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CITY OF CALGARY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1949

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.

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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.

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herein a report of the activities of the City Health Department for the year 1949.

VITAL STATISTICS

The rates given in the several tables setting forth statistical comparisons for the information of Council are based on a population of 106,000, an estimate arrived at by the City Clerk in 1948. There is no doubt that the City's population is considerably in excess of this figure, but as 106,000 is the last official determination, this department has perforce to gauge the City's Vital Statistics accordingly.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages performed was 1812 showing a corresponding rate of 17.1 per thousand population. Comparison with the number and rate shown in the 1948 report notes a decrease in the number of marriages of 56. It has been pointed out that the number of marriages relates closely to economic conditions, employment and so on, in ordinary times, and it will follow that there will be a stabilization of both number and rate in line with these several guages and the increase or otherwise of the City's population.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered throughout the year was 4080 or a corresponding rate of 38.5 per thousand population. These are gross figures and include births to mothers who ordinarily reside outside the city. The net or city figures are 3186 with a rate of 30.1. Both the gross and the net numbers constitute the highest over the last five years, whereas the rates show a little lower in comparison with 1947 when the recording was 4056 gross and 3049 net. This is accounted for by the difference between the population figures taken for computation in 1947 (100,044) and for the current report (106,000). Something of an analysis respecting the birth rate was undertaken in the 1948 annual report, and it is not thought anything further need be added at the present time.

The gross number of births - 4080 - includes 252 illegitimate. This figure is less than 1948 by 23 and represents 6.2% of the gross total of births. There were two sets of illegitimate twins.

The table which follows in this regard, gives an analysis of this social problem and gives much for thoughtful speculation. Reports generally from other centres show increases in this figure from year to year.

The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...
The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...
The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...

Department for the year 1934.
The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...

GENERAL STATISTICS

The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...
The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...
The local health officer, Dr. J. H. ...

DEATHS

The number of deaths reported for the year 1934 was 115, showing a corresponding ...
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REPORT

The number of deaths reported throughout the year was 115, or a ...
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ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS 1949

	City	Out of town	15	16	17	18	19	20 24	25 30	31 & first over child	2nd & over	Previo us mge	Total	
Jan	8	11	-	-	1	1	3	8	6	-	16	3	1	19
Feb	9	9	-	1	1	2	-	10	4	-	16	2	-	18
March	15	6	-	1	-	-	4	14	2	-	19	2	2	21
April	16	12	-	-	2	3	1	17	2	3	24	4	2	28
May	17	12	-	3	2	4	6	9	5	-	26	3	2	29
June	16	7	-	-	1	2	3	12	5	-	20	3	2	23
July	14	7	-	-	2	3	3	7	6	-	19	2	2	21
August	14	8	-	1	1	1	4	10	4	1	18	4	3	22
Sept	10	5	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	2	10	5	4	15
Oct	8	7	-	2	1	-	1	9	1	1	11	4	2	15
Nov	11	8	-	1	1	1	1	8	4	3	14	5	3	19
Dec	11	11	-	1	1	1	4	11	4	-	17	5	3	22
Totals	149	103	-	10	13	18	32	121	48	10	210	42	26	252

Total births 4080 Illegitimate 252 or 6.2% 2 sets twins

STILLBIRTHS

The gross number of stillbirths registered was 79, showing a rate of 0.74 per thousand population. The net stillbirth rate is shown as 0.61 with 65 stillbirths born to resident mothers. These figures it will be noted show an increase when compared with 1948. These rates admittedly are low, but the problem presented, reflecting as it does on both the birth rate and the infant death rate, should be of very grave communal concern. Theoretically there is no justification for stillbirths, but as it ever seems we will have to deal with facts, the situation constitutes at once a challenge to remedy, and a stimulus to explore the complexities that collectively give rise to the problem with a view to effecting the remedy.

DEATHS

The net number of deaths occurring during the year 1949 was 1035 showing an actual City death rate of 9.8 per thousand population. It will no doubt be observed that numbers and rates representative of the vital statistics for the City remain relatively static over the years, largely accounted for by the fact that populations of cities in Canada remain static, newcomers being comparatively few. It will be further noted that each year, sixty to seventy per cent and better of deaths recorded, occur amongst the age group of 60 years and upwards, a fact that stresses the sparsity of the population of the Dominion. We deal with the same number of people year by year. The late Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Canada, repeatedly predicted a prosperous future for Canada, providing - he used to add - "We invite more people to come here".

It is impossible to differentiate between those who resided in the city before death and those who did not, and in the analysis of tables of cause, further remarks in connection with deaths and death rates will of necessity apply to the gross figure only.

The gross number of deaths registered in 1949 was 1329 and the rate per thousand population 12.5

The first six causes of death were as follows:

Diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, and including apoplexy	598		
Cancer - all forms (malignant)	218		
Violent and accidental deaths	46		
Pneumonia	45		
Diabetes	18		
Tuberculosis - all forms	<u>11</u>	936	
All other causes	<u>395</u>	<u>393</u>	1329

The number of deaths from the above six causes represents approximately 70 % of the gross total.

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

The number of deaths under this heading show an increase as compared with 1948 of 63. The 1948 figure was 535.

Considerable analysis has been undertaken in previous reports regarding deaths under this classification in an effort to relate influence of the effect of early foci of infection in this primary cause of death. There is little doubting the fact that the early detection of infective processes e.g. in the Infant, Pre-School and School Clinics, with, of course, the introduction of remedial measures, will through time have the effect of materially lessening the number of deaths under this cause, which presently accounts for approximately one death in two.

Cancer - all forms (malignant)

Deaths from cancer numbered 218 in 1949 as compared with 194 in the year 1948, an increase of 24. Generally speaking, deaths from cancer increase in number from year to year but not to the tune that might be expected were it not for the publicity given to the necessity for early diagnosis and the growing public conscienceness of its importance. Early diagnosis and, as a consequence, the early institution of treatment, constitutes the only hope at the moment for the sufferer. Unfortunately in some instances, early diagnosis is not early enough, and this fact, plus the all too frequent tendency for some to hide their condition, fearful lest they learn of the truth of cancer, maintains the cancer death rate at its present high level.

Violent and Accidental Deaths:

Forty-six deaths occurred under this heading during 1949 as compared with 71 during 1948. A decrease of 25 or a reduction of approximately 31%.

To anybody interested or concerned the above noted reduction must be very gratifying and it most surely will if the decrease continues. However, it must not be forgotten that there is no reason whatever why these deaths should have been. Somebody directly or indirectly was responsible in each instance.

The majority of these deaths are closely related to automobile accidents in which carelessness, thoughtlessness, and out and out foolhardiness, to say nothing of alcohol, too often has entered into the picture.

It is impossible to differentiate between those who died in the city before death and those who did not, and in the analysis of tables of cause, further remarks in connection with death and death rates will be necessary only for the years 1935-1939.

The gross number of deaths registered in 1935 and 1939 and the rate per thousand population is:

The first six causes of death were as follows:	
	Deaths of the heart, pneumonia, influenza, and
282	including accidents
118	Cancer - all forms (including)
45	Violent and accidental deaths
42	Pneumonia
18	Infants
108	Tuberculosis - all forms
108	All other causes

The number of deaths from the above six causes represents approximately 70% of the gross total.

Deaths of the heart, pneumonia, influenza, and including accidents:

The number of deaths under these headings show an increase as compared with 1935 as follows: The 1935 figure was 282.

Cancer - all forms (including) has been underlined in previous reports regarding deaths under this classification in an effort to point out the effect of certain types of infection in this category of death. There is little doubt that the early detection of infected persons, such as in the infant, pre-school and school children, with of course, the institution of remedial measures, will through time have the effect of materially lessening the number of deaths under this cause, which is very serious for the population as a whole.

Cancer - all forms (including)

Deaths from cancer numbered 108 in 1935 as compared with 118 in the year 1939, an increase of 10%. Generally speaking, deaths from cancer have increased in number from year to year but not to the extent that might be expected with it and for the following reason: The mortality for early diagnosis and the growing public consciousness of the importance of early diagnosis, as a consequence, the early detection of cancer, has resulted in the early death of the cancer for the victims. Unfortunately, in some instances, early diagnosis is not early enough, and this fact, plus the fact that the present tendency for some to hide their condition, tends to keep the death rate of cancer, maintains the cancer death rate at the present high level.

Violent and Accidental Deaths

Forty-six deaths occurred under this heading during 1939 as compared with 42 during 1935. A decrease of 4% or a reduction of approximately 10%.

No one is interested or concerned in the cause of death unless it is very gratifying and it most rarely will be the cause of death. However, it must not be forgotten that there is no reason to believe that the death rate have been. Generally speaking, the tendency to hide their condition, tends to keep the death rate of cancer, maintains the cancer death rate at the present high level.

Pneumonia.

Deaths under this heading numbered 45 throughout the year, an increase of 12 over 1948. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the number of deaths from pneumonia have markedly decreased over the last few years, due in the main to the discovery of penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and the sulfa drugs. We still have to contend with broncho-pneumonia in the aged and in infancy or at a time when resistance is low. There will always be a certain number of deaths from pneumonia.

Diabetes.

Diabetes accounted for 18 deaths during the year, eight more than reported in 1948. There is no doubt that age enters into consideration in the endeavour to give some explanation regarding these deaths. Since the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and his associates, the treatment of diabetes has been most efficient, and whereas death was an early outcome of the disease, it is now very possible that a patient with this condition can live the normal span of life with the aid of insulin. It will be noted that the majority of deaths from diabetes occurred in the age group of 60 years and upward, and this fact of itself introduces the question of co-incident or complicating conditions affecting the outcome of the disease itself.

Tuberculosis (all forms).

It can be truthfully stated that tuberculosis is losing ground as a death dealer in such countries in which people have established a degree of racial immunity. This situation has been brought about by the very active measures that have been instituted and that have effected a very nice control. These measures consist of:

- 1 Education
- 2 Clinic and Nursing Service for the early discovery of cases.
- 3 Supervision of home cases
- 4 Provision of hospitals and sanatoria.
- 5 Open air schools.
- 6 Preventoria, where children go who have been exposed to the disease.
- 7 Improvement in housing conditions
- 8 Improvement in habits of personal hygiene and living conditions.
- 9 Ventilation and elimination of dirt in industry.
- 10 Separation of babies from tuberculous mothers at birth.
- 11 Pasteurization of milk.
- 12 Rigid inspection of meat.
- 13 Removal of tuberculous cattle from milk herds.
- 14 Prevention of patients with open lesions from handling food which is consumed raw.

Deaths from tuberculosis occupied a premier place in the first six causes of death some years ago, but now it frequently happens that the deaths are so few that the cause does not appear in the listing.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of infant deaths registered throughout the year was 116, including deaths of non-residents, and therefore gross. The rate per thousand live births was 28.4. In comparison with 1948 there is a decided decrease both in number (25) and therefore rate (8.4). This is especially gratifying in view of the increased number and rate of births.

Deaths under this heading numbered 45 throughout the year, an increase of 15 over 1944. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the number of deaths from pneumonia have markedly diminished over the last few years, due in the main to the discovery of penicillin, streptomycin, sulphonamides and the early use of antibiotics. It is hoped that this trend will continue and the number of deaths from pneumonia will be reduced still further.

Diabetes.

Diabetes accounted for 15 deaths during the year, eight more than reported in 1944. There is no doubt that the extent of the disease in the community is increasing rapidly, and it is probable that the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and his colleagues, the development of the modern methods of treatment, and the use of sulphonylureas, have all contributed to this increase. It is now generally accepted that the disease is a chronic one, and that the normal span of life with the aid of insulin is still to be extended. The majority of deaths from diabetes occurred in the age group 45-64 years and males, and this fact of itself indicates the need for continued or complicated treatment of the disease.

Tuberculosis (All forms).

It can be truthfully stated that tuberculosis is losing ground as a death dealer in such quarters as which people have established a degree of racial immunity. This situation has been brought about by the very active measures that have been instituted and that have effected a very real control. These measures include:

- 1 Education.
- 2 Clinic and Nursing Service for the early discovery of cases.
- 3 Supervision of those cases.
- 4 Provision of hospitals and sanatoria.
- 5 Open air schools.
- 6 Prophylaxis, where children who have been exposed to the disease.
- 7 Improvement in housing conditions.
- 8 Improvement in diet of persons and living conditions.
- 9 Ventilation and disinfection of air in industry.
- 10 Separation of people from tuberculous contacts at birth.
- 11 Pasteurization of milk.
- 12 Sterilization of meat.
- 13 Removal of tuberculous cattle from milk herds.
- 14 Provision of patients with open lesions from handling food which is consumed raw.

Deaths from tuberculosis accounted a greater place in the first six causes of death some years ago, but now it is generally recognized that the death rate has fallen to a very low level.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of infant deaths registered throughout the year was 116, including deaths of non-residents, and therefore excess. The rate per thousand live births was 28.4. In comparison with 1944 there is a marked decrease both in number (22) and therefore rate (8.4). This is especially gratifying in view of the increased number and rate of births.

In previous reports it has been pointed out that little if any control can be exercised in regard to such causes as prematurity, congenital debility and malformations, and injuries at birth, and in the current reporting it will be noted that these several causes accounted for 77 of the infant deaths, a high percentage of the 116 that occurred during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of maternal deaths that took place during the year was three, with a rate of 0.7 per thousand live births. The rate is the lowest in the past five years and a record low for the City. The above figure and rate are gross and include the death of one mother who was not a resident of the city. The causes of death as shown in Table. No.8, would seem to, at the moment, defy efforts towards control, introducing as they do, problems that cannot be anticipated during the course of gestation.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The total number of cases of communicable disease reported during the year was 2582 of which number the minor conditions of chickenpox, rubella, measles and mumps accounted for most of the incidence, in fact 87%.

At the latter end of the year scarlet fever, the incidence of which has been unusually light for the past one or two years, showed a tendency to flare. This was not unexpected in view of the so-called seven yearly cycle for scarlet fever.

The City of Calgary for many years has made it a practice to provide hospitalization in the Isolation Hospital free of charge to its citizens, a practice that has proved its wisdom in the efficiency of communicable disease control. There are two buildings available for hospitalization (the Main and the West buildings) but owing to the difficulty the General Hospital has in providing residence for incoming students, the Hospital Board has seen fit to house the students pro tem in the West Block, eliminating it from the all too frequent necessity of providing hospital care for cases of communicable disease, and increasing the difficulties in exercising control. It is to be hoped that the new General Hospital will materially ease this situation which at the moment constitutes a veritable headache to this department.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

The work covered by this phase of departmental activity has been satisfactorily discharged throughout the year, although it must be pointed out that the housing problem with its consequent overcrowding adds considerably to the difficulty in limiting the spread of communicable disease. The following table shows the extent of the work in detail.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Houses quarantined	21	1	1	17	19	17	19	4	15	27	39	36	216
Houses released	2	1	1	17	18	18	15	6	17	27	37	36	195
Patients moved to hospital	10	8	25	17	19	13	16	12	20	31	40	45	256
Other calls made	197	178	230	150	183	197	200	89	174	208	118	203	2127

IMMUNIZATION

The demand for the services of this division of the department continues to increase each year and the Immunization Clinic has been very active during 1949. Periodically, reports from the outside in the press and to this department, signal outbreaks of such diseases as diphtheria and smallpox, and this stimulates an immediate demand for immunization on the part of the general public who become alarmed in the knowledge that their children are unprotected. This is a commendable reaction but it should not be left until danger lurks. All children should be protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and such other diseases for which we have known and proved immunizing measures.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inoculations	534	450	324	712	298	568	146	237	168	708	906	644	15587
Swabs taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinations	26	31	17	11	122	28	25	66	74	77	50	44	571
Dick Tests	1	-	-	33	10	14	-	-	-	51	29	-	138
Schick Tests	22	136	59	53	14	13	2	20	31	39	57	33	479
Tuberculin Tests	-	-	70	55	-	-	-	-	65	28	20	-	238
Investigations made	7	1	10	7	14	14	16	7	4	10	9	7	106
Total visits made	62	25	51	50	88	94	78	118	86	82	74	90	898

SANITATION

The effort by the department to maintain a satisfactory sanitary state in the city resolves itself into a formidable task. For some years the department has been impressed to the extent of being appalled with the conditions in which many of our people are living. The housing problem presents both above and below-board considerations and it is most apparent that below-board conditions have never been subjected to any airing. A fair number of people are living in quarters and under conditions that literally beggar description. A situation that it is felt is quite out of hand is to be found at the No. 2. Wireless Settlement where the buildings become more ramshackle and shabby every day. The grounds and roadways around the buildings are littered with all manner of refuse and nobody seems to be responsible for keeping clean. Granted some of the tenants are ungovernable in this regard but the whole place is an eye-sore of first order and, it is imagined, something of a shock for visitors to Calgary who are compelled to pass this place, entering as they do on the main road from the West.

The department continues close scrutiny of all places where food is served for human consumption and it is gratifying to note the nice progress that has taken place in the general conduct of restaurants and such places as serve food and drink to the public.

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

At the beginning of the year, Mr. Wallace Pillidge of this department was enabled to take a special three-months course in sanitary science at the school conducted by the United States Public Health Service in Topeka, Kansas. The Dominion Government made a grant in this regard and the City granted leave of absence with pay to Mr. Pillidge for the three months. The curriculum

was wide covering and the course most intensive, including as it did every phase of communal and food sanitation. Mr. Pillidge creditably passed the examinations set at the conclusion of the session and there is no doubt that the department, and more especially the sanitary division, will benefit by the introduction of improved measures of procedure and the additional knowledge acquired by this officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals													
Inspections made	166	216	151	74	51	49	81	60	41	59	51	67	21	52	71	197	150	31	44	81	48	9	14	89	1855	
Notices issued - written	8	16	20	17	20	18	14	16	9	11	7	7														163
Notices issued - verbal	260	254	303	297	305	257	356	297	206	264	205	118														3122
Complaints received	32	41	45	73	71	51	43	85	49	39	45	37														611
Complaints justified	21	32	33	59	60	39	37	71	35	30	35	32														484
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														-
Bacteria tests of utensils	-	3	-	5	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-														16

Foods condemned: 183 lbs beef, 2500 lbs cabbage, weiners $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 100 lbs onions, 50 lbs cherries, and 10 lbs bananas.

MEAT INSPECTION

The work involved in the City's meat inspection service has been satisfactorily and efficiently discharged throughout the year. It is significant in this regard that bovine tuberculosis, undulant fever, and certain parasitic diseases, usually contracted by ingestion of infected or infested meat, are seldom diagnosed, which fact of itself attests the efficient manner in which meat is examined in the City of Calgary.

MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
SUBMITTED													
Beef	138	127	110	119	140	153	158	142	188	184	277	187	1923
Veal	313	155	251	189	218	257	222	212	274	285	297	268	2941
Hogs	90	98	118	110	110	159	126	75	122	146	181	181	1516
Sheep and lamb	45	22	42	51	24	80	92	75	122	69	33	14	669
CONDEMNED													
Beef	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Veal	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Hogs	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Sheep and lamb	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Portions condemned: 64 beef heads and tongues, 7 beef hearts, 315 beef livers, 6 veal livers, 213 hog heads and tongues, 39 hog hearts, 336 hog livers, and 337 sheep livers.

1871

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

The work entailed in this most important phase of departmental activity has been discharged in a very satisfactory manner. The City of Calgary derives its milk and cream supply from approximately 311 farms situated over a wide area in all directions. These farms, in regard to premises, the keeping and housing of the milk herd, the manner in which the milk is produced, cooled and stored until transported to the city, the means of transportation, the water and feed supply, all must be rigidly supervised. In addition, on arrival in the city, the milk must be rigidly checked for the legal butter fat content, cleanliness (sediment) taste and bacteriological safety. All cans, bottles and dairy equipment with which the milk comes in contact, must be checked for sterility. In fact, a most careful scrutiny is exercised all along the line from the cow to the table. The two dairy inspectors are kept extremely busy in their duties year in and year out. It is understood that the milk distributors in the city have under consideration the provision of an improved cap for milk bottles to facilitate the handling of the bottles and as a further assurance of safety of the milk supply.

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION REPORT

Of the 5832 methylene blue reductase tests of producers samples of milk, 73.8 % were grade 1, 10.8% were grade 2, and 15.4% were grade 3.

Of the 5832 sediment tests of producers samples of milk, 95.6% were Good, 1.2% were FAIR and 3.2% were Bad.

Sediment tests were applied to 458 samples of milk taken at random from distributors wagons and all were Good.

The Phosphatase Test was applied to 461 samples of pasteurized milk and all proved that pasteurization had been efficient.

Butter Fat tests were applied to 550 samples of milk taken at random from distributors wagons and the average butter fat content was found to be 3.56% for standard milk, 3.54% for nursery milk, 4.87% for Jersey milk, 3.52% for homogenized milk, and 10.3% for Superior milk.

According to information supplied by The Board of Public Utility Commissioners for The Province of Alberta, who control the economic phase of the milk supply in the several cities of the province, the sales of milk and cream in Calgary during the year 1949 were as follows:

Total sales of milk (all pasteurized - voluntarily)	14,157.954 quarts
Total sales of cream	1,381.126 quarts

The daily consumption of milk per capita during 1949 was 0.73 pints

The daily consumption of cream per capita during 1949 was 0.0614 pints.

Details of the work of this branch of the department for the year 1949 are shown in the following table.

REPORT ON THE MILK INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

The work outlined in this report is a continuation of the work done in the past year. It is a report on the milk industry in Alberta, and is intended to provide information on the current state of the industry, and to suggest ways in which it can be improved. The report is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the industry. The first section deals with the production of milk, and the second section deals with the distribution of milk. The third section deals with the marketing of milk, and the fourth section deals with the regulation of the industry. The fifth section deals with the future of the industry, and the sixth section deals with the conclusions of the report.

PRODUCTION OF MILK

Of the 1932 production of milk in Alberta, 10,125,000 gallons were produced. This was an increase of 1,125,000 gallons over the production of 1931. The increase was due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of cows, an increase in the number of cows per farm, and an increase in the number of cows per acre. The increase in the number of cows was due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of farms, an increase in the number of cows per farm, and an increase in the number of cows per acre. The increase in the number of cows per farm was due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of farms, an increase in the number of cows per farm, and an increase in the number of cows per acre. The increase in the number of cows per acre was due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of farms, an increase in the number of cows per farm, and an increase in the number of cows per acre.

According to information supplied by the Board of Public Utilities, the production of milk in Alberta during the year 1932 was as follows:

Total sales of milk (all pasteurized - voluntarily)	10,125,000 gallons
Total sales of cream	1,361,125 gallons

The daily consumption of milk per capita during 1932 was 0.75 gallons. The daily consumption of cream per capita during 1932 was 0.05 gallons.

The results of the work of this branch of the Department for the year 1932 are shown in the following table.

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections in country	58	32	61	75	89	114	114	77	83	117	111	63	994
Inspections in city	69	61	79	58	80	98	93	83	90	98	98	108	1015
Complaints received	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	14
Complaints that were justified	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	8
Notices issued - written	54	38	69	28	90	230	153	114	98	72	89	69	1104
Notices issued - verbal	19	23	47	22	75	185	94	78	76	80	61	92	782
Licenses suspended	-	4	2	1	-	6	-	3	4	-	-	1	21
Permits issued: Dairymen	264	2	5	-	15	4	6	1	4	5	2	-	308
" " Distributors	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
" " Cowkeepers	60	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	63
" Pasteurizing Plants	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Producers' Sediment Tests	485	501	490	127	510	510	488	528	543	548	548	554	5832
Producers' Reductase Tests	485	501	490	127	510	510	488	528	543	548	548	554	5832
Producers' Microscopic Tests	-	6	2	-	5	3	6	-	2	4	6	3	37
Total Producers' Samples	970	1002	980	254	1025	1020	976	1056	1096	1096	1108	1056	11639
Milk Condemned. lbs.	-	-	400	-	180	500	240	560	240	-	80	-	2200
Milk Cans Condemned. No.	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	8
Retailers' Sediment Tests	34	34	34	34	42	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	458
Retailers' Spec Gravity Tests	34	34	34	34	42	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	458
Retailers' Butter Fat Tests	38	42	42	42	50	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	550
Retailers' Phosphatase Tests	34	34	34	34	42	40	40	40	40	43	40	40	461
Total Retailers' Samples	41	48	60	42	50	48	48	48	52	51	56	54	598
Bacteriological Tests	3	6	40	-	74	9	-	10	4	8	8	6	168
Total Milk and Cream Samples	1011	1050	1020	296	1099	1077	1030	1104	1138	1149	1152	1168	12294
Water Samples Taken	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	9

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

A good deal of work has been undertaken for several other departments, notably the Relief, Land, Legal, Police and Transit System. An attempt is made to list below the nature of the work.

Investigations, physical examinations, considerable treatment for Relief Recipients, interviews with doctors re their accounts and the City's ability to pay.
 Investigations for the Land and Legal Departments.
 Examination and treatment of prisoners in the Police Cells.
 Narcotic drug control. (Police Dept)
 Opinion re Medico-legal matters. (Police Dept)
 Physical examination of all applicants for positions with the Transit System. Other examinations in regard to sick leave.
 Passing on the physical condition of entrants to the Pension Fund.
 Examination of those applying for pension, not having reached pensionable age and suffering from some disability.
 Consultation service for the private practitioners in regard to diagnosis of cases of communicable disease.
 First Aid Treatment for those injured at work - all departments.
 First Aid and other treatment for children injured whilst at school, in the absence of School Medical Officers from the department.

The above list entails a good deal of extra work, much of it outside of office hours. Official working hours mean literally nothing.

EDUCATIONAL

The department is stepping up its program in this regard and we are putting forward every effort to stimulate and further consciousness of the values that accrue from introducing measures designed in fostering and maintaining a healthy community.

A considerable amount of literature covering most health phases and considerations is distributed and we take every opportunity to give health talks to organized and other groups. It will be appreciated that most of this work is in the hands of the Medical Officers and the Nursing Staff.

Since the end of the year a projector and screen has been made available to the department from the grant given to the Province by the Dominion Government for the expansion and improvement of general public health purposes. It is felt that this provision will materially enhance our educational program.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

A good deal of work has been undertaken for several other departments, notably the Police, Sanitation, and Social Welfare. An attempt is made to list the departments of the city.

Investigation, physical examination, consultation, treatment for

Police Department, Sanitation, Social Welfare, and other departments and

the City's various departments.

Investigation for the Police and Social Departments.

Investigation and treatment of patients in the Police Station.

Investigation of patients (Police Station).

Investigation of patients (Police Station).

Investigation of patients of all ages for conditions with the

Police Station. Other examinations in order to make leave.

Investigation on the physical condition of patients in the Police Station.

Investigation of patients for conditions, not having reached

conclusion, and not having been examined.

Conclusions are given for the physical condition of patients in

the words of most of the patients (Police Station).

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CONCLUSION

The Health Department deeply appreciates the constructive help, kindly advice and guidance given throughout 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 Hospitals.
 The Calgary Tuberculosis Association (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 and the Calgary Albertan.
 The Radio Broadcasting Stations.
 The Heads and Staffs of the several departments in City Service
 with whom we have been associated in the conduct of City affairs.

The Medical Officer again wishes to take the opportunity to offer his grateful thanks to the entire staff of the Department. The manner in which each and every member has performed his or her work is little short of remarkable, and the spirit of loyalty and cooperation that has always obtained can only be personally appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Medical Officer of Health,
 City of Calgary, Alberta.

1949	124,500	70	0.74	65	0.51
1948	120,000	77	0.77	74	0.61
1947	100,000	76	0.76	42	0.42
1946	98,101	77	0.79	63	0.64
1945	97,247	54	0.55	39	0.40

TABLE 1

Number performed in 1949 was 1517 Rate per 1,000 population 17.1

MEMORANDUM

The Health Department has been requested to provide the following information and assistance:

- 1. The names of the members of the City Council.
- 2. The names of the members of the Board of Health.
- 3. The names of the members of the Board of Education.
- 4. The names of the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners.
- 5. The names of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners.
- 6. The names of the members of the Board of Public Works Commissioners.
- 7. The names of the members of the Board of Public Safety Commissioners.
- 8. The names of the members of the Board of Public Health Commissioners.
- 9. The names of the members of the Board of Public Welfare Commissioners.
- 10. The names of the members of the Board of Public Charity Commissioners.
- 11. The names of the members of the Board of Public Assistance Commissioners.
- 12. The names of the members of the Board of Public Relief Commissioners.
- 13. The names of the members of the Board of Public Aid Commissioners.
- 14. The names of the members of the Board of Public Support Commissioners.
- 15. The names of the members of the Board of Public Maintenance Commissioners.
- 16. The names of the members of the Board of Public Conservation Commissioners.
- 17. The names of the members of the Board of Public Protection Commissioners.
- 18. The names of the members of the Board of Public Security Commissioners.
- 19. The names of the members of the Board of Public Defense Commissioners.
- 20. The names of the members of the Board of Public Administration Commissioners.

The Health Department has been requested to provide the following information and assistance:

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

V. W. HILL, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Health 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 of June 1946 was 100,044
Population as estimated by enumeration in June 1948 was 106,000

Live births 4080 Rate per 1,000 population 38.5
Stillbirths 79 Rate per 1,000 live births 0.74
Included in above were 894 non-resident births and 14 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE. No. 1

LIVE BIRTHS. 1945-1949

Year	Population	No. including non-resident	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1949	106,000	4080	38.5	3186	30.1
1948	100,044	3835	38.3	2956	29.5
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

TABLE. No. 2

STILLBIRTHS. 1945-1949

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1949	106,000	79	0.74	65	0.61
1948	100,044	77	0.77	54	0.54
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

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1949 was 1812 Rate per 1,000 population 17.1

These statistics are based on the 1950 Census of Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures are based on the 1950 Census of Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Population as shown by Dominion Government Census of June 1950 was 10,000,000. Population as estimated by enumeration in June 1950 was 10,000,000.

Live births 4000 Rate per 1,000 population 10.0
Stillbirths 70 Rate per 1,000 live births 0.75
Included in above were 300 non-resident births and 10 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE 1

LIVE BIRTHS, 1945-1950

Year	Population No. including Rate per 1,000 No. Resident Rate per 1,000	non-resident population only	population
1945	97,247	20.8	20.8
1946	98,101	20.2	20.2
1947	100,000	20.0	20.0
1948	100,000	20.0	20.0
1949	100,000	20.0	20.0

TABLE 2

STILLBIRTHS, 1945-1950

Year	Population No. including Rate per 1,000 No. Resident Rate per 1,000	non-resident population only	population
1945	97,247	0.75	0.75
1946	98,101	0.75	0.75
1947	100,000	0.75	0.75
1948	100,000	0.75	0.75
1949	100,000	0.75	0.75

TABLE 3

Number performed in 1950 was 1000 Rate per 1,000 population 10.0

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 1329 deaths were reported, being a rate of 12.5 per thousand population, including 294 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE. No. 3MORTALITY RATE (exclusive of stillbirths) 1945-1949

Year	No. Deaths including Non-Residents	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1949	1329	12.5	1035	9.8
1948	1294	12.9	1028	10.3
1947	1200	11.99	966	9.65
1946	1209	12.3	899	9.2
1945	1099	11.3	825	8.5

TABLE. No. 4

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1947, 1948 and 1949
(total number including non-residents)

Abridged International List Number	Cause	Number of deaths			Rate per 100,000		
		1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
25, 33 22 & 24	Diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, including apoplexy.	598	535	492	564.1	534.7	491.8
15	Cancer - all forms	218	194	206	205.7	193.9	206.0
27	Pneumonia	45	33	37	42.4	33.0	37.0
42	Violent and accidental deaths	46	71	53	43.4	70.9	53.0
10 & 11	Tuberculosis - all forms	6	8	12	5.7	7.9	12.0
18	Diabetes	18	10	10	17.0	9.9	10.0
8	Influenza	3	3	3	2.8	2.9	3.0
1,2,3,4 5,6 & 7	Communicable diseases (other than tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza)	1	5	2	0.9	4.9	2.0
	All other causes	394	435	385	371.6	434.8	384.8
	Totals:	1329	1294	1200			

TABLE 1

Table 1 shows the number of cases of disease, by type of disease, sex, and age group, for the years 1950-1954. The data are based on the reports of the health authorities of the United States and its territories.

TABLE 1

TABLE 1. Number of cases of disease, by type of disease, sex, and age group, for the years 1950-1954.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1950	1,234	1,567	2,801
1951	1,345	1,678	3,023
1952	1,456	1,789	3,245
1953	1,567	1,890	3,457
1954	1,678	1,901	3,579

TABLE 2

TABLE 2. Number of cases of disease, by type of disease, sex, and age group, for the years 1950-1954.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1950	1,234	1,567	2,801
1951	1,345	1,678	3,023
1952	1,456	1,789	3,245
1953	1,567	1,890	3,457
1954	1,678	1,901	3,579

INFANT MORTALITY

15

The Infant Mortality Rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following tables for the year 1949 and the preceding four years.

TABLE. No. 5

DEATHS OF INFANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE 1945-1949
(total number, including non-residents)

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Number of infant deaths	116	141	126	151	122
Rate per 1,000 live births	28.4	36.8	31.0	43.8	40.7

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:
1949 - 35, 1948 - 31, 1947 - 25, 1946 - 52, and 1945 - 38

TABLE. No. 6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY CAUSES OF DEATHS 1945-1949

Causes of deaths	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
1 Diarrhoea and enteritis	3	5	9	13	11
2 Pneumonia and influenza	10	17	11	14	13
3 Prematurity	47	47	50	43	53
4 Congenital debility and malformations	15	20	34	41	22
5 Injuries at birth	15	19	8	11	12
6 Acute communicable diseases (whooping cough diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever etc)	-	5	1	-	-
7 Other causes	26	28	13	29	11

Of the 116 infant deaths registered this year, 39 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 33 within the first week, and 13 died under the age of one month, representing 73.3 per cent of the total number.

MATERNAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of mother from puerperal causes was three. There was one death of a non-resident. The rate for the municipality is 0.73 per 1,000 live births

TABLE. No. 7MATERNAL MORTALITY. (including non-residents) 1945-1949

Year	Live Births	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1949	4080	3	0.7
1948	3835	5	1.3
1947	4056	3	0.98
1946	3451	6	1.8
1945	2997	6	2.0

Number of non-residents included in above:

1949 - 1, 1948 - 0, 1947 - 0, 1946 - 3 and 1945 - 2

TABLE. No. 8CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1949

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

TABLE No. 2

NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (1940-1941)

Year	Type of Service	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total
1940	General	3	0.9
1941	General	3	1.3
1942	General	3	0.9
1943	General	6	1.8
1944	General	6	2.6

Number of cases reported in the last 12 months

1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951

TABLE No. 3

CAUSE OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Category of Cause	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total
Abolition of the National Bureau of Investigation	-	-
Proprietary concerns	1	-
Proprietary concerns	-	-
Other proprietary concerns	2	2

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

TABLE. No. 9

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (residents only)
REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 1949

	Cases		0-4 years		5-14 years		15 & over		Totals	
	M	F	Cases	dth's	Cases	Dth's	Cases	Dth's	Cases	Dth's
Cer.Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	201	176	89	-	270	-	18	-	377	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles (Rubella)	59	90	13	-	133	-	3	-	149	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Measles	873	790	384	-	1221	-	58	1	1663	1
Mumps	32	25	11	-	36	-	10	-	57	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	22	-	34
Ant. Poliomyelitis	3	9	-	-	4	1	8	1	12	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	124	128	61	-	173	-	18	-	252	-
Septic Sore Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25	30	5	-	1	-	49	2	55	2
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	8	6	-	10	-	-	-	16	-
TOTALS	1326	1256	569	10	1843	3	165	29	2582	42

Q. Now, you said that you were not sure whether or not you were talking to the same person, is that right?

SECRET

	Quantity distributed by Health Dept (enough for)	Number of persons given complete treatment by the Health Department
Diphtheria Toxoid	5241	3360
Smallpox Vaccine	4300	571
Scarlet Fever Toxin	622	68
Pertussis Vaccine	1384	854
Combined Pertussis & Diphtheria Toxoid	1665	18
Anti-Measles Serum	417	-

TABLE. No. 10REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1945-1949

Year	Cases	Number of deaths in city	Number of deaths in Sanatoria	Total deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
1949	55	6	5	11	10.4
1948	43	8	11	19	18.9
1947	192	11	11	22	22.0
1946	87	7	10	17	17.3
1945	31	12	8	20	20.6

TABLE. No. 11REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, and MEASLES 1947-1949

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality rate per 100,000 population		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
Scarlet Fever	252	63	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	16	352	90	-	5	1	-	4.9	1.0
Measles	1663	43	1368	1	-	1	0.9	-	1.0

There were no non-resident deaths from the above diseases in 1949

Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1940. (See Table 1.)

1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1. No. 10

Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1940. (See Table 1.)

Year	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1940	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1939	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1938	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1937	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1936
1940	100	100	100	100	100
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1937	100	100	100	100	100
1936	100	100	100	100	100
1935	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1. No. 11

Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1940. (See Table 1.)

Year	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1940	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1939	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1938	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1937	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1936	Number of cases reported in Montana during the year ending December 31, 1935
1940	100	100	100	100	100	100
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
1938	100	100	100	100	100	100
1937	100	100	100	100	100	100
1936	100	100	100	100	100	100
1935	100	100	100	100	100	100

There were no cases reported during the year ending December 31, 1940.

TABLE. No. 12

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1945-1949

Year	Cases Residents only	Number of deaths including deaths of non-residents	Rate per 100,000 population, includ- ing non-residents
1949	-	-	-
1948	1	-	-
1947	2	-	-
1946	-	-	-
1945	1	-	-

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED FOR USE IN CALGARY

Diphtheria Antitoxin, syringe packages, 20,000 units	5
" " " 5,000 "	6
" " " 1,000 "	2
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin, syringe packages, 9,000 units	205
" " " 3,000 "	86
Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person	1965
" " " six persons	80
" " " twelve persons	233
Material for the Dick Test	73
Material for the Schick Test	109
Scarlet Fever Toxin, packages for one person	622
Smallpox Vaccine, number of capillary tubes	4300
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine, 10 cc vials	57
" " " packages for one person	46
Pertussis Vaccine, packages for one person	1384
Combined Pertussis Vaccine and Diphtheria Toxoid, packages for one person	1665
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, 4,000 units in vials	55
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 units in syringes	160
" " 10,000 " "	5
Staphylococcus Toxoid, 2 cc vials	22
Anti-Measles Serum, 5 cc vials	417

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

Effective 1st April 1949 all this material supplied free of charge by Provincial Department of Health, Edmonton.

CAUSES OF DEATHS

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

Abridged International List Number.	Cause of death	Number of deaths in- cluding non only residents	Number of residents
1	Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
2	Smallpox	-	-
4	Measles	1	1
5	Scarlet Fever	-	-
6	Whooping Cough	-	-
7	Diphtheria	-	-
8	Influenza	3	3
10	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	1
11	Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1
12	Syphilis	8	7
14	Other infections and parasitic diseases	9	5
15	Cancer and other malignant tumors	218	161
16	Non-malignant tumors	4	4
17	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	2	2
18	Diabetes Mellitus	18	13
19	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	1	1
20	Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	26	16
21	Progressive Locomotor Ataxia and General Paralysis of Insane	-	-
22	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	37	30
23	Other diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	14	10
24	Diseases of the Heart	313	261
25	Other diseases of the Circulatory System	246	201
26	Bronchitis	11	7
27	Pneumonia	45	34
28	Other diseases of Respiratory System (tuberculosis excepted)	16	13
29	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9	5
30	Appendicitis	2	-
31	Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages	9	8
32	Other diseases of the Digestive System	48	37
33	Nephritis	37	30
34	Other diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	18	11
35	Puerperal Septicaemia	-	-
36	Other diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperal State	3	2
37	Diseases of the Skin, Bones and Organs of Locomotion	1	1
38	General Debility and Malformations, premature birth etc,	88	65
39	Senility	63	49
40	Suicide	3	3
41	Homicide	6	4
42	Violent and Accidental Deaths (suicide and homicide excepted)	46	35
43	Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	18	13
		1329	1034

CAUSES OF DEATH

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Health, the following table has been prepared, showing the causes of death.

ALPHABETIC LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths among Residents	Number of Deaths among Non-Residents
1900	10	10	0
1901	12	12	0
1902	15	15	0
1903	18	18	0
1904	20	20	0
1905	22	22	0
1906	25	25	0
1907	28	28	0
1908	30	30	0
1909	32	32	0
1910	35	35	0
1911	38	38	0
1912	40	40	0
1913	42	42	0
1914	45	45	0
1915	48	48	0
1916	50	50	0
1917	52	52	0
1918	55	55	0
1919	58	58	0
1920	60	60	0
1921	62	62	0
1922	65	65	0
1923	68	68	0
1924	70	70	0
1925	72	72	0
1926	75	75	0
1927	78	78	0
1928	80	80	0
1929	82	82	0
1930	85	85	0
1931	88	88	0
1932	90	90	0
1933	92	92	0
1934	95	95	0
1935	98	98	0
1936	100	100	0
1937	102	102	0
1938	105	105	0
1939	108	108	0
1940	110	110	0
1941	112	112	0
1942	115	115	0
1943	118	118	0
1944	120	120	0
1945	122	122	0
1946	125	125	0
1947	128	128	0
1948	130	130	0
1949	132	132	0
1950	135	135	0
1951	138	138	0
1952	140	140	0
1953	142	142	0
1954	145	145	0
1955	148	148	0
1956	150	150	0
1957	152	152	0
1958	155	155	0
1959	158	158	0
1960	160	160	0
1961	162	162	0
1962	165	165	0
1963	168	168	0
1964	170	170	0
1965	172	172	0
1966	175	175	0
1967	178	178	0
1968	180	180	0
1969	182	182	0
1970	185	185	0
1971	188	188	0
1972	190	190	0
1973	192	192	0
1974	195	195	0
1975	198	198	0
1976	200	200	0
1977	202	202	0
1978	205	205	0
1979	208	208	0
1980	210	210	0
1981	212	212	0
1982	215	215	0
1983	218	218	0
1984	220	220	0
1985	222	222	0
1986	225	225	0
1987	228	228	0
1988	230	230	0
1989	232	232	0
1990	235	235	0
1991	238	238	0
1992	240	240	0
1993	242	242	0
1994	245	245	0
1995	248	248	0
1996	250	250	0
1997	252	252	0
1998	255	255	0
1999	258	258	0
2000	260	260	0

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (gross) 1949

	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	8	-	4	1	3	4	8	7	27
2 Cancer and other Tumors	126	96	-	1	1	-	17	50	153	222
3 Rheumatism and diseases of Nutrition and General Diseases	14	14	-	-	-	-	2	7	19	28
4 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	10	7	-	-	3	1	1	5	7	17
5 Chronic poisonings and intoxications	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
6 Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	23	28	-	2	1	-	3	11	34	51
7 Diseases of the circulatory system	326	233	-	-	-	-	14	102	443	559
8 Diseases of the respiratory system	53	19	2	8	4	2	2	11	43	72
9 Diseases of the digestive system	44	24	-	7	-	1	5	18	37	68
10 Diseases of Genito-Urinary system	33	22	-	-	-	2	6	5	42	55
11 Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and of the puerperal state	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
12 Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14 Congenital malformations	12	2	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	14
15 Diseases of early infancy	46	28	34	40	-	-	-	-	-	74
16 Senility	26	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
17 Violent and accidental deaths	37	18	-	2	4	5	14	9	21	55
18 Ill-defined causes of death	11	7	-	2	-	1	3	7	5	18
TOTALS	781	548	39	77	15	15	74	235	874	1329

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1949

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Chickenpox	129	48	45	31	23	28	9	6	5	18	18	17	377
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	126	162	249	213	505	287	50	42	5	7	10	7	1663
Meningitis (Meningococcic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps	14	6	4	3	7	-	1	3	1	2	9	7	57
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ant. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	1	-	12
Rubella (German Measles)	1	1	28	27	14	15	29	11	1	5	8	9	149
Scarlet Fever	14	8	26	16	19	14	15	9	16	29	41	45	252
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pul. Tuberculosis	1	3	1	5	5	11	5	6	4	4	5	5	55
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	3	-	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	-	16
TOTALS	285	231	353	296	574	356	114	83	38	68	94	90	2582

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

Scarlet Fever	27	Poliomyelitis	16
Chickenpox	1	Measles	1

1947年10月1日，即中华人民共和国成立那天，毛泽东在天安门城楼上，向全国人民发表了著名的“开国大典”讲话。他在讲话中，第一次提出了“社会主义”这个名词。他说：“我们的国家是社会主义国家。”

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

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the work done in the schools of the City by the School Medical Service during the year 1949 submitted for your information.

PHYSICIANS

Number of children examined in schools	8,063
Number of children found not vaccinated	2,642
Number of children found not toxoided	1,318

Defects noted by the physicians conducting the school examinations are summarized in the following table.

<u>Defect</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of total examined</u>
Anaemia	42	.5%
Cardiac	50	.6%
Pulmonary	33	.4%
Abdominal	2	.02%
Hernia	15	.2%
Genitalia	13	.2%
Orthopaedic	239	3.0%
Nervous system	3	.02%
Tonsils and adenoids	825	10.2%
Eyes	311	3.9%
Ears	107	1.3%
Mental	14	.2%
Speech	13	.2%
Dental	1,030	12.8%
Endocrine	49	.6%
Others	7	.1%

The number of parents to whom invitations were extended to be present at their child's medical examination was 1,952. Out of this number, 1,628 parents actually attended the examination and were able to discuss with the physicians any points arising out of the examination. This represents 83% of parents at least interested and available to attend the medical examination. This figure is considered highly satisfactory.

A total of 1,878 school children were found to have physical defects. 4,936 children were judged to be normal.

There were 467 children examined in the schools who were given notes advising consultation with their family physicians.

At the afternoon clinics held in the City Hall for special referrals amongst school children a total of 2,197 children consulted the physicians. Following this examination 294 were referred to the family physician for further treatment.

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

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the work done in the schools of the City of Calgary by the School Medical Service during the year 1929 submitted for your information.

PHYSICIAN

Number of children examined in schools
 Number of children found to be defective
 Number of children found not defective

Details noted by the physician attending the school examinations are summarized in the following table.

Defect	Number	Percentage of total examined
Anemia	42	8.4
Cardiac	50	10.0
Pulmonary	37	7.4
Acromioclavicular	2	0.4
Exotic	15	3.0
Gonorrhea	13	2.6
Orthopedic	23	4.6
Nervous system	7	1.4
Tonsils and adenoids	42	8.4
Teeth	11	2.2
Ears	10	2.0
Nasal	14	2.8
Genitals	13	2.6
Dental	1,030	100.0
Endocrine	43	8.6
Others	7	1.4

The number of parents to whom invitations were extended to be present at their child's medical examination was 1,952. Out of this number, 1,525 parents actually attended the examination and were able to discuss with the physician any points arising out of the examination. This represents 87% of parents to whom invitations were extended and available to attend the medical examination. This figure is considered highly satisfactory.

A total of 1,030 school children were found to have physical defects. 1,030 children were judged to be normal.

There were 457 children examined in the schools who were given advice relating to their family physician.

At the afternoon clinic held in the City Hall for special referrals, 2,197 school children a total of 2,197 children attended the physician. Following this examination 275 were referred to the family physician for further treatment.

NURSES

24

Interview of admissions following illness	1,069	<u>Defects found</u>	
<u>Exclusions from school</u>		Vision	1,103
Suspect communicable disease	269	Hearing	68
Ringworm	37	Tonsils and adenoids	374
Scabies	61	Others	299
Impetigo	215		
Other reasons	642	Referred for medical examination	1,886
<u>Communicable diseases</u>		Medical examinations held	7,705
Measles	1,026	Class health talks	592
Scarlet fever	119		
Whooping cough	13	<u>Class Inspections</u>	
Chickenpox	252	For acute communicable diseases	4,713
Mumps	28	General	5,996
Others	58		
First Aid and Treatments given in school	5,913	<u>Inoculations</u>	
Phones - notes	9,242	Doses given	2,323
Dental appointments made	8,181	Series completed	493
Conferences with pupils	18,497	Vaccinations	1,100
" " parents	883	Meetings attended	28
" " teachers	4,505	" addressed	36
" " others	433	Total home visits made	2,311
Number of children weighed and measured	13,676		
Number of vision tests	9,705		

The following table shows corrective treatment which has been done on school children by physicians in the City during the period September 1st, 1948 - June 30th, 1949.

Operations

Tonsils and adenoids	374
Appendicectomies	128
Hernia	8
Others	20
Fractures or injuries	207
Orthopaedic conditions	67
Refractions	725
Other eye conditions	87
Ear conditions	100
Skin diseases	202
Anaemia	123
Nutritional disturbances	47
Cardiac investigations	25
Emotional and behaviour problems	75
Others, miscellaneous	38
Total	<u>2,226</u>

Interview of children following illness		Interview of children following illness	
Excluded from school	1,000	Excluded from school	1,000
Subject communicable diseases	200	Subject communicable diseases	200
Measles	100	Measles	100
Scarlet fever	50	Scarlet fever	50
Whooping cough	10	Whooping cough	10
Chickenpox	20	Chickenpox	20
Others	20	Others	20
First and second examinations	2,000	First and second examinations	2,000
Given in school	1,000	Given in school	1,000
Throat - notes	1,000	Throat - notes	1,000
Dental appointments made	1,000	Dental appointments made	1,000
Conferences with parents	1,000	Conferences with parents	1,000
Teachers	1,000	Teachers	1,000
Others	1,000	Others	1,000
Number of children weighed and measured	1,000	Number of children weighed and measured	1,000
Number of vision tests	1,000	Number of vision tests	1,000

The following table shows corrective treatment which has been done on school children by physicians in the city during the period September 1st, 1948 to June 30th, 1949.

Corrective treatment		Corrective treatment	
Tonsils and adenoids	174	Tonsils and adenoids	174
Appendicitis	128	Appendicitis	128
Nervous	8	Nervous	8
Others	20	Others	20
Fractures or injuries	207	Fractures or injuries	207
Orthopedic conditions	67	Orthopedic conditions	67
Refraction	195	Refraction	195
Other eye conditions	67	Other eye conditions	67
Hair conditions	100	Hair conditions	100
Skin diseases	200	Skin diseases	200
Anemia	123	Anemia	123
Nutritional disturbances	27	Nutritional disturbances	27
Cardiac investigations	23	Cardiac investigations	23
Emotional and behavior problems	19	Emotional and behavior problems	19
Others, miscellaneous	38	Others, miscellaneous	38
Total	2,328	Total	2,328

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE STATISTICS

25

Total extractions	3,657	Number found to be O.K.	132
Total fillings	10,086	<u>Dental Inspections</u>	
Bases	3,975	Number inspected	10,069
Prophylaxis and scaling	411	Number requiring treatment	6,942
Miscellaneous	605	Need nothing at present	588
Number of teeth treated	15,650	<u>Defective teeth</u>	
Number of appointments made	10,371	Permanent	10,113
" " " kept	9,162	Deciduous	4,978
Extra appointments	451	Number found O.K.	2,539
Refused treatment	37		

It will be observed from these figures that out of the 10,069 pupils inspected, only 2,539 at the time of inspection were considered to be dentally fit. This represents only 25.2%. It is also observed that 88.3% of dental appointments made were kept by the patients. The Dental Department made a very great contribution during the year to the ever present task of attaining positive health for the school population. The quality of the work done throughout the year maintained its excellent high standard.

The rising numbers in the school population during 1949 made it necessary to further increase the school nursing staff. Miss Moore, formerly with the School Health Service, transferred to the Infant Welfare Department. Her place was taken by Miss H.M. Smith whose appointment was effective 1st September. Miss M.C. Hulbert and Miss A.R. Lewis, both of Calgary, commenced duty with the Department on 1st October 1949, thus bringing the nursing staff to a total of twelve. The provision of a car for the Supervisor of Nurses, Miss Deane-Freeman, in November, has greatly facilitated her work. The car is also used by the school nurses for home visiting.

The school attached to Currie Barracks is now served full time by a Public Health Nurse from the army. This change over from Health Department supervision to army staffing became effective in February.

The audiometer survey conducted by Mrs. Clarke, embraces all children in Grade IV. The audiometer in use is the one provided by the Kinsmen Club.

Multiple vitamin tablets were again secured and distributed at cost price throughout the schools. Parents, on the whole, are very willing to avail themselves of this popular dietary supplement. A total of 456 half pints of milk were issued free to undernourished school children.

Dr. M.H. West who had been associated with the Infant Clinic and the School Health Service on a temporary basis, concluded her work on 31st December.

The success of the work mentioned in this report is largely attributable to the high spirit of co-operation existing between all staff members.

Respectfully submitted,

LESLIE C. ALLAN, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

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

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the activities of the Infant and Pre-School Clinic for the year 1949.

Attendance: Infants 9,026 Pre-School 3,028 Total 12,054

210 cases were from outside the City. These do not have the services of the doctors.

1,147 complete physical examinations were given to children between the ages of three and four years. Of these 659 were found to be O.K. 183 didnot keep appointments for these examinations.

New cases: Infants 1,711 Pfe-School 630. Total 2,341

This is a record year in the attendance at the clinic since its inception, and was 547 over any previous year.

Auxiliary Clinics: In March a branch clinic was commenced at the School for Nursing Aides in the North-West part of the City. The nursing aides were given instruction in assisting, in exchange for the use of two rooms. One Public Health Nurse from the Infant Clinic, one Public Health Nurse from the Immunization Clinic and one doctor, attend every two weeks. Attendance since opening has been 591. This figure is included in the main report.

In January the R.C.A.M.C sent a Public Health Nurse to work in the Health Department for one month to observe our methods. In May an Infant and Pre-School Clinic was started at Currie Barracks with their doctor and nurse in attendance, meeting once each week. The attendance has been 304 which is included in main report.

Present enrollment at all clinics is Infants 2,671 Pre-School 7,300 Total 9,971 1,706 were transferred from Infant to Pre-School Clinic and 1,769 were discharged for school.

The number interviewed by doctors was 3,559 and by nurses 8,563

Visits:	To homes	6,740	Private Hospital Inspections	60
	Investigations re Insulin	14	Relief investigations	1
	Other visits	147	Total visits made	6,962

Feedings: Breast 1,433 Bottle 3,785 Others 3,803

Defects found:			
Nose and throat	448	Teeth	688
Skin	213	Phimosis	110
Eyes	168	Ears	93
Nutrition	23	Hernia	132
Intestinal	50	Orthopedic	184
Chest	85	Mentally deficient	5
Congenital malformations	7		

Communicable diseases found at clinic:

Measles	4	Chickenpox	2
Rubella (German Measles)	2	Whooping Cough	2
Mumps	1		

Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year 1922.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Bureau has not yet received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1922.

It is noted that the Bureau has received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1921.

The following is a summary of the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year 1922:

For the year 1922, the Bureau has received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1921.

This is a report of the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year 1922.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Bureau has not yet received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1922.

It is noted that the Bureau has received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1921.

The following is a summary of the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year 1922:

For the year 1922, the Bureau has received the report of the Commissioner of the Customs Service for the year 1921.

This is a report of the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year 1922.

Office of the Commissioner	1,000
Office of the Assistant Commissioner	2,000
Office of the Chief Clerk	3,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue	4,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Customs	5,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Excise	6,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Alcohol and Tobacco	7,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Sugar and Honey	8,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Tea and Coffee	9,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Opium and Narcotics	10,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Duties	11,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Taxes	12,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Revenues	13,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	14,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	15,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	16,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	17,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	18,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	19,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	20,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	21,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	22,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	23,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	24,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	25,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	26,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	27,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	28,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	29,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	30,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	31,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	32,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	33,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	34,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	35,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	36,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	37,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	38,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	39,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	40,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	41,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	42,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	43,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	44,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	45,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	46,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	47,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	48,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	49,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	50,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	51,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	52,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	53,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	54,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	55,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	56,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	57,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	58,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	59,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	60,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	61,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	62,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	63,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	64,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	65,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	66,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	67,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	68,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	69,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	70,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	71,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	72,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	73,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	74,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	75,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	76,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	77,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	78,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	79,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	80,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	81,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	82,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	83,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	84,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	85,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	86,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	87,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	88,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	89,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	90,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	91,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	92,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	93,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Liabilities	94,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Equity	95,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Debt	96,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Capital	97,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Income	98,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Property	99,000
Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Other Assets	100,000

Very respectfully,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Sixty seven children found with defects were referred to their family physicians.

Dental cases treated were 893. Dental appointments not kept were 93

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist:

Operations: Tonsils and Adenoids	73	Refractions for glasses	31
Treatments of the eyes	887	Treatments of the ears	387
Treatments of the nose and throat	237	Individual cases treated	302

Student	From the Calgary General Hospital	10 for one month each
Training:	" " "	38 for half a day each
	Holy Cross Hospital	3 for one day each
	University Hospital, Edmonton	8 for half a day each
	R. C. A. M. C. Currie Bks.	1 for one week
	School for Nursing Aides	170 for half a day each

Donations: We are indebted to the Good Cheer Club, the Friendship Knitting Club, and many private individuals for donations of clothing and other supplies.
Various firms have donated generous supplies of cod liver oil and other preparations for infants.

During the year a total of 9,567 letters were sent out in connection with the work of the Infant and Pre-School Clinic.

Outside Organizations: Two nurses took part in a Child Welfare Institute sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies.
One nurse spoke to the senior class at the Calgary General Hosp.
One nurse spoke on the work of the clinics over Radio C.F.C.N.
One nurse addressed a meeting of the Girl Guides.

Staff Changes: In August, Miss Isobel Reesor left on leave of absence to take a post-graduate course at Columbia University, New York, under the Federal Government Grants scheme for education of personnel. Her position is being filled by Miss F. M. Moore who was transferred from the School Nursing Division.
In October, Miss Edith McLean resigned in order to be married. Her position has been filled by Miss V. J. Polley, a Public Health Nurse, formerly with the Provincial Department of Health.

At the end of December, Dr. W. H. West left and her work has been taken over by Dr. L. C. Allan, D.P.H, recently appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Respectfully submitted,

M. F. LAVELL.

Public Health Nurse.

J. I. VALDES ET AL.

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

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit a report of the work done at the Chest Clinic in the City Hall for the year 1949.

Number of clinics held	50	Number of patients examined:	
Number X-Ray'd at General Hosp:	360	Adults	341
Tuberculin tests given in office	962	Children	<u>52</u>
Tuberlin tests outside office	1391	Home visits made	393
Office calls	1678	Other calls	632
			258

There was an increase of 333 tuberculin tests given in the office and 621 tests given outside the office as compared with the previous year.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis discovered at this clinic was three "active" and nine "inactive".

NEW EXAMINATIONS

	Number	Contacts
1 Tuberculosis - pulmonary - active	3	-
- inactive	9	2
2 Suspect - or observation	21	10
3 Non-tuberculous disease	28	8
4 No disease	110	33
5 Incomplete - or not yet diagnosed	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>174</u>	<u>54</u>

RE-EXAMINATIONS

1 Pulmonary tuberculosis		86	26
(a) Ex-San able to work: working	29	2	
not working	--		
unable to work: working	5		
not working	-		
(b) Others, able to work: working	42	18	
not working	10	4	
unable to work: working	6	2	
not working	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>86</u>	<u>26</u>	
2 Suspect or observation	17	14	
3 Non-tuberculous disease	28	4	
4 No disease	76	52	
5 Incomplete or not yet diagnosed	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	
	<u>124</u>	<u>71</u>	

Total	<u>384</u>	<u>151</u>
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Disposition of previous cases:

Suspect	14
No disease	10

Definite tuberculosis 10

Number of tests and x-rays:

T.B. Tests: Positive	121
Negative	90
No report	4

Sputum Tests: Positive	1
Negative	51
Total x-rays	360

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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12-13-50 2:00 PM to 2:15 PM

The Annual Sale of Christmas Seals operated by the Kinsmen's Club, under the direction of Mrs. J. Coggan, has been completed and we are informed that the sum of \$37,510.67 was realized therefrom.

May I take this opportunity on behalf of the Kinsmen's Club and myself, to express our sincere thanks and appreciation of the wonderful cooperation and advice so readily given at all times. I would like also to express our hearty thanks to all members of your staff for their splendid assistance given throughout the year.

Yours very truly,

OLIVE A. CURRIE, R.N.

Nurse in charge
Chest Clinic, City Hall.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year
1911, which was published in 1912.

Now, in this connection, we have to mention the fact
that the Board of Directors of the American Telephone
and Telegraph Company, in their report for the year
1911, have stated that the company has been successful
in its efforts to increase its business and to
improve its service to the public.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. CHASE, President.

Room 1000,
Grand Central Station, New York City.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1949

Dr. W. H. Hill.
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir:

This is the 40th Annual Report of the Nursing Activities of the Calgary Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The year 1949 was a year of progress. There are now 108 branches of our organization established in Canada. A total of 127,327 patients were given service in 1949.

In our local branch 3,344 patients were visited, an increase of 180 over 1948. 12,879 visits were made. The increase is found in the medical, surgical and chronically ill group. These patients receive general bedside care, treatments and dressings and administration of hypodermic medication under the direction of the attending physician. This is a time consuming group. Thirty-six per cent of visits were made to these patients. 1680 visits were made to the chronically ill group, an increase of 215 over 1948.

Sixty-one per cent of the total visits were for maternity service. There was only one home confinement during the year. 1040 mothers with new babies were visited. In most cases several demonstration baths were given. Weekly visits are made for six weeks to insure the importance of proper care and continued medical supervision.

Pre-Natal classes were held weekly in the V.O.N. Offices. A total of 42 classes were held and 152 patients were enrolled.

Pre-natal visiting in the homes was restricted due to demands on our staff for other nursing service.

Student affiliation for field experience was provided for eight post-graduate students from the University of Alberta and seven undergraduates from the Calgary General and Holy Cross Hospitals.

Our staff consists of five nurses with three cars at their disposal. Four of our members joined the staff since September last. We are expecting further changes in 1950.

In 1949, 34.9% were full-pay visits, 7.9% were part-pay visits, 4.2% insurance visits, and 48.5% were free visits. A patient is never refused service because of inability to pay. The fee is arranged by the nurse on her visit according to the amount the patients are able to pay.

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

	New Cases	Visits Made	Supervision of Medical and Surgical.	
			Pneumonia	22
Medical	779	4885	Tuberculosis and other	
Surgical	97)	communicable	73
Pre-natal	222	205	Cancer	175
Obstetrical	1043	2236	Chronic	1680
New born	1162	4174	Medical and Surgical	2935
Health supervision	41	1291		
Not seen		88		

Respectfully submitted,

Helen G. Irving. Nurse in charge.

	1949	1948
HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		
Salaries	\$43,432.69	\$39,061.69
Sera, Vaccine, etc	204.43	203.54
Disinfectants	139.72	83.18
Laboratory Charges (to City Lab)	1,200.00	1,200.00
Auto Maintenance and Allowances	3,703.75	3,439.22
Sundries	598.75	569.79
Printing and Stationery	472.55	526.31
Postage	311.52	494.47
Transit System Passes and Tickets	345.67	383.75
Isolation Ambulance Hire	173.50	94.00
Milk Inspection Expenses	305.31	292.66
Milk to Undernourished and Sickly	892.50	1,156.60
Meat Inspection Expenses	24.01	83.25
Office Equipment	207.20	196.30
New Equipment (Automobile) Annual Payment	<u>311.54</u>	<u>311.54</u>
	<u>52,323.14</u>	<u>48,096.30</u>
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES		
Salaries	56,337.10	44,720.62
Medical and Dental Supplies and Equipment	2,700.21	2,927.75
Glasses for Indigent School Children	304.25	263.17
Milk for Undernourished School Children	2,577.54	2,552.12
Transit System Passes and Tickets	572.55	476.68
Auto Allowances	1,125.00	1,020.00
Printing and Stationery	<u>571.70</u>	<u>603.16</u>
	<u>64,188.35</u>	<u>52,568.50</u>
INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC		
Salaries (Nurses)	7,718.96	6,818.68
Transit System Passes and Tickets	235.40	165.00
Services of E.E.N & T Specialist and Dentist	3,440.00	3,735.00
Sundries	23.76	79.83
Auto Allowance (Garage rent for one)	<u>84.00</u>	<u>84.00</u>
	<u>11,502.12</u>	<u>10,882.51</u>
SUMMARY		
Health Department (General)	52,323.14	48,096.30
School Medical and Dental Services	64,188.35	52,568.50
Infant and Pre-School Clinic	<u>11,502.12</u>	<u>10,882.51</u>
	<u>\$128,013.61</u>	<u>\$111,547.31</u>
Population	106,000	100,044
Per Capita Expenditure	120.7¢	111.4¢

EXPENDITURE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Total	128,013.61	111,547.31	101,806.64	93,563.54	78,453.82
Per capita	120.7¢	111.4¢	101.7¢	95.4¢	80.7¢

Amended appropriation for 1949 was \$129,443.50 Expended \$128,013.61

Credit balance for the year 1949 was \$1,429.89



