not include homicides or suicides, and therefore consist almost entirely of accidents in the strict sense of the word. Accidents are preventable, and whilst it is continually being pointed out that violent and accidental deaths occupy third place in death lists, there does not appear to be the appreciation of the situation, or a concerted effort to reduce this cause of death to its' rightful place. Indifference and out and out carelessness is the attitude altogether too marked in most of accidents, and it goes without saying that this classification has no place at all in death lists. In accord with the figures in this reporting, an individual has 5½ times more chance of being killed in an accident than of dying of Tuberculosis. The figures as reported include deaths amongst Air Force personnel as the result of Air-plane crash.

**PNEUMONIA** - Forty one deaths were reported from this disease throughout the year and the same number was reported for the year 1941. There has been a marked reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia over the last number of years, due to the fact that the infection can now be very exactly typed and the body fortified against the disease. This in addition to vastly improved methods of treatment and more efficient medication. The undernoted shows the number of deaths from Pneumonia reported in the City of Calgary for the 10 years ending 1942.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>
1933	39	1938	35
1934	34	1939	36
1935	74	1940	33
1936	72	1941	41
1937	59	1942	41

**TUBERCULOSIS** - Ten deaths were reported from Tuberculosis during the year, this number bringing Tuberculosis into 5th place in the list of the first six causes of death. This disease has had no place in this list since the year 1938 when the number of deaths reported from Tuberculosis was 17. The Tuberculosis death rate has shown a slight increase over the last three years. The rate is expressed as so many per 100,000 population, and we find in 1940 the rate was 7.0, in 1941 10.3, and in 1942 11.2. The City has a very excellent Tuberculosis Control set up sponsored by the Calgary Tuberculosis Association, an activity of the Kinsmen Club of Canada. This Association employs the services of a full time nurse, whose duties entail the contacting of contacts of tuberculosis, attending the doctors from the Sanatorium who conduct a Chest Clinic each week to examine the aforementioned contacts, engage in home visits and supervise the convalescence of City patients discharged from the Sanatorium, aiding them in no end of ways in their efforts to regain relative health and usefulness.

The activities of the Calgary Tuberculosis Clinic may be said to be an integral part of the activities of the Health Department. The City provides the office space, a portion of the stationery, the stenography, and the laundry. The Association pays the nurse's salary. Supervision of the work comes within the scope of the Medical Officer.

The reasons for this slight increase in the death rate from Tuberculosis over the last three years are not at once apparent. It has been noted that at a recent survey of Old Country Air Trainees, several were found to be suffering from active lesions, and at the present time are patients at the Sanatarium. These young men have access to and enjoy, it is hoped, the hospitality of many homes in the City, and whether this has been the reason for the little flare, may



It was reported last year that the Public Health Department had established a diagnostic clinic in the City of Baltimore. The clinic was located in the City of Baltimore and was open to the public. The clinic was open to the public and was located in the City of Baltimore. The clinic was open to the public and was located in the City of Baltimore.

During the year 1937, a number of cases of tuberculosis were reported to the City of Baltimore. The cases were reported to the City of Baltimore and were located in the City of Baltimore. The cases were reported to the City of Baltimore and were located in the City of Baltimore. The cases were reported to the City of Baltimore and were located in the City of Baltimore.

Year	Number of cases
1937	10
1936	12
1935	15
1934	18
1933	20
1932	22
1931	25
1930	28
1929	30
1928	32
1927	35

The number of cases of tuberculosis reported to the City of Baltimore during the year 1937 was 10. The number of cases reported during the year 1936 was 12. The number of cases reported during the year 1935 was 15. The number of cases reported during the year 1934 was 18. The number of cases reported during the year 1933 was 20. The number of cases reported during the year 1932 was 22. The number of cases reported during the year 1931 was 25. The number of cases reported during the year 1930 was 28. The number of cases reported during the year 1929 was 30. The number of cases reported during the year 1928 was 32. The number of cases reported during the year 1927 was 35.



or may not be. In any event there is no doubt the carrier problem is part of the picture.

**DIABETES** - This disease was fully reviewed in an annual report of one or two years ago and there is no necessity to reiterate. From this disease 9 deaths were reported throughout the year, which number shows a decrease of 2, as compared with the reporting of 1941.

**INFLUENZA** - The number of deaths from Influenza is the lowest in the last three years, 6 being the number reported as against 10 for 1941, and 15 for 1940. This is remarkable in that the City experienced two minor epidemics of what was stated to be Influenza.

**INFANT MORTALITY** - The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 83, showing an infant mortality rate of 32.5 per 1,000 live births. The figure and rate are a little lower than the reporting for 1941, when the number was 87, and the rate 38.5. Considerations of the causes of death of infants, which question has been reviewed in previous reports, bring to light in considering the report for 1942, some interesting observations. It has been pointed out that many of the causes of infant deaths are entirely or partially preventable. Broadly speaking infant deaths due to prematurity, congenital debility and malformations, and injuries at birth, are partially preventable only, many factors entering into the picture, and having in mind partial control only, it is significant that the majority of infant deaths are listed under these several classifications. The balance of the causes of infant deaths are wholly preventable, and it is with considerable regret that 18 deaths from pneumonia and influenza are reported as having occurred during 1942. This number represents the highest number of deaths from these two causes in the last ten years.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY** - The number of maternal deaths reported throughout the year 1942 was 11, nine of which were residents of the City. The corresponding maternal death rate (net) is 4.3 per 1,000 live births. This is the highest reporting for the last five years. Many analyses of this problem have appeared in previous reports, and it is not thought necessary to comment at this time. Most if not all of the causes for Maternal death are preventable, and there can be no doubt that amongst the eleven several of the mothers failed to avail themselves of the care, advice, and guidance so necessary during the period of pregnancy.

### C O M M U N I C A B L E   D I S E A S E S

The total incidence of communicable disease reported throughout the year was 1,848 cases, 52 deaths being attributable to these causes. Influenza, Pneumonia, and Tuberculosis are listed as communicable diseases, but have been dealt with previously in this report. From these three conditions 44 deaths occurred amongst residents of the City. This latter figure (44) is included as part of the 52 aforementioned.

Scarlet Fever occupies first place from the standpoint of incidence, and it will be noted that 695 cases were reported with one death in the 5-14 year age group. Scarlet Fever is always more or less prevalent, the disease tending to show markedly increased incidence every seven years. The last year of marked increase in the number of cases of this disease was 1935, or rather between 1935 and 1936, and whether the 695 cases reported during 1942 represents what can be expected during the year of increased incidence in the way of cases, it is difficult to say. It is possible that the current year may show an equal incidence in view of the overlapping of incidence in the years 1935-36. Under ordinary circumstances and normal conditions, it is possible to have some idea regarding the number of cases of communicable disease to be expected in any one year, and in respect to any one disease. It so happens however, that Civilian Medical Officers of Health have no means of controlling outbreaks occurring in active service establishments. The Medical Officers do their utmost to maintain the condition within the confines of the station to which they are attached, but as it is impossible to control the movements of the carrier or even to know him, and having in mind the freedom enjoyed throughout the City by the personnel from these







stations, the spread of any disease that inevitably takes place between one group and another can not be avoided. Mumps, Measles and Scarlet Fever are three diseases difficult to control in barrack life. 218 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst the Active Service men. It is regrettable that the Department has to report the occurrence of 17 cases of Diphtheria throughout the year with three deaths. Diphtheria is one disease against which we have proved protection and whilst a very nice percentage of the City's children have received this protection (in the vicinity of 45%), the larger percentage are not protected. It is this latter fact that is responsible for the ever present danger of a real outbreak of the disease in the City. Relatively speaking every child not having been immunized is susceptible to Diphtheria. Many centres in Canada, notably Hamilton, takes justifiable pride in their freedom from Diphtheria year by year due to nothing else other than the high percentage of immunes amongst the child population. There was one Typhoid case reported in the City during 1942. The case resided in the West part of the City and gave a history of drinking water at Lowery Gardens. Whether the condition was attributable to drinking water from the Bow River or not, could not be ascertained. It is known however, that the water from the Bow is heavily contaminated.

### I M M U N I Z A T I O N

It will be observed that there has been a marked increase in the number immunized by the Department as compared with the number reported in 1941. The increase is as follows:

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
Against Diphtheria	2,255	688
Against Scarlet Fever	101	12
Combined Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	<u>27</u>	<u>81</u>
Total	<u>2,383</u>	<u>781</u>
 Vaccinations against Small Pox	 314	 164.

The Department serves as a distributing centre for immunologicals and it will be noted there was a considerable increase in the number of these preparations distributed for use by the doctors in the City and district. It matters little whether an individual is immunized in the Health Department or by the family physician, the aim being to bring about the highest possible degree of immunization against those diseases for which we have known and proved preventives.

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

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Inoculations	248	208	357	682	1637	2063	989	362	236	315	285	241	7623
Swabs taken	-	-	9	18	12	6	1	-	-	-	2	-	48
Vaccinations	11	26	31	43	38	20	5	61	27	22	18	12	314
Dick Tests	27	1	1	26	-	2	3	-	-	32	-	36	128
Schick Tests	1	11	6	46	62	18	4	-	-	1	33	2	184
Tuberculin Tests	1	1	100	43	-	-	2	-	92	57	2	11	309
Investigations made	13	19	17	10	13	13	7	9	19	23	27	9	179
Total visits made	109	105	115	109	96	94	97	117	113	105	125	96	1281
Reaction tests	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13















# MEAT INSPECTION

In April 1942, Mr. J. B. Whiteoak, Meat Inspector for many years, was given sick leave on account of his eyes. He continued on leave until the end of the year and during his absence Dr. J. G. Anderson, V.S., has undertaken inspection and other duties in this connection. The City is fortunate in being able to acquire the services of Dr. Anderson and his assistant, and we can testify to the excellent manner in which the work has been carried on. The following table indicates the large amount of work done in this branch of the department.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
<b>SUBMITTED:</b>													
Beef	184	140	149	158	124	93	106	99	210	205	191	163	1822
Veal	135	112	116	116	79	75	87	56	151	132	148	113	1320
Hogs	226	158	184	131	155	172	135	127	134	166	272	355	2215
Sheep and lamb	14	15	26	8	66	3	86	87	43	8	32	11	399
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>5756</b>
<b>CONDEMNED:</b>													
Beef	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Veal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Hogs	22	18½	5¾	9	18	12	3	8	2	½	1	2	101½
Sheep and lamb	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20½</b>	<b>6¾</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>113½</b>
<b>PORTIONS CONDEMNED:</b>													
Beef heads and tongues	16	9	5	-	1	-	5	2	1	4	5	-	48
Beef hearts	14	8	6	2	1	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	38
Beef livers	28	24	12	10	17	13	15	5	16	14	9	11	174
Veal hearts	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veal livers	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	10
Hog heads and tongues	42	28	19	12	24	24	30	28	34	19	60	85	405
Hog hearts	17	21	13	5	17	23	5	4	18	-	13	22	158
Hog livers	86	47	38	15	70	60	69	30	63	78	114	122	792
Sheep hearts	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sheep livers	16	11	15	4	39	3	48	35	20	1	16	-	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1839</b>

Fees for meat inspection collected in 1942 amounted to \$1,101.25

## MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

The duties in connection with this most important activity have been performed in a very satisfactory manner throughout the year. It has been pointed out in previous reports that a very definite relationship exists between raw, and therefore contaminated milk, and the incidence of communicable disease, and it follows that very close scrutiny must be exercised at all times of the many steps between the production and the eventual distribution of milk for the City of Calgary. During the year the demand for milk was greater than the licensed supply could take care of, this occasioned by a Prisoners of War Camp some distance West of the City. Quite unbeknown to this department milk was being shipped from the Didsbury area, such milk being derived from sources not recognized by this department in that the farms involved were not licensed. In view of the possibility that such milk might be finding its way into the City milk trade, representations were made to the Board of Utility Commissioners expressing concern and the Department was subsequently assured that this milk went direct to the camp for which it was originally intended and was not any part of the City supply. The table on the following page shows the work done by this branch of the department.







MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION (continued)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in country	61	88	91	112	114	106	56	113	97	91	81	86	1096
Inspections in city	102	46	70	77	72	56	94	41	55	25	47	120	805
Notices issued -written	22	14	28	30	43	27	40	34	41	22	15	15	331
Notices issued -verbal	10	-	7	11	10	14	6	12	-	-	-	-	70
Licenses suspended	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	8
Permits issued:													
Dairymen	300	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	306
Milk Vendors	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Cowkeepers:	179	-	3	4	1	4	-	-	6	1	2	-	200
Pasteurizing Plants	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Sediment Tests	360	358	354	348	351	353	204	166	341	335	364	328	3862
Reductase Tests	360	358	354	348	351	353	204	166	341	335	364	328	3862
Phosphatase Tests	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Butter Fat Tests	40	41	40	32	37	35	42	30	34	30	36	38	435
Total Milk & Cream Samples taken	680	675	668	673	669	671	370	312	647	633	692	618	7308
Water Samples taken	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	10	-	1	23

Of the 3697 sediment tests of producers samples, 3371 or 91.18% were good, 244 or 6.6% were fair, and 82 or 2.22% were bad.

Of the 165 sediment tests of retailers samples of milk, all were good.

Of the 3697 reductase tests of producers milk samples, 2996 or 81.05% were excellent, 12.3% were good, and 6.65% were fair. There were no bad samples.

Of the 165 reductase tests of retailers samples of milk, all were excellent.

All tests were conducted in accordance with procedure as set down by The American Public Health Association, in their manual of Standard Methods.

According to information supplied by The Board of Utility Commissioners, under whose jurisdiction the economic control of the Calgary milk supply is vested, the sales of milk and cream throughout the year were as follows:

Total sales of pasteurized milk	11,034,005 quarts or 96.8%
Total sales of unpasteurized milk	363,893 3.2%
Total sales of milk,	11,397,898
Total sales of pasteurized cream	938,218 quarts or 98.5%
Total sales of unpasteurized cream	14,677 1.5%
Total sales of cream	952,895
Daily per capita consumption of milk	0.7 pints
Daily per capita consumption of cream	0.006 pints

Tests for butter fat were made on 435 samples of milk offered for sale by retailers and all were found to be above the required standard of 3.25%. The average butter fat content of milk offered for sale in Calgary is 3.6% (Jersey Milk excepted)

RELIEF AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The number of interviews in connection with the ability or otherwise of relief recipients to work has markedly lessened during the year; only 99 such interviews are recorded for 1942. Many of those still in receipt of relief are chronic sufferers of a number of conditions and it is apparent that little or nothing can be done for them medically. Another group have reached extreme senility and for some reason are unable to qualify for Old Age Pension. These people now constitute problem bases and the solution for the different cases is not to be







seen at the present time. Many of these people attended their own doctors in the past, but due to the fact that the doctors realize nothing can be done, and possibly become impatient with these patients who through time develop into neurotics of first order, they, the doctors, now refuse to see them, and the Medical Officer falls heir to them one by one, in addition to all the grief that accompanies them.

A fair degree of scrutiny has been exercised by the Medical Officer in regard to applicants for employment in City Service, this following medical examination in connection with the Pension Fund. The services of the Department have been lent to the Street Railway Department in the determination of suitability (physically) of applicants for employment. Opinions and advice have been given in innumerable instances and in connection with as many contentious matters to well nigh every Department in the City set-up.

### THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

The epidemiology in connection with the incidence of Venereal Disease in the City has occupied considerable attention, and a good deal of time has been spent in this work. For the information of Council, it is explained that in the discovery of the sources of infection of Venereal Disease, it is necessary to work in close co-operation with the Provincial Department of Health, and the City Police Department.

### E D U C A T I O N A L

A considerable increase in the amount of educational work has been attended to throughout the year. This work consists of lectures and talks given by the Medical Officers and members of the Nursing Staff. It has been felt that much is accomplished in this way towards inciting communal interest in the doctrines of public health and a fuller appreciation of the policies of Council relating to health and therefore the welfare of the community.

In the month of October, Council accepted the invitation of the Department of National Defense, Civilian Defense Division to have the Medical Officer attend the course in Gas and Chemical Warfare at McGill University in Montreal. The course as given was fully reported on the Medical Officer's return from the East. During this visit to Montreal the opportunity was taken to visit the laboratories of Messrs. Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison and gain first hand information of the work of Dr. Strean who for some years has given much of his time to the study of the cause and prevention of Whooping Cough. This excursion to the side of the main reason for being in Montreal was well worth while, and the information given by the doctor most valuable. An opportunity was given to observe the technique as outlined by Dr. Strean in the building of the preparations for the immunization against and the treatment for Whooping Cough, and the provision of a courtesy supply of these preparations for use in Calgary has since proved that Dr. Strean's work is an outstanding contribution to our measures of control in this most dangerous infant disease. The Medical Officer is most grateful to Council for making the visit to Montreal possible, and more especially as it enabled a personal touch with those responsible for advances in the field of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. One can read themselves up to date, but this at best is a poor substitute for being enabled to observe the work being done and talk with those who contribute articles to the Medical Journals. It is to be hoped that it is not the last time that Council will see fit to send the Medical Officer away to discuss problems with his fellows and learn at first hand the improvement in measures designed to further the interests of the public health. The majority of the cities in Canada have seen the wisdom of this means of keeping fully posted. 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 the training schools for nurses, was given by your Medical Officer at both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals.







C O N C L U S I O N

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.

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

Medical Officer of Health.



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

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 The Provincial Department of Health.  
 The Members of the Calgary and Sault Ste. Marie Boards.  
 The Superintendent and Staff of the Central Alberta Sanatorium.  
 The Superintendent and Staff of the Mental Hospital, Toronto.  
 The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.  
 The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kingsway Club).  
 The Victoria Order of Nurses.  
 The Calgary General Hospital.  
 The Calgary Medical Society.  
 The Calgary Public Health.  
 The Calgary Police.  
 The Radio Broadcasting Station.

Finally the Medical Director of Health wishes to extend his heartfelt thanks to each and every individual on his staff, for the spirit of loyalty and co-operation so apparent and ever available. Much other responsibility has been so well factor in bringing to a conclusion a relatively uneventful and busy year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Director 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 (revised) 88,904

Live Births	2556	Rate per 1,000 population	28.8
Stillbirths	56	Rate per 1,000 live births	21.9
In cluded in above were 630 non-resident births and 7 non-resident stillbirths			

TABLE. No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS. 1938-1942

Year	Population	No. including Non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1942	88,904	2556	28.8	1926	21.7
1941	87,264	2259	25.9	1729	19.8
1940	85,726	1926	22.5	1408	16.4
1939	85,726	1782	20.9	1294	14.5
1938	85,726	1649	19.2	1193	13.9

TABLE. No. 2

STILLBIRTHS. 1938-1942

Year	Population	No. including Non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1942	88,904	56	0.63	49	0.55
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

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1942 was 2015. The rate per 1,000 population 22.7

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 997 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population, including 240 deaths of non-residents.







TABLE. No. 3

## MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of stillbirths) 1938-1942

Year	No. Deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1942	997	11.2	757	8.5
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

TABLE. No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH. 1940, 1941, 1942  
(total number including non-residents)

Abridged Int. List Number	Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000 population		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
25,33,22 and 24	Diseases of heart, arteries and kidneys, including apoplexy	406	385	320	456.7	441.2	373.3
15	Cancer (all forms)	158	139	152	177.7	159.3	177.3
27	Pneumonia	41	41	33	46.1	47.0	38.5
42	Violent and accidental deaths	56	59	48	63.0	67.6	56.0
10 & 11	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10	9	6	11.2	10.3	7.0
19	Diabetes	9	11	8	10.1	12.6	9.3
8	Influenza	6	10	15	6.7	11.5	17.5
1,2,3,4, 5,6 & 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza)	8	3	1	9.0	3.4	1.2
	All other causes	303	300	302	340.8	343.8	352.3
	Totals	997	957	885	-	-	-

## 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.







INFANT MORTALITY

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

TABLE. No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE. 1938-1942  
 (Total number, including non-residents)

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Number of infant deaths	83	87	60	58	46
Rate per 1,000 live births	32.5	38.5	31.2	32.5	27.9

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above:  
 1942 - 23. 1941 - 22. 1940 - 11. 1939 - 15. 1938 - 10.

TABLE. No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH. 1938 to 1942

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	-	4	3	2	1
2 Pneumonia and influenza	18	8	9	9	6
3 Prematurity	22	31	18	17	11
4 Congenital debility and malformations	16	8	14	11	10
5 Injuries at birth	7	13	8	7	4
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever. etc.)	2	1	-	1	-
7 Other causes	18	22	8	11	14

Of the 83 infant deaths registered this year, 25 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 23 within the first week, and 4 died being under one month, representing 62.7 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 11, including 2 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 4.7 per 1,000 living births.







TABLE. NO. 7MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1938-1942

Year	Live births	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 living births
1942	2556	11	4.3
1941	2259	7	3.1
1940	1926	8	4.15
1939	1782	7	3.93
1938	1649	6	3.6

Number of non-residents included in the above:

1942 - 2. 1941 - 3. 1940 - 3. 1939 - 4. and 1938 - 1

TABLE. No.8.CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS. 1942

	Number, including non-residents	Residents only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	3	3
Puerperal toxæmias	-	-
Puerperal sepsis	1	1
Other puerperal causes	7	5





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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
(residents only)

TABLE. No. 9

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1942

	CASES		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths	
	M	F	0 to 4 yrs		5 to 14		15 and over		Totals	
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Chickenpox	118	115	29	-	193	-	11	-	233	-
Diphtheria	10	7	3	2	1	-	13	1	17	3
German Measles	28	18	8	-	31	-	7	-	46	-
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
Measles	144	170	82	1	204	-	28	-	314	1
Mumps	144	106	19	-	179	-	52	1	250	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	17	-	30
Ant. Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	436	259	66	-	301	1	328	-	695	1
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	15	16	1	-	2	-	28	9	31	9
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	123	135	119	1	137	-	2	-	258	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1021	827	327	17	1050	2	471	33	1848	52





**DIPHTHERIA TOXOID:**

Quantity distributed by local Health Department during 1942 was 4619. The number receiving the three doses in this department was 2255.

**SMALLPOX VACCINE:**

The total number of capillary tubes distributed by the Local Health Department was 2626. The number vaccinated in this department was 314.

**SCARLET FEVER TOXIN:**

Quantity distributed by the Local Health Department was 1090. The number receiving the five doses in this department was 101.

**COMBINED SCARLET FEVERTOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID.** The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria in this department was 81.

**PERTUSSIS VACCINE.** The number given the preventive treatment against whooping cough in this office was 104.

TABLE. No. 10.REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1938-1942

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1942	31	10	18	28	31.5
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

TABLE. No. 11REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING-COUGH and MEASLES. 1940 - 1942

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Scarlet Fever	695	252	233	1	1	-	1.1	1.2	-
Diphtheria	17	5	2	5	2	-	5.6	2.3	-
Whooping Cough	258	45	108	1	-	1	1.1	-	1.2
Measles	314	1002	1062	1	1	-	1.1	1.2	-

Non-residents included in the above for the year 1942, were two deaths from diphtheria. No deaths of non-residents from scarlet fever, whooping cough or measles.





TABLE. No. 12REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER. 1938-1942

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths, including deaths of non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population, including non-residents
1942	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.2
1938	-	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above: one in 1938

SERA AND VACCINES DISTRIBUTED

Diphtheria Antitoxin, syringe packages.	20,000 units	69
" " "	5,000	34
" " "	1,000	14
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, syringe packages	9,000 units	659
" " "	3,000	201
Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person		2045
" " " six persons		123
" " " twelve persons		153
Scarlet Fever Toxin, packages for one person		1090
Dick Test Material		123
Schick Test Material		189
Smallpox Vaccine, capillary tubes,		2626
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine, 15 cc vials		44
Pertussis Vaccine, 6 cc vials		670
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 10,000 units		8
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1500 units		9
Staphylococcus Toxoid, 2 cc's		85

The above mentioned material is supplied by the Provincial Department of Health, Edmonton. All are products of Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto. Toronto.





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 Int. List Number	Disease	Number of deaths in- cluding non- residents	Number; residents only.
1	Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	1	1
5	Scarlet Fever	1	1
6	Whooping Cough	1	1
7	Diphtheria	5	3
8	Influenza	6	5
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	5
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	4	4
12	Syphilis	2	2
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	6	3
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	158	108
16	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	4	1
17	Chronic rheumatism and gout	17	14
18	Diabetes mellitus	9	6
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	19	15
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	19	18
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	16	11
24	Diseases of the heart	164	141
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	191	163
26	Bronchitis	5	5
27	Pneumonia	41	30
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	22	13
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	1
30	Appendicitis	10	6
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	21	12
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	26	13
33	Nephritis	32	23
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	17	10
35	Puerperal septicaemia	1	1
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	10	8
37	Diseases of the bones, skin, and organs of locomotion	1	1
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth etc.	58	43
39	Senility	48	40
40	Suicide	11	8
41	Homicide	-	-
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	56	34
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	7	6
Totals:		997	757





## CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (gross) 1942

	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	-	3	2	3	6	10	8	32
2 Cancer and other tumors	101	61	-	1	-	1	15	65	80	162
3 Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	15	17	-	-	1	5	5	10	11	32
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	7	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	13
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	20	15	-	3	-	1	6	4	21	35
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	205	150	-	-	1	1	5	79	271	355
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	49	19	-	18	5	3	8	7	27	68
9 Diseases of the digestive system	29	29	-	1	2	2	6	26	21	58
10 Diseases of the genito-urinary system	31	18	-	-	1	2	5	13	28	49
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14 Congenital malformations	7	10	2	13	1	-	1	-	-	17
15 Diseases of early infancy	30	11	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	41
16 Senility	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48
17 Violent or accidental deaths	50	17	-	-	2	8	25	16	16	67
18 Ill-defined causes of death	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	7
Totals	586	411	25	58	15	26	96	234	543	997





COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1942

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	4	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	81	87	136	84	63	68	24	23	18	38	45	28	695
Measles	38	26	21	32	103	80	5	3	-	4	1	1	314
German Measles	4	7	12	8	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	5	46
Mumps	33	36	40	34	26	38	8	6	3	11	11	4	250
Chickenpox	49	34	14	9	25	28	18	12	4	12	16	12	233
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Whooping Cough	2	10	2	3	6	11	10	29	52	51	49	33	258
Pul. Tuberculosis	1	1	-	9	2	5	-	3	6	3	1	-	31
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lethargica Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	208	201	229	182	237	236	68	77	85	120	125	83	1851

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

Scarlet Fever	32	Diphtheria	3
Typhoid Fever	4	Cer. Spinal Meningitis	4
Erysipelas	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, 1942.

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN MADE BY  
TWO EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

	<u>Physical Examinations</u>	<u>Referred to Family Physician.</u>
Number examined	5,513	814
Special examinations	1,519	
Not vaccinated	3,091	
Malnutrition	578	3
7-10% Underweight	721	
Obesity	39	5
Abaemia	70	12
Enlarged glands	171	2
Enlarged thyroid	17	6
Chorea	23	10
Cardiac disturbances	63	7
Pulmonary disturbances	27	3
<u>Skin Diseases:</u>		
Ringworm	3	2
Scabies	9	4
Impetigo	3	
Miscellaneous	96	6
Digestive disturbances	26	5
Defective vision	334	211
Other eye defects	27	3
Defective hearing	54	7
Defective spine & posture	31	2
Defective chest	6	
Defective extremities	18	1
Defective nasal breathing	45	22
Tonsils & adenoids	388	591
Mod'ly enlarged tonsils & adenoids	875	8
Enuresis	16	2
Hernia	15	14
<u>Other Defects:</u>		
Phimosis	15	4
Hydrocele	4	
Cryptorchid	6	
Varicocle	8	1
Dysmenorrhea	3	6
Brain tumor	1	
Diabetes	4	
Rheumatism	2	1
Appendix	4	

cont'd.



W. E. Hill, Secy.  
National Bureau of Health  
City of Calgary, Alberta

... ..

	Physical Examinations	Referred to Family Physician
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Arthritis	1	
Hypothyroid	2	
Rickets	2	1
Hare Lip	4	
Varicose veins	2	
Acidosis	1	
Worms	4	1
Orthopedic	4	
Epistaxiz	4	2
Trench Mouth	16	

Number received toxoids	1,815
Number O.K.	2,288
Parents invited	880
Parents present	723

Inoculations	1,106
Vaccinations	914

Behavior problem children referred to Mental Hygiene Clinic	33
--	----

There have been several changes on our staff this year again, because of the War. Dr. Mores enlisted the end of June. In the early fall months, Dr. Oakley was doing all the physical examinations alone, but since November, Dr. Roach has been giving some time in the schools each morning and Dr. Hill gives one afternoon a week in addition to this. Due to the reduced staff, it was necessary to curtail the work somewhat, so the usual grade X examinations in the fall months were omitted. This can probably be continued next fall again.

One of the nurses who had been on the staff many years - Mrs. Elliott - died suddenly in September and a recent public health graduate, Miss Reesor, was appointed to the nursing staff to replace her.

Several contagious diseases were prevalent in our city schools in 1942. Cases of Scarlet Fever were fairly numerous in the Spring and reached a peak of 55 in March. This was coincident with an epidemic among the armed forces. They then decreased rapidly to a low of 18 in September but took a second moderate increase again reaching a peak of 45 in November. These figures include pre-school and adult cases.

Cases of Measles also appeared, but never reached an epidemic figure. There were 32 cases in April - 103 in May - 80 in June and only two or three a month since.

There were 49 cases of Chickenpox in January but each subsequent month showed a continuous reduction. An odd case of Whooping Cough in the Spring resulted in an epidemic of this disease in the Fall months with a peak of 52 cases in October.

There were a few cases of Diphtheria in the Spring months. Nine were reported in May but dropped to only one in June and no further cases reported during the balance of 1942.

Of the cases referred to the family physicians for treatment, the majority of the urgent cases did so. Skin diseases all receive treatment - many of them at the City Hall Clinic to ensure their return to school as rapidly as possible. Cases of trench mouth are also all looked after in the same way. Children badly in need of glasses are urged to secure them and when financial conditions







render this almost impossible, they are assisted at the City Hall Clinic. Free glasses were given to 98 children in 1942.

The neglect of treatment is largely confined to surgical treatment for abnormal tonsils and adenoids. Frequently parents postpone this for a year or more in the hope that time may remedy the defect. Various local surgeons have from time to time performed free tonsil operations on needy cases when asked to do so by Dr. Oakley.

As already noted there were a few cases of Diphtheria reported last Spring. To help stamp out a possible epidemic, our department arranged for toxoid inoculations in several of the schools. 1,106 children were given the three injections of this series. More went down to the City Hall and were inoculated there. We now have 33% of our school population inoculated against diphtheria.

Another 914 were vaccinated at various schools against smallpox. Our figures for 1942 show that 54.2% of our school population are still unvaccinated. These figures must be further reduced.

Of the 5,513 pupils given a physical examination, 10.4% were 10% or more underweight and another 721 or 13.1% were from 7% to 10% underweight. These percentages are again lower than those of 14.6% and 14.4% respectively which obtained in 1941. The nutrition of our school population is slowly improving. Our department has been at work on this problem for many years. Now that a Nutrition Council has been established at Ottawa and interest in the problem has been greatly stimulated, we will hope for further improvement. While percentages underweight do not definitely depict the amount of poor nutrition, they at least show the trend of it. Proper diet is stressed to every mother who attends the physical examination of her child. Plans are under way to inaugurate a school program to bring the knowledge of correct foods to every school child.

During the winter months 684 bottles of free milk were distributed daily to poorly undernourished children in the city schools.

Cases of enlarged thyroid are almost negligible - only 0.3%

1.14% of school children examined had some cardiac defect. A few of these are congenital but most of them are secondary to chorea, rheumatic fever or one of the manifestations.

334 or 6.06% of the children examined had defective vision.

0.96% of the children examined had defective hearing.

Last spring the schools were furnished with the use of an audiometer for several months. This was taken around to a number of schools and the hearing of the children tested. With this machine one could express the degree of loss of hearing in an accurate way. The accuracy, however, was dependent on the intensive concentration of the child on the test and the absolute silence of the surroundings - both of which were difficult to obtain. It did not record a severe loss of hearing such as is present in children sent to the special class.

7.04% were in urgent need of a tonsil and adenoid operation. Another 15.8% would be benefitted by such an operation.

The percentage of children found to be O.K was 41.5%

82.0% of the parents invited to attend the physical examination of their child did so.

33 children with behavior problems were referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinic.





There were no active cases of Tuberculosis found among the school children, though several are under close observation.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL NURSES. 1942

Re-admission	215
Health talks given	281
Number in class inspections	33,612
Number referred to Medical Inspector	1,797
Phones and notes	8,210
Special inspections	30,336
Treatments	4,114
Exclusions	768
Pediculosis	26
Eye defects	922
Ear defects	150
Defective nasal breathing	36
Tonsils and adenoids	853
Enlarged glands	257
Orthopedic defects	56
Malnutrition	670
Nervous disorders	39
Dental defects	563
Measles	88
Scarlet fever	107
Whooping Cough	72
Chickenpox	137
Mumps	154
Tonsilitis	88
Conjunctivitis	20
Ringworm	47
Scabies	62
Impetigo	198
Eczema	54
Special visits	82
Absentee visits	2,882
Inoculations performed in schools	1,106

### REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

<u>Treatments</u>		Total operations	16,052
Silver nitrate	1,262	Completed cases	6,518
Opened pulp	604		
Lanced abscess	4	Permanent teeth treated	8,057
		Deciduous teeth treated	5,884
<u>Extractions</u>			
Permanent	488	New patients	2,213
Deciduous	2,220	New cases current year	7,028
	2,708	Re-appointments	1,120
Fillings - various	10,465	Emergency treatments	445
Amalgam and cement bases	433	Total number treated	9,290
Gas anaesthetic	12		
Prophylaxis	248	<u>Inspection:</u>	
Miscellaneous operations	289	Number inspected	12,413
		Number needing treatment	7,358
No treatment given	313	Number for whom nothing can	
Refused treatment	123	be done at present	1,853
		Number found to be O.K.	3,039
		<u>Defective teeth:</u>	
		Permanent	10,111
		Deciduous	4,667
			14,778





There were several changes again in the Dental Clinic in 1942. Dr. Kennedy, who had been on half-time, resigned at the end of June. It was impossible to secure a successor until November 1st. At that time, Dr. Green, who was giving just a small portion of his time, also resigned, and Dr. Snow of Saskatchewan, came in on a full-time basis to replace both of them.

At present we are fortunate to have three dentists all employed on a full-time (five day week) basis so the amount of work done will be increased and the children's teeth more adequately taken care of.

12,413 dental inspections were made in the schools and 3,039 recorded as O.K. That is 21.3%. Another 15% had defective deciduous teeth only, which needed no treatment at the time of inspection.

At present, as an experiment, the Dental Clinic is being kept open Saturday mornings. If this proves to be a success, it will replace the opening of the Dental Clinic in July - a time when it is very difficult to have appointments well kept.

All during the Fall the percentage of appointments kept has been well over 90%

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY. B.A. M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.





REPORT OF INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC FOR, 1942.PLACE

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

STAFF

One Pediatrician - two afternoons a week.

Medical Officer of Health or School Physician examines Pre-School children for about 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 a clinic nurse.

CLINICS.

Term 'infant' applies from 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.

ATTENDANCE

Total for year	9,305
Present roll	4,329
Discharged during year	1,443
New cases	1,657.

Dr. Roach - 99 clinics.

Infants 3,546 - Pre-school 429 - Total 4,071 - Average 41.1

Complete physical examinations by all doctors were given to -

954 Pre-school children. 527 were O.K. 437 missed appointments.

In addition to this, school doctors gave 73 short interviews.

Nurses - 248 afternoons

Infants 3,443 - Pre-school 1,088. Total 4,531. Average 18.2





Report of Infant & Pre-School Clinic for 1942 - cont'd.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Cases found at Clinic. Chicken Pox 3. Whooping Cough 1.

<u>IMMUNIZATION</u>	No. having Diphtheria Toxoids completed	1,448
	No. having Smallpox Vaccinations completed	183
	No. having Scarlet Fever Toxins completed	135
	No. having Pertussis inoculations completed	126
	No. having Typhoid inoculations completed	1
	(These have been done either in the Health Department or by private physician)	

VISITS To homes by Clinic nurses, including calls not found 3,736

<u>FEEDING</u>	Breast	992	Bottle	2,041
	Mixed	1,862	Other	2,094

<u>DEFECTS FOUND</u>	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
Adenoids	2	103
Anaemia	3	6
Cardiac Disturbance	1	5
Congenital Malformation	-	5
Diarrhoea	39	-
Ears	20	33
Eczema	77	15
Eyes	45	38
Furunculosis	1	-
Glands	4	19
Hernia	42	19
Herpes	1	-
Impetigo	16	8
Intertrigo	6	-
Malnutrition	2	50
Mouth	15	4
Nervous Disorders	2	2
Mentally Deficient	1	-
Nose	2	2
Orthopedic	7	28
Phimosis	101	23
Rickets	-	1
Ringworm	-	1
Scabies	-	14
Other skin conditions	79	31
Thrush	2	-
Teeth	1	765
Tonsils	3	326
Throat	5	3
Other conditions	94	61

\*\*\*\*\*

DEATHS Infants 4 Pre-School 1 Total 5

DISCHARGES Infants 1 Pre-school 1,437 Total 1,438

REFERRED No. of cases referred to family physician.  
 Infants 13 Pre-school 42 Total 55.

BABY SHELTERS There were 100 visits made to baby shelters during the year, 1942.





Report of Infant & Pre-School Clinic for 1942 cont'd.DENTAL CLINICS

Dr. Upton treated	257
School dentists treated	<u>516</u>
Total	773
Appointments not kept	138

EYE, EAR, NOSEOperations:AND THROAT

Tonsils and Adenoids	90)		
Mastoid	1)		
Removing turbinates	1)		
Lancing ear drum	1)	Total	94

Of these -

18 were done free of charge, after investigation.  
 30 paid hospital fee only.  
 45 paid full fee of \$10.00.

\$230.00 was collected through Clinic and a \$5.00 refund made.

Treatments:-

Eye	780)		
Ear	330)		
Nose and Throat	154)		
Refractions for glasses	19)	Total	1,283.

Of these - - 224 were individual cases.

PRE-NATAL

No. of letters sent from Clinic 15.  
 (Weekly classes held by V.O.N.)

DONATIONS

Cod Liver Oil, clothes, layettes, glasses, etc., from the Good Cheer Club.  
 Cod Liver Oil from American Women's Club.  
 Cod Liver Oil and Infant foods from various Infant Food Companies.  
 Woollen clothes and bedding from Hounnsfield Heights Club.  
 Clothes and Christmas toys from Dorcas Club for Pre-school children.  
 Literature from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

PUPIL NURSES

Three nurses from the General Hospital and two from the Holy Cross Hospital, completed two months each instruction and observation. Four nurses from the University Hospital completed two weeks each.

SUMMARY

Increase in attendance from last year	1,399
Increase in new cases	119

Breast feeding has decreased, due in great part to crowded housing conditions, causing nervous strain.  
 More people are living in basements.  
 Very few cases of malnutrition among infants probably due to less poverty and consequent better nourishment of mothers.  
 Immunization has more than doubled.

M. F. LAVELL,  
 Provincial Public Health





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 - City Hall Chest Clinic - for the year ending December 31, 1942.

Clinics held	38
Patients examined	274
Adults	250
Children	24
X-Rays	235
Positive O. T.	99
Negative O. T.	115
Observation	31
Co-operative visits	156
Office calls	191
Home visits	467
Positive cases	25

It is my pleasure to submit a report of the activities of the Tuberculosis Clinic for the year 1942.

During the year there were 38 clinics held at which 250 adults and 24 children were given examinations. Of this number 235 received requisitions for X-Rays. This number of patients or contacts involves considerable in the way of follow-up calls and social service work and in consequence I made visits to homes.

Even though the Clinic was closed during July and November, the attendance has been on an average. During December Mrs. Lunan relieved at the Clinic and I appreciate her very fine work.

My sincere thanks Dr. Hill to you and your staff for your continued co-operation given to me for now over the many years, also to Dr. Baker and the staff of the Sanatorium for their helpful assistance.

<u>NEW EXAMINATIONS</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact.</u>
1. Tuberculosis    Pul.    Active	16	5
Inactive	11	4
2. Suspect or Observation	23	13
3. Non-Tuberculosis Disease	13	4
4. No Disease	124	47
5. Incomplete or Undiagnosed	5	2
	—	—
	192	75
	—	—





RE-EXAMINATIONS.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contact</u>
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
Able to work (working)	8	3
Ex-San. Unable to work (working)	4	1
Others Able to work (working)	1	1
Unable to work (working)	4	2
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
Able to work (Ex-San)	4	1
Unable to work	4	3
Others - able to work	9	6
3. Suspect or Observation	16	9
4. Non-Tuberculous Disease	7	5
5. No Disease	22	14
6. Incomplete or undiagnosed	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>45</u>
Grand Total	<u>276</u>	<u>120</u>

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS.

Definite T. B.	3
Suspect	2
Non-Tuberculous Disease	6
No. Disease	7

NUMBER OF TESTS AND X-RAYS.

Total Tuberculin Tests		335
Positive	99)	
Negative	115)	
N. R.	21)	
Total X-Rays		235

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADLEY ACTON, R.N.  
Nurse-in-charge,  
CITY HALL CHEST CLINIC.





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REPORT OF THE GUIDANCE CLINIC

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

We are pleased to have the opportunity of reporting on the work done by the Calgary Guidance (Mental Hygiene) Clinic for the year 1942.

During the year, seventeen clinics were held in Calgary. Dr. Randall R. MacLean, Director of Clinics and Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, attended nine of the clinics, and Dr. Thomas C. Michie, Assistant Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital, attended eight.

At the clinics, seventy-two new cases were examined, thirty-nine cases were referred or returned for further advice, and ninety-six adults made enquiries concerning patients in the Provincial Mental Hospital or other similar institutions.

During the year the Social Worker made 628 home visits or school visits and other interviews. This increase over all former years has been possible because the major proportion of the visiting is now done by car, and the time spent in transportation has been cut down considerably.

Throughout the year 1942, it was necessary for the Social Worker stationed in Calgary to spend more than a quarter of her time away from Calgary attending clinics in other parts of the Province, and assisting with the work at the Provincial Mental Hospital in the absence of Mr. E. J. Kibblewhite, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the Health Department of the City of Calgary for the Clinic and Office space they have provided in the City Hall for a number of years. We would like also to thank especially the staffs of the Pre-School Clinic and the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

A more detailed analysis of the new cases examined in 1942 appears below:

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

	Male	Female	Totals
1 month to 9 years	20	7	27
10 years to 19 years	12	16	28
20 years to 29 years	3	3	6
30 years to 39 years	2	5	7
40 years to 49 years	0	2	2
50 years and over	0	2	2
	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>72</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AMONG THE NEW CASES

	Male	Female	Totals
Idiot	2	1	3
Imbecile	1	2	3
Moron	7	4	11
Classification undetermined	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>





CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES ACCORDING TO MAJOR TYPES OF PROBLEM.

	Pre-School one month to 6 years	School-Age 7 years to 18 years	Adults 19 years and over
Backward in school	0	9	0
Behavior problem including theft	0	13	0
Sex delinquency	0	2	2
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Psychosis, Psychopathic personality and Psychoneurosis	0	0	4
Mental Deficiency:			
General retardation	5	11	0
Behavior problem including theft	0	1	0
Sex delinquency	0	0	1
Epilepsy	1	1	0
Physical defect	0	0	1
Other conditions	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>18</u>

AGENCIES REFERRING NEW CASES TO CLINIC.

Doctors	22
School Principals and Teachers	14
Children's Aid	12
Clinics	6
School Nurses	4
Provincial Child Welfare Department	3
Parents, Relatives, Friends,	5
Patient himself	3
Children's Institutions	1
Other agencies	<u>2</u>
	<u>72</u>

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING NEW CLINIC CASES.

Admission to a Provincial Mental Hospital	3
Admission to a Provincial Training School	7
Treatment by own Doctor or other Clinic	8
Treatment given, including direct treatment for epilepsy	1
Continue Home, School or Institutional Life	13
Modified School Program, Special Class or Vocational Training	6
Change in home routine, care, discipline	11
More social contacts, wider interests, re-establish- ment of self-confidence	1
Return to Clinic for further examination	10
Placement under careful supervision	4
Other recommendations	<u>8</u>
	<u>72</u>

Respectfully submitted,

KATHLEENE COLGROVE. B. A.

Social Worker.





## HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)

1942

1941

Salaries	\$21,913.05	\$20,513.15
Serum, Antitoxin, Vaccine, etc.	510.99	163.95
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Disinfectants	116.97	41.33
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Allowances)	2,221.48	2,297.23
Sundries	312.63	242.49
Printing and Stationery	256.68	215.51
Postage	264.63	232.94
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	215.00	150.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	337.00	163.50
Milk Inspection Expenses	170.22	179.13
Milk to Undernourished and Sickly	766.54	637.74
Meat Inspection (Rent of Meat Insp Room and supplies)	230.64	266.63
Office equipment	92.25	117.70

28,608.08

26,421.30

## SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Salaries	30,470.51	30,041.54
Dental and Medical Supplies	1,190.17	1,010.06
Glasses for Indigent School Children	374.06	511.58
Milk to Undernourished School Children	3,026.22	3,206.11
Street Railway Passes for Nurses	355.63	330.00
Auto Maintenance (2 doctors 4 nurses)	730.00	900.00
Printing and Stationery	338.54	320.06

36,485.13

36,319.35

## INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC

Salaries	2,979.75	2,806.59
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	1,210.00	1,220.00
Street Railway Pass and Tickets	145.00	100.00
Services of Dentist and E.E.W & Throat Specialist	1,430.00	1,455.00
Sundries	42.74	43.03
Auto Allowance (one nurse)	136.91	84.00

5,944.40

5,708.62

## SUMMARY

Health Department (General)	28,608.08	26,421.30
School Medical and Dental Services	36,485.13	36,319.35
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	5,944.40	5,708.62

\$71,037.61

\$68,449.27

Per capita expenditure

79.9¢

78.55¢

## EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
	71,037.61	68,449.27	67,024.71	64,648.53	63,959.33
Per capita	79.9¢	78.55¢	78.2¢	75.4¢	74.6¢

The appropriation for the year 1942 was \$70,059.32 and the total expenditure \$71,037.61 and therefore a debit balance of \$978.29 at the end of 1942



(Continued) *STREPTOCOCCUS* spp.





**The Royal Sanitary Institute  
Library.**