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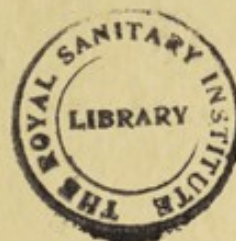
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CITY OF CALGARY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1947

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CALGARY

His Worship Mayor J. C. WATSON, *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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His Worship, The Mayor, Commissioner, and
Members of The City Council, constituting
The Local Board of Health of the City of Calgary.

Alderman Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen;

I beg to submit a report of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1947.

VITAL STATISTICS

In expressing rates as they apply to the different tables setting forth statistical comparisons for the information of Council, it will be observed that the population figure is taken as 100,044, being the corrected figure in accord with the Dominion Government Census of 1946.

It was stated by this department one or two years ago, and repeated each year since, that we are not in accord with the figure given by the Federal authorities, and claim that the population of the City of Calgary is some thousands in excess of what the Dominion Government claims, and what perforce this department has to use in the determination of its statistical computations.

To illustrate what is meant by the foregoing statement, and resorting to the simplest measure of population determination, i.e., by adding the figure representing the natural increase, which is in turn determined by subtracting the net number of deaths from the net number of births.

	Population	Natural increase	
1944	97,247	1,313	98,560
1945	98,560	1,351	99,911
1946	99,911	1,593	101,504
1947	102,504	2,083	103,587

The above takes into no account the number of people who have moved to Calgary from elsewhere and now make their homes in Calgary, and from every index this number would appear to be considerable. This department estimates that the actual population of the City at the present time is in the neighborhood of 110,000. All the tabulations, however, are on the basis of the Federal determination.

The net rates as shown throughout the report have to do directly with the citizenry, and therefore are of first interest to the City Council.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages performed during the year was 1781 or a rate per thousand of population of 17.8. These figures show a decrease when compared with 1946 when the number was 1973 and the rate 20.1. It would appear that the trend in the number of marriages has commenced downwards and this situation will no doubt obtain until we reach the approximate level of the early 40's. In other words, at about 17.0 to 18.0 per thousand population.

Year	Number of marriages	Rate	Year	Number of marriages	Rate
1938	1307	15.2	1943	1766	19.9
1939	1529	17.8	1944	1565	16.1
1940	1851	21.6	1945	1569	16.1
1941	1900	21.8	1946	1973	20.1
1942	2015	22.7	1947	1781	17.8

The Local Board of Health of the City of Galveston, consisting of the Mayor, City Council, and Members of the City Council, consisting of the Mayor, City Council, and Members of the City Council, and

Alfred W. Wilkinson and Gentlemen

I herewith submit a report of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1927.

VITAL STATISTICS

In preparing this report we have endeavored to obtain the most accurate and reliable statistics possible. For the information of the Board, it will be observed that the population figure is taken as 100,000, being the reported figure in accordance with the Dominion Government Census of 1926. It was stated by this department for two years ago, and repeated last year since, that we are not in accord with the figure given by the Federal authorities, and claim that the population of the City of Galveston is considerably in excess of that shown by the Dominion Government figures, and that this department has to use in the determination of its statistical computations the actual number of population determined, i.e., by adding the figures representing the actual number, which is in turn obtained by subtracting the net number of deaths from the net number of births.

Year	Population	Actual Increase
1927	108,304	2,087
1926	99,911	1,999
1925	98,280	1,781
1924	97,207	1,715
1923	95,280	1,580

The above table shows no account of the number of people who have moved to Galveston from elsewhere and who make their homes in Galveston, and from every index this number would appear to be considerable. This department estimates that the actual population of the City at the present time is in the neighborhood of 110,000. All the registrations, however, are on the basis of the Federal determination.

The net rates as shown throughout this report have to be determined by the City Council, and therefore are of their nature to the City Council.

WEDNESDAY

The number of marriages performed during the year was 1781 or a rate per thousand of population of 17.8. These figures show a decrease when compared with 1926 when the number was 1773 and the rate 18.1. It would appear that the trend in the number of marriages has continued downward and this situation will no doubt obtain until we reach the 100,000 mark of the city's population. Other years, at about 100,000 to 120,000 per thousand population.

Year	Number of marriages	Rate
1927	1781	17.8
1926	1773	18.1
1925	1765	18.1
1924	1757	18.1
1923	1749	18.1
1922	1741	18.1

BIRTHS

The number of births recorded throughout the year was 4056, including 1007 to non-resident mothers. This constitutes an all time high for the City of Calgary and shows an increase of 605 as compared with 1946. The figure aforementioned is the gross figure and the gross birth rate is 40.5 per thousand population as compared with 35.2 for 1946. The net, or City births, numbered 3049 with a rate of 30.47 per thousand population as compared with 2492 and a rate of 25.4 for 1946.

There are at the moment a number of reasons that might be advanced for the high birth rate reported for 1947, not the least of which is our growing population with its contribution of young people moving to the City from the rural districts.

It has always been said that urban districts grow at the expense of rural, and in a recent survey taken in the Province of Saskatchewan, this somewhat disturbing fact was clearly shown. Times are good relatively speaking, and as a consequence marriage rates and therefore birth rates can be expected to be on a high plane. An analysis of the birth rate was submitted one or two years ago and it is not thought that repetition is indicated in this report.

Included in the gross number of births (4056) there were 300 or 7.4% of the gross total illegitimate. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the number of illegitimate births is on the upward trend. In 1940 the number was 116 or 6% of the total for that year, whereas in 1947, the number was 300 constituting 7.4% of the gross birth rate covered by the current report.

A similar situation will be observed from the reports of every centre in Canada, and from elsewhere for that matter, and whilst it would appear that the tendency is to regard this phase of birth recording as a matter in passing, such is most certainly not the case, and it is of interest to observe a growing concern, more especially in certain sections of the United States, in this grave social problem. Something has got to be done to remedy a circumstance that sets at naught our religious and social institutions and blatantly attempts to substitute an acceptance of social irresponsibility.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS 1947

	City	Out of town	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	31 & over	first child	second & over	Previous marriage	Total
Jan	11	9	-	-	1	4	3	7	5	-	19	1	2	20
Feb	10	15	-	-	-	2	2	13	5	3	23	2	2	25
Mar	10	14	-	2	1	1	2	9	9	-	17	7	7	24
April	15	23	-	-	1	6	6	16	5	4	29	9	7	38
May	16	14	-	-	-	3	2	15	7	3	22	8	7	30
June	12	7	-	-	-	3	2	9	3	2	14	5	4	19
July	13	12	-	-	3	2	1	10	7	2	21	4	4	25
Aug	14	12	-	-	3	2	2	11	8	-	22	4	4	26
Sept	14	11	-	-	2	2	4	12	4	1	21	4	2	25
Oct	12	12	-	1	-	2	1	11	6	3	19	5	3	24
Nov	12	8	-	-	1	2	1	11	4	1	18	2	2	20
Dec	10	14	1	1	-	3	2	11	4	2	17	7	6	24
Total	149	151	1	4	12	32	28	135	67	21	242	58	50	300

Two sets of twins were born in March. Total births 4056. Illegitimate 7.4%

STILLBIRTHS

The number of City stillbirths registered was 62, exactly the same number as in 1946. It would appear from this that the stillbirth problem has neither gained or lost ground in comparison with the last annual report. As a matter of fact there is some improvement, for whereas there were 62 in 1946 with a population of 98,101, the same number occurred in 1947 with a population of 100,044, and the rate (0.62) for 1947 shows a fraction less than the rate for 1946 (0.64) The stillbirth rate is expressed as per thousand of population.

There has never been a tangible reason given for the number of stillbirths registered, largely because no one reason seems to be sufficient in explanation of it. Living conditions, security, happiness, or the lack of them, without doubt have a distinct bearing on the problem, In addition to the physical and mental condition of expectant mothers.

It is said that "One half the world does not know how the other half lives" and having in mind the stillbirth situation, it is high time they found out, with something done about it. No community can afford its stillbirth rate.

DEATHS

The net number of deaths occurring during the year was 966 representing an actual City death rate of 9.65 per thousand population. Both in number and rate this is in excess of the previous year -- by 67 in number and 0.45 in rate.

In view of the impossibility of differentiating between those who resided in the city before death and those who did not, and in analysis of the tables of cause, further remarks in connection with deaths and death rates will be on gross reports for 1947.

The gross number of deaths was 1200 and the rate per thousand population was 11.99.

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, and including apoplexy	492
Cancer - all forms	206
Violent and accidental deaths	53
Pneumonia	37
Tuberculosis - all forms	12
Diabetes	10
	<u>810</u>
all other causes	390
	<u>1200</u>

The number of deaths from the above six causes represents 67.5% of the gross total

Diseases of the Heart, Arteries, Kidneys, and including Apoplexy.

The number of deaths under this heading shows an increase of 20 when compared with 1946 when the number was 472.

An analysis of the deaths from diseases of the heart and related conditions shows a preponderance in the age group between 45 and 60 years, and, as pointed out in previous reports, reflects the continued influence of neglected foci of infection, dietary indiscretions, intemperance, worry due to insecurity and other matters, and one or two other factors over which it is difficult to see where preventive medicine can exercise any control. The basic reason for the establishment of infant, pre-school and school clinics is the community effort to discover defects and possibly foci of infection, and by the application of remedial measures, offset this one influence for the generation of tomorrow.

The number of City deaths registered was 62, exactly the same number as in 1905. It would appear from this that the mortality problem has either remained on foot or is being in comparison with the last annual report. As a matter of fact there is some improvement, for during that year 62 in 1905 with a population of 92,101, the same number occurred in 1907 with a population of 100,000, and the rate (6.8) for 1907 shows a fraction less than the rate for 1905 (6.8). The mortality rate is expressed as per thousand of population. There has never been a mortality reason given for the number of deaths registered, largely because no one person seems to be sufficient in explanation of it. Living conditions, sanitary, improved, on the lack of them, however, doubt have a direct bearing on the problem, in addition to the physical and mental condition of exposed persons. It is said that "one half the world does not know how to live either physically or mentally." In the City of London, it is said that they lead out with something done about it. To completely solve the mortality problem...

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Cancer - all forms

Deaths from cancer numbered 206 in 1947 as compared with 192 in 1946, an increase of 14. The cancer picture does not show much in improvement in spite of the fact that the general public are becoming more and more impressed with the necessity of early reporting as the one cardinal chance for the efficiency of treatment and therefore recovery.

Previous reports have undertaken to give some of the understandings and many of the non-understandings in regard to cancer, and recitation would not appear to be indicated in this report.

Violent and Accidental Deaths

Fifty-three deaths occurred under this classification throughout the year, as compared with 41 during 1946, an increase of 12.

It is difficult to understand why deaths from this cause should occupy such a high place in mortality tables and continue to show increase from year to year. It has been pointed out that there should be no place at all in the death lists for such a cause as this, representing as it does, in most instances, a flagrant disregard on the part of somebody for the rights and safety of others.

It will, of course, be realized that the majority of deaths from this cause resulted from traffic accidents, and usually some degree of carelessness is to be sifted from the circumstances leading up to the accident. These circumstances are not always brought to light, and if they are there is a possibility of their being distinctly colored by the survivor.

It would be most interesting if we had access to the story of the one who lost his or her life. In any event, this reporting constitutes a disgraceful necessity, and more especially when deaths under this heading rate third in the list of deaths, a fact that of itself is deserving of a good deal of thought.

Pneumonia

The number of deaths from pneumonia occurring during 1947 was 37 as compared with 32 for the year 1946, an increase of 5.

Pneumonia, as a cause of death, has lost much of its sting during the last few years, due to the fact that we have access to such preparations as streptomycin, penicillin, and the so-called sulpha drugs. These substances have proved to be specific in the treatment of most of the diseases caused by cocci (a bacteriological grouping) and pneumonia being the manifestation of infection by the pneumococcus is one of the diseases that responds very well to treatment by one or more of the aforementioned preparations.

Pneumonia, however, is a death dealer to the very young and the very old, or at a time when the grasp of life is feeble.

It is noted that of the deaths of this classification, eight occurred in the first year of life, and eighteen in the age group of 60 years and over. It is again mentioned that when the incidence of measles and whooping cough is high, children contracting one or other of these two diseases are prone to suffer from the added infection of pneumonia, and there is no doubt that this situation obtained in regard to one or two of the eight deaths aforementioned.

Tuberculosis - all forms

The number of deaths due to tuberculosis was 12 as compared with 8 in 1946. Some years ago tuberculosis as a cause of death ranked high in the tables but due to the intensive measures in control that have been instituted, including the sweeping surveys that are made to discover early cases, it is thought that the disease has in large measure been subjected to control, in fact it is not uncommon to find that the number of deaths from this disease is not high enough

Cancer - all forms

Deaths from cancer numbered 206 in 1947 as compared with 137 in 1946, an increase of 48%. The cancer situation does not show any improvement in 1947 of the fact that the general public are becoming more and more interested with the necessity of early reporting in the early stages for the efficiency of treatment and therefore recovery.

Previous reports have undertaken to give some of the possibilities and many of the non-understanding in regard to cancer, and protection would not appear to be indicated in this report.

Violent and Accidental Deaths

Fifty-three deaths occurred under this classification throughout the year as compared with 41 during 1946, an increase of 28%.

It is difficult to understand why deaths from this cause should occur and a high place is certainly taken and continue to show increase from year to year. It has been pointed out that there should be no place at all in the death lists for such a cause as this, representing as it does, in most instances, a violent disaster on the part of somebody for the rights and safety of others.

It will, of course, be realized that the majority of deaths from this cause resulted from traffic accidents, and usually some degree of carelessness is to be attributed from the circumstances leading to the accident. These circumstances are not always preventable, and it may be that there is a possibility of their being distinctly colored by the survivor.

It would be most interesting if we had access to the story of the one who lost his or her life. In any event, this reporting committee was a disinterested party, and more especially when deaths under this heading are listed in the list of deaths, a fact that itself is deserving of a good deal of thought.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths from tuberculosis occurring during 1947 was 24 as compared with 32 for the year 1946, an increase of 34%.

Tuberculosis, as a cause of death, has lost much of its sting during the last few years, due to the fact that we have access to such prophylactic as streptomycin, penicillin, and the so-called anti-tubercular drugs. These substances have proved to be specific in the treatment of most of the diseases caused by cocci (a bacteriological grouping) and pneumonia being the exception of infection by the pneumococcus is one of the diseases that responds very well to treatment by one or more of the aforementioned prophylactics.

Tuberculosis, however, is a death dealer to the very young and the very old, or at a time when the energy of life is fading.

It is noted that of the deaths of this classification, 21% occurred in the first year of life, and 41% in the age group of 50 years and over. It is again mentioned that when the incidence of cancer and whooping cough is high, other contagious one or other of these two diseases are prone to suffer from the added infection of pneumonia, and there is no doubt that this situation obtained in regard to one or two of the eight fatal classifications.

Tuberculosis - all forms

The number of deaths due to tuberculosis was 24 as compared with 32 in 1946. Some years ago tuberculosis was a cause of death ranked high in the tables due to the intensive research in control that have been instituted. In fact, the sweeping surveys that are made to discover early cases, it is thought that the disease has in large measure been subjected to control, in fact it is not uncommon to find that the number of deaths from this disease is not high enough

for the cause to be included in the first six. This marked improvement in the overall picture of tuberculosis has resulted in the last 25 years.

Diabetes

Ten deaths occurred from diabetes in 1947 as compared with 13 during 1946. It has been noted and called to the attention of Council that the majority of these deaths took place at an age above the three score. It is not uncommon to discover diabetes in the very young, and some years ago the outlook for such a patient was definitely bad. In September 1947 the 25th Anniversary of the discovery of insulin was commemorated, and it is well known that this discovery reduced to practically nil the severity of the disease, and in most cases assured a relatively normal span of life for the sufferer.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths registered throughout the year was 126, including deaths of non-residents, and therefore gross. The rate is 31.0 per thousand live births.

These figures, in comparison with 1946, show some improvement if the reduction noted can be said to be such. The report for 1946 showed 151 deaths with a corresponding rate of 43.8. A study of table No. 6 shows that the deaths from prematurity, congenital debility and malformations, and injuries at birth, numbered 92 which covers a large percentage of the total of 126 deaths.

Unfortunately, there does not at the moment appear to be a great deal that can be done to improve this state of affairs, due mainly to the fact that the aforementioned causes introduce for consideration a number of factors of physical, social and domestic significance that range beyond control.

It is again stated that no community can afford its infant deaths plus its stillbirths, having in mind the fact that birth rates are universally low.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of maternal deaths that took place during the year was 3 and the rate per thousand live births 0.98. The three mothers were residents of the City. The number of maternal deaths and therefore the rate, is the lowest since 1944 when the number was 2 and the rate 0.7.

From an analysis of cause in this regard (Table No. 8) it is noted that one of the mothers died from septic abortion - self-induced, and the other two from conditions that proved to be unavoidable. It will be obvious that very little in the way of prevention could have been exercised in respect to these three deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total number of cases of communicable disease reported during 1947 was 2315 with 47 deaths as compared with 1268 cases and 38 deaths in 1946. Measles showed the greatest incidence with 1368 cases and one death.

By Provincial Order in Council, No. 81-47 it now is not necessary to placard measles although restriction of contacts still remains in effect.

Mumps, chickenpox and German measles (Rubella) are notifiable, there is no placarding and there are no restrictions applicable to contacts.

Cases of chickenpox	252
German measles	13
mumps	335
measles	<u>1368</u>
Incidence of the minor conditions	<u>1968</u>

for the cause to be included in the first six. This marked improvement in the overall picture of tuberculosis has resulted in the last 22 years.

Diabetes

For diabetes occurred from diabetes in 1927 as compared with 13 during 1946. It has been noted and called to the attention of Council that the majority of these deaths took place at an age above the average. It is not uncommon to discover diabetes in the very young, and here years ago the outlook for such a patient was definitely bad. In September 1947 the City University of the discovery of insulin was commemorated, and it is well known that this discovery reduced to practically nil the severity of the disease, and in most cases secured a relatively normal span of life for the sufferer.

HEALTH MORALITY

The number of infant deaths registered throughout the year was 122, including deaths of non-residents, and temporary cases. The rate is 31.0 per thousand live births. These figures, in comparison with 1946, show some improvement in the reduction noted can be said to be such. The report for 1946 showed 121 deaths with a corresponding rate of 31.0. A study of Table No. 2, shows that the deaths from pneumonia, neonatal debility and malnutrition, and injuries at birth, numbered 92 which covers a large percentage of the total of 122 deaths. Unfortunately, there does not at the moment appear to be a great deal that can be done to improve this state of affairs, the main cause being the fact that the aforementioned causes appear to be considered a number of factors of physical, social and hereditary origin that cannot be beyond control. It is again stated that no community can afford to ignore infant deaths since the mortality rate is high and the fact that birth rates are universally low.

MATERNAL MORALITY

The number of maternal deaths that took place during the year was 3 and the rate per thousand live births .95. The three mothers were residents of the City. The number of maternal deaths and therefore the rate, is the lowest since 1920 when the number was 2 and the rate 0.7. From an analysis of cases in this report (Table No. 3) it is noted that one of the mothers died from aortic aneurysm - self-inflicted, and the other two from conditions that proved to be unavoidable. It will be obvious that very little in the way of prevention could have been exercised in respect to these three deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total number of cases of communicable disease reported during 1947 was 2315 with 47 deaths as compared with 1288 cases and 36 deaths in 1946. Malaria showed the greatest incidence with 518 cases and one death. By Provincial Order in Council, No. 21-47 it was not necessary to placard houses although restriction of contacts still remains in effect. Mumps, diphtheria and German measles (Rubella) are notifiable, there is no placarding and there are no restrictions applicable to contacts.

Number	Cases of diphtheria
13	German measles
352	mumps
1262	malaria
1288	total

It will be noted that the incidence of the minor communicable diseases represents 85% of the total number of communicable diseases reported during 1947.

The incidence of scarlet fever was very light throughout the year - 46 cases in all. There were no cases of diphtheria. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) showed an incidence of eight cases and two deaths.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported over the year, one contracted the condition in the vicinity of Leduc and communicated the disease to the other case on return to the City.

Nine cases of undulant fever were reported, all of them chronic.

Whooping Cough showed an incidence of 90 cases with one death.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia are shown elsewhere in this report.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The quarantine officer spent a reasonable busy year in the duties pertaining to this phase of departmental activities. It is most important, following an outbreak of any of the communicable diseases, that spread be limited as far as is humanly possible, and under ideal conditions this can not be said to be an easy task. However, the acuteness of the housing problem, and its attendant overcrowding, increase the difficulties of control, and it is literally impossible to limit spread in satisfactory degree, especially when dealing with the minor communicable diseases when no placarding is necessary and there are no restrictions exercised in regard to contacts.

The cost to the community in any epidemic is considerable, quite aside from the cost to the authority in control, and that communicable disease has been kept relatively well in check, fails, it is thought, to register anything like its quota of community appreciation.

The work in this connection has been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and the following table shows the work in detail.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Houses quarantined	512	112	4	4	7	2	2	5	12	11	12	24	707
Released from quar'	392	295	7	1	7	1	2	5	11	9	4	10	744
Patients moved to hospital	4	5	7	4	3	1	2	4	3	12	2	6	53
Other calls made	32	30	60	48	62	63	51	61	53	75	52	56	643

IMMUNIZATION

The nurse in charge of this section of the department has spent a very active year in the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto.

The department confers immunity against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and tetanus, and whilst the call for immunity is not to the tune that we would like to see - or should it be said "hear" -, we are particularly pleased with the response we do get.

For the past one or two years we have been intensifying on immunization against whooping cough. It has always been felt that a fullsome measure of protection against this disease was indicated especially for infants, in which group whooping cough is unpredictable as to the course it will take, and pneumonia as a complication is always in the offing.

The work of the Public Health Nurse in charge of this work is shown in the following table.

It will be noted that the incidence of the minor communicable diseases represents 85% of the total number of communicable diseases reported during 1947. The incidence of scarlet fever was very light throughout the year - 50 cases in all. There were no cases of diphtheria, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) above an incidence of about 1000 and no typhoid.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported over the year, one contracted in condition in the vicinity of India and contracted the disease in the other case on return to the City.

Five cases of unknown fever were reported, all of them chronic.

Whooping cough showed an incidence of 50 cases with one death.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia are shown elsewhere in this report.

QUANTITATIVE AND DISTRIBUTION

The quarantine officer spent a considerable part of the year in the latter part of the year in the lines of departmental activities. It is most regrettable that an outbreak of any of the communicable diseases that would be limited as far as its human potential, and under ideal conditions this can not be said to be an easy task. However, the activities of the health officer and the attendance of the health officer, increase the difficulties of control, and it is literally impossible to limit spread in satisfactory manner, especially when dealing with the minor communicable diseases when an epidemic is necessary and there are no restrictions imposed in regard to contacts.

The cost to the community in any epidemic is considerable, and the cost to the authority in control, and that communicable diseases has been kept relatively well in check. It is thought, to prevent spreading the points of community quarantine.

The work in this connection has been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year and the following table shows the work in detail.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	77
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	204
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	55
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	49

LIMITATION

The nurse in charge of this section of the department has spent a very active year in the discharge of her duties pertaining thereto.

The department controls numerous medical facilities, hospitals, whooping cough, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and typhus, and while the staff for immunity is not in the same way as would like to see - or should it be said "near" - we are particularly pleased with the response we do get.

For the past one or two years we have been concentrating on immunization against whooping cough. It has always been felt that a further measure of protection against this disease was indicated especially for infants, in which group whooping cough is most prevalent as to the course it will take, and pneumonia as a complication to whom in the office.

The work of the Public Health Nurse in charge of this work is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inoculations	231	279	444	359	483	495	452	402	391	659	513	352	5060
Swabs taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinations	12	12	12	44	53	39	15	42	16	23	18	1	287
Dick Tests	2	-	-	50	1	1	1	1	2	41	2	-	101
Schick Tests	1	-	-	46	2	1	17	7	3	66	23	1	167
Tuberculin Tests	-	-	80	32	-	-	-	-	72	30	-	-	214
Investigations	22	9	6	5	7	9	8	1	8	6	5	13	99
Total visits made	106	77	74	70	82	75	67	48	54	52	53	74	832

SANITATION

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants have been particularly busy throughout the year. The maintenance of the sanitary state is a formidable problem and has been for a number of years. The lack of housing with its consequent overcrowding always results in miserable conditions for those who have not the space in which to move and carry on. Premises are occupied not from choice, but of necessity, and such quarters are usually cramped, noisy, inconvenient and costly, having in mind the normal worth. The people occupying have no option but to associate with those amongst whom they are literally thrown, and forced intimacy with its attendant compulsion to overlook indifferent and careless actions of others, has always been the forerunner of considerable trouble and misunderstanding. In any event, the most unsatisfactory conditions of living at the present time lend nothing at all to the ease of stressing sanitation. Some years ago it was seldom necessary for the sanitary inspector to carry his activities into the home in an effort to bring about an understanding between landlord and tenant, or between neighbors, but these days he is^{as} often in the homes as he is elsewhere.

About the middle of the year the department undertook an extensive survey of the restaurants in the city, with a view to stimulating a new outlook and interest on the part of operators and employees in the business in which they were engaged. Our action was prompted by reason of several complaints of the contracting of "trench-mouth" by one or two individuals, and the information that several of the restaurants showed a considerable degree of cockroach infestation. Prior to the survey being undertaken, the department undertook to give a course of lectures illustrated by films, to employees of the industry. The classes were held in the Public Library, and the whole gamut of restaurant activity, including the proper storage and preservation of food, the washing and handling of dishes and utensils, personal hygiene and such related matters, was thoroughly covered. We were somewhat disappointed in the attendance. However, as the result of the survey, the department feels that a very nice improvement has been brought about, and the situation at the present time is very creditable.

The department continues the scrutiny of all places where food is served for human consumption, concerned as it is with the maintenance of the status quo.

The production, preparation, and handling of foodstuffs has been rigidly supervised, and the regulations in respect thereto enforced. The following table shows in detail the work of this particular branch of the department.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Notices issued - written	19	8	54	25	9	13	40	13	11	27	8	15	242
Notices issued - verbal	197	326	297	275	279	302	236	230	244	334	214	178	3112
Complaints received	25	34	54	59	53	50	69	30	38	56	37	23	528
Complaints justified	17	29	40	42	36	38	63	25	29	41	29	19	408
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Inspections made	1349	1469	1645	1454	1625	1486	1201	917	1065	1549	1292	1486	16508
Bacteria tests of utensils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	39	38	40	151

MEAT INSPECTION

Activities in the meat inspection service have been satisfactorily and efficiently attended to throughout the year at the abattoir of Mr. George Leimbock, by the veterinary inspector employed on a part-time basis by the department. During the year it will be recalled there was a strike of packing house workers and an effort was made by a number of farmers to bring meat which had been slaughtered on their farms to the market in the city. This would have been contrary to the City Bylaw and introduced possible hazard to the public health by reason of the fact that such meat would not have been properly inspected by the veterinarian. A good deal of watchfulness was necessary on the part of the veterinary inspector and the sanitary inspectors of the department to prevent such a violation of the bylaw.

The following table shows in detail the work of inspection carried out:

MEAT INSPECTION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
SUBMITTED:													
Beef	76	78	79	79	105	109	86	118	117	144	126	125	1242
Veal	248	142	196	161	122	119	164	230	357	323	314	338	2714
Hogs	150	151	135	151	371	345	251	255	218	430	227	210	2894
Sheep and lamb	56	42	5	-	66	22	144	99	302	332	171	42	1281

Of the above, 1 beef carcass, 2 veal carcasses, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hog carcasses and 3 sheep were condemned.

Also condemned were the following portions: 51 beef heads and tongues, 8 beef hearts, 277 beef livers, 7 veal heads and tongues, 26 veal livers, 548 hog heads and tongues, 58 hog hearts, 1383 hog livers, 827 sheep livers and 11 sheep hearts.

Foods condemned by the food and sanitary inspectors were:

67 lbs of tomatoes, 3 lbs fruit salad, 131 lbs bananas, 60 lbs carrots, 3 lbs prunes, 115 lbs pork, 60 lbs pears, 10 lbs apples, 20 lbs grape fruit, 3 lbs cheese, 5 lbs turnips, 19 lbs chicken, 130 lbs oranges, 16 lbs lemons, 528 x 7oz tins of canned chicken, 48 lbs beef, 34 lbs cocoanut, 100 lbs saurkraut, 58 bskts strawberries, 115 lbs pineapples, 5 lbs fish, 5 lbs beans, 10 lbs candies, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of ice cream, 20 lbs cantaloupe, 50 lbs apricots, 15 lbs peaches, and 10 lbs cucumbers.

MEAT INSPECTION

Inspected	Approved	Rejected	Remarks
100	95	5	
200	190	10	
300	285	15	
400	380	20	
500	475	25	
600	570	30	
700	665	35	
800	760	40	
900	855	45	
1000	950	50	

MEAT INSPECTION

Activities in the meat inspection service have been satisfactory and...
 The following table shows in detail the work of inspection service...

MEAT INSPECTION

Inspected	Approved	Rejected	Remarks
100	95	5	
200	190	10	
300	285	15	
400	380	20	
500	475	25	
600	570	30	
700	665	35	
800	760	40	
900	855	45	
1000	950	50	

The above, 1 beef carcass, 3 veal carcasses, 2 pig carcasses and 1 sheep carcass...
 The following table shows in detail the work of inspection service...

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

The work entailed in this most important phase of departmental activity has been discharged in a very satisfactory manner.

It has been pointed out that a good deal of difficulty has obtained in maintaining an adequate milk supply for the city's needs. This has been accounted for largely by the inability of producers to obtain sufficient help to continue at peak production, and in many instances to produce the quota contracted for.

There is nothing so exacting and intensive on the farm as the production of milk, and it is an established fact that those engaged in the work, sacrifice themselves and their entire time to it. Many of the old producers have failed to attract their sons to the work, the sons feeling that they can make a living at something a good deal easier, and as a consequence the herd has been sold and the producer no longer existant.

The problem of milk shortage is still with us and an effort must be made to interest more producers of the right type to become licensed to ship milk into the city.

Milk is recognized as a food of first importance, and yet there is no other food that lends itself to such ready contamination and ^{thus} become such a menace to public health. The scrutiny therefore that is necessary in guarding the milk supply to the point of human consumption permits of no relaxation and must be undertaken from the farm through the several phases of handling and processing until it is delivered to the consumer.

The cost of milk to the consumer has again advanced in price following investigation into the cost of production. There has been no end of criticism of this, but regardless, the fact remains that the increased cost to the consumer is not out of line with the cost to produce, and compares favorably with what has been the increase on a great ^{many} commodities of a good deal less nutritional significance. Taking everything into account, milk still remains within the reach of everybody.

The City of Calgary is fortunate in the type of dairyman that furnishes its milk supply and a very nice cooperation throughout the whole industry has assured the consumer a milk supply that is unquestionable in its quality and safety.

A detailed report of the work in this connection follows:

Of the 5139 methylene blue reductase tests of producers samples of milk, 79.94% were grade 1, 10.06% grade 2, and 10.0% grade 3.

Of the 5139 sediment tests of producers samples of milk, 90.24% were good, 7.28% were fair and 2.48% bad.

Sediment tests were applied to 459 samples of milk taken at random from retailers wagons and all were good.

The phosphatase test was applied to 399 samples of pasteurized milk and all proved that pasteurization had been efficient.

Butter fat tests were applied to 473 retailers samples of milk and the average percentage of butter fat throughout the year was 3.6% for standard milk, 3.5% for nursery milk, 4.91% for Jersey milk and 10.1% for Superior milk.

According to information supplied by The Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of Alberta, sales of milk and cream in Calgary in 1947 were as follows:

Total sales of milk (all pasteurized - voluntarily)	13,932,049 quarts.
Total sales of cream	1,596,620 pasteurized
	4,460 not pasteurized
	1,601,080 quarts.

The daily consumption of milk per capita during 1947 was 0.76 pints and the daily consumption of cream per capita was 0.0087 pints.

MILK AND DAIRY QUESTION

The work entailed in this most important phase of departmental activity has been discharged in a very satisfactory manner.

It has been pointed out that a good deal of difficulty has been encountered in obtaining an adequate milk supply for the city's needs. This has been recognized for largely by the inability of producers to get in sufficient milk to certain peak production, and in many instances to produce the milk contained for. There is nothing so exacting and intensive as the form of the production of milk, and it is an established fact that those engaged in the work, including themselves and their entire time to it. Many of the old producers have failed to attract their sons to the work, the sons feeling that they can make a living at something a good deal easier, and as a consequence the herd has been sold and the producer no longer existent.

The problem of milk shortage is still with us and an effort must be made to interest more producers of the right type to become licensed to supply milk into the city. Milk is recognized as a food of first importance, and yet there is no other food that lends itself to such ready conservation and storage and a means to public health. The scrutiny therefore that is necessary in guarding the milk supply to the point of human consumption results of no relaxation and must be undertaken from the farm through the several phases of handling and processing until it is delivered to the consumer.

The cost of milk to the consumer has been advanced in price following investigation into the cost of production. There has been an end of criticism of this, but regardless, the fact remains that the increased cost to the consumer is not out of line with the cost to produce, and compares favorably with what has been the increase on a retail basis of a good deal less nutritional significance. Taking everything into account, milk still remains within the reach of everybody. The City of Calgary is fortunate in the type of delivery that furnishes its milk supply and a very nice cooperation throughout the whole industry has assured the consumer a milk supply that is unquestionable in its quality and safety. A detailed report of the work in this connection follows:

Of the 2139 samples five reduplicate tests of producers samples of milk, 1994 were Grade 1, 1006 Grade 2, and 1029 Grade 3. Of the 2139 reduplicate tests of producers samples of milk, 2025 were Grade 1, 113 were Grade 2 and 101 were Grade 3. Sediment tests were applied to 252 samples of milk taken at random from retailers across and all were good. The phosphate test was applied to 399 samples of pasteurized milk and all proved that pasteurization had been efficient. Butter fat tests were applied to 252 retailers samples of milk and the average percentage of butter fat throughout the year was 2.6% for standard milk, 2.8% for nursery milk, 2.9% for Jersey milk and 10.1% for Superior milk. According to information supplied by the Board of Public Utility Commission for the Province of Alberta, sales of milk and cream in Calgary in 1927 were as follows:

Total sales of milk (all pasteurized - voluntarily)	11,732,000 quarts
Total sales of cream 1,206,430 pasteurized	
4,400 not pasteurized	1,601,000 quarts

The daily consumption of milk per capita during 1927 was 0.75 pints and the daily consumption of cream per capita was 0.0657 pints.

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ttl
Inspections in country	42	42	63	92	92	73	79	50	78	74	75	67	827
Inspections in city	54	67	62	47	43	33	63	53	47	55	62	89	675
Complaints received	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	13
Complaints that were justified	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	8
Notices issued - written	33	40	40	54	51	99	146	48	12	81	75	44	723
Notices issued - verbal	17	17	17	38	60	40	77	59	30	72	40	57	524
Licenses suspended	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	7
Permits issued to dairymen	259	1	-	5	18	8	4	-	1	9	3	-	308
Permits issued to cowkeepers	98	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	107
Permits to Pasteurizing Plants	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Producers' Sediment Tests	383	341	433	439	451	462	481	248	483	457	477	484	5139
Producers' Reductase Tests	383	341	433	439	451	462	481	248	483	457	477	484	5139
Producers' Microscopic Tests	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Producers' Samples Taken	766	691	866	878	902	924	962	496	966	914	954	968	9321
Milk condemned. lbs.	-	320	160	240	-	-	160	190	-	80	160	140	1450
Milk cans condemned. number.	-	-	1	7	2	5	4	3	-	2	1	-	25
Retailers' Sediment Tests	68	68	34	34	34	34	34	34	17	34	34	34	459
Retailers' Specific Gravity Tests	68	68	34	34	34	34	34	34	17	34	34	34	459
Retailers' Butter Fat Tests	68	68	34	34	34	38	42	36	17	34	34	34	473
Retailers' Phosphatase Tests	34	34	34	34	34	34	42	34	17	34	34	34	399
Total Retailers' Samples	68	68	34	34	34	38	42	36	17	34	34	34	473
Bacteriological Tests	-	-	2	-	6	4	-	5	3	-	11	-	31
Total Milk and Cream Samples	834	759	900	912	942	966	1054	1004	513	1000	951	988	10773
Water samples taken	1	1	-	5	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	19

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

During the year a considerable amount of work was undertaken for other departments, particularly the Relief, Land, Legal and Police Departments, and the Transit System. For some time the Medical Officer has examined employees of the Transit System for chauffeur's license and also initial medical examination of applicants for employment with the system. The Civic Pension Fund should also be mentioned. This work of cooperation with other departments continues to increase in scope and in consequence occupies considerable time.

The close of the business day does not mean that the medical staff is free, but rather that they must be ready in the evenings and at any time to consult with physicians and the hospitals in respect to communicable disease control and in fact anything that relates to the public health.

EDUCATIONAL

As usual, considerable attention has been paid to this most important phase of health activity, and having in mind that requests for talks, lectures and so forth call on time outside official hours, it is remarkable with what cheerfulness these requests are attended to. This work falls upon the medical staff and the nurses and is an excellent criterion of the interest that is manifest in the work of the department.

The prescribed course of lectures in Public Health and Preventive Medicine as part of the curriculum laid down by the Senate of the University of Alberta, for the government of training schools for nurses, was given by your medical officer at the Calgary General Hospital. Some time ago the Holy Cross Hospital instituted the block system of instruction and the Medical Officer could not co-relate his time to permit lecturing in that hospital in 1947.

CONCLUSION

The Health Department is deeply appreciative of the constructive help, 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 School Board and Separate School Board.

The Superintendent and Staff of The Central Alberta Sanatorium.

The Superintendent and Staff of The Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka.

The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (The Kinsmen's Club)

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

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 of the City Service with whom we have been associated in the conduct of civic affairs.

The presentation of this Annual Report enables your Medical Officer of Health an expression of appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the very excellent manner in which each and every member of the staff and associate staffs have discharged their many duties. The spirit of cooperation and loyalty and the readiness on the part of all to proceed with the work at any and all times, is a source of much encouragement and a prime factor in the maintenance of an active and efficient department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

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

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 1946 98,101
Population as shown by Revised Dominion Government Censuses June 1946, 100,044

Live Births 4056 Rate per 1,000 population 40.5
Stillbirths 76 Rate per 1,000 live births 18.7
Included in above were 1007 non-resident births and 14 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE, No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS, 1943-1947

Year	Population	No. including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1947	100,044	4056	40.5	3049	30.47
1946	98,101	3451	35.2	2492	25.4
1945	97,247	2997	30.8	2176	22.4
1944	97,247	2887	29.7	2131	21.9
1943	88,904	2747	30.9	2095	23.6

TABLE, No. 2

STILLBIRTHS, 1943-1947

Year	Population	No. including non-resident	Rate per 1000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1947	100,044	76	0.76	62	0.62
1946	98,101	77	0.79	62	0.64
1945	97,247	54	0.55	39	0.41
1944	97,247	55	0.57	39	0.40
1943	88,904	61	0.69	46	0.52

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1947 was 1781. Rate per 1,000 population was 17.8

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population as shown by Revision Government Census June 1901, 100,000
 Population as shown by Revision Government Census June 1906, 95,101

Live Births 1905 Rate per 1,000 population 40.5
 Stillbirths 1905 Rate per 1,000 live births 18.7
 Included in above were 100 non-resident births and 20 non-resident stillbirths

TABLE No. 1

MARRIAGES, 1903-1905

Year	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000 non-resident population only
1905	95,101	28.7	30.9
1904	97,207	28.7	27.2
1903	100,000	30.2	30.9

TABLE No. 2

MARRIAGES, 1903-1905

Year	Population	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000 non-resident population only
1905	95,101	0.72	0.75
1904	97,207	0.72	0.72
1903	100,000	0.75	0.75

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1905 was 1781. Rate per 1,000 population was 17.8

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 1,200 deaths were reported, being a rate of 11.99 per thousand population, including 234 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE, No. 3MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of stillbirths) 1943-1947

Year	No. Deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1000 population
1947	1200	11.99	966	9.65
1946	1209	12.3	899	9.2
1945	1099	11.3	825	8.5
1944	1079	11.1	818	8.4
1943	1048	11.8	790	8.9

TABLE, No. 4CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1945, 1946 and 1947

(total number including non-resident)

Abridged International List Number	Cause	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000		
		1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945
25, 33, 22 & 24	Diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, including apoplexy	492	472	464	491.8	481.1	477.1
15	Cancer - all forms	206	192	144	206.0	195.7	148.1
27	Pneumonia	37	32	33	37.0	32.6	33.9
42	Violent and accidental deaths	53	41	40	53.0	41.8	41.1
10 & 11	Tuberculosis - all forms	12	8	12	12.0	8.2	12.3
18	Diabetes	10	13	8	10.0	13.3	8.2
8	Influenza	3	4	4	3.0	4.1	4.1
1,2,3,4 5,6 & 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	2	2	-	2.0	2.0	-
	All other causes	385	445	394	384.8	453.6	405.0
	Totals	1200	1209	1099	-	-	-

From all causes a total of 1,200 deaths were reported, being a rate of 11.99 per thousand population, including 825 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE No. 7
MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of alien-born) 1925-1927

Year	Year No. Deaths	Rate per 1000 No. Resident Population	Rate per 1000 No. Non-Resident Population
1927	866	11.99	8.65
1926	890	12.3	8.7
1925	855	11.5	8.1
1924	818	11.1	8.4
1923	790	11.8	8.0

TABLE No. 8

CAUSE OF DEATH 1925, 1926 and 1927

(Total number including non-residents)

Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Causes
1927 1926 1925	1927 1926 1925	All other causes
285 445 304	364.8 455.6 405.0	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)
3	3.0	Influenza
10 11 8	10.0 11.0 8.0	Diabetes
12 8 10	12.0 8.0 10.0	Tuberculosis - all forms
23 41 40	23.0 41.0 40.0	Violent and accidental deaths
27 30 31	27.0 30.0 31.0	Pneumonia
208 192 112	208.0 192.0 112.0	Cancer - all forms
492 485 462	492.0 485.0 462.0	Diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, including nephropathy
1927 1926 1925	1927 1926 1925	Total
1200 1200 1200	- - -	

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for the year 1947 and the preceding four years.

TABLE, No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1943-1947

(total number, including non-residents)

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Number of infant deaths	126	151	122	100	80
Rate per 1,000 live births	31.0	43.8	40.7	34.6	29.1

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

1947 - 25, 1946 - 52, 1945 - 38, 1944 - 33 and 1943 - 18

TABLE, No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSE OF DEATHS 1943-1947

Cause of deaths	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	9	13	11	4	1
2 Pneumonia and influenza	11	14	13	15	10
3 Prematurity	50	43	53	23	26
4 Congenital debility and malformations	34	41	22	21	18
5 Injuries at birth	8	11	12	10	3
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever etc.)	1	-	-	-	-
7 Other causes	13	29	11	27	22

Of the 126 infant deaths registered this year, 50 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 28 within the first week, and 11 died under one month of age, representing 70.1 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mothers from puerperal causes was three. There were no such deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 0.98 per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipalities, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following table for the year 1947 and the preceding four years.

TABLE No. 2

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, 1943-1947

(total number, including non-residents)

Year	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Number of infant deaths	126	143	142	140	141
Rate per 1,000 live births	21.0	23.8	24.7	24.6	25.1

Number of deaths of non-residents included in the above:
 1947 - 25, 1946 - 22, 1945 - 28, 1944 - 23 and 1943 - 18

TABLE No. 3

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSE OF DEATH, 1943-1947

Year	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Other causes	17	20	11	17	22
Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, etc.)	1	-	-	-	-
Injuries at birth	8	11	15	10	3
Congenital defects and malformations	34	41	28	21	18
Pneumonia	30	40	33	23	24
Tetanus and influenza	11	14	13	15	10
Diarrhea and enteritis	9	12	11	4	1

Of the 126 infant deaths reported this year, 50 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 28 within the first week, and 11 died under one month of age, representing 70.1 per cent of the total number.

MATERIAL CAUSES

The number of deaths of unknown general causes was three. There were no such deaths of non-residents. The rate for the municipality is 0.28 per 1,000 live births.

TABLE. No. 7MATERNAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1943-1947

Year	Live births	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1947	4056	3	0.98
1946	3451	6	1.8
1945	2997	6	2.0
1944	2887	2	0.7
1943	2747	6	2.2

Number of non-residents included in above:

1947 Nil, 1946 - 3, 1945 - 2, 1944 - 1, and 1943 - 2

TABLE. No. 8CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1947

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

TABLE No. 7

NATURAL MORTALITY (including non-residents) 1947-1952

Year	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1947	6	1.8
1948	6	1.8
1949	6	1.8
1950	6	1.8
1951	6	1.8
1952	6	1.8

Number of non-residents included is about

1947 211, 1948 - 2, 1949 - 1, and 1950 - 2

TABLE No. 8

CAUSES OF NATURAL DEATHS 1947-1952

Cause of death	Number, including residents	Number, non-residents only
Abortions (legal and non-legal)	1	1
Periparturient toxemia	-	-
Periparturient sepsis	-	-
Other periparturient causes	2	2

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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)

TABLE, No. 9

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1947

	Cases		0-4 years		5-14 years		15 and over		Totals	
	M	F	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths	Cases	D'ths
Cer. Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	117	135	34	-	204	-	14	-	252	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	4	9	3	-	9	-	1	-	13	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Measles	656	712	348	1	981	-	39	-	1368	1
Mumps	165	170	19	-	265	-	51	-	335	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	22	-	31
Ant. Poliomyelitis	6	2	2	-	4	-	2	2	8	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	26	20	15	-	20	-	11	-	46	-
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	81	111	3	-	5	-	184	8	192	8
Typhoid Fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Undulant Fever	5	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-
Whooping Cough	40	50	31	1	59	-	-	-	90	1
Totals:	1101	1214	455	10	1547	1	313	36	2315	47

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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TABLE No. 7

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Disease	1925		1926		1927		Total
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Scarlet Fever	117	1	108	1	108	1	226
Diphtheria	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Whooping Cough	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Measles (all forms)	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Polio-myelitis	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
General Septicemia	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Typhoid Fever	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Smallpox	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Spinal Meningitis	11	1	11	1	11	1	23
Total	155	10	155	10	155	10	320

IMMUNIZATION REPORT 1947

Quantity distributed by Health Dept. Number of persons given complete treatment in the Health Department

Diphtheria Toxoid	1487	886
Smallpox Vaccine	3045	239
Scarlet Fever Toxin	451	32
Pertussis Vaccine	1164	689
Combined Pertussis and Diphtheria Toxoid	841	15

TABLE, No. 10REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1943-1947

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in City	Number of deaths in sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population.
1947	192	11	11	22	22.0
1946	87	7	10	17	17.3
1945	31	12	8	20	20.6
1944	37	11	6	17	17.5
1943	31	7	6	13	14.6

TABLE, No. 11REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, and MEASLES. 1945-1947

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945
Scarlet Fever	46	74	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	2.04	-
Whooping Cough	90	18	123	1	-	-	1.0	-	-
Measles	1368	598	125	1	-	-	1.0	-	-

There were two non-resident deaths from the above diseases in 1947

IMMUNIZATION REPORT 1957

Quantity distributed - number of persons
and by Health Dept. given complete
treatment in the
Health Department

Diphtheria Toxoid	1487	886
Scarlet Fever Toxoid	3042	239
Typhoid Fever Toxoid	451	32
Poliovaccine	1104	679
Combined Pertussis and Diphtheria Toxoid	801	12

TABLE No. 10

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOIDUS 1943-1957

Year	Number of cases in City	Number of deaths in City	Rate per 100,000 population
1943	7	0	14.6
1944	11	0	17.2
1945	12	0	20.6
1946	7	0	17.3
1947	11	0	22.0

TABLE No. 11

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND MEASLES 1943-1957

Disease	Cases					Deaths					Mortality rate per 100,000 population
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
Measles	1258	298	122	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Whooping Cough	90	45	122	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Diphtheria	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2.04
Scarlet Fever	45	74	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were two non-resident deaths from the above diseases in 1947

TABLE, No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1943-1947

Year	Cases (residents only)	Number of deaths including deaths of non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population includ- ing non-residents
1947	2	-	-
1946	-	-	-
1945	1	-	-
1944	6	-	-
1943	1	-	-

Number of deaths of non-residents in above NIL

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED FOR USE IN CALGARY

Diphtheria Antitoxin, syringes: packages, 20,000 units	11
" " " " 5,000 "	8
" " " " 1,000 "	7
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, syringe packages, 9,000 units	48
" " " " 3,000 "	17
Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person	1,334
" " " " six persons	9
" " " " twelve persons	21
Dick Test Material	67
Schick Test Material	102
Scarlet Fever Toxin, packages for one person,	451
Smallpox Vaccine, number of capillary tubes	3,045
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine, 10 cc vials	55
" " " " packages for one person	55
Pertussis Vaccine, 6 cc vials, complete for one person	1,164
Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid, pkgs for one person	841
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 4,000 units in vials	33
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 units in syringes	96
Staphylococcus Toxoid, 2 cc vials	30

The above material is supplied by the Provincial Board of Health, Edmonton, and all are products of the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

Such material used for prevention of disease is issued free.
Material used for treatment of disease is charged at cost price.

TABLE 1
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN CANADA

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths
1947	2	-
1948	-	-
1949	1	-
1950	6	-
1951	1	-

Number of deaths of non-residents in above list

DETAILED LIST OF CASES AND DEATHS

Year	Province	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Notes
1947	Ontario	2	0	
1948	Ontario	0	0	
1949	Ontario	1	0	
1950	Ontario	6	0	
1951	Ontario	1	0	
1947	Quebec	0	0	
1948	Quebec	0	0	
1949	Quebec	0	0	
1950	Quebec	0	0	
1951	Quebec	0	0	
1947	Alberta	0	0	
1948	Alberta	0	0	
1949	Alberta	0	0	
1950	Alberta	0	0	
1951	Alberta	0	0	
1947	Saskatchewan	0	0	
1948	Saskatchewan	0	0	
1949	Saskatchewan	0	0	
1950	Saskatchewan	0	0	
1951	Saskatchewan	0	0	
1947	Manitoba	0	0	
1948	Manitoba	0	0	
1949	Manitoba	0	0	
1950	Manitoba	0	0	
1951	Manitoba	0	0	
1947	British Columbia	0	0	
1948	British Columbia	0	0	
1949	British Columbia	0	0	
1950	British Columbia	0	0	
1951	British Columbia	0	0	
1947	Atlantic Provinces	0	0	
1948	Atlantic Provinces	0	0	
1949	Atlantic Provinces	0	0	
1950	Atlantic Provinces	0	0	
1951	Atlantic Provinces	0	0	

The above material is supplied by the Provincial Board of Health, Montreal, and all are products of the Dominion Laboratories, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

Each material used for treatment of disease is listed at cost price. Material used for treatment of disease is listed at cost price.

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 International List Number	Cause of death	Number of deaths in- cluding non residents	Number, residents only.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
2	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	1	1
5	Scarlet Fever	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	1	1
7	Diphtheria	-	-
8	Influenza	3	2
10	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	9	7
11	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1
12	Syphilis	3	1
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	11	8
15	Cancer and other ^M malignant Tumors	206	153
16	Tumors - Non-malignant Tumors	10	4
17	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	3	3
18	Diabetes Mellitus	10	8
19	Alcoholism (chronic and acute)	3	2
20	Other general diseases and Chronic Poisonings	31	22
21	Progressive Locomotor Ataxia and Gen. Paralysis of Insane	-	-
22	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	22	20
23	Other diseases of the Nervous System and of the organs of special sense	16	14
24	Diseases of the Heart	235	199
25	Other diseases of the Circulatory System	198	163
26	Bronchitis	3	3
27	Pneumonia	37	31
28	Other diseases of Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	22	16
29	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	9
30	Appendicitis	5	4
31	Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages	8	6
32	Other diseases of the Digestive System	45	35
33	Nephritis	37	36
34	Other diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	17	13
35	Puerperal Septicæmia	-	-
36	Other diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperal State	3	3
37	Diseases of the Skin, Bones, and Organs of Locomotion	3	2
38	Congenital Debility and malformations, premature birth etc.	99	82
39	Senility	72	56
40	Suicide	12	10
41	Homicide	3	3
42	Violent or accidental deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	53	44
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	4	4
	Total	1200	966

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (gross) 1947

	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	19	11	-	8	2	-	5	5	10	30
2 Cancer and other Tumors	118	98	-	1	3	2	13	67	130	216
3 Rheumatism and diseases of Nutrition and General Diseases	10	15	-	-	-	-	2	11	12	25
4 Diseases of the blood and of the blood-forming organs	10	9	-	-	-	-	1	6	12	19
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
6 Diseases of the Nervous System and organs of special sense	21	17	-	2	1	-	2	6	27	38
7 Diseases of circulatory system	253	180	-	-	-	3	9	73	348	433
8 Diseases of respiratory system	34	28	-	9	1	2	5	10	35	62
9 Diseases of digestive system	48	23	-	10	2	5	5	13	36	71
10 Diseases of genito-urinary system	27	27	-	-	-	-	5	7	42	54
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and of the puerperal state	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
14 Congenital malformations	10	17	7	15	3	-	2	-	-	27
15 Diseases of early infancy	40	32	46	26	-	-	-	-	-	72
16 Senility	41	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
17 Violent or accidental deaths	54	14	-	1	6	6	12	16	27	68
18 Ill-defined causes of death	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Totals:	689	511	53	73	18	18	65	215	758	1200

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (Contd.)

Cause of Death	Males		Females		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000	
8 Ill-defined causes of death	4	-	-	-	4
7 Violent or accidental deaths	68	18.27	1	0.28	69
6 Cancer	73	19.52	-	-	73
5 Diseases of early infancy	72	18.84	-	-	72
4 Congenital malformations	87	22.81	7	1.88	94
3 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	1	0.26	-	-	1
2 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	3	0.78	1	0.26	4
1 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	3	0.78	-	-	3
0 Diseases of excretory system	24	6.25	-	-	24
9 Diseases of digestive system	71	18.41	10	2.63	81
8 Diseases of respiratory system	61	15.81	9	2.34	70
7 Diseases of circulatory system	457	118.45	3	0.78	460
6 Diseases of special senses and organs of special senses	38	9.81	1	0.26	39
5 Chronic poisoning and intoxications	3	0.78	-	-	3
4 Diseases of the blood and of the blood-forming organs	19	4.92	-	-	19
3 Nutritional and general diseases	52	13.41	-	-	52
2 Cancer and other tumors	216	55.52	3	0.78	219
1 Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	30	7.71	8	2.08	38
Total:	689	176.81	37	9.61	726

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1947

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Chickenpox	29	13	5	1	4	21	14	3	5	35	55	67	252
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Measles	620	456	143	59	44	24	5	3	5	3	4	2	1368
Meningitis (Meningococci)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps	23	14	32	22	32	30	15	7	2	33	62	63	335
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	8
Rubella (German Measles)	5	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Scarlet Fever	4	6	4	4	2	-	2	5	2	9	2	6	46
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pul. Tuberculosis	18	36	41	50	18	5	2	3	6	5	6	2	192
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Undulant Fever	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	9
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	6	7	4	3	9	12	2	17	28	90
Totals	703	529	227	144	108	87	41	32	37	92	147	171	2318

Not included in the above were the following cases brought in from out-of-town for treatment in Calgary Hospitals:

Scarlet Fever	6	Ant. Poliomyelitis	6
Paratyphoid Fever	1		

REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

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

Dear Sir:

The following report of work done for school children during the year 1947 is submitted for your information.

PHYSICIANS

		Referred to family physicians 401
Number of children examined in schools	6,023	
Number examined at Health Department Offices	1,434	
Number of children found who have not been vaccinated	2,352	
Malnutrition	613	
7 to 10% Underweight	655	
Obesity	70	
Anaemia	63	
Enlarged glands	406	
Enlarged thyroid	8	2
Chorea and nervous disorders	25	
Cardiac disturbance	63	
Pulmonary disturbance	9	
Skin diseases: Ringworm	1	
Scabies	12	
Impetigo	3	
Eczema	3	
Acne	6	
Miscellaneous	26	
Digestive disturbance	15	
Defective vision	510	134
Other eye defects	1	
Defective hearing and otitis media	24	3
Defective extremities	119	1
Defective nasal breathing	5	
Tonsils and adenoids	508	254
Moderately enlarged tonsils and adenoids	772	
Enuresis	7	
Hernia	25	
Appendix	3	
Diabetes	2	
Gland dystrophy	1	1
Cryptorchid	2	2
Flat feet	92	
Defective chest	10	
Phimosis	1	
Mental disturbance	1	
Colitis	1	
Defective speech	1	
Genital defects	16	2
Nephrosis	1	1
Sinus	2	
Asthma	1	
Worms	1	

The number of parents invited to be present at examination of children was 1,271 of whom 1,045 attended.

The number of children found to be O.K was 2,961.

The number of school children who have had complete diphtheria toxoid treatment was 3,352.

Vaccinations against smallpox done in the schools were 688 and inoculations against diphtheria 387

NURSES

Health talks given	574	Defects found:	
Exclusions	682	Pediculosis	56
Re-admissions	357	Eye defects	962
Number inspected in school (routine)	32,611	Ear defects	40
Number inspected (special)	20,831	Defective nasal breathing	1
Referred to medical inspector	1,851	Tonsils and adenoids	510
Phones and notes	4,508	Enlarged glands	188
Treatments	4,648	Orthopedic defects:	73
Communicable diseases found:		Malnutrition	172
Measles	383	Nervous disorders	22
Scarlet fever	5	Dental defects	43
Whooping Cough	31	Conjunctivitis	33
Chickenpox	101	Ringworm	18
Mumps	98	Scabies	28
Tonsillitis	38	Impetigo	38
Visits to absentees	2,409	Eczema	20

DENTISTS

Total extractions	3,389	Inspections:	
Total fillings	6,888	Number inspected	7,264
Miscellaneous treatments	3,609	Number needing treatment	4,660
Number of teeth treated	10,479	Needing nothing at time	
Total cases	7,732	of inspection	569
Appointments kept	8,070	Number found to be O.K	2,018
Appointments not kept	671	Defective teeth:	
Refused treatment	68	Permanent	7,534
Extra appointments given	288	Deciduous	<u>3,028</u>
Number found to be O.K	240		10,562

It will be observed that the examinations conducted by the School Physicians falls something short of the number in 1946. This fact is keenly regretted and is explained by the illness of Dr. Oakley, whose services to the department have been lost since June 1947. Dr. Oakley directs the departments programme as it relates to Child Hygiene and her absence has occasioned interruptions and delays, and in consequence the work which was set out to be done was not completed at the end of the year. Fortunately, the quality of the work done was of its usually high order. The department is indebted to Dr. M.H. West and Dr. F.D.Lundy, who so arranged their own personal affairs to permit them to give much needed help. Dr. Oakley was still very ill at the end of the year.

There were two changes in the School Nursing Staff during the year. Miss J. O. Allison left early in the year and accepted a position with the City of Toronto Health Department, and Miss M. Z. Florendine left during the summer to be married. These two position were filled by Miss I. M. Robertson

and Miss E. C. Shaw. Both had completed a course in Public Health Nursing at the University of Alberta and obtained their diploma in that course. Both had seen service with the Forces and came to us highly recommended.

The incidence of communicable disease, as regards the major conditions, has been particularly light throughout the year and is shown in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Vitamin tablets, containing the daily requirement in each of the known vitamins, were again secured and distributed throughout the schools at cost price. It is thought that these tablets serve to furnish necessary aids in maintaining dietary levels, the lack of which is occasioned by the many shortages in foodstuffs at the present time.

By reason of the lessened number of school medical examinations, comparisons between 1946 and 1947, pointing to improved situations, which would no doubt be apparent had the department been able to fully complete its programme, are not possible. We have submitted and shown improvements in the past in such important matters as:

- 1 The number of children 10% or more underweight
- 2 Heart disease
- 3 Defective hearing
- 4 Defective vision
- 5 Nose and throat conditions

Proportionately, however, there has been noticeable improvement.

The work in the Dental Clinic has fallen a little short of what was anticipated. Here, again, the staff situation has not been equal to the amount of work that needed to be done. Some time ago, recommendations were forwarded to the City Commissioners to do with staff and other vital matters concerning the department generally. It is to be hoped that these recommendations will be given favorable consideration.

The quality of the work done in the Dental Clinic was excellent.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. HEWSON. M.D.

Acting, Asst. Medical Officer of Health.

and Miss E. G. Snow. Both had completed a course in Public Health Nursing at the University of Alberta and obtained their diploma in that course. Both had been service with the Forces and came to us highly recommended.

The incidence of communicable diseases, as regards the major conditions, has been particularly high throughout the year and is shown in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Vitamin tablets, containing the daily requirement in each of the known vitamins, were again secured and distributed throughout the schools at cost price. It is thought that these tablets serve to furnish necessary aids in maintaining satisfactory levels, the lack of which is occasioned by the many shortages in foodstuffs at the present time.

By reason of the increased number of school medical examinations, comparisons between 1945 and 1947, pointing to improved standards, which would no doubt be apparent had the department been able to fully complete its programme, are not possible. We have submitted and show improvements in the past in such important matters as:

- 1 The number of children 10% or more underweight
- 2 Heart disease
- 3 Defective hearing
- 4 Defective vision
- 5 Nose and throat conditions

Proportionately, however, there has been noticeable improvement.

The work in the Dental Clinic has fallen a little short of what was anticipated. Here, again, the staff attention has not been equal to the amount of work that needed to be done. Some time ago, recommendations were forwarded to the City Commissioners to do with staff and other vital matters concerning the department generally. It is to be hoped that these recommendations will be given favorable consideration.

The quality of the work done in the Dental Clinic was excellent.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. NEWSON, M.D.

Acting Asst. Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF CHILD HYGIENE CLINIC FOR 1947

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

Dear Sir:

Herewith report of the Child Hygiene Clinic for the year 1947

Attendance: The attendance at the clinic shows an increase of 1,203 over the year 1946

Infants	9,067	
Pre-School	<u>2,440</u>	11,507

This includes 1,091 complete physical examinations of children between the ages of three and four years, 507 of whom were found to be O.K.

New cases:	Infants	1,681	
	Pre-School	<u>590</u>	2,271

Present enrollment:	Infants	4,492	
	Pre-school	<u>4,610</u>	9,102

Number seen by doctors throughout the year	3,105
Number seen by nurses throughout the year	8,372

Visits:	Visits made to the homes	5,302
	Nursery inspections	281
	Private hospital inspections	28
	Insulin investigations	7

Feedings:	Breast	1,629
	Bottle	4,402
	Other feedings	3,036

Defects found:	Nose and throat	381
	Teeth	510
	Skin	211
	Phimosis	180
	Eyes	150
	Ears	58
	Nutrition	49
	Hernia	116
	Intestinal	35
	Orthopedic (usually flat feet)	158
	Chest	101
	Mentally deficient	3
	Rickets	1

Infectious	Whooping Cough	2
Diseases found:	Measles	1
	Mumps	1
	Chickenpox	1
	G. C. eyes	1

REPORT ON CHILD HYGIENE CLINIC FOR 1907

M. H. HILL, M.D., D.P.H., M.P.H., M.D., D.P.H., M.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

City of Calgary, Alberta

Dear Sir:

Herewith report of the Child Hygiene Clinic for the year 1907

The attendance at the clinic shows an increase of 1,000 over the year 1906

Infants	2,027
Pre-school	5,440
	11,507

This includes 1,001 complete physical examinations of children between the ages of three and four years, 207 of whom were found to be O.K.

Law cases	1,881
Pre-school	299
	2,180

Pre-school	2,410
Infants	4,492
	6,902

Number seen by doctors throughout the year 2,102
Number seen by nurses throughout the year 6,792

Infants investigations	7
Private hospital investigations	28
Home investigations	291
Visits made to the homes	2,302

Other findings	3,076
Bottle	4,402
Breast	1,629

Stomach	101
Orthonitic (usually flat feet)	128
Intestinal	32
Nervous	116
Heart	49
Ears	22
Eyes	170
Rhinosis	180
Skin	211
Tooth	210
Nose and throat	381

Whooping Cough	2
Measles	1
Scarlet	1
Diphtheria	1
Chickpox	1
O.C. cases	1

	Referred to private physicians	55	
Deaths:	Infants	8	
	Pre-school	<u>2</u>	10
Dentists:	Number of dental cases treated was	777	
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:	Tonsil and adenoid operations	70	
	Eye operations	4	
	Refractions for glasses	22	
	Treatments of the eyes	1,222	
	Treatments of the ears	414	
	Treatments of nose and throat	217	
	Individual cases treated	330	
Students:	Students from Calgary General Hospital, Holy Cross Hospital and University Hospital, attended for instruction and observation:		
	13 students	one month each	
	1	three weeks	
	2	3 days each	
	12	1½ days each	
	2	1 day each	
	1 Public Health Nurse from Foremost.	one day.	
	1 Nurse from Currie Barracks hospital	for 2 weeks	
	1 " " " " "	for 1 week	
	33 Nursing Aides	observed for 3 afternoons.	
Donations:	We are indebted to the Dorcas Club, Good Cheer Club, Hounsfield Heights Club, and Friendship Knitting Club, for clothing, Christmas toys, etc. Also to various firms for cod liver oil and other products for infants.		
Letters:	A total of 10,465 letters in connection with the work of the clinic were sent out in 1947.		
Outside work:	Talks were given at four meetings of community organizations. Miss M. Maynes conducted a class in hygiene for young Indian people.		
Out-of-town:	162 cases from out-of-town attended the clinic. These did not have the services of the doctors.		
Staff changes:	In February, Miss Winnifred Gray left ^{for} the Mission Field in India. Miss Marjorie Maynes replaced her. Dr. G. Oakley has been on sick leave since June and her duties have been taken over temporarily by Dr. Margaret H. West.		

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT OF VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR 1947

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

Dear Sir:

In presenting the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Calgary Branch of The Victorian Order of Nurses, it is once again my privilege to report a year of progress. This voluntary organization offers to the citizens of Calgary a bedside nursing service with integration of health teaching. Regardless of color, creed, or financial status, the service is available to everyone. The staff of five nurses, trained in public health work, provide this twenty-four service. Emergency calls only are answered after 5.p.m.

Over 3,200 patients were cared for during the year, receiving nearly 15,000 visits. This is an increase of nearly 542 patients and 1,496 visits over the previous year.

Maternity service, which includes pre-natal instruction, assistance to the physician at the confinement, and nursing care and instruction to the mother and baby until the sixth week period, made up sixty-eight per cent of our visits. The nurses assisted with two home confinements. The pre-natal classes are held in the office for group instruction and demonstration, were well attended and those attending were most enthusiastic. The classes were held in the V.O.N Offices in the Oddfellows Building, Centre Street, and include a series of eight lectures.

Thirty-two per cent of the visits were made to medical, surgical and chronically-ill patients. Included in these visits to patients in their homes are dressings, treatments, administration of medication by hypodermic, and general nursing care as ordered by the physician. Of special interest are the visits to the chronic invalid where long-term baffling cases may be given assistance not only by nursing care but by the nurse analysing the condition, needs and attitude of the patient, the family situation, the patient's place in the family, and then plan according to the family and community resources. To these patients alone 1,449 visits were made.

Student affiliation for field experience was provided for fifteen post-graduate students for a two weeks period from the University of Alberta, and seven undergraduate students from the two local hospitals for one month.

Funds for maintenance of the Branch are raised locally. Nominal charge is made for nursing care depending upon the financial circumstances of the family.

Industrial Policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company also are entitled to nursing service; also Maccabees Insurance. Services to these two groups paid for three point eight per cent of our visits. Forty-four point five percent of our visits were paid for in full.

The remainder of the funds necessary for operating the Branch is contributed by the community.

The following is a brief statistical review of new cases and visits made:

REPORT OF VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR 1941

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

Dear Sir:

In presenting the thirty-second Annual Report of the Victorian Order of Nurses, it is our aim to provide you with a year of progress. This voluntary organization offers to the citizens of Alberta a definite nursing service with integration of health teaching, health care, and financial status. The service is available to everyone. The staff of five nurses, trained in public health work, provides this twenty-four hour service. Emergency calls only are answered after 5 p.m.

Over 3,500 patients were cared for during the year, resulting in 15,000 visits. This is an increase of nearly 500 patients and 1,500 visits over the previous year.

Nursing services, which include pre-natal, obstetrical, and post-natal care, are provided at the hospital, and nursing care and instruction to the mother and baby until the sixth week post-natal, and up to six weeks post-natal in the home. The nurses assisted with the home deliveries. The pre-natal classes are held in the office for group instruction and demonstration, and well attended and those attending were most enthusiastic. The classes were held in the V.O.N. office in the Old Town Building, Centre Street, and include a series of short lectures.

Thirty-two per cent of the visits were made to medical, surgical and chronically-ill patients. Included in these visits to patients in their homes are obstetrical, treatment, administration of medication by hypodermic, and general nursing care as ordered by the physician. Of special interest are the visits to the chronic invalid where long-term nursing care may be given. Assistance not only by nursing care but by the nurse assisting the patient in needs and attitude of the patient, the family attention, the patient's place in the family, and their plan according to the family and community needs. In these patients alone, 1,500 visits were made.

Student education for field experience was provided for fifteen post-graduate students for a two week period from the University of Alberta, and seven and graduate students from the two local hospitals for one month. Funds for placement of the nurse are raised locally. Special change is made for nursing care depending upon the financial circumstances of the family.

Industrial injury orders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company also are entitled to nursing services. Services are provided to these two groups paid for these points eight per cent of our visits. Four per cent five percent of our visits were paid for in full. The remainder of the funds necessary for operation of the branch is contributed by the community.

The following is a brief statistical review of new cases and visits:

New cases		Visits made
Medical	549)	4,610
Surgical	72)	
Pre-natal	415	324
Obstetrical	950	3,640
New-born	1,187	4,049
Health instruction	73	1,364
Patients not seen		<u>221</u>
	<u>3,246</u>	<u>14,208</u>

Subdivision of medical and surgical visits made:

Pneumonia	8
Tuberculosis	107
Other communicable	31
Cancer	750
Chronic	1,449
Medical and surgical	<u>2,265</u>
	<u>4,610</u>

Respectfully submitted,

BLANCHE E. RICKARD.

Nurse in charge.

Visits made

New cases

4,610	(240	Medical
328	(75	Surgical
3,282	415	Pre-natal
3,049	930	Gynaecological
1,764	1,187	New-born
521	75	Health instruction
		Patient's not seen
<u>10,254</u>	<u>2,102</u>	

Subdivision of medical and surgical visits made:

8	Tuberculosis
107	Other communicable
31	Cancer
730	Chronic
1,449	Medical and surgical
<u>2,325</u>	
<u>2,325</u>	

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. RICHARD

Nurse in charge

Number of Tests and X-Rays

T. B. Tests.	Positive	198	Sputum tests, positive	3
	Negative	69	negative	41
	No report	13		
			Total x-rays	400

The Annual Sales of Christmas Seals operated by the Kinsmen's Club has been completed and a total of \$26,959.00 was realized therefrom.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your assistance and advice so readily given throughout the year and to each and every member of your staff for their cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

OLIVE A. CURRIE, R.N.

Nurse in charge of Chest Clinic
City Hall, Calgary, Alberta.

Number of Tests and Results

3	2nd year tests, positive	198	Positive	7. E. Tests.
41	negative	60	Negative	
400	Total x-rays	15	No report	

The Annual Sales of Christmas Seals operated by the Elmer's Club has been completed and a total of \$28,959.00 was realized therefore.

My I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your assistance and advice so readily given throughout the year and to each and every member of your staff for their cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

OLIVE A. CURRIE, R.N.

Chief in Charge of Great Britain
City Hall, Calgary, Alberta.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	1947	1946
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		
Salaries	\$34,900.53	\$30,997.18
Sera, Vaccine, etc,	143.90	122.39
Disinfectants	45.30	40.74
Laboratory Charges (to City Laboratory)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Auto Maintenance and Allowances	2,839.41	2,662.73
Sundries	713.37	553.02
Printing and Stationery	394.63	282.11
Postage	349.63	304.76
Transit System Passes and Tickets	350.00	351.35
Isolation Ambulance Hire	55.50	84.50
Milk Inspection Expenses	336.93	270.95
Milk supplied to Undernourished and Sickly	953.75	650.75
Meat Inspection Expenses	70.99	100.20
Office Equipment	244.93	94.00
New Equipment (Automobile) Annual Payment	311.54	311.54
	<u>\$42,910.41</u>	<u>\$38,026.22</u>
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	42,660.31	40,881.97
Medical and Dental Supplies	2,667.67	2,595.23
Glasses for Indigent School Children	424.50	430.72
Milk supplied to Undernourished School Children	2,127.75	2,361.25
Transit System Passes and Tickets	448.74	383.83
Auto Allowances (2 Doctors and 2 Nurses)	817.50	810.00
Printing and Stationery	545.03	364.19
	<u>\$49,660.49</u>	<u>\$47,827.19</u>
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries (Nurses)	5,841.79	5,030.82
Transit System Passes and Tickets	186.16	220.94
Services of E.E.N & T. Specialist and Dentist	3,085.00	2,340.00
Sundries	38.79	34.37
Auto Allowance (1 Nurse) Garage Rent	84.00	84.00
	<u>\$9,235.74</u>	<u>\$7,710.13</u>
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	42,910.41	38,026.22
School Medical and Dental Services	49,660.49	47,827.19
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	9,235.74	7,710.13
	<u>\$101,806.64</u>	<u>\$93,563.54</u>
Population	100,044	98,101
Per Capita Expenditure	101.7¢	95.4¢

EXPENDITURE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
	101,806.64	93,563.54	78,453.82	75,014.60	70,235.91
Per capita	101.7¢	95.4¢	80.7¢	77.1¢	79.0¢
Appropriation for 1947 was \$98,215.80 Over-expended \$3,590.84					

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1946	1947	
238,997.18	234,900.55	HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)
182.30	182.30	Salaries
1,200.00	1,200.00	Gene. Expense, etc.
5,667.75	5,667.75	Maintenance
22,100.00	22,100.00	Laboratory Charges (to City Laboratory)
22,100.00	22,100.00	Auto Allowance and Allowances
22,100.00	22,100.00	Grants
22,100.00	22,100.00	Printing and Stationery
22,100.00	22,100.00	Books
22,100.00	22,100.00	Travel System Passes and Tickets
22,100.00	22,100.00	Isolation Allowance
22,100.00	22,100.00	Milk Inspection Expenses
22,100.00	22,100.00	Milk supplied to Unaccommodated and Sickly
22,100.00	22,100.00	Heat Inspection Expenses
22,100.00	22,100.00	Office Equipment
22,100.00	22,100.00	New Equipment (Antiseptic) Annual Payment
<u>238,997.18</u>	<u>234,900.55</u>	

1946	1947	
40,881.97	40,881.97	SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES
2,592.23	2,592.23	Salaries
430.00	430.00	Medical and Dental Supplies
2,881.25	2,881.25	Grants for Indigent School Children
282.92	282.92	Milk supplied to Unaccommodated School Children
810.00	810.00	Travel System Passes and Tickets
282.92	282.92	Auto Allowance (2 Nurses and 2 Nurses)
282.92	282.92	Printing and Stationery
<u>40,881.97</u>	<u>40,881.97</u>	

1946	1947	
2,030.80	2,030.80	INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC
200.00	200.00	Salaries (Nurses)
2,240.00	2,240.00	Travel System Passes and Tickets
24.37	24.37	Services of E.M. & Y. Specialist and Dentist
24.37	24.37	Grants
24.37	24.37	Auto Allowance (1 Nurse) Garage Rent
<u>2,030.80</u>	<u>2,030.80</u>	

1946	1947	
38,000.00	38,000.00	GENERAL
38,000.00	38,000.00	Health Department (General)
38,000.00	38,000.00	School Medical and Dental Services
38,000.00	38,000.00	Infant and Pre-School Clinic
<u>38,000.00</u>	<u>38,000.00</u>	

1946	1947	
96,101	100,000	Population
92.94	101.74	Per Capita Expenditure

EXHIBIT FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Per Capita	Population	Total Expenditure
1947	101.74	96,101	101,826.64
1946	92.94	96,101	89,293.24
1945	80.74	96,101	78,421.82
1944	77.24	96,101	74,046.60
1943	72.04	96,101	69,428.91

Appropriation for 1947 was \$98,112.80 Over-expenditure \$3,290.84

