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CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1943

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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C O N T E N T S

Vital Statistics	2 and 13 to 21
Marriages	2 and 13
Births	2 and 13
Stillbirths	3 and 13
Deaths	3, 13 and 14
Deaths - chief causes of	3 and 14
Deaths - Abridged International List	20
Deaths - by age and sex	21
Deaths of Infants	5 and 15
Deaths - Maternal	5, 15 and 16
Population	2 and 13
Communicable Diseases, cases and deaths	5, 6, 7, 18, 16 and 22
Tuberculosis - cases and deaths	4 and 18
Typhoid Fever - cases and deaths	6 and 19
Immunization	7 and 18
Quarantine and disinfection	7
Sanitation	8
Meat Inspection	8 and 9
Milk and Dairy Inspection	9 and 10
School Medical and Dental Services	23 to 26
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	27 to 29
Guidance Clinic (Provincial Mental Hygiene Dept)	32 and 33
Tuberculosis Association (Kinsmen's Club)	30 and 31
Educational	11
Relief Services	11
Financial Statement	34
Sera and Vaccine Distributed	19
Conclusion	11

10 and 11	10 and 11
12 and 13	12 and 13
14 and 15	14 and 15
16 and 17	16 and 17
18 and 19	18 and 19
20 and 21	20 and 21
22 and 23	22 and 23
24 and 25	24 and 25
26 and 27	26 and 27
28 and 29	28 and 29
30 and 31	30 and 31
32 and 33	32 and 33
34 and 35	34 and 35
36 and 37	36 and 37
38 and 39	38 and 39
40 and 41	40 and 41
42 and 43	42 and 43
44 and 45	44 and 45
46 and 47	46 and 47
48 and 49	48 and 49
50 and 51	50 and 51
52 and 53	52 and 53
54 and 55	54 and 55
56 and 57	56 and 57
58 and 59	58 and 59
60 and 61	60 and 61
62 and 63	62 and 63
64 and 65	64 and 65
66 and 67	66 and 67
68 and 69	68 and 69
70 and 71	70 and 71
72 and 73	72 and 73
74 and 75	74 and 75
76 and 77	76 and 77
78 and 79	78 and 79
80 and 81	80 and 81
82 and 83	82 and 83
84 and 85	84 and 85
86 and 87	86 and 87
88 and 89	88 and 89
90 and 91	90 and 91
92 and 93	92 and 93
94 and 95	94 and 95
96 and 97	96 and 97
98 and 99	98 and 99
100 and 101	100 and 101

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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 of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1943.

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of the City of Calgary as determined by the Dominion Census of 1941 was 88,904. It is upon this figure that the expression of rates and figures in this report are given.

In the several Canadian centres, as applies elsewhere, a great many people not normally resident there have established temporary homes. It is impossible to give expression in number to the stranger within our gates but it is known that their presence here influences the City's vital statistics.

As a consequence of this such matters as birth rates, death rates, etc., given in this report are only closely approximate. They can not be otherwise by reason of the fact that births and deaths take place amongst the transient population which are taken into consideration in the actual population figure, which figure does not include the number of temporary residents.

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

MARRIAGES. The number of marriages registered during 1943 was 1766 or a rate of 19.9 per 1000 population. It will be observed that this recording, both in number and consequently rate, is the lowest since 1939, and markedly lower when compared with the figures for 1942 when the number was 2015 and the rate per 1000 population 22.7. It is difficult to give a reason for this marked drop, several might be advanced, notably a decrease in the number of trainees, and a possibility after four years of war, young people show an inclination to regard marriage in its true proportion and realize that there is a good deal to consider beyond the glitter and novelty occasioned by new uniforms and the early massing of men plus an inflated patriotism. In any event, it must not be lost sight of that the increasing number of marriages over the last few years reflects the influence of war-time conditions.

BIRTHS. The number of birth registered was 2747 or a birth rate of 30.9 per 1000 population. This is the gross figure and included 652 births to non-resident mothers. The net number of births amongst residents only was 2095 or a rate of 23.6 per 1000 population. These latter, or net figures, represent the highest recorded for the last twelve years in the City. It has been stated - and quite correctly - that the birth rate is a good index to the degree of domestic stability and, if increased, reflects improved economic conditions. This fact is pointedly shown in the following list of net birth rates for the city since and including the year 1932. It will not be lost sight of that this period covers the so-called depression.

Net Birth Rates:	1932	17.5	1938	13.9
	1933	15.5	1939	14.5
	1934	16.6	1940	16.4
	1935	15.5	1941	19.8
	1936	15.3	1942	21.7
	1937	14.2	1943	23.6

Of particular interest is the fact that 7.5% of the gross number of births for the year 1943 were illegitimate. The number being 208. There were 48 more illegitimate births as compared with the number for 1942. Further analysis of the illegitimate birth problem, discloses that a very fair

For the purpose of the report, the population of the City of Hamilton was estimated at 25,000. The local Board of Health of the City of Hamilton, consisting of the Mayor, Councillors, and Members of the City Council, constituted the local Board of Health of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Wilkinson and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herewith a report of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1937.

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of the City of Hamilton as determined by the Hamilton Census of 1931 was 25,300. It is upon this figure that the expression of rates and figures in this report are given. In the general Canadian census, as applied elsewhere, a fixed ratio people not normally resident there have established temporary homes. It is impossible to give expression in number to the stranger within our gates but it is known that their presence here influences the City's vital statistics. As a consequence of this such matters as birth rates, death rates, etc., given in this report are only closely approximate. They can not be otherwise by reason of the fact that births and deaths take place amongst the transient population which are taken into consideration in the actual population figures, which it does not include the number of temporary residents. In most of the tables both the gross and net rates appear; the net having to do specifically with the citizenry and therefore of direct interest.

MARRIAGES. The number of marriages recorded during 1937 was 1,700 or a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population. It will be observed that this recording, both in number and consequently rate, is the lowest since 1929, and markedly lower when compared with the figures for 1936 when the number was 2,015 and the rate per 1,000 population 25.7. It is difficult to give a reason for this marked drop, we may not be advanced, notably a decrease in the number of marriages, and a possibility after four years of war, young people show an inclination to toward marriage in the same proportion and realize that there is a good deal to consider beyond the altar and novelty occasioned by war unknown and the so-called wedding of war give an inflated picture. In any event, it must not be lost sight of that the low rate of marriages is not a reflection of the fact that the influence of war-time conditions.

BIRTHS. The number of births registered was 2,707 or a birth rate of 30.3 per 1,000 population. This is the gross figure and includes 652 births to non-resident mothers. The net number of births amongst residents only was 2,055 or a rate of 25.1 per 1,000 population. These figures, or net figures, represent the highest recorded for the last twelve years in the City. It has been stated - and quite correctly - that the birth rate is a good index to the degree of domestic stability and, if increased, reflects improved economic conditions. This fact is pointedly shown in the following list of net birth rates for the city since and including the year 1925. It will not be lost sight of that this period covers the so-called depression.

Net Birth Rate	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
	25.1	25.7	25.2	25.8	25.3	25.5
	27.6	27.1	26.8	26.4	26.2	26.5

Of particular interest is the fact that 7.5% of the gross number of births for the year 1937 were illegitimate. The number being 204. There were 11 more illegitimate births as compared with the number for 1936. Further analysis of the illegitimate birth problem, disclosed that a very large

percentage of the 208 births were born to mothers of 19 years of age and younger; the actual figures were 32.1%.

There were 3 babies born to mothers of 15 years of age.
 " " 3 " " " " " 16 " " "
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The number of illegitimate births recorded from most sources show a continuing increase from year to year, and the time is long past due for an attempt to be made to find some solution for this now acute social problem. There is more to this than meets the eye.

The net number of stillbirths registered throughout the year was 46, a decrease of 3 when compared with the number reported during 1942. The rate in this regard and per 1000 population shows at 0.52. A cursory glance at Table #2 in this connection might lead to the supposition that the City had an irreducible minimum, especially in view of the similarity of both numbers and rates year by year. Such a supposition would be greatly erroneous, and there is considerable that might be done to further reduce even this small figure. Birth rates generally are far too low, and no nation can afford to overlook this most important fact. The arrival of a stillborn baby, with its reflection on an admittedly low birthrate, is a subject and a happening worthy of profound consideration.

DEATHS. The net number of deaths reported during the year was 790, representing an actual City death-rate of 8.9 per 1000 population. These figures show an increase over those reported for 1942 of 33 in number and 0.4 in rate. As pointed out in previous reports the foregoing figures relate to the actual resident population of the City, but due to the fact that it is impossible to differentiate between resident and non-resident in the tables of cause, further remarks in connection with deaths and death rates will be on the basis of the gross reportings for the year 1943. The gross number of deaths recorded was 1048 and the rate in this connection was 11.8 per 1000 of population.

The first six causes of death were as follows:-

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, and including apoplexy	415
Cancer (all forms)	165
Violent and accidental deaths	49
Pneumonia	45
Influenza	15
Diabetes	9
	<u>698</u>
All other causes	350
	<u>1048</u>
Total	<u>1048</u>

It will be noted that the number of deaths from the above six causes represents very approximately 66.6% of the gross death total.

DISEASES OF THE HEART, ARTERIES, KIDNEYS, and including APOPLEXY - There is an increase of 9 in the number of deaths from these related causes as compared with the figures relating to last year, when the number reported was 406. It is particularly gloomy to have to observe the number of deaths under this classification from year to year, and to further observe that

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the said number signals an increase over the number of deaths recorded the year before. Deaths from heart disease are on the up trend everywhere and continue on the up trend. To give some idea of the situation, it is noted that in the year 1924, the death rate for the City of Calgary from heart disease was 80.0 per 100,000 population, in the year of the present report (1943) the rate from the same cause is 466.8 per 100,000. From the standpoint of prevention, heart disease is often divided into 5 main types:-

1. Congenital causing most deaths in the younger age groups.
2. Thyroid causing most deaths in middle life.
3. Syphilitic " " " " " "
4. Rheumatic noted most in adolescence and early adult life.
5. Degenerative and sclerotic. Manifestations of senility.

Lacking knowledge as to why babies are born with distorted valves, little or nothing can be done from the standpoint of prevention of the congenital type. Much can be done by way of prevention and treatment in cases of the thyroid type. The prevention of the syphilitic type is the prevention of syphilis, or prompt, intensive, and thorough treatment. The prevention of the rheumatic type has for consideration the early recognition of the causes leading to rheumatic tendencies and the application of appropriate corrections and remedies. While it is uncertain whether or not degenerative changes can be prevented, intelligent treatment may prevent early disability.

CANCER - 165 deaths were reported from cancer in one or other of its many forms during 1943 which number shows an increase of 7 when compared with the figures reported for 1942. The incidence of cancer is on the up trend practically universally. It was pointed out in the last report that whereas the death rate from cancer in the year 1924 was 74.5 per 100,000 population the rate for 1943 is 185.6 calculated on the same basis. Much is being done in connection with this problem particularly having regard to early diagnosis, at which time it is possible to do considerable about the condition, that is of course if the cancer is as early as the diagnosis. However, the discovery of cases and the establishment of early treatment is not going to do much towards shedding light on the actual inciting agent of cancer. This problem will have to be tackled very intensively and pursued until something tangible results both to augment our knowledge and to provide a brighter outlook for those who become afflicted by this scourge of mankind.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS - 49 deaths were reported under this classification during the year which figure shows a decrease of 7 deaths as compared with the reporting for 1942. It has been pointed out in previous reports that third place in the lists of the causes of death occupied as it is by these causes, is a situation that should not be tolerated in this or any other community. The number of deaths in Canada from violent and accidental causes, has for a long time furnished a reason for very grave speculation. This particular cause of death should stress to any and all individuals whose careless actions either in work or play, involve hazards to others, the need to be ever on their guard against taking even a minimum of chance. A true accident is something of a rarity we must all admit. Too often do such considerations as irresponsibility, carelessness, indifference and other factors enter into the picture serving to point to the pressing need for drastic measures to be taken to call a halt to this needless loss of life.

PNEUMONIA - During 1943, forty-five deaths were reported as being due to pneumonia, an increase of four over the reporting for 1942. Many factors must be considered in connection with deaths from pneumonia and the broad reasons why some recover from and others die of this condition. True it is that we have a most efficient armament in the treatment of this disease, and

as the result of its' application the number of deaths has been markedly reduced over the last few years. Some of the reasons contributing to the number of deaths in this regard are, late diagnosis, debility of the patient, superimposed infection, and the fact that pneumonia is very fatal in the early and late age groups.

INFLUENZA - There was an increase in the number of deaths from this disease as compared with the reportings for the year 1942. Fifteen deaths were reported during the year and six in 1942. The general public have come to regard any condition resembling the common cold as 'flu, whereas clinical influenza is a very definite entity and is caused by a specific virus in contradistinction to the common cold which is due to a mixed infection. Influenza (it is stated) is not of itself a serious condition, but when the virus infection is accompanied by other infections the condition may become one of grave seriousness and result as it did in 1942 in the deaths of 15 individuals. It may be mentioned that pneumonia is often a complication of influenza.

DIABETES - Diabetes will always continue to exact a toll in more or less extent. Some years ago diabetes was considered and was for that matter a veritable death dealer. It is now general knowledge that since the discovery of Insulin the death rate from this condition has been markedly lowered, and a patient suffering from diabetes, under suitable and efficient treatment can look forward to a relatively normal span of life. Nine deaths were reported as having occurred in the city from diabetes in 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY. The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 80 and the rate 29.1 per 1000 live births. The number and rate are a little lower than for 1942 when the number was 83 and the rate 32.5 on the same basis. Considerable analysis of the infant death problem has been made in previous reports and it is not thought necessary to reiterate at the present time. Sufficient will it be to state that the current recording shows at the lowest in comparison with the records for the past five years and it is hoped the decrease will continue.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. The maternal death rate and the figure constituting it shows a marked improvement when compared with the figure for 1942. Six maternal deaths were reported during the year corresponding with a rate of 2.2 per 1000 live births. The reporting for 1942 showed 11 deaths and a rate of 4.3. The number of non-residents included in the current reporting was 2, leaving a net number of 4 maternal deaths. The 1943 figure is the lowest reported over the past five years. It has been pointed out in previous reports that abortions (septic and non-septic) usually figure as the main causes for maternal deaths, and it is particularly gratifying to note that such is not the case in the current report. It is again pointed out that most if not all of the causes of maternal deaths are preventable, and it is hoped that the time will soon come when every expectant mother will avail herself of the advantageous services that have been instituted to advise and guide them during the period of gestation.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total incidence of communicable disease reported throughout the year was 1976 cases, and 51 deaths were attributed to these causes. In the list of communicable diseases, it will be noted that Influenza, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis are listed, for the reason that they are in fact communicable. However, they are treated as to reporting usually when the general causes of death are considered, and therefore are not further commented on under the specific heading.

MEASLES - shows in first place from the standpoint of incidence, and 687

as the result of the high mortality rate of deaths has been markedly reduced over the last few years. Some of the reasons contributing to the number of deaths in this country are, lack of diagnosis, delay in treatment, and the fact that pneumonia is very fatal in the early and late stages.

INFLUENZA - There was an increase in the number of deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year for the year 1942. Fifteen deaths were reported during the year and six in 1941. The general public have been so report any condition resembling the common cold as influenza, whereas influenza is a very definite entity and is caused by a specific virus in contrast to the common cold which is due to a viral infection. Influenza (as is stated) is not at all a serious condition, but when the virus infection is accompanied by other infections the condition may become one of grave importance and result as it did in 1942 in the death of 15 individuals. It may be mentioned that pneumonia is often a complication of influenza.

DIABETES - Diabetes will always continue to exact a toll in more or less extent. Some years ago diabetes was considered and was for that matter a venereal death sentence. It is now generally known that when the discovery of insulin the death rate from this condition has been markedly lowered, and a patient suffering from diabetes, under suitable and efficient treatment can look forward to a relatively normal span of life. Nine deaths were reported as having occurred in the five years 1941.

INFANT MORTALITY - The number of infant deaths reported during the year was 80 and the rate 92.1 per 1000 live births. The number and rate are a little lower than for 1940 when the number was 83 and the rate 95.5 on the same basis. Considerable analysis of the infant death problem has been made in previous reports and it is not thought a change is likely to be effected at the present time. It is to be noted that the current mortality shows at the lowest in comparison with the records for the past five years and it is hoped that deaths will continue.

NATURAL MORTALITY - The natural death rate and the living conditions show a marked improvement when compared with the figure for 1941. Six natural deaths were reported during the year corresponding with a rate of 2.2 per 1000 live births. The reporting for 1942 showed 11 deaths and a rate of 4.7. The number of non-natural deaths included in the current reporting was 2, leaving a net number of 4 natural deaths. The 1941 figure is the lowest reported over the past five years. It has been pointed out in previous reports that abortion (legal and non-legal) usually figures as the main cause for natural death, and it is particularly desirable to note that such is not the case in the current report. It is again pointed out that most if not all of the causes of natural deaths are preventable, and it is hoped that the time will soon come when every expectant mother will avail herself of the advantageous services that have been facilitated to advise and guide them during the period of gestation.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total incidence of communicable diseases reported throughout the year was 1976 cases, and 51 deaths were attributed to these causes. In the list of communicable diseases, it will be noted that influenza, pneumonia, and tuberculosis are listed, for the reason that they are in fact communicable. However, they are treated as so reporting usually when the general causes of death are considered, and therefore are not further commented on under the specific heading.

cases were reported during the year. It has been pointed out that whereas there is an outbreak of measles every year in every city, a marked incidence occurs every third year, and it so happens that 1943 signalled the end of a three year period. The incidence already reported during 1942 was 314 cases, less than half the number reported in 1943.

SCARLET FEVER - 396 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during 1943, and one death occurred from this disease. Approximately there were 300 cases of scarlet fever less during 1943 than were reported during 1942, when the incidence was 695 cases. Scarlet fever is at best difficult to control, and more so when the influence of the healthy carrier is considered. Again, at the present time, and for the past four years, many of the active service personnel have been coming and going and mingling with the general population. Communicable disease is as common amongst the troops as it is anywhere, and as the result, the incidence of communicable disease in communities where troops are stationed reflects the risks of infection occasioned by the inter-association of the active service personnel and the general population of this or any other community. The control exercised must as a consequence presuppose the close co-operation between the medical officers attached to the armed forces and the local authority.

WHOOPING COUGH - This modified quarantinable condition showed an incidence of 164 cases throughout the year, and one death occurred from this disease. This incidence is considerably less than that reported during 1942 when 258 cases were called to the attention of this department. Within the last 2 or 3 years immunization measures in connection with this disease have been almost completely revolutionized, and this has resulted in the ability to confer a most dependable immunity against whooping cough. There is every reason to hope that the situation with regard to whooping cough will continue to improve year by year.

CHICKEN POX, MUMPS AND RUBELLA (German Measles) - three conditions that call for isolation of the patient and reporting, but do not require restrictions to be placed on contacts, showed incidences of 354, 304 and 33 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA - Nine cases of diphtheria were reported during 1943, and 3 of these cases died. When this reporting is compared with that of 1942, it will be observed that whereas the incidence of diphtheria is not as high, the percentage of deaths with respect to cases is much higher. 33.3% of the cases died in 1943. The percentage of deaths in relationship to the number of cases in 1942 was approximately 18%. It has been noted that in the last one or two years, diphtheria has been reported in more or less degree, a situation that should not be tolerated, and to give a clearer conception of the picture in connection with this disease, it is further noted that during the 8 years ending 1940, nine cases only were reported. Since that time and during the years 1941, 1942, 1943, thirty-one cases were reported. Diphtheria is a highly dangerous infection and is just as deadly in its effect to-day as it ever was. The spectacular decrease in its incidence so pointedly noted at the present time, is due to the highly efficient measures used in immunization against this disease. It can be truly said that diphtheria need never darken the health picture, and yet we find a good many people who seemingly choose to run all the risks attendant on an outbreak of diphtheria rather than avail themselves of the protection afforded by immunization. It is such as these that render a community liable to the dangers inseparable from an epidemic of diphtheria.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION.

The work in connection with this particular branch of the service has been satisfactorily discharged during the year. It has been pointed out that the duties for which the quarantine officer is responsible have been much complicated by reason of the continued living accommodation shortage. Crowded living quarters always mean added incidence in communicable disease plus considerable difficulty in maintaining public health regulations. To add to these aggravated considerations the Isolation Hospital has been under capacity load for some time and it frequently happens that cases cannot be accommodated for several days after notification has been received. Crowded conditions in the presence of the patient, even for a few days, furnish nothing of help in stressing control measures. The work in this regard is shown in the following table.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Houses quarantined	66	59	148	205	263	178	60	36	42	25	42	61	1185
Houses released	61	61	89	129	215	159	94	48	55	30	22	35	998
Patients moved to hospital	36	16	36	28	35	44	29	19	25	33	35	34	370
Other calls made	103	109	106	89	63	63	84	107	83	90	100	101	1098

IMMUNIZATION.

This work is done in the main by the Public Health Nurse in so far as the department is concerned. There was about the usual response to immunization as has obtained in other years although the outbreak of diphtheria served as a reason for some little activity in conferring immunity against diphtheria. Generally speaking there does not appear to be the interest on the part of parents and others having the care of children, in having children protected from the several diseases against which we have proved immunizing measures, and this in spite of the many instructional and explanatory talks given by members of the Health Department staff on many occasions throughout the year. Further comments in connection with this most important phase of preventive service will be found in the report of the School Division. The work done by the Public Health Nurse is shown as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inoculations	170	265	403	450	345	324	320	501	915	993	767	340	5793
Swabs taken	-	13	8	-	-	-	25	7	48	6	-	-	107
Vaccinations	14	15	20	74	39	27	15	29	72	37	19	7	368
Dick Tests	2	-	-	27	-	2	7	-	-	38	2	2	80
Schick Tests	4	1	2	26	-	20	5	7	12	5	36	11	129
Tuberculin Tests	-	1	74	53	-	1	-	-	45	70	1	-	245
Investigations made	15	10	28	24	30	26	18	26	9	16	9	8	219
Total visits made	75	99	113	104	118	124	121	119	111	100	104	108	1296

MEAT INSPECTION (ctd)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Portions condemned:													
Beef heads and tongues	4	1	4	3	2	6	1	3	-	1	3	5	33
Beef livers	9	8	10	6	15	22	13	3	15	16	9	13	139
Beef hearts	1	1	9	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	3	4	14
Veal heads	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Veal Livers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Hog heads	13	42	72	103	15	25	30	41	27	39	32	44	483
Hog Hearts	1	11	22	8	6	11	2	3	-	-	5	17	86
Hog Livers	71	77	157	149	29	26	40	57	53	84	47	50	840
Sheep hearts	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sheep livers	-	3	1	-	6	16	33	126	51	80	53	26	395

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION.

The duties in connection with this most important activity of the department have been both intensive and complicated throughout the year. The labor shortage so universally apparent has its reflection on the farms and as a consequence the milk producers have been to a good deal of difficulty in maintaining the supply of milk needed in the city. Long hours, shortage of help, hurry, and the attention that must be given to dairy herds, have made things most trying for the producer, and meeting the requirements of this department has not improved the temper of the average individual. For a time considerable extra milk was required above that normally required in the city, for the purpose of supplying the Active Forces, Prisoner of War Camps, and a certain number attached to the U.S.A. Forces. This fact taxed the resources of the producers and added considerable to the work necessary to maintain strict sanitary control by this department. However, the duties performed by the two inspectors in this branch were tactfully and satisfactorily discharged and the quality of the milk was maintained at a very high standard throughout the year.

Of the 4303 sediment tests of producers samples taken, 4055 or 94.0% were good, 188 or 4.6% were fair, and 60 or 1.4% were bad.

Of the 145 sediment tests of retailers samples taken, 144 or 99.3% were good and 1 sample, or 0.7% was bad.

Of the 4303 Methylene Blue Reductase tests of producers samples taken, 3665 or 85.2% were in Grade 1, 386 or 9% were in Grade 2, 252 or 5.8% were in Grade 3,

Of the 145 Methylene Blue Reductase Tests of retailers samples, all, or one hundred per cent were good.

These tests were carried out in accordance with the procedure set out by the American Public Health Association, in their manual of Standard Methods.

According to information supplied by the Milk Inspector of The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of The Province of Alberta, under whose jurisdiction the economic phase of the milk control is vested, the sales of milk and cream throughout the year were as follows.

E D U C A T I O N A L

A very considerable amount of educational work has been done during the year, and for that matter a good deal more than is usual. The work in this regard is most exacting, and consists of lectures and talks in the many matters covered in a public health program. At the present time several groups of young women have banded together to form home nursing groups, and as a part of their instruction, it is necessary for them to cover the subject of communicable disease. Forty three such lectures have been given to these classes by the Medical Officer, and all of them in the evening. Numerous talks have also been given to Home and School Groups, Service Clubs, Young Peoples' Societies and the like, and have covered the many phases of communal service for which the Health Department is responsible. These have been given by the Medical Officers and Members of the Nursing Staff. 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.

O T H E R D E P A R T M E N T S

A very considerable amount of work was undertaken for other departments throughout the year, and consisted of medical investigations, examinations, and in many instances including treatment. It appears that a goodly number of people have arrived at the conclusion that the Health Department is the mecca of all knowledge, and as the result we are expected to at once furnish solution for the many and varied problems presented to us. The Department is glad to be of the utmost service to the citizenry, but the calls are frequent and time-consuming, and have reached a point where at times, matters beyond the scope of duty, seriously interfere with the understood duties. Additional work, and relating to City affairs, was done for the Relief Department, the Police, the Street Railway and the Pension Fund. In passing it has been noted that other Departments in doing work for the Health Department, render accounts for such work, and the thought is expressed that if we rendered accounts for the work this Department does for others, and which is equally important in the field of City business, it might be we could equalize an amount that now shows as direct expenditure.

C O N C L U S I O N

The Health Department is deeply appreciative of the constructive help, and the kindly advice and direction so unstintingly given during the year by the following:-

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 Provincial 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 and staff.
 The Calgary Medical Society.
 The Calgary Daily Herald.
 The Calgary Albertan.
 The Radio Broadcasting Stations.
 The Heads of the several departments in City service with whom we have been associated in the conduction of Civic affairs.

REPORT

A very considerable amount of educational work has been done during the year, and for that matter a good deal more than is usual. The work in this regard is most extensive, and consists of lectures and talks in the many hospitals covered in a public health program. In the various clinics several groups of young women have been selected to form home nursing groups, and as a part of their instruction, it is necessary for them to master the subject of communicable diseases. Every time such lectures have been given to these classes by the Medical Officer, and all of them in the evening. Moreover, talks have also been given to home and school groups. Various other groups, hospital, hospital and the like, and have covered the many phases of nursing services for which the Health Department is responsible. These have been given by the Medical Officers and members of the Nursing Staff. The practical courses of instruction 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 University schools for nurses, was given by the Medical Officer at both the Holy Cross and General Hospitals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A very considerable amount of work was undertaken for other departments throughout the year, and consisted of making investigations, examinations, and in many instances making the statements. It appears that a fairly number of people have arrived at the conclusion that the Health Department is the source of all knowledge, and as a result we are expected to at once furnish solution for the many and varied problems presented to us. The Department is also to be of the utmost service to the community. For this reason the Department has been constantly and have reached a point where at times, matters before the scope of duty, especially in connection with the university hospital. Additional work, and within the City limits, was done for the Health Department, the Police, the Street Railway and the Fire Department. In passing it has been noted that other departments in doing work for the Health Department, receive assistance for each work, and the thought is suggested that it is a reasonable amount for the work that departments have for others, and which is equally important in the field of City business. It might be so could be applied to others that now shows an almost impossible.

CONCLUSIONS

The Health Department is deeply appreciative of the constructive help and the kindly advice and attention so unflinchingly given during the year by the following:

- The Mayor, Councilman and members of the City Council.
- The Provincial Department of Health.
- The members of the City and Hospital Boards.
- The Superintendent and staff of the Central Alberta Hospital.
- The Superintendent and staff of the Provincial Hospital, Regina.
- The National Health Association (The National Club).
- The Western Order of Nurses.
- The Calgary General Hospital and staff.
- The Calgary Medical Society.
- The Calgary Health Board.
- The Calgary Citizens.
- The Public Health Department.
- The heads of the several departments in City service with whom we have been in contact in the execution of our duties.

Finally the Medical Officer of Health wishes to express his heartfelt appreciation of the efficient and loyal manner in which the work of the Department has been carried on by each and every individual on his staff. The work in the Health Department has very markedly increased whereas the staff has remained the same in number. The spirit of co-operation and willingness with which the extra demands for service has been met, has been truly remarkable, and is signalled as being the prime factor in the completion of a most satisfactory year.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Finally the Medical Officer of Health wishes to express his appreciation of the efficient and loyal manner in which the work of the Department has been carried on by each and every individual of his staff. The work in the Health Department has very markedly improved whereas the staff has remained the same in number. The spirit of co-operation and willingness with which the extra duty has been done has been truly remarkable, and is regarded as being the prime factor in the completion of a most satisfactory year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. KILL, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P.
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary.

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 2747 Rate per 1,000 population 30.9
Stillbirths 61 Rate per 1,000 live births 22.2
Included in the above were 652 Non-Resident births and 15 Non-Resident Stills.

Table. No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS. 1939-1943

Year	Population	No. including Non-Resident	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Residents Only	Rate per 1,000 Population
1943	88,904	2747	30.9	2095	23.6
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	20.97	1249	14.57

Table. No. 2

STILLBIRTHS. 1939-1943

Year	Population	No. including Non-Resident	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Residents Only	Rate per 1,000 Population
1943	88,904	61	0.69	46	0.52
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

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1943 was 1766. Rate per 1,000 population was 19.9

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 1048 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.8 per 1,000 population, including 258 deaths of Non-Residents.

(If based on a population of 93,312 (Ration Book Issue June 1943) the rate would be 11.2 per 1,000 population)

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population as shown by Dominion Government Census, June 1921 (revised) 25,900
 Live Births 277
 Stillbirths 61
 Rate per 1,000 population 20.9
 Rate per 1,000 live births 22.2
 Included in the above were 523 Non-Resident births and 15 Non-Resident Stillbirths.

Table No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS, 1920-1922

Year	Population	Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1922	25,900	277	20.9	22.2
1921	25,900	276	20.8	22.1
1920	25,900	273	20.6	21.8
1919	25,900	272	20.5	21.7
1918	25,900	271	20.5	21.7

Table No. 2

STILLBIRTHS, 1920-1922

Year	Population	Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1922	25,900	61	0.23	22.2
1921	25,900	60	0.23	22.1
1920	25,900	59	0.23	21.8
1919	25,900	58	0.23	21.7
1918	25,900	57	0.22	21.7

REMARKS

Report prepared in 1923 and 1924. Rate per 1,000 population was 19.9

NOTES

From all causes a total of 108 deaths were registered, being a rate of 11.6 per 1,000 population, including 52 deaths of non-residents.
 (It based on a population of 25,915 (British Columbia June 1921) the rate would be 11.2 per 1,000 population)

Table. No. 3

14.

MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of stillbirths) 1939-1943

Year	No. Deaths including Non-Residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents Only	Rate per 1,000 Population
1943	1048	11.8	790	8.9
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

Table. No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH. 1941, 1942 and 1943
(total number including non-residents)

Abridged International List No.	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
25, 33, Diseases of heart, arteries, and 22, 24 kidneys, including apoplexy	415	406	385	466.8	456.7	441.2
15 Cancer (all forms)	165	158	139	185.6	177.7	159.3
27 Pneumonia	45	41	41	50.6	46.1	47.0
42 Violent and accidental deaths	49	56	59	53.1	63.0	67.6
10. 11. Tuberculosis (all forms)	7	10	9	7.9	11.2	10.3
18 Diabetes	9	9	11	10.1	10.1	12.6
8 Influenza	15	6	10	16.9	6.7	11.5
1, 2, 3, Communicable Diseases (other than 4, 5, 6 Tuberculosis, pneumonia, and and 7. Influenza.	5	8	3	5.6	9.0	3.4
All other causes	338	303	300	380.2	340.8	343.8
Totals	1048	997	957	-	-	-

TABLE 1

MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of residents 1941-1942)

Year	No. Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Population	Rate per 1,000
			Only	Population
1942	1048	11.8	730	8.9
1941	997	11.8	757	8.5
1940	957	11.9	736	8.3
1939	887	10.5	677	7.9
1938	875	10.1	647	7.5

Table No. 1

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH: 1941, 1942 and 1943
(total number including non-residents)

Applied Interest	Local List No.	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000
		1941	1942
25. 23. Diseases of heart, arteries, and		105	106
22. 24. Kidneys, including nephritis		105	106
15. Cancer (all forms)		105	106
27. Pneumonia		105	106
42. Violent and accidental deaths		105	106
10. 11. Tuberculosis (all forms)		105	106
18. Diabetes		105	106
8. Influenza		105	106
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 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.		105	106
All other causes		1048	997
Totals		1048	997

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. 1939-1943 (total number, including non-residents)

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Number of infant deaths	80	83	87	60	58
Rate per 1,000 live births	29.1	32.5	38.5	31.2	32.5

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:
1943 - 18, 1942 - 23, 1941 - 22, 1940 - 11, 1939 - 15

Table. No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH. 1939-1943

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	1	-	4	3	2
2 Pneumonia and influenza	10	18	8	9	9
3 Prematurity	26	22	31	18	17
4 Congenital debility and malformations	18	16	8	14	11
5 Injuries at birth	3	7	13	8	7
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc)	-	2	1	-	1
7 Other causes	22	18	22	8	11

Of the 80 infant deaths registered this year, 24 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 21 within the first week, and 6 died being under one month of age, representing 63.8 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 6, including 2 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality was 1.9 per 1,000 living births.

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. 1

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, 1929-1932
(Total Number, including non-residents)

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of infant deaths	80	87	67	58
Rate per 1,000 live births	22.1	22.5	18.5	16.5

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:
1929 - 18, 1930 - 23, 1931 - 22, 1932 - 11

Table No. 2

INFANT MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1929-1932

	1929	1930	1931	1932
1. Diphtheria and scarlet fever	1	1	-	2
2. Pneumonia and influenza	10	18	8	9
3. Prematurity	28	32	31	17
4. Congenital debility and malformations	18	16	8	11
5. Injuries at birth	7	13	8	5
6. Acute infectious diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.)	-	2	1	1
7. Other causes	12	18	22	11

Of the 80 infant deaths registered this year, 24 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 41 within the first week, and 6 died before their one month of age, representing 6.8 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was 6, including 2 deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality was 1.3 per 1,000 living births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1939-1943

Year	Live Births	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1943	2747	6	2.2
1942	2556	11	4.3
1941	2259	7	3.1
1940	1926	8	4.15
1939	1782	7	3.93

Number of non-residents included in the above:

1943 - 2, 1942 - 2, 1941 - 3, 1940 - 3, and 1939 - 4.

Table. No. 8CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1943

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

Table No. 1

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1939-1943

Year	Live Births	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1943	2,747	2	0.8
1942	2,756	11	4.0
1941	2,239	7	3.1
1940	1,956	8	4.1
1939	1,763	7	3.9

Number of non-residents included in the above:

1943 - 2, 1942 - 2, 1941 - 2, 1940 - 3, and 1939 - 4.

Table No. 2

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1941

Cause of death	Number including non-residents	Residents only
Abortion (spontaneous and non-spontaneous)	1	1
Postpartal hemorrhage	5	-
Postpartal sepsis	-	7
Other postpartal causes	2	2

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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
(residents only)

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1943

	Cases		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths		CasesDeaths	
	M	F	0 to 4 yrs		5 to 14 yrs		15 and over		Totals	
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chickenpox	187	167	52	-	291	-	11	-	354	-
Diphtheria	5	4	3	2	5	1	1	-	9	3
German Measles	19	14	6	-	25	-	2	-	33	-
Influenza	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	10
Measles	326	361	226	-	405	-	56	-	687	-
Mumps	146	158	20	-	231	-	53	-	304	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	25	-	30
Ant. Poliomyelitis	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	171	225	75	-	227	-	94	1	396	1
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	11	14	-	-	2	-	23	4	25	4
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	94	70	76	1	88	-	-	-	164	1
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	963	1013	459	10	1276	2	241	39	1976	51

Non-residents included in the above for 1943 were one death from Scarlet Fever, one from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles.

IMMUNIZATION REPORT**DIPHTHERIA TOXOID:**

Quantity distributed by local Health Department during 1943 was 2245. The number receiving the three doses in this Department was 1446.

SMALLPOX VACCINE:

The total number of capillary tubes distributed by the local Health Department was 1990. The total number vaccinated in this department was 369

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN:

Quantity distributed by the local Health Department was 886
The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 193.

COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXOID:

The total number given the combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria was 86

PERTUSSIS VACCINE:

The total number given Pertussis Vaccine in this department was 163 and 27 Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid.

Table. No. 10REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1939-1943

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1943	31	7	6	13	14.6
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

Table. No. 11REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING- COUGH and MEASLES 1941 - 1943

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality Rate per 100,000 population		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
Scarlet Fever	396	695	252	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Diphtheria	9	17	5	3	5	2	3.4	5.6	2.3
Whooping Cough	164	258	45	1	2	0	1.1	1.1	- -
Measles	687	314	1002	-	1	1	-	1.1	1.2

Non-residents included in the above for 1943 were one death from Scarlet Fever, none from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Measles

INVESTIGATION REPORT

DISPENSARY RECORDS

Quantities distributed by Local Health Department during 1941
was 24. The number receiving the three doses in this department was 194.

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN

The total number of an illness cases classified by the Local
Health Department was 194. The total number vaccinated in this department was 194.

SCARLET FEVER TOXIN

Quantities distributed by the Local Health Department was 24.
The total number receiving the five doses in this department was 194.

COMBINED SCARLET FEVER TOXIN AND DIPHTHERIA TOXIN

The total number given the
combined preventive treatment against scarlet fever and diphtheria was 24.

PERTUSSIS VACCINE

The total number given Pertussis Vaccine in this department
was 194 and 21 combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxin.

Table No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1941-1942

Year	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 100,000 population
1941	21	1	14.6	14.6
1942	21	10	21.5	21.5
1943	11	2	16.0	16.0
1944	11	2	19.8	19.8
1945	13	2	24.2	24.2

Table No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER 1941-1942

	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	Rate per 100,000 population
Scarlet Fever	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945
Diphtheria	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945
Whooping Cough	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945
Mumps	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945

Non-residents included in the above for 1941 were one death from Scarlet
Fever, none from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough or Mumps.

Table. No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1939-1943

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths, including deaths of non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population including non-residents.
1943	1	-	1.2
1942	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents in the above for 1943 was Nil, 1942 Nil, 1941 Nil, 1940 Nil, and 1939 one.

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED

Diphtheria Antitoxin, syringe packages	20,000 units	23
" " "	5,000	29
" " "	1,000	21
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, "	9,000 units	320
" " "	3,000	75
Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person		1897
" " six persons		40
" " twelve persons		41
Scarlet Fever Toxin, packages for one person		886
Dick Test Material		77
Schick Test Material		98
Smallpox Vaccine, capillary tubes		1990
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine 15 cc vials		55
Pertussis Vaccine, 6 cc. vials		712
Pertussis Vaccine & Diphtheria Toxoid. for one only		146
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 10,000 units		18
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 units		16
Staphylococcus Toxoid. 2 cc vials		59

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

Table No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1935-1942

Year	Cases (residents only)	Deaths (residents only)	Rate per 100,000
1935	1	-	1.2
1936	-	-	-
1937	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-
1939	1	1	1.2

Number of deaths of non-residents in the above for 1935 was 1, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943 one.

SERUM AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTION

23	Diphtheria Antitoxin, average packages 10,000 units
22	" " " "
21	" " " "
20	Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, average packages 10,000 units
19	" " " "
18	Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person
17	" " " "
16	" " " "
15	Scarlet Fever Toxoid, packages for one person
14	" " " "
13	" " " "
12	Shik Test Material
11	Shik Test Material
10	Shikox Vaccine, multiplicity tubes
9	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
8	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
7	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
6	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
5	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
4	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
3	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
2	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials
1	Paratyphoid Vaccine in 5 cc vials

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

CAUSES OF DEATH

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

ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

(revision of 1929)

Abridged Int. List Number.	Disease	Number of deaths in- cluding Non- Residents	Number Residents only.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
3	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	-	-
5	Scarlet Fever	1	-
6	Whooping Cough	1	1
7	Diphtheria	3	3
8	Influenza	15	10
10	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	7	4
11	Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-
12	Syphilis	3	2
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	9	6
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	165	121
16	Tumors - non-malignant tumors	6	3
17	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	6	5
18	Diabetes mellitus	9	7
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	34	24
21	Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	-	-
22	Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	16	13
23	Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	13	10
24	Diseases of the heart	159	122
25	Other diseases of the circulatory system	212	176
26	Bronchitis	4	3
27	Pneumonia	45	30
28	Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted	21	15
29	Diarrhoea and enteritis	5	5
30	Appendicitis	17	11
31	Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	15	11
32	Other diseases of the digestive system	36	21
33	Nephritis	28	20
34	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	19	12
35	Puerperal septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	6	4
37	Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion	5	4
38	Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth, etc	58	46
39	Senility	67	56
40	Suicide	10	9
41	Homicide	-	-
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	49	33
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	3	2
		1048	790

CAUSES OF DEATH

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

ASSIGNED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH (revised in 1959)

Number of Deaths in-cluding Non-Expendable	Number of Deaths in-cluding Non-Expendable	Disease	Number of Deaths in-cluding Non-Expendable
1	1	1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1
1	1	2 Shigellosis	1
1	1	3 Measles	1
1	1	4 Scarlet Fever	1
1	1	5 Whooping Cough	1
1	1	6 Diphtheria	1
10	10	7 Influenza	10
1	1	8 Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1
1	1	9 Other forms of tuberculosis	1
2	2	10 Syphilis	2
0	0	11 Other infectious and parasitic diseases	0
101	101	12 Cancer and other malignant tumors	101
1	1	13 Tumors - non-malignant tumors	1
2	2	14 Chronic Nephritis and Gout	2
1	1	15 Diabetes mellitus	1
1	1	16 Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1
20	20	17 Other mental diseases and other mental disorders	20
1	1	18 Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane	1
13	13	19 Cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	13
10	10	20 Other diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special senses	10
101	101	21 Diseases of the heart	101
101	101	22 Other diseases of the circulatory system	101
1	1	23 Bronchitis	1
10	10	24 Pneumonia	10
10	10	25 Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculous excepted	10
1	1	26 Diarrhea and enteritis	1
11	11	27 Appendicitis	11
11	11	28 Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	11
21	21	29 Other diseases of the digestive system	21
20	20	30 Nephritis	20
10	10	31 Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	10
1	1	32 Gonorrheal epididymitis	1
1	1	33 Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	1
1	1	34 Diseases of the skin, bones and organs of locomotion	1
10	10	35 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth, etc.	10
10	10	36 Stillbirth	10
1	1	37 Abortifacients	1
10	10	38 Violence or mechanical deaths (accidents and homicide excepted)	10
1	1	39 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	1
101	101		101

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (gross) 1943

	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	21	18	-	5	5	4	5	7	13	39
2 Cancer and other tumors	87	84	-	-	-	-	7	61	103	171
3 Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and general diseases	16	21	-	1	1	2	12	10	11	37
4 Diseases of the blood and of blood forming organisms	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	12
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	24	5	-	2	2	1	2	7	15	29
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	222	149	-	2	-	2	8	83	276	371
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	48	22	-	9	3	4	4	11	39	70
9 Diseases of the digestive system	42	31	-	2	2	4	12	26	27	73
10 Diseases of the genito urinary system	29	18	-	1	-	3	1	12	30	47
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
14 Congenital malformations	9	6	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	15
15 Senility	34	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67
16 Violent or accidental deaths	44	15	-	2	-	2	16	15	24	59
17 Ill-defined causes of death	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Totals	612	436	24	56	14	24	76	242	612	1048

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1943

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	9
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	38	18	38	28	35	62	35	18	21	31	36	36	396
Measles	7	7	97	167	245	121	22	12	2	1	3	3	687
German Measles	2	-	3	4	9	6	2	-	1	2	4	-	33
Mumps	18	12	27	17	44	14	24	26	6	24	149	43	304
Chickenpox	10	12	8	9	11	19	10	9	4	17	147	98	354
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	15	26	18	28	33	13	9	5	9	4	3	1	164
Pul. Tuberculosis	-	-	6	5	1	-	2	1	1	2	3	4	25
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Lethargica Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	91	76	199	258	378	235	106	73	51	81	245	185	1978

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

Scarlet Fever	32	Typhoid Fever	1
Pul. Tuberculosis	1	Measles	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1		

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR 1917

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	30	18	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	300
Measles	7	7	27	164	245	121	22	12	2	1	1	1	607
German Measles	2	-	3	4	8	6	1	-	1	2	1	-	33
Mumps	12	12	27	17	14	12	24	26	6	24	14	14	194
Cholera	10	12	2	11	12	10	9	4	17	147	90	754	1044
Myxomatosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	12	26	12	28	11	11	9	9	4	2	1	1	124
Pol. Tuberculosis	-	-	6	5	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	23
Gen. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latent Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlabeled Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	51	76	123	226	378	225	106	77	21	245	145	124	1245

Not included in the above were the following cases entered for in California for 1917 but originating out-of-town:

Scarlet Fever	1
Pol. Tuberculosis	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	1
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 the following report of work done in the
 Calgary Schools for the year 1943.

	Examinations made.	No. referred to F. Physician	Treatments
Number of children examined	5228	1056	
Special cases	1504	235	
Number found not vaccinated	2836		
Malnutrition	518	37	5
Number 7 to 10% underweight	630		
Obesity	37	5	5
Anaemia	123	10	4
Enlarged glands	41	4	3
Enlarged thyroid	5	5	1
Nervous disorders	3	3	3
Chorea	12	7	7
Cardiac disturbance	47	8	8
Pulmonary disease	11	11	5
Skin diseases: Ringworm	3	3	3
Impetigo	15		15
Scabies	5		5
Miscellaneous	3		3
Digestive disturbances	10		
Defective vision	356	312	299
Other eye defects	2	2	2
Defective hearing: Otitis	24	18	15
Wax	18	6	4
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	384	384	128
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	428	428	
Epistaxis	2		
Hernia	19	9	9
Genital defects: Phimosis	28	16	9
Cryptorchid	14	7	3
Varicocele	4	1	1
Dysmenorrhoea	2	2	1
Orthopedic defects: Claw foot	1		
Cystic Femur	1		
Osteomyelitis	1	1	1
Infantile Paralysis	3		
Spastic	1	1	1
Spina Bifida	1		
Kidney disorder	2		
Epilepsy	1		
Unclassified medical	6	6	5
Minor surgery	7	7	7
Fractures	8	8	8
Number found to be O.K	2129		
Number who have received Diphtheria Toxoid	2329		
Number of parents invited	1125		
Number of parents who attended	1314		

W. H. Hill, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
 Medical Officer of Health,
 City of London, England.

Dear Doctor Hill:
 I beg to submit the following report of work done in the
 Calgary Schools for the year 1907.

Examinations No. returned
 to F. J. Johnston

Number of children examined	3228	1038
Special cases	1404	325
Number found not vaccinated	2873	
Malnutrition	218	37
Number 1 to 100 underweight	610	
Obesity	17	2
Anemia	121	10
Enlarged glands	41	4
Enlarged thyroid	2	1
Hereditary diseases	2	1
Chorea	12	1
Cardiac disturbance	17	3
Palmonary disease	11	11
Brain disease	3	3
Indigestion	12	
Scabies	2	
Miscellaneous	2	
Digestive disturbances	13	
Defective vision	325	312
Other eye defects	2	2
Defective hearing	24	12
Yaws	12	2
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	122	122
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	122	122
Kidneys	2	0
Scabies	12	12
Genital diseases	22	12
Gonorrhea	12	7
Trachoma	2	1
Dysentery	2	2
Orthopedic defects	1	
Cleft lip	1	
Cleft palate	1	
Contracture	1	
Excessive fatness	1	
Excessive thinness	1	
Spastic	1	
Spina Bifida	1	
Kidney disease	2	
Epilepsy	2	
Unidentified medical	2	
Minor eye	1	
Trachoma	2	
Number found to be O.K.	3228	
Number who have received Hygienic Training	3228	
Number of patients treated	1122	
Number of patients who attended	1112	

The long summer holiday interfered with our routine work. Last September appointments were made for a number of examinations of the beginners at the City Hall but the response was not so good as when these examinations were made in the schools. All Spring, Dr. E.B. Roach continued to give an hour of his time in the schools but in September Dr. A. C. Cooper Johnston returned to service in the Health Department on full time after his discharge from the Army.

There were no changes in the nursing staff throughout the year.

A few cases of diphtheria occurred and there were 3 deaths. There were 2 cases in March, 2 in July and 5 in September. This served to bring increased attention to the value of preventive inoculation.

Scarlet Fever was moderately prevalent all year, averaging about 35 cases a month.

Measles was prevalent in the Spring months reaching a peak of 245 cases in May. Mumps and chickenpox have continued to appear all year, averaging about 30 cases a month.

There were a few cases of whooping cough in the Spring of the year. A peak of 33 cases in May was reached and it gradually dropped to 1 case in December. There were but 3 cases of infantile paralysis in the City last year. Thanks to the new Kenny treatment they all made a good recovery.

There has been a better response to recommendations for treatment for various defects this year, probably due to better financial conditions. The number of recorded tonsil and adenoid operations is small in proportion to the number for whom treatment was advised, but I know we do not get an accurate account of all these operations. The children move about from school to school and make it very difficult for the nurses to get accurate counts, particularly as some months or years usually elapse before the operation is actually performed. Acute conditions all receive treatment. Sometimes this is arranged for through the department if the people have no family physician.

In the late Spring 502 vaccinations against smallpox were performed in the schools and 350 children were given the three inoculations of diphtheria toxoid.

We now have 2336 children out of 5228 examined who are not yet vaccinated. This is a reduction to 44% as compared with 54.2% in 1942. The number who have been inoculated against diphtheria is 44.5%. We hope to increase these figures much higher in the Spring of 1944.

Free glasses were supplied by the department to 66 needy school children.

Approximately 680 school children were given a free issue of half a pint of milk each school day during the winter months.

Of the 5228 children given a physical examination, 518 or 9.9% were 10% or more underweight for their age and height. This is an improvement over the percentage in 1942 which was 10.4%. Another 630 or 12.05% were between 7 and 10% underweight. This also is an improvement over the percentage in 1942 which was 13.1% and over that of 1941 which was 14.6%.

Teachers, nurses and the department physicians have stressed properly balanced meals and observance of health rules for years, and though progress is slow I am pleased to report that it is none the less evident. Most parents have a general knowledge of what constitutes a proper meal and most of them strive to attain it. We have been emphasizing a hot cereal for breakfast and the more general use of whole wheat bread to secure a greater amount of vitamin B in the daily diet. Raw green or yellow vegetables are also being stressed to increase the amount of vitamin C. Anaemia is frequently met, especially in growing girls.

The routine use of liver once or twice a week is frequently quite sufficient to cure this without further medication, coupled with a generous use of green vegetables. Of the children examined 2.3% were anaemic.

The number of cases of cardiac disturbance was 47. This works out to a percentage of 0.9% as compared with 1.14% in 1942. The prolonged rest in bed of cases of endocarditis, six months or more, is very beneficial. I have followed a number of these cases which had dilated hearts with well marked murmurs during the acute stages. A year later the hearts were so improved as to have almost passed as normal.

We still have a large number of children needing adenoid and tonsil operations. Financial troubles cause many delays in treatment. This winter more of these operations have been done but many are still long overdue. 7.2% were in urgent need of tonsil and adenoid operations.

A number of children^{who} have been exposed to tuberculosis in some way or another were given a complete check up at the Provincial Chest Clinic which is conducted in co-operation with the department. There are three cases under close observation but no active cases were found.

The Behaviour Clinic has also proved of assistance in giving advice to the parents of some problem children.

The number with defective hearing remains about the same. The percentage was 0.8%. The special class for the very deaf children is doing good work in teaching lip reading and making it possible for these handicapped children to pass their grades.

88.5% of the parents invited to attend the physical examinations of their children did so. This speaks well for the interest and cooperation we secure and is of great aid in impressing on them the importance of correct dietary habits. The number^{found} to be O.K is 40.7%. This is no better, in fact a little worse, than the percentage for 1942 which was 41.5%. Apparently there is still much to be done before we secure absolute health in our school populations.

We were fortunate in having no changes in the staff of the Dental Clinic in 1943. There were three dentists on full time (5 days per week). However, the long summer holiday, three and a half months, seriously interfered with the appointments and there was a reduction in the amount of work done. It is difficult to have appointments kept that are made far in advance. The shifting population during the holidays also added to the difficulty. With schools closed it was often impossible to check up on missed appointments.

In September a new programme of inspection for grades one and two was inaugurated. Now all children from these grades are sent to the clinic where a more detailed inspection is possible. Those needing treatment are cared for at this time and those with no defects are sent back to school. The parent is usually present and this makes it possible for the dentist to discuss any problems concerning the child's teeth with a responsible person.

The scheme of making some appointments for Saturday morning instead of in the Summer holidays was fairly successful but not sufficiently so as to make a change to that system highly desirable.

The number of children whose teeth were inspected was 7525 as compared with 12413 in 1942. However, approximately an additional thousand of pupils in grades one and two came to the Clinic for inspection and are not included in the figure given above.

The total number treated was 9596 which is a few more than the number treated in 1942.

The number of completed cases dropped from 6518 in 1942 to 4964 in 1943. This is a serious drop as partially completed cases go on to greater defects later.

The percentage found to be O.K is 22.6%. The prevention of tooth decay is still very ineffectual.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALDINE OAKLEY. M.D.

Asst. Medical Officer of Health.

The total number treated was 2750 which is a few more than the number treated in 1942.

The number of completed cases treated from 1942 to 1945 is 1915. This is a definite drop as compared with 1942, as on so recent dates.

The percentage found to be D.K. is 32.5. The percentage of total cases is still very small.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. HAYES, M.D.

Asst. Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC FOR, 1943.

- 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.

Clinics are held four afternoons a week with doctor in attendance. One afternoon, with nurses only.

ATTENDANCE.

Infants	7,236		
Pre-School	<u>2,376</u>		
Total	9,612	New Cases	1,725.

Present roll -

Infants	2,363
Pre-School	<u>4,308</u>
Total	6,671

3,651 Infants were examined by Dr. Roach.
 1,016 Complete physical examinations were given by all doctors to Pre-School children. (450 of these were O.K. and 457 missed appointments.)
 In addition doctors gave 311 short interviews to Pre-School children.

Nurses interviewed -

Infants 3,585 - Pre-School 1,054 - Total 4,639.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious diseases found at Clinic -	Measles	1
	Rubella	1

IMMUNIZATION

Inoculations and Vaccinations completed.

Diphtheria	1,192)	These have been done either in the Health Department, or by private physician.
Scarlet Fever	189)	
Pertussis	180)	
Vaccination	137)	
Typhoid Fever	4)	

CITY OF CALGARY - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC FOR 1941

ROUTINE OF WORK

1. Cards made out of 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 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 babies registered, regarding the importance of attending the clinic for a check-up.
7. After three years, a special appointment is made for every child to be given a complete physical examination. Where defects are found among these in poor circumstances, the case is followed up by a clinic nurse.

CLINICS

Clinics are held four afternoons a week with doctor in attendance. One at noon, with nurse only.

ATTENDANCE

Infants	Pre-School	Total
1,275	2,115	3,390
Nov Cases		1,125

Present well -

Infants	Pre-School	Total
1,285	2,125	3,410

1,881 Infants were examined by Dr. Rosen.
1,015 Complete physical examinations were given by all doctors to Pre-School children. (950 of these were G.I. and 65 missed appointments.)
In addition doctors gave 311 short interviews to Pre-School children.

Nurses interviewed -

Infants 1,285 - Pre-School 2,125 - Total 3,410

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Infectious diseases found at Clinic -
Scarlet 1
Diphtheria 1

VACCINATION

Infant	Pre-School	Total
1,195	1,825	3,020
Scarlet Fever	185	185
Diphtheria	155	155
Measles	135	135
Typhoid Fever	5	5

These have been given either in the Health Department, or by private physician.

28.

Report of Infant and Pre-School Clinic for 1943 - cont'd.

VISITS

Visits to homes by Clinic Nurses, including calls
not found - 3,500.

FEEDING

Breast	875	Bottle	1,815
Mixed	2,009	Other	2,537

DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Adenoids	5	180
Anaemia	12	20
Cardiac Disturbance		11
Conjenital Malformation	6	2
Diarrhoea	72	
Ears	27	30
Eczema	50	15
Eyes	50	56
Glands	7	28
Hernia	55	4
Impetigo	8	10
Malnutrition	2	27
Mouth	11	8
Nervous Disorders		4
Mentally Deficient	1	2
Nose	3	4
Orthopedic	3	14
Phimosis	101	28
Rickets	1	1
Ringworm		4
Scabies	1	4
Other skin conditions	41	40
Thrush	5	
Teeth	4	690
Tonsils	8	366
Other conditions	76	75

DEATHS

Infants	-	6
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REFERRED TO PRIVATE
PHYSICIAN

Infants	15
Pre-School	88
Total	<u>103</u>

DENTAL CLINICS

Dr. Upton treated	253
School dentists treated	<u>543</u>
Total	<u>796</u>

Appointments not kept	139
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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT

Operations:	88	(Of these:-
Tonsils & adenoids		59 paid full fee of \$10.00
		21 paid hospital fee only
		8 were done free of charge
		after investigation.
		\$310.00 was collected
		through Clinic.)

Report of Infant and Pre-School Clinic, 1943--cont'd. 29.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND

Treatments:-

THROAT (Cont'd.)

Eye	774
Ear	355
Nose and Throat	173

Refractions for glasses 40

PRE-NATAL

Number of letters sent from Clinic 6.

DONATIONS

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

PUPIL NURSES.

Two nurses from the General Hospital and three nurses from the Holy Cross Hospital, each completed two months instruction and observation.
Four nurses from the University Hospital completed two weeks each.
Six student groups (20 each) attended the clinic for observation and instruction.

BABY SHELTERS.

There were 108 visits made to Baby Shelters during the year, 1943.

M. F. LAVELL, R.N.
Nurse-in-charge,
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC.

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

I respectfully submit report covering the year 1943 and in connection with the work done at the City Hall Chest Clinic.

Clinics held	45
Patients examined	338
Adults examined	288
Children examined	50
X-Rays	326
Positive O. T.	158
Negative O. T.	327
Home visits	780
Co-operative visits	171
Office calls	271
Patients under observation	38
Positive cases found	24

During the above-mentioned year we held 45 clinics at which 288 adults and 50 children were examined and diagnosed. Of these 326 were X-rayed. Where necessary these patients were followed up by the usual social service work as the result of which 780 home visits were made including 171 additional visits which are classified as co-operative.

Every six months we give the Tuberculin Test to all nurses at the General Hospital which brings the total Tuberculin Tests to 485; of these 158 were positive and 327 negative. These figures include tests given to the general public and the staff of the United Grain Growers Association.

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

Home conditions have greatly improved due to more employment amongst the patients. I have had splendid co-operation from the Selective Service in placing patients in positions where they can carry on according to their disabilities.

Unfortunately I was compelled to take three months leave-of-absence during the months of December, January and February, but was very fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. B. Lunam who carried on the work very satisfactorily.

I am delighted at the presentation of the Mobile Unit to the Province which will greatly facilitate the work and am looking forward with great anticipation to the work that it will cover in the Province. During the month of December, preliminary work was carried out to make arrangements for X-ray work in this connection.

<u>NEW EXAMINATIONS</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Contacts</u>
1. Tuberculosis - Pul. Active	9	5
Inactive	9	2

New Examinations (cont'd.)	Brought forward 18 Number	7 Contacts
1. Non-Pulmonary - inactive	1	
Ex-San. inactive	5	1
2. Suspect or observation	29	14
3. Non-Tuberculous Disease	62	5
4. No Disease	120	41
5. Incomplete or undiagnosed	3	
	<hr/> 238	<hr/> 68

RE-EXAMINATIONS

1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
Able to work - working	16	4
not working	1	1
Ex-San.		
Unable to work - not working	2	
Able to work - working	28	15
not working		1
Others - working	4	
not working	4	2
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
3. Suspect or observation	13	4
4. Non-Tuberculous Disease	22	5
5. No Disease	42	20
6. Incomplete or undiagnosed (Not classified)	5	11
Total	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 64
Grand total	<hr/> 375	<hr/> 132

DISPOSITION OF PREVIOUS SUSPECTS.

Definite T. B.	2
Suspect	15
Non-Tuberculous	5
No Disease	11
	<hr/> 33

NUMBER OF TESTS AND X-RAYS.

Total Tuberculin tests	217
Positive	108)
Negative	100)
No Report	9)
Total X-Rays	326
Number Sputum Tests	30.
Positive	5)
Negative	22)
No report	3)

H.B. ACTON, R.N.
Nurse in charge,
CHEST CLINIC.

GUIDANCE CLINIC REPORT 1943

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

The work of the Guidance (Mental Hygiene) Clinic was carried on regularly during the year 1943. Eighteen clinics were held during the year. Dr. R. R. McLean, Superintendent of Mental Institutions in Alberta, attended eleven of the clinics and Dr. T. C. Michie, Asst. Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, attended seven.

At the Calgary Clinics, eighty-six new cases were examined - an increase of fourteen over the previous year. Thirty additional cases were re-examined and given further advice, and there were eighty adults interviewed concerning patients in the Provincial Mental Institutions.

During 1943 the Social Worker made 524 home visits, school visits and office interviews. This is a drop of 104 from last year, which can be explained by the fact that the Social Worker spent half-time away from Calgary assisting with psychological and Eugenics Board work at the Provincial Mental Hospital, and attending clinics in other parts of the Province. Last year she spent about one-quarter of her time elsewhere. The total volume of work done at the Calgary centre shows a drop of 14% from that of 1942.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the assistance given to the Guidance Clinic by the Health Department of the City of Calgary, especially the staff of the Pre-School Clinic, who made Clinic appointments when the Social Worker was away from the Calgary centre.

A more detailed analysis of the new cases examined during 1943 appears below, and is compared with the figures for 1942.

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

	Males		Females		Totals	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
one month to 9 years	20	25	7	10	27	35
10 years to 19 years	12	16	16	19	28	35
20 years to 29 years	3	3	3	4	6	7
30 years to 39 years	2	-	5	4	7	4
40 to 49 years	-	-	2	1	2	1
50 years and over	-	1	2	3	2	4
Totals:	<u>37</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>86</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AMONG THE NEW CASES

	Males		Females		Totals	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Idiot (I.Q. approx 1 to 25)	2	3	1	4	3	7
Imbecile (I.Q. 26 to 50)	1	10	2	4	3	14
Moron (I.Q. 51 to 75)	7	6	4	5	11	11
Classification not determined	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals:	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>34</u>

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

Dear Doctor Hill:

The work of the Guidance (Mental Hygiene) Clinic was carried on regularly during the year 1947. Eighteen clinics were held during the year. Dr. R. H. McLean, Superintendent of Mental Institutions in Alberta, attended eleven of the clinics and Dr. T. C. Michie, Assistant Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospital at Toronto, attended seven.

At the Calgary Clinic, eighty-six new cases were examined - an increase of fourteen over the previous year. Thirty additional cases were re-examined and given further advice, and there were eighty adults interviewed concerning patients in the Provincial Mental Institutions.

During 1947 the Social Worker made 750 home visits, school visits and office interviews. This is a drop of 10% from last year, which can be explained by the fact that the Social Worker spent half-time away from Calgary assisting with psychological and psychiatric work at the Provincial Mental Hospital, and attending clinics in other parts of the Province. Last year she spent about one-quarter of her time elsewhere. The total volume of work done at the Calgary centre shows a drop of 15% from that of 1946.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the assistance given to the Guidance Clinic by the Health Department of the City of Calgary, especially the staff of the Pre-School Clinic, who make clinic appointments when the Social Worker was away from the Calgary centre.

A more detailed analysis of the cases examined during 1947 appears below, and is compared with the figures for 1946.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CASES

	Males		Females		Totals	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
one month to 2 years	20	25	7	10	27	35
2 years to 5 years	12	10	10	19	22	29
5 years to 10 years	3	3	3	4	6	7
10 years to 15 years	2	1	2	4	4	5
15 years to 20 years	-	-	2	1	2	1
20 years and over	-	1	2	7	2	8
Totals:	35	42	32	51	67	93

CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISTURBANCES AMONG THE NEW CASES

	Males		Females		Totals	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Idiot (I.Q. below 20)	2	3	1	4	3	7
Imbecile (I.Q. 20 to 35)	1	10	2	4	3	14
Moron (I.Q. 35 to 70)	7	6	4	5	11	11
Classification not determined	2	4	1	1	3	5
Totals:	12	23	8	14	20	37

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES ACCORDING TO MAJOR TYPE OF PROBLEM

	Pre-School one month to 6 years		School age 7 years to 18 years		Adults 19 years and over	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
Backward in school	-	-	9	4	-	-
Behaviour problem including theft	-	-	13	13	-	-
Sex delinquency	-	-	2	1	2	-
Epilepsy	-	1	1	1	1	2
Psychosis, Psychoneurosis and Psychopathic personality	-	-	-	2	4	8
Mental deficiency:						
General retardation	5	13	11	12	-	-
Behaviour problem including theft	-	-	1	2	-	-
Sex delinquency	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy	1	1	1	2	-	-
Psychosis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Physical defect	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other conditions	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>

AGENCIES REFERRING NEW CASES TO CLINIC

	1942	1943
Doctors	22	18
School Principals and Teachers	14	8
Children's Aid Department	12	11
Clinics	6	7
School Nurses	4	13
Provincial Child Welfare Department	3	1
Parents, Relatives, Friends	5	13
Patient himself	3	1
Children's Institutions	1	5
Other agencies	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>72</u>	<u>86</u>

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING NEW CLINIC CASES

Admission to a Provincial Mental Hospital	3	6
Admission to Provincial Training School for Mental Defectives	7	14
Treatment by own doctor or other clinic	8	11
Treatment given, including direct treatment for epilepsy	1	2
Continue home, school, or institutional life	13	12
Modified school program, special class or vocational training	6	6
Change in home routine, care or discipline	11	4
More social contacts, wider interests	1	1
Return to Clinic for further examination	10	12
Placement under careful supervision	4	3
Other recommendations	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>72</u>	<u>86</u>

Respectfully submitted,

KATHLEENE COLGROVE. B.A.
Social Worker.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

34.

	1943	1942
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		
Salaries	\$22,021.25	\$21,913.05
Serum, Antitoxin, Vaccine. etc.	271.49	510.99
Laboratory Services (City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Disinfectants	123.12	116.97
Auto Maintenance (2 City 5 Private)	2,276.09	2,221.48
Sundries	434.04	312.63
Printing and Stationery	250.32	256.68
Postage	316.55	264.63
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	209.17	215.00
Isolation Ambulance Hire	222.50	337.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	146.46	170.22
Milk to Undernourished and Sickly	598.79	766.54
Meat Inspection Expenses	79.75	230.64
Office Equipment	--	92.25
	-----	-----
	28,149.53	28,608.08
	-----	-----
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	31,215.69	30,470.51
Medical and Dental Supplies	1,353.37	1,190.17
Glasses for Indigent School Children	245.04	374.06
Milk to Undernourished School Children	2,010.84	3,026.22
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	364.37	355.63
Auto Allowances (2 Doctors 3 Nurses)	660.00	730.00
Printing and Stationery	338.76	338.54
	-----	-----
	36,188.07	36,485.13
	-----	-----
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries	3,099.50	2,979.75
Professional Services (Child Specialist)	1,200.00	1,210.00
Street Railway Passes and Tickets	163.33	145.00
Services of Dentist and E.E.N & T Specialist	1,325.00	1,430.00
Sundries	26.48	42.74
Auto Allowance (one Nurse)	84.00	136.91
	-----	-----
	5,898.31	5,944.40
	-----	-----
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	28,149.53	28,608.08
School Medical and Dental Services	36,188.07	36,485.13
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	5,898.31	5,944.40
	-----	-----
	\$ 70,235.91	\$ 71,037.61
	-----	-----
Per Capita Expenditure	79.0¢	79.9¢

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
	70,235.91	71,037.61	68,449.27	67,024.71	64,648.53
Per Capita	79.0¢	79.9¢	78.55¢	78.2¢	75.4¢
Appropriation for 1943	\$72,362.42	Credit Balance	\$2,126.51		



CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1943

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.

