

Contributors

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25851



CITY OF CALGARY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Annual Report for the Year 1961

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF CALGARY

His Worship Mayor H.W. Hays, Chairman

R. E. Hatfield, M. D.

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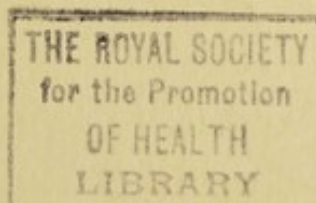
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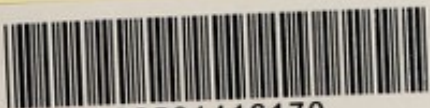
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Medical Officer of Health, L.C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Asst. Medical Officer of Health, K.A. Barrett, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M., D.P.H.



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His Worship the Mayor,
City Commissioners,
Members of City Council.

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Population

1

The figures below show the trend over the last five years since the annual civic census has been taken.

Year	Census Population	Over-all Increase	% Increase	Natural Increase Residents	+ Previous Year
1961	241,675	6,247	2.65	5,808	- 136
1960	235,428	17,010	7.29	5,944	+ 220
1959	218,418	17,587	8.00	5,724	+ 350
1958	206,831	14,254	7.40	5,174	+ 286
1957	192,577	12,438	6.93	4,848	+ 420

The rates appearing in the several statistical tables of this report are based on the 1961 civic census of 241,675 persons.

The number of marriages solemnized during the year numbered 2,331. Expressed as a rate per 1000 of population it is calculated to be 9.6. This is an increase of 55 marriages over the previous year. The number of marriages and the rates determined show little variation from year to year. Despite the slight downward trend both are still slightly above the national and provincial average.

Year	Marriages	Rate per 1000 Population
1961	2,331	9.6
1960	2,276	9.7
1959	2,316	10.6
1958	2,307	11.2
1957	2,185	11.3

Deaths

Population

Marriages

From lung cancer

From violent and accidental causes

From communicable diseases

Natural

Of infants

By age and sex

Intermarital list of causes

Chief causes of

1900-1901

1902-1903

1904-1905

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2002-2003

2004-2005

2006-2007

2008-2009

2010-2011

His Worship the Mayor,
City Commissioners,
Members of City Council.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present the annual report and financial statement of the City Health Department for the year 1961.

The civic census taken in March 1961 disclosed that the population had been enumerated as 241,675. The 1960 civic census was recorded as 235,428. The increase in the population for 1961 over that recorded in 1960 is 6,247 persons. The natural increase in the population for 1961, or the difference in number between the actual city births and deaths was 5,808 (i.e. 7,388 births minus 1,580 deaths). The figure is 136 less than the natural increase reported in 1960. This is the first time in the last five years that the natural increase has been actually less than that of the previous year. It should be pointed out that the difference between the over-all population increase (6,247 and the natural increase (5,808) or 439 indicates the approximate number of persons who have come from elsewhere to live in Calgary. This figure is down considerably from that recorded during the previous year and indeed reverses a trend which has been established over the past five years.

The figures below show the trend over the last five years since the annual civic census has been taken.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Census Population</u>	<u>Over-all Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Natural Increase Residents</u>	<u>+ Previous - Year</u>
1961	241,675	6,247	2.65	5,808	- 136
1960	235,428	17,010	7.79	5,944	+ 220
1959	218,418	11,587	5.60	5,724	+ 550
1958	206,831	14,254	7.40	5,174	+ 286
1957	192,577	12,458	6.93	4,888	+ 420

The rates appearing in the several statistical tables of this report are based on the 1961 civic census of 241,675 persons.

The number of marriages solemnized during the year numbered 2,331. Expressed as a rate per 1000 of population it is calculated to be 9.6. This is an increase of 55 marriages over the previous year. The number of marriages and the rates determined show little variation from year to year. Despite the slight downward trend both are still slightly above the national and provincial average.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Population</u>
1961	2,331	9.6
1960	2,276	9.7
1959	2,316	10.6
1958	2,307	11.2
1957	2,185	11.3

His Worship the Mayor,
City Commissioners,
Members of City Council.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to present the annual report and financial statement of the City Health Department for the year 1951.

The civic census taken in March 1951 disclosed that the population had been enumerated as 251,517. The 1950 civic census was recorded as 237,428. The increase in the population for 1951 over that recorded in 1950 is 14,089 persons. The natural increase in the population for 1951, or the difference in number between the actual city births and deaths was 3,808 (i.e., 7,188 births minus 3,380 deaths). The figure is 150 less than the natural increase reported in 1950. This is the first time in the last five years that the natural increase has been actually less than that of the previous year. It should be pointed out that the difference between the over-all population increase of 14,089 and the natural increase (3,808) or 10,281 indicates the approximate number of persons who have come from elsewhere to live in Chicago. This figure is down considerably from that recorded during the previous year and indeed reverses a trend which has been exhibited over the past five years.

The figures below show the trend over the last five years since the annual civic census has been taken.

Year	Population	Increase	Previous Year
1951	251,517	14,089	- 138
1950	237,428	17,788	+ 520
1949	219,640	17,788	+ 520
1948	201,851	16,788	+ 385
1947	185,063	12,288	+ 230

The rates appearing in the report attached rather than of this report are based on the 1951 civic census of 251,517 persons.

The number of marriages contracted during the year numbered 5,111. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population, it is estimated to be 20.3. This is an increase of 22 marriages over the previous year. The number of marriages and the rates determined show little variation from year to year. Deaths and birth downward trend both are still slightly above the national and provincial average.

Year	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
1951	7,188	3,380	9.8
1950	7,788	3,788	9.7
1949	7,788	3,788	10.6
1948	7,388	3,588	11.2
1947	7,188	3,380	11.7

<https://archive.org/details/b31413146>

The chief causes of death rates

The gross number of births registered in Calgary during the year amounted to 9,047 representing a rate of 37.4 per 1000 of the population. This gross figure includes births to parents not normally resident within the city limits of Calgary. Of more interest is the net number of births, or births to parents actually residing within the city confines. In 1961, 7,388 births were recorded for a rate of 30.6 per 1000. This figure is actually 88 fewer than in the previous year, with a corresponding decrease in the rate of 1.1 per 1000. Though the net birth rate has been slowly dropping over the past several years it is still above the national average. Included in the gross figure of births (9,047) are 657 illegitimate babies representing 7.3% of all registered births. There were 499 illegitimate births to women recorded as living within the city boundaries or 6.7% of the net total (7,388). This figure of 499 illegitimate births is an increase over the 1960 total (428) of 71. This social problem is one for considerable concern. Though the greater number of illegitimate births occur in the age group 20-24 years, it is possibly more significant to draw attention to the fact that 236 of these births were to girls still classed as teenagers. Ten years ago there were 276 illegitimate births representing 6% of the gross total. 183 were to city residents or 5% of the net total. Five years ago these corresponding figures were 379 or 5.4% gross and 246 or 4.1% net.

It would seem that the young people of today rush over the years of youth to hurriedly assume the role of premature adulthood to be caught in traps and snares they are hardly fitted to know how to deal with. The home, the school and the church exert a guiding influence throughout the formative years of teenagers. Without doubt the home and parental influence must be credited as the chief motivating factors. Is the home influence in this second half of the twentieth century slipping in its discipline and responsibilities and in its duty to society? With the index of an upward trend in illegitimate births this might be a good time for parents with teenage children to undertake a realistic appraisal of home circumstances in the matter of discipline, behavior and control.

The gross number of stillbirths registered throughout the year amounted to 89 for a rate of 0.37 per 1000 population. The net figure of stillbirths, residents only, was 66 for a rate of 0.27. It should be noted that the figures - both gross and net - have steadily declined over the last five years. The stillbirth rates admittedly are low, but the problem, reflecting as it does on both the birth rate and the infant death rate, is one for communal concern. Theoretically there is little justification for stillbirths. Nevertheless one must face the facts. The situation constitutes a challenge to explore the complexities that give rise to the problem with a view to seeking a remedy.

Gross deaths registered in the city during 1961 numbered 1,921 with a corresponding rate per 1000 of population of 7.9. The net or actual city rate was 6.5 represented by deaths among residents of 1,580. From the table of causes, it is not possible to differentiate between city and non-city deaths. The following listing as it appears is based on the gross deaths recorded.

It is significant to mention the incidence of the number of cases broadly classified as cancer of the lung. In 1959 there was a total of 37 deaths attributed to this condition, 36 male and 1 female, for a rate of 0.15 per 1000. In 1960 the total reads 39, 35 male and 4 female, for the rate of 0.16 per 1000.

The gross number of births registered in Calgary during the year amounted to 9,047 representing a rate of 21.4 per 1000 of the population. This gross figure includes births to parents not necessarily residents within the limits of Calgary. Of more interest is the net number of births, or births to parents actually residing within the city confines. In 1961, 7,388 births were recorded for a rate of 20.8 per 1000. This figure is actually 88 fewer than in the previous year, with a corresponding decrease in the rate of 1.1 per 1000. Though the net birth rate has been slowly dropping over the past several years it is still above the national average. Included in the gross figure of births (9,047) are 857 illegitimate births representing 9.5% of all registered births. There were 699 illegitimate births as women recorded as living within the city boundaries or 8.7% of the net total (7,388). This figure of 699 illegitimate births is an increase over the 1960 total (628) of 71. This would problem is one for considerable concern. Though the gross number of illegitimate births occur in the age group 15-24 years, it is possibly more significant to draw attention to the fact that 730 of these births were to girls still classified as teenagers. Ten years ago there were 710 illegitimate births representing 8% of the gross total. 181 were to city residents or 2% of the net total. Five years ago these corresponding figures were 719 of 7.4% gross and 246 or 4.1% net.

It would seem that the young people of today rush over the years of youth to hurriedly assume the role of husbands and wives to be caught in time and answer they are hardly fitted to make love to each other. The home, the school and the church exert a guiding influence throughout the formative years of teen-agers. Without doubt the home and parental influence must be credited as the chief motivating factors. Is the home influence in this second half of the twentieth century slipping in its discipline and responsibility and in its duty to society? With the trend of an upward trend in illegitimate births this might be a good time for parents with teenage children to undertake a realistic appraisal of home circumstances in the matter of discipline, behavior and control.

The gross number of stillbirths registered throughout the year amounted to 83 for a rate of 0.7 per 1000 population. The net figure of stillbirths, residents only, was 66 for a rate of 0.7%. It should be noted that the figures - both gross and net - have steadily declined over the last five years. The stillbirth rates markedly are low, but the problem, reflecting as it does on both the birth rate and the infant death rate, is one for continual concern. Theoretically there is little justification for stillbirths. Nevertheless one must face the facts. The situation constitutes a challenge to explore the possibilities that give rise to the problem with a view to seeking a remedy.

Gross deaths registered in the city during 1961 numbered 1,921 with a corresponding rate per 1000 of population of 7.7. The net or actual city rate was 6.5 represented by deaths among residents of 1,780. From the table of causes, it is not possible to differentiate between city and non-city deaths. The following finding as it appears is based on the gross deaths recorded.

The chief causes of death are:

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (532) and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (188)	720
2. Cancer - all forms	323
3. Violent and accidental deaths	135
4. Certain diseases of early infancy	131
5. Diseases of the respiratory system	95
6. Diseases of the digestive system	91
7. Congenital malformations	60
8. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	31
9. Diabetes Mellitus	23

Deaths from communicable diseases:

1. Tuberculosis	2
2. Measles with pneumonia	1
3. Infectious Hepatitis	4*
4. Pneumonia - all forms	56

*This includes one non-resident case who died in Calgary Hospital.

38.4% of all mortality occurring in Calgary in 1961 was attributed to causes categorized in the group of cardio-vascular and cerebro-vascular and renal diseases. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system showed a slight decline from the previous year. Cancer of all forms accounted for 16.8% of deaths showing a slight increase over that reported the previous year. The number of deaths due to cancer in its various forms remains at a fairly constant level each year. It is some years now since the public was awakened to the fact that early diagnosis of this condition provides the only hope of cure. Too often diagnosis is not made early enough, and as a consequence, in time another death is added to the growing total.

It is significant to mention the incidence of the number of cases broadly classified as cancer of the lung. In 1959 there was a total of 37 deaths attributed to this condition, 36 male and 1 female, for a rate of 0.15 per 1000. In 1960 the total reads 39, 35 male and 4 female, for the rate of 0.16 per 1000.

The chief causes of death were:

1.	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (232)	120
2.	Cancer - all forms	113
3.	Violent and accidental deaths	111
4.	Certain diseases of early infancy	92
5.	Diseases of the respiratory system	91
6.	Diseases of the digestive system	80
7.	Congenital malformations	31
8.	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	23
9.	Diabetes Mellitus	

Deaths from communicable diseases:

1.	Tuberculosis	2
2.	Measles with pneumonia	1
3.	Infectious hepatitis	4
4.	Pneumonia - all forms	28

*This includes one non-resident case who died in Calgary Hospital.

38.4% of all mortality occurring in Calgary in 1961 was attributed to causes categorized in the group of cardio-vascular and cerebro-vascular and renal diseases. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system showed a slight decline from the previous year. Cancer of all forms accounted for 16.8% of deaths showing a slight increase over that reported the previous year. The number of deaths due to cancer in its various forms remained at a fairly constant level each year. It is some years now since the public was cautioned to the fact that early diagnosis of this condition provides the only hope of cure. Too often diagnosis is not made early enough, and as a consequence, at time another death is added to the growing total.

It is significant to mention the incidence of the number of cases broadly classified as cancer of the lung. In 1959 there was a total of 37 deaths attributed to this condition, 26 male and 1 female, for a rate of 0.12 per 1000. In 1960 the total rose to 39, 25 male and 4 female, for the rate of 0.16 per 1000.

Ten years ago the corresponding figures recorded were 18, 16 males and 2 females, for a rate of 0.13 per 1000. Though the total number of cases may be observed as small, it is possibly significant to note that the rate relationship shows a distinct upward trend in a decade. This is in keeping with observations and reports emanating from other centres and countries. It is timely to mention that such respected professional organizations as the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Great Britain and the Dominion Council of Health of Canada have issued profound warnings concerning the correlation of the increasing cases of cancer of the lung and the smoking of cigarettes. A summary of some of these statements will bear frequent repetition in order to awaken the public conscience to the danger involved.

- (1) Overwhelming evidence points to a direct relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.
- (2) The risk of lung cancer increases in proportion to the number of cigarettes smoked daily and the number of years cigarettes have been smoked.
- (3) Discontinuance of smoking even after long use reduces the eventual risk of lung cancer.
- (4) Attempts to remove injurious substances from tobacco smoke by the use of filtering devices do not appear to be satisfactory.
- (5) Since smoking is considered a form of addiction, it would be sensible to encourage and educate all young people not to commence the habit of smoking.

With mounting evidence that cigarette smoking is detrimental to the lungs by increasing the possibility of lung cancer in later years, those who smoke should make every effort to stop now or at least drastically reduce the number smoked per day. Those members of the public over 40 years of age who persist in smoking are advised to have an annual chest x-ray film. This is the earliest means of detecting abnormal pathological changes in the lung which may be of a cancerous nature. Even at that, something less than 10% of all lung cancers at the time of diagnosis are amenable to any form of hopeful treatment at the present time. A slogan, "If you smoke, have an annual chest x-ray", should perhaps be as commonplace as the one, "If you drink, don't drive", adopted by the Safety Council in an effort to promote public education to this grim, killing condition.

Violent and accidental deaths of which there were 135, 27 more than in 1960, accounted for 7% of the total deaths. The breakdown according to type of violence is as follows (figures for city residents appear in parenthesis): Motor vehicle accidents - 27 (15); all other accidents - 73 (57); suicide and self-inflicted injury - 27 (24); homicide - 8 (6). Here is another field where needless and premature deaths occur. In the total group were 102 city residents and 33 non-residents. Emphasis, by many agencies, is constantly placed before the public on safe driving habits and about the dangers from exhaust gases from gasoline driven engines. There were 98 males and 37 females whose deaths were directly attributable to violence and accident in 1961. The danger from falls of one kind or another accounted for a total of 31 deaths. In 160 deaths, the cause was recorded as unknown.

Ten years ago the corresponding figures recorded were 18, 10 males and 3 females, for a rate of 0.13 per 1000. Though the total number of cases may be observed as small, it is possibly significant to note that the rate relationship shows a distinct upward trend in a decade. This is in keeping with observations and reports emanating from other centres and countries. It is timely to mention that such respected professional organizations as the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Great Britain and the Dominion Council of Health of Canada have issued public warnings concerning the correlation of the increasing cases of cancer of the lung and the smoking of cigarettes. A summary of some of these statements will bear frequent repetition in order to awaken the public conscience to the danger involved.

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- (4) Attempts to remove injurious substances from tobacco smoke by the use of filtering devices do not appear to be satisfactory.
- (5) Since smoking is considered a form of addiction, it would be desirable to encourage and educate all young people not to commence the habit of smoking.

With mounting evidence that cigarette smoking is detrimental to the lungs by increasing the possibility of lung cancer in later years, those who smoke should make every effort to stop now or at least drastically reduce the number smoked per day. Those members of the public over 40 years of age who persist in smoking are advised to have an annual chest x-ray film. This is the earliest means of detecting abnormal pathological changes in the lung which may be of a cancerous nature. Even at that, something less than 10% of all lung cancers at the time of diagnosis are amenable to any form of hopeful treatment at the present time. A slogan, "If you smoke, have an annual chest x-ray", should perhaps be as common place as the one, "If you drink, don't drive", adopted by the Safety Council in an effort to promote public education to this grim, killing condition.

Violent and accidental deaths of which there were 117, 57 more than in 1960, accounted for 7% of the total deaths. The breakdown according to type of violence is as follows (figures for city residents appear in parentheses): Motor vehicle accidents - 57 (15); all other accidents - 57 (27); suicide and self-inflicted injury - 57 (24); homicide - 8 (6). There is another field where needs and preventive deaths occur. In the total group were 103 city residents and 33 non-residents. Ephraim, by many agencies, is constantly placed before the public on safe driving habits and about the dangers from exhaust gases from idling driven engines. There were 98 males and 37 females whose deaths were directly attributable to violence and accident in 1961. The highest from falls at one time or another accounted for a total of 31 deaths. In 1960, the same was 10, which is unknown.

The total number of infant deaths during 1961 was 223 for a rate of 24.6 per 1000 live births gross. The figure of 223 includes 51 non-residents. The 172 deaths of infants to city residents represent a net infant mortality rate of 23.3 per 1000 live births. The number of infant deaths gross shows an increase over that of the previous year of 33. Analysis of the 223 deaths show that 57.85% were assigned to prematurity, congenital malformations and birth injuries. These three classifications invariably account for the greatest number of infant deaths. It should be noted that 102 out of 223 infant deaths occurred within the first 24 hours after delivery. 65.47% of deaths occurred within the first week of delivery and 76.7% of the deaths in infancy occurred during the first month.

One only maternal death was reported in the current year for a rate of 0.11 per 1000 live births. The one maternal death recorded was in a city resident due to a rupture of the uterus. This is the second year that only one maternal death has been recorded and does great credit to the medical profession.

The number of cases of communicable diseases reported to the department during the year was 1,437. Among residents there were 40 deaths from pneumonia of all forms, 2 deaths from tuberculosis and one from measles. Infectious hepatitis increased in incidence during the latter months of 1961. 223 cases were reported during the year against 42 reported cases in the previous years. Three deaths were attributed to infectious hepatitis during the year under review in adults. The immediate family contacts are provided with a prophylactic dose of Gamma Globulin in an attempt to control its spread. The Gamma Globulin is provided free of charge by the Provincial Health Department for family contacts. It can be said that where Gamma Globulin has been administered and a contact has developed the disease, the attack has been of a mild nature. Cases have been widely spread throughout the various districts of the city. Increasing attention to personal hygiene and sanitary practices both in the home and at work offer the best protection for all against this disease.

During the year there were only two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis confirmed by laboratory isolation of the poliomyelitis virus. A type 1 and a type 3 virus were isolated from one case in February. In June a single case of a type 3 virus was isolated. There were 34 cases of suspected poliomyelitis admitted in hospital. In 19 of these suspect cases an enterovirus of the Cocksackie or Echo variety was recovered. In the remaining 15 cases laboratory investigation failed to isolate a virus. Although 1961 may be considered to be a non-epidemic year, there can be no doubt that the Salk vaccine programme initiated in 1955 and constantly promoted ever since has provided a good control of this disease. Experience has shown that where Salk vaccine has been employed on a widespread basis, possibly better than 80% protection can be achieved. Very encouraging reports are being received on the use of a live virus vaccine (Sabin) from certain foreign countries, notably Russia, South Africa and Japan. In these countries the vaccine has been used to induce immunity in the age groups up to 21 years. It has also been used to stamp out epidemics occurring locally in district and urban centres with dramatic effectiveness. The vaccine must pass rigid testing procedures both by the manufacturer and the Department of National Health & Welfare before receiving a license for general use. It is anticipated that by the judicious use of both Salk and Sabin vaccine within communities that poliomyelitis will virtually be relegated to a disease of the past. It is hoped that this new vaccine will be available for use in this region sometime in 1962. The widespread use of the Salk vaccine both for primary and booster inoculation is still being aggressively promoted.

The total number of infant deaths during 1951 was 333 but a rate of 24.6 per 1000 live births gross. The figure of 219 including 21 non-residents. The 172 deaths of infants to city residents represents a net infant mortality rate of 23.3 per 1000 live births. The number of infant deaths gross shows an increase over that of the previous year of 33. Analysis of the 233 deaths show that 27.8% were assigned to prematurity, congenital malformations and birth injuries. These three classifications represent 10% of the infant deaths reported within the first 24 hours after delivery. 65.4% of deaths occurred within the first week of delivery and 76.7% of the deaths in infancy occurred during the first month.

The only external death was reported in the current year for a rate of 0.11 per 1000 live births. The non-resident death recorded was in a city resident due to a rupture of the uterus. This is the second year that only one maternal death has been recorded and does credit to the medical profession.

The number of cases of communicable diseases reported to the department during the year was 1,417. Among residents there were 60 deaths from pneumonia of all forms, 3 deaths from tuberculosis and one from measles. Infectious hepatitis increased in incidence during the latter months of 1951. 227 cases were reported during the year against 43 reported cases in the previous year. Three deaths were attributed to infectious hepatitis during the year under review in adults. The immediate family contacts are provided with a prophylactic dose of Gamma Globulin in an attempt to control its spread. The Gamma Globulin is provided free of charge by the Provincial Health Department for family contacts. It can be said that where Gamma Globulin has been administered and a contact has developed the disease, the attack has been of a mild nature. Cases have been widely spread throughout the various districts of the city. Increasing attention to personal hygiene and anti-baby practices both in the home and at work offer the best protection for all against this disease.

During the year there were only two cases of paratyphoid polio-myelitis confirmed by laboratory isolation of the paratyphoid virus. A type 1 and a type 2 virus were isolated from one case in February. In June a single case of a type 3 virus was isolated. There were 10 cases of suspected polio-myelitis admitted in hospital. In 19 of these suspect cases an entorhinal of the toxemia or Echo variety was recovered. In the remaining 15 cases laboratory investigation failed to isolate a virus. Although 1951 may be considered to be a non-epidemic year, there can be no doubt that the Salk vaccine programme initiated in 1952 and continuingly promoted over which Salk vaccine has been employed on a widespread basis, since has shown that Salk vaccine can be achieved. Very encouraging reports are possibly before than 50% protection can be achieved. Very encouraging reports are being received on the use of a live virus vaccine (Edsall) from certain foreign countries, notably Russia, South Africa and Japan. In these countries the vaccine has been used to reduce mortality in the age group up to 15 years. It has also been used to stamp out epidemics occurring locally in district and urban centres with dramatic effectiveness. The vaccine was given free of charge before receipt by the health authorities and the Department of Health Health & Welfare before receipt by the health authorities. It is anticipated that by the inclusion use of both Salk and Edsall vaccine with immunization that polio-myelitis will virtually be eliminated as a disease in the future. It is hoped that this new vaccine will be available for use in the future. The widespread use of the Salk vaccine both for primary and booster immunization is still being aggressively promoted.

Poliomyelitis is now a disease largely of the uninoculated or the under inoculated.

Scarlet fever cases reported during the year to the department numbered 195. This disease, though usually of a mild nature, must not be taken lightly, as upon occasion serious complications may ensue. Rheumatic fever with heart involvement may occur following any illness where the streptococcus is involved. It is again stressed that any sore throat accompanied by fever whether a rash is present or not should be treated by the family physician at once.

There were 36 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reported among city residents. This is 12 fewer cases than in the previous year. In addition, there were 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, three less than in the year 1960. 24,284 persons received a chest x-ray at the City Hall during 1961. The miniature x-ray machine is provided by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association to aid in the early detection of tuberculosis of the lung and other thoracic abnormalities. Any member of the public may receive a chest x-ray free of charge through this diagnostic facility. The family physician named and the person x-rayed receive a report of the results.

The number of children added to the Rheumatic Fever Control list in 1961 was 41. The total enrollment on this preventive programme now numbers 206 since its inception in 1958. Any child who has had a definite case of rheumatic fever is eligible to receive a three months' supply of penicillin tablets free of charge. The family physician makes application to the Provincial Health Department on behalf of any patient who has had rheumatic fever. The tablets are sent directly to the family on a quarterly basis.

On October 18, 1961, the citizens of Calgary again voted on the question of fluoridation of the public water supply. Fluoridation had been the subject of a previous plebiscite in October, 1957. It has been satisfactorily established that the fluoride content of the Calgary municipal water supply does not exceed 0.3 parts per million. Tooth decay is without doubt the commonest single defect in both the pre-school and school aged child. Surveys taken on the school population show that 95% of the children have decayed, missing or filled teeth. As a community health problem this is a serious matter. For too many years dental decay has been tragically accepted as inevitable. 150 years ago scurvy was accepted as inevitable amongst mariners. The empirical use of the juice of citrus fruits issued to seamen, which they were compelled to take, dramatically eradicated this scourge. It was over 100 years later before medical science was able to prove that lack of Vitamin C in the diet of mariners was the reason for scurvy developing so frequently in those who made the sea their calling. Fifteen years ago certain cities adjusted the fluoride content of the drinking water to 1.0 p.p.m. This was not done empirically but based on a wealth of scientific data. Reports show that the incidence of dental decay in the teeth of children resident in these cities has been reduced by better than 60%. The adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply not exceeding 1.00 parts per million has since been adopted by many large centres of population as a preventive measure to reduce the incidence of dental decay in the rising generation. A campaign was initiated to acquaint the residents of this city of the facts of fluoridation. At the October Municipal Election they were to be given an opportunity to vote for its adoption. This was the opportunity for the citizens to strike a vital blow against dental decay.

Polymyositis is now a disease largely of the under developed.

Scattered fever cases reported over the year to the department numbered 135. This disease, though usually of a mild nature, must not be taken lightly, as upon occasion serious complications may ensue. The disease is in- heart involvement may occur following myo-itis where the myocardium is in- volved. It is again stressed that any form of fever should be treated by fever whether a rash is present or not should be treated by the family physician at once.

There was 25 cases of Polymyositis reported among city residents. This is 15 cases more than in the previous year. In addition, there were 9 cases of non-gummatous tuberculosis - 10 cases less than in the year 1960. 24,186 persons received a chest x-ray at the City Hall during 1961. The miniature x-ray machine is provided by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association in aid of the early detection of tuberculosis of the lung and other thoracic abnormalities. Any member of the public may receive a chest x-ray free of charge through this diagnostic facility. The family physician should and the person x-rayed receive a report of the results.

The number of children under 15 in the Province under Control 114 in 1961 was 41. The total number of children in this province was 100 since its inception in 1955. Any child who has had a definite case of rheumatic fever is eligible to receive a chest x-ray, supply of penicillin tablets free of charge. The family physician makes application to the Provincial Health Depart- ment on behalf of any patient who has had rheumatic fever. The tablets are sent directly to the family on a quarterly basis.

On October 15, 1961, the Ministry of Health again voted on the question of fluoridation of the public water supply. Fluoridation had been the subject of a previous plebiscite in October, 1957. It has been satisfactorily established that the fluoridation of the public water supply does not exceed 0.7 parts per million. Each house is given about the commonest single defect in both the public and private water supply. Surveys taken on the school population show that 5% of the children have carious, missing or filled teeth. As a community health problem this is a serious matter. The two main reasons dental decay has been reduced in children, 10 years ago surveys was accepted as inevitable, constant, and the widespread use of the fluoride citric limits added to sodium, which they were worried to lose, domestically eradicated this concern. It was over 10 years ago before medical science was able to prove that lack of fluorine in the diet was the reason for survey developing so rapidly in those who had the new water supply. Fifteen years ago certain cities adopted the fluoridation of the drinking water in 1.0 p.p.m. This was not immediately based on a wealth of scientific data. Reports show that the number of dental decay in the teeth of children resident in these cities has been reduced by between 50% and 60%. The adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply was estimated as a preventive measure to reduce the incidence of dental decay in the future generation. A campaign was in- itiated to educate the residents of this area of the facts of fluoridation. At the October Municipal Election they were to be given an opportunity to vote for its adoption. This was the opportunity for the citizens to achieve a vital blow against dental decay.

An attractive, informative pamphlet was prepared presenting the accepted medical facts concerning fluoridation. It was intended to put one of these pamphlets into every home as part of the public education campaign. The use of public funds for this project, however, was voted down by the City Council. The firm of Kyle Printing Ltd. donated paper and time for the printing of the pamphlet as a public service. Alderman Duncan, as Chairman of the Calgary Fluoridation Committee, initiated a fund to defray the cost of the pamphlet and to which many of the general public readily contributed. These pamphlets were eventually distributed to homes in the city by an enthusiastic and hard-working group of volunteers who attempted to cover every segment of the residential districts.

When the final result of the plebiscite was tabulated, 30,373 voted in favor of fluoridation, 30,499 voted against the fluoridation of the public water supply out of an eligible voting population of 147,198. Under provincial law 66 2/3% of the electorate must be in favor of fluoridation of the municipal water supply before such a measure may be legally undertaken. A majority of this magnitude, though presenting an interesting challenge, is virtually unattainable. As only 49.9% of those who voted were in favor of fluoridation, this worthwhile boon to so many, was rejected for the second time in four years. This was a bitter disappointment both to the Health Department and to the many enthusiastic citizens who had worked so diligently on behalf of fluoridation.

In summing up fluoridation, the three main factors contributing to the defeat of this issue were:

- (1) Fear, which had been introduced into the minds of many residents by anti-fluoridation literature.
- (2) Apathy, as many people did not make an effort to understand this dental matter.
- (3) Lack of funds for educational promotion.

In early April, 1961 the North Hill Health Centre & Well Baby Clinic was opened for public use. This centre is adjacent to a major city shopping centre and is very conveniently located for all persons living in the northern part of the city. Nurses, public health inspectors and a dental team working in districts in the North Hill area have their headquarters and base of operation at this new building. The design has proved to be most satisfactory and provides excellent working conditions for the staff. A Health Centre of similar size and design is still urgently required in the South part of the city where development is most active. A suitable location has been acquired for a health centre in South West Calgary after considerable negotiation.

An increasing number of the farmers supplying milk to the local pasteurization plants are changing over to the bulk tank system of handling milk. It is anticipated that by the end of 1962 all milk supplied to the city will be stored in bulk tanks on the farms and transported to the processing plants by bulk tankers. The installation of bulk milk tanks on farms represents a considerable financial outlay by the individual producer. Where bulk tanks have been installed a number of producers have made extensive improvements in their milk houses which has had a good effect on the quality of the milk being received.

An attractive, informative pamphlet was prepared presenting the accepted medical facts concerning diphtheria. It was intended to put one of these pamphlets into every home as part of the public education campaign. The use of public funds for this project, however, was vetoed by the City Council. The firm of Kyle Printing Ltd., donated paper and time for the printing of the pamphlet as a public service. A. Herman Hunter, as Chairman of the Calgary Education Commission, initiated a fund to defray the cost of the pamphlet and to which many of the general public readily contributed. These pamphlets were eventually distributed to homes in the city by an enthusiastic and hard-working group of volunteers who attempted to cover every segment of the residential district.

When the final result of the referendum was tabulated, 30,373 voted in favor of diphtheria, 70,499 voted against the fluoridation of the public water supply and an eligible voter population of 147,198. Under provincial law 50.5% of the electorate must be in favor of fluoridation of the municipal water supply before such a measure may be legally implemented. A majority of this number, though presenting an interesting challenge, is virtually unobtainable. As only 50.5% of those who voted were in favor of fluoridation, this worthwhile boon to so many, was rejected for the second time in four years. This was a bitter disappointment both to the Health Department and to the many enthusiastic citizens who had worked so diligently on behalf of fluoridation.

In summary of fluoridation, the three main factors contributing to the defeat of this issue were:

- (1) Fear, which had been introduced into the minds of many residents by anti-fluoridation literature.
- (2) Apathy, as many people did not make an effort to understand this health measure.
- (3) Lack of funds for educational promotion.

In early April, 1961, the North West Health Centre & Well Baby Clinic was opened for public use. This centre is adjacent to a major city shopping centre and is very conveniently located for its purpose. In the northern part of the city, however, public health inspectors and a health team working in districts in the North Hill area have their headquarters and most of operation in this new building. The design has proved to be most satisfactory and provides excellent working conditions for the staff. A health centre of similar size and design is still urgently required in the lower part of the city where development is most active. A suitable location has been suggested for a health centre in South West Calgary after considerable negotiation.

An increasing number of the families supplying milk to the local pasteurization plants are turning over to the bulk tank method of handling milk. It is anticipated that by the end of 1965 all milk supplied to the city will be stored in bulk tanks on the farms and transported to the pasteurization plants by bulk tankers. The installation of bulk milk tanks on farms is somewhat a considerable financial outlay by the individual grower. However, the tanks have been installed on a number of properties and have made significant improvement in the milk houses which has had a good effect on the quality of the milk being collected.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS - 1961

All meat sold in the city is inspected either by veterinarians employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture or by a veterinarian working at the local city abattoir. Meat must bear the stamp of the federal agency or our own local city approved stamp. The public health inspectors have been particularly vigilant in this matter since the reporting of a certain distasteful incident in Ontario.

A very considerable amount of work beyond that usually considered as Public Health practice has been undertaken for other city departments, chiefly Welfare, Children's Aid, Police and Personnel. The medical staff also undertakes to conduct examinations in first aid for the Police and Civil Defence.

The Department wishes to record grateful appreciation of the help received from volunteer workers who give so freely of their time in the Well Baby Clinics and act as recorders at inoculation sessions.

The Department is most appreciative of the help, advice and guidance given throughout the year by the following:

His Worship the Mayor, Board of Commissioners and Members of City Council,

Members of the Calgary Public and Separate School Boards,

Superintendents and staffs of the Provincial Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals and Institutions,

Alberta and Calgary (Kinsmen's Club) Tuberculosis Association,

Provincial Cancer Clinic,

Provincial Child Guidance Clinic,

Victorian Order of Nurses,

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,

Provincial Department of Public Health,

Calgary General Hospital and Holy Cross Hospital staffs and

The Calgary Press, Radio and Television Stations and all Volunteer Workers.

In closing this report, a special word of thanks must go to all staff members of this department because without their loyalty, cooperation and the efficient manner in which their duties have been discharged, the Medical Officer of Health would have no accomplishments to report.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie C. Allan, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

All meat sold in the city is inspected either by veterinarians employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture or by a veterinary agency working at the local city abattoir. Meat must bear the stamp of the Federal agency or our own local city approved stamp. The public health department has been particularly vigilant in this matter since the reporting of a certain disastrous incident in Ontario.

A very considerable amount of work beyond that usually considered as Public Health practice has been undertaken for other city departments, chiefly Welfare, Children's Aid, Police and Fire Department. The medical staff also undertakes to conduct examinations in first aid for the Police and Fire Police.

The Department wishes to thank the various agencies for their cooperation in the help received from volunteer workers who give so freely of their time in the Well Baby Clinic and act as recorders at vaccination stations.

The Department is most appreciative of the help, advice and guidance given throughout the year by the following:

Hon. Mr. The Mayor, Board of Commissioners and Members of City Council.

Members of the Calgary Police and Separate School Boards.

Superintendents and staffs of the Provincial Hospitals and Mental Hospitals and Clinics.

Alberta and Calgary (Kinross) Tuberculosis Association.

Board of Health.

Provincial Child Welfare Board.

Victorian Order of Nurses.

Department of the Insane, Calgary.

Provincial Department of Public Health.

Calgary General Hospital, and Holy Cross Hospital staffs and

The Calgary Board of Health and Associated Clinics and all voluntary workers.

In closing this report, a special word of thanks must go to all staff members of this department, men and women, for their loyalty, cooperation and the efficient manner in which their duties have been discharged. The Medical Officer of Health would like to express his appreciation to all.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. E. A. McNeil, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS - 1961

Date	City	Out	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-30	31 Plus	1st Child	2nd & Over	Prev. Mrge.	Total
Jan.	49	16				4	8	4	9	22	13	5	46	19	13	65
Feb.	35	8		1	1		3	7	5	12	7	7	27	16	8	43
Mar.	40	16			1	5	2	7	4	23	9	5	36	20	5	56
Apr.	47	11		1		6	5	6	7	16	10	7	42	16	8	58
May	27	13				4	2	4	4	13	4	9	19	21	9	40
June	44	11		2	1	3	8	5	3	16	9	8	34	21	10	55
July	46	12			1	3	1	4	6	22	10	11*	32	26	14	58
Aug.	45	17		1	1	4	5	1	5	30	10	5	42	20	11	62
Sept	42	15		2	2	1	2	4	6	25	10	5	40	17	11	57
Oct.	35	16		1			2	5	5	20	13	5	30	21	9	51
Nov.	40	6		1	2	2	4	4	9	14	6	4	39	7	3	46
Dec.	49	17		1	2	4	2	3	8	28	11	7	44	22	9	66
TOTAL	499	158		10	11	36	44	54	71	241	112	78	431	226	110	657

* Twins included in this number

Total Births - 9,047

90 Previous Marriages

Illegitimates - 657 or 7.3%

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

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population as shown by Civic Enumeration of 1961 was 241,675.

Live Births: 9,047, Rate per 1,000 population - 37.4

Stillbirths: 89, Rate per 1,000 live births - 9.8

Included in the above were 1,659 non-resident births and 23 non-resident stillbirths.

MARGINALS - 1951

Date	City	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten	Eleven	Twelve	Thirteen	Fourteen	Fifteen	Sixteen	Seventeen	Eighteen	Nineteen	Twenty	Twenty-one	Twenty-two	Twenty-three	Twenty-four	Twenty-five	Twenty-six	Twenty-seven	Twenty-eight	Twenty-nine	Thirty
Jan.	42	16																													63
Feb.	35	8																													43
Mar.	40	16																													56
Apr.	47	11																													58
May	37	13																													50
June	44	11																													55
July	46	12																													58
Aug.	45	17																													63
Sept.	43	15																													57
Oct.	35	16																													51
Nov.	40	6																													46
Dec.	49	17																													66
TOTAL	499	158																													657

* Twins included in this report

90 Previous Births - 657 or 7.3%

Vital Statistics Section, in accordance
 with the laws approved by the Canadian
 Public Health Association, follow.

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

Population as shown by Civic Registration of 1951 was 551,857.

Live Births - 5,057, Rate per 1,000 population - 9.2
 Stillbirths - 89, Rate per 1,000 live births - 0.8

Included in the above were 1,059 non-residents, 1,012 and 47 non-resident stillbirths.

TABLE No. 1

Live Births 1957 - 1961

Year	Population	No. Including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	241,675	9,047	37.4	7,388	30.6
1960	235,428	9,071	38.5	7,471	31.7
1959	218,418	8,781	40.2	7,190	32.9
1958	206,831	7,986	38.6	6,587	31.8
1957	192,577	7,555	39.2	6,243	32.4

TABLE No. 2

Stillbirths 1957 - 1961

Year	Population	No. Including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	241,675	89	0.37	66	0.27
1960	235,428	86	0.37	65	0.28
1959	218,418	84	0.38	75	0.34
1958	206,831	102	0.49	81	0.39
1957	192,577	89	0.45	68	0.35

MARRIAGES

Number performed in 1961 was 2,331 Rate per 1,000 population - 9.6

DEATHS

From all causes a total of 1,921 deaths were reported, being a rate of 7.9 per thousand population, including 341 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE No. 3

MORTALITY RATE (Exclusive of Stillbirths) - 1957 - 1961

Year	No. deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	1,921	7.9	1,580	6.5
1960	1,848	7.8	1,527	6.5
1959	1,830	8.4	1,466	6.7
1958	1,690	8.2	1,413	6.8
1957	1,651	8.6	1,355	7.0

TABLE No. 1

Living Persons 1957 - 1961

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	241,672	2,002	8.3	2,104	86.6
1960	232,428	2,002	8.6	2,104	91.7
1959	218,418	2,181	10.0	2,190	100.9
1958	206,831	2,000	9.7	2,007	97.0
1957	192,202	2,222	11.6	2,229	116.5

TABLE No. 2

Births 1957 - 1961

Year	Population	No. including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	241,672	22	0.09	22	0.09
1960	232,428	22	0.09	22	0.09
1959	218,418	22	0.10	22	0.10
1958	206,831	22	0.11	22	0.11
1957	192,202	22	0.11	22	0.11

TABLE No. 3

Number married in 1961 and 1962 Rate per 1,000 population - 9.6

TABLE No. 4

From all causes a total of 1,171 deaths were recorded, being a rate of 4.9 per thousand population, including 101 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE No. 5

Mortality Rate (Excludes of Residents) 1957 - 1961

Year	No. deaths including non-residents	Rate per 1,000 population	No. residents only	Rate per 1,000 population
1961	1,021	4.2	1,021	4.2
1960	1,021	4.4	1,021	4.4
1959	1,021	4.6	1,021	4.6
1958	1,021	4.9	1,021	4.9
1957	1,021	5.3	1,021	5.3

TABLE No. 4

Chief Causes of Deaths, 1959, 1960 & 1961
(total number including non-residents)

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths			Rate per 100,000		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys, including Apoplexy	748	785	623	309.5	333.4	285.2
Cancer - all forms	323	296	352	133.6	125.7	161.2
Violent and Accidental Deaths	135	108	106	55.9	45.9	48.5
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	131	117	141	54.2	49.7	64.5
Pneumonia, Bronchitis & Influenza	69	57	59	28.5	24.2	27.0
Congenital Malformations	60	40	41	24.8	17.0	18.8
Diabetes	23	27	15	9.5	11.5	6.9
Communicable Diseases (other than T.B., pneumonia and influenza)	5	11	6	2.1	4.7	2.7
Tuberculosis - all forms	2	3	1	0.8	1.3	0.5
All other Causes	425	404	486	175.8	171.6	222.5
Totals	1,921	1,848	1,830			

* See Table No. 10 and Deaths in Sanatorium.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following tables for the year 1961 and the preceding four years.

TABLE No. 5

Deaths of Infants in the First Year of Life 1957 - 1961

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Number of Infant Deaths	223	190	207	185	184
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.6	20.9	23.6	23.2	24.4

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

1961 - 51; 1960 - 32; 1959 - 35; 1958 - 29; 1957 - 40

Table No. 1
 Chief Causes of Death, 1957, 1958 & 1959
 (Total number including non-residents)

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths			Rate per 100,000	
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958
Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys, including nephritis	768	795	809	202.2	202.2
Cancer - all forms	353	365	352	102.7	101.2
Violent and Accidental Deaths	135	108	109	38.9	40.2
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	131	110	101	37.7	36.2
Pneumonia, Bronchitis & Influenza	69	57	58	20.2	20.0
Congenital Malformations	60	40	41	17.0	18.8
Diabetes	27	33	19	11.2	10.9
Communicable Diseases (Other than T.B., pneumonia and influenza)	2	11	2	0.7	0.7
Tuberculosis - all forms	2	2	1	0.6	0.3
All other causes	42	47	45	10.8	10.2
TOTAL	1,401	1,415	1,380		

* See Table No. 10 and Deaths in Communities.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for the municipality, including deaths of non-residents, is presented in the following tables for the year 1951 and the preceding four years.

Table No. 2

Deaths of Infants in the First Year of Life 1951 - 1957

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number of Infant Deaths	26	19	20	20	18	16	16
Rate per 1,000 live births	26.0	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.0	19.2	20.4

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

1951 - 21, 1952 - 22, 1953 - 22, 1954 - 22, 1955 - 22, 1956 - 22, 1957 - 22

TABLE No. 6

Infant Mortality by Causes of Deaths 1957 - 1961

Causes of Deaths	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1. Immaturity	73	68	100	87	72
2. Congenital Malformations and Debility	42	37	34	42	51
3. Injuries at Birth	14	24	13	6	10
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	19	12	13	14	10
5. Asphyxia and Atelectasis	17	10	10	5	7
6. Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn	7	3	5	2	3
7. Other Causes	51	36	31	25	27

Of the 223 infant deaths registered this year, 102 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 44 within the first week, and 25 occurred within the first month, representing 76.7 percent of the total.

MATERNAL DEATHS

One maternal death occurred as a result of rupture of uterus during labor. No deaths of mothers occurred from puerperal causes in 1961.

TABLE No. 7

Maternal Mortality (Including Non-Residents) 1957 - 1961

Year	Live Births	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1961	9,047	1	0.11
1960	9,071	1	0.11
1959	8,781	2	0.23
1958	7,986	2	0.25
1957	7,555	2	0.26

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:

1961 - 0
1960 - 0
1959 - 1
1958 - 0
1957 - 1

TABLE No. 6

Infant Mortality by Cause of Death 1957 - 1961

Cause of Death	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1. Immaturity	73	68	100	87	75
2. Congenital Malformations and Defects	42	37	54	43	32
3. Injuries at Birth	11	24	13	6	10
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	19	18	13	16	10
5. Asphyxia and Anoxemia	17	10	10	5	7
6. Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn	7	3	5	5	3
7. Other Causes	37	36	31	25	24

Of the 253 infant deaths registered this year, 102 occurred within the first twenty-four hours, 44 within the first week, and 58 occurred within the first month, representing 70.7 percent of the total.

TABLE No. 7

One maternal death occurred as a result of rupture of uterus during labor. No deaths of mothers occurred from infectious causes in 1961.

TABLE No. 7

Infant Mortality (Infants Non-Residents) 1957 - 1961

Year	Live Births	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1961	9,007	1	0.11
1960	8,001	1	0.12
1959	8,781	2	0.23
1958	7,785	3	0.38
1957	7,552	2	0.26

Number of deaths of non-residents included in above:

1961 - 0
1960 - 0
1959 - 1
1958 - 0
1957 - 1

TABLE No. 8

Causes of Maternal Deaths - 1961

Cause of Death	Number including non-residents	Residents Only
Abortions (septic and non-septic)	-	-
Accidents of Labor (rupture of uterus)	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis, Puerperal Toxaemias	-	-

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 in 1961

Disease	Cases		0 - 4 Years		5-14 Years		15 & Over		Totals	
	M	F	Cases	Dths	Cases	Dths	Cases	Dths	Cases	Dths
Bacillary Dysentery		3	1		1		1		3	
Infectious Hepatitis	107	116	9		92		122	3	223	3
Measles	416	395	106	1	703		2		811	1
Meningitis - Viral or Aseptic	16	16	3		13		16		32	
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	2	2	1		1		2		4	
Psittacosis	1				1				1	
Rubella	38	31	17		51		1		69	
Salmonella Infections	10	6	10		3		3		16	
Scarlet Fever & Strep Throat	84	111	27		163		5		195	
Staphylococcus Intoxication	1	2					3		3	
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	19	17	7		2		27	2	36	2
- Non-Pul.	4	5			1		8		9	
Typhoid Fever		1	1						1	
Whooping Cough	16	18	8		24		2		34	
Totals	714	723	190	1	1055		192	5	1437	6

Causes of Maternal Death - 1911

Cause of Death	Number including non-pregnant	Maternal Only
Abortions (spontaneous and non-spontaneous)	-	-
Accidents of labor (rupture of uterus)	1	1
Puerperal sepsis, Puerperal pyrexia	-	-

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

Table No. 9

Communicable Diseases (Continued)

Reported Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in 1911

Disease	Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Totals
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	
Bacterial Dysentery	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Infectious Hepatitis	107	105	91	91	102	102	282	282	3
Measles	110	105	105	105	2	2	81	81	1
Hemolytic - Viral or Asplenic	10	10	3	11	10	10	12	12	
Polio-myelitis - Paralytic	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	
Polio-myelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whooping Cough	30	31	17	21	1	1	69	69	
Scarlet Fever & Strep Throat	10	10	10	10	3	3	10	10	
Staphylococcus Intoxi-cation	111	111	111	111	2	2	108	108	
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	19	19	7	7	27	27	30	30	1
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whooping Cough	10	10	3	3	2	2	34	34	
Totals	414	410	190	192	192	192	1237	1237	6

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (GROSS) 1961

TABLE No. 10

Reported Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis 1957-1961

Year	New Active Cases	Number of Deaths in City	Number of Deaths in Sanatoria	Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1961	45	2	8	10	4.1
1960	60	3	8	11	4.7
1959	54	1	9	10	4.6
1958	58	1	6	7	3.4
1957	59	1	10	11	5.7

TABLE No. 11

Reported Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, 1959 - 1961

	Cases			Deaths			Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	821	1196	811	-	1	1	-	.42	.41
Scarlet Fever	1560	369	195	1	-	-	.46	-	-
Whooping Cough	182	115	34	-	-	-	-	-	-

Supplementary classifications for Stillbirths

Reported Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria 1927-1931

Year	New Active Cases	Number of Deaths in City	Number of Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1927	29	1	10	11	5.7
1928	30	1	0	1	5.4
1929	24	2	9	11	4.8
1930	60	3	8	11	4.7
1931	42	2	0	2	4.1

Reported Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Whooping Cough, 1927-1931

	Cases			Deaths			Rate per 100,000 Population
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
Whooping Cough	142	115	14	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	128	84	12	-	-	-	-
Measles	101	114	11	1	1	-	4.1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (GROSS) 1961

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	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 years and over	TOTALS
1. Infective and parasitic diseases	7	6		2	1		1	5	4	13
2. Neoplasms	205	124	1		5	6	13	85	219	329
3. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases	12	19		1			1	3	26	31
4. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1	5			2			2	2	6
5. Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	5			1			1	3		5
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	115	101		2	2		4	18	190	216
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	311	221		1		1	10	76	444	532
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	60	35		11	1		3	9	71	95
9. Diseases of the digestive system	48	43	1	3	3		7	19	58	91
10. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	15	16		2	1	3	3	4	18	31
11. Diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium		1					1			1
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue		1					1			1
13. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	2	2				1		1	2	4
14. Congenital malformations	37	23	11	31	8	2	1	6	1	60
15. Certain diseases of early infancy	83	48	88	42		1				131
16. Symptoms, senility and ill defined conditions	170	70		25			3	40	172	240
16. Accidents, poisonings and violence	98	37	1		6	17	39	35	37	135
Totals	1169	752	102	121	29	31	88	306	1244	1921
Supplementary classifications for Stillbirths	41	48								89

CARRIED FORWARD

124

104

152

46

328

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (1961-1962)

Supplementary classification for cellulitis	Totals									
	16. Accidents, poisonings and violence	16. Syphilis, scabies and all diseases	17. Certain diseases of early infancy	18. Congenital malformations	19. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	20. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	21. Diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	22. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	23. Diseases of the digestive system	24. Diseases of the respiratory system
16. Accidents, poisonings and violence	48	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
16. Syphilis, scabies and all diseases	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
17. Certain diseases of early infancy	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
18. Congenital malformations	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
19. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
20. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
21. Diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
22. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
23. Diseases of the digestive system	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
24. Diseases of the respiratory system	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
25. Diseases of the circulatory system	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
26. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
27. Mental, psychoneurotic and neurotic disorders	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
28. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
29. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
30. Neoplasms	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
31. Infective and parasitic diseases	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
32. Unknown	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
33. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
34. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
35. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
36. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
37. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
38. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
39. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
40. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
41. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
42. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
43. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
44. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
45. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
46. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
47. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
48. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
49. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
50. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
51. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
52. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
53. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
54. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
55. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
56. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
57. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
58. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
59. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
60. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
61. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
62. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
63. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
64. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
65. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
66. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
67. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
68. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
69. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
70. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
71. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
72. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
73. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
74. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
75. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
76. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
77. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
78. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
79. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
80. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
81. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
82. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
83. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
84. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
85. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
86. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
87. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
88. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
89. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
90. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
91. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
92. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
93. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
94. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
95. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
96. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
97. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
98. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
99. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
100. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
101. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
102. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
103. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
104. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
105. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
106. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
107. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
108. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
109. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
110. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
111. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
112. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
113. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
114. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
115. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
116. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
117. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
118. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
119. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
120. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
121. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
122. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
123. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
124. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
125. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
126. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
127. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
128. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
129. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
130. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
131. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
132. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
133. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
134. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
135. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
136. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
137. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
138. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
139. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
140. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
141. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
142. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
143. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
144. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
145. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
146. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
147. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
148. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
149. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
150. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
151. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
152. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
153. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
154. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
155. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
156. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
157. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
158. Females	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
159. All ages	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
160. Males	10	10	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1
161. Females	10	10	7	11						

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
002 Pulmonary tuberculosis	2		2		2
053.1 Septicaemia and pyaemia specified as due to staphylococcus	1			1	1
053.3 Septicaemia and pyaemia due to other specified organism	1		1		1
053.4 Septicaemia and pyaemia due to organism unspecified		1		1	1
085 Measles with pneumonia	1		1		1
092 Infectious hepatitis	1	3	3	1	4
096.9 Other diseases attributable to viruses not classifiable under 080-096.8		1		1	1
134.5 Other fungus infections: other		1	1		1
138.0 Other infective and parasitic diseases: Sarcoid of Boeck	1		1		1
142.0 Malignant neoplasm of salivary gland: parotid gland	1			1	1
143 Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	1		1		1
150 Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	6	2	8		8
151 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	22	7	24	5	29
152 Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, including duodenum	1		1		1
153 Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum	14	16	26	4	30
154 Malignant neoplasm of rectum	9	5	14		14
155 Malignant neoplasm of biliary passages and of liver (stated to be primary site)	3	8	6	5	11
156 Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified)	5	1	6		6
157 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	7	4	9	2	11
158 Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum		1	1		1
160 Malignant neoplasm of nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	1			1	1
161 Malignant neoplasm of larynx	2	1	3		3
162.1 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and of lung specified as primary	35	2	23	14	37
163 Malignant neoplasm of lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary	5	1	4	2	6
165 Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs (secondary)	5		4	1	5
170 Malignant neoplasm of breast		32	29	3	32
171 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri		6	5	1	6
174 Malignant neoplasm of uterus, unspecified		3	3		3
175 Malignant neoplasm of ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament		9	6	3	9
CARRIED FORWARD	124	104	182	46	228

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

OF CAUSES OF DEATH

002	Pulmonary tuberculosis								
053.1	Septicemia and pyemia specified as due to ataphylococcus								
053.2	Septicemia and pyemia due to other specified organism								
053.4	Septicemia and pyemia due to organism unspecified								
085	Measles with pneumonia								
092	Infectious hepatitis								
096.9	Other diseases attributable to viruses and classifiable under 085-095.9								
135.5	Other fungus infections other								
136.0	Other infectious and parasitic diseases								
142.0	Malignant neoplasm of salivary gland: parotid gland								
143	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth								
150	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx								
151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach								
152	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, including duodenum								
153	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum								
154	Malignant neoplasm of colon								
155	Malignant neoplasm of urinary bladder and of liver (classified as hepatic neoplasms)								
156	Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified)								
157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas								
158	Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum								
160	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, female genitalia								
161	Malignant neoplasm of uterus								
162.1	Malignant neoplasm of stomach and of large intestine specified as primary								
162	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and of stomach specified as secondary								
163	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland (primary)								
170	Malignant neoplasm of testis								
171	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
172	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
173	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
174	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
175	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
176	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
177	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
178	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
179	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
180	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
181	Malignant neoplasm of ovary, unspecified								
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CARRIED FORWARD

		M	F	City	Out	Totals
	BROUGHT FORWARD	124	104	182	46	228
177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	26		19	7	26
178	Malignant neoplasm of testis	1			1	1
180	Malignant neoplasm of kidney	4	4	6	2	8
181	Malignant neoplasm of bladder and other urinary organs	7	2	6	3	9
190	Malignant melanoma of skin		1	1		1
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	15	2	10	7	17
196.1	Malignant neoplasm of bone: lower jaw bone	2		2		2
196.2	Malignant neoplasm of bone: vertebral column (excluding sacrum and coccyx)	1			1	1
199	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	7	5	11	1	12
200.1	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma: lymphosarcoma	4	1	3	2	5
200.2	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma: other primary malignant neoplasm of lymphoid tissue		1	1		1
201	Hodgkin's disease	4		1	3	4
202.1	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis): other	1	1	2		2
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	3	2	4	1	5
204.1	Leukaemia and aleukaemia: myeloid leukaemia	5	2	7		7
204.2	Leukaemia and aleukaemia: monocytic leukaemia	1		1		1
204.3	Leukaemia and aleukaemia: acute leukaemia	4	1	3	2	5
204.4	Leukaemia and aleukaemia: other and unspecified leukaemia	1		1		1
211	Benign neoplasm of other part of digestive system		1	1		1
223	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	1	1	2		2
224	Benign neoplasm of endocrine glands		1	1		1
230	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs		1	1		1
237	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system	1		1		1
241	Asthma	1		1		1
253	Myxoedema and cretinism		1	1		1
260	Diabetes mellitus	10	13	20	3	23
271.0	Diseases of parathyroid gland: hyperparathyroidism		1		1	1
277	Polyglandular dysfunction and other diseases of endocrine glands		1	1		1
286.5	Other avitaminoses and nutritional deficiency states: malnutrition, unqualified	1	1	2		2
286.7	Other avitaminoses and nutritional deficiency states: other and multiple deficiency states		1	1		1
287	Obesity, not specified as of endocrine origin		1	1		1
290	Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias: pernicious anaemia	1			1	1
292.1	Other anaemias of specified type: acute haemolytic anaemia		1		1	1
	CARRIED FORWARD	225	150	293	82	375

CARRIED FORWARD

557 408 804 161 965

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	225	150	293	82	375
296 Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions		2	2		2
297 Agranulocytosis		1	1		1
299 Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs		1	1		1
322.1 Alcoholism: chronic	3		2	1	3
322.2 Alcoholism: unspecified	1		1		1
325.4 Mental deficiency: mongolism	1		1		1
330 Subarachnoid haemorrhage	3	3	4	2	6
331 Cerebral haemorrhage	44	45	72	17	89
332 Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	26	23	43	6	49
334 Other and ill-defined vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	32	18	45	5	50
340.2 Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuber- culous: due to other specified organism		1	1		1
345 Multiple sclerosis	2	6	8		8
350 Paralysis agitans	4	2	6		6
352 Other cerebral paralysis	1		1		1
355 Other diseases of brain		1	1		1
356.1 Motor neurone disease and muscular atrophy: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	2	1	1	2	3
394 Other inflammatory diseases of ear	1		1		1
401.3 Rheumatic fever with heart involvement: active rheumatic fever	1	1	1	1	2
410 Diseases of mitral valve	1	6	5	2	7
411 Diseases of aortic valve specified as rheuma- tic	1	2	1	2	3
414 Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic	1			1	1
416 Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	2	9	8	3	11
420.0 Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease: arteriosclerotic disease so described	29	35	55	9	64
420.1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease: heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries	158	81	215	24	239
421.1 Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic: of aortic valve, not speci- fied as rheumatic	2	1	3		3
421.4 Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic: other and ill-defined, not specified as rheumatic		1	1		1
422.1 Other myocardial degeneration: with arterio- sclerosis	3	1	4		4
422.2 Other myocardial degeneration: other	11	11	22		22
430.0 Acute and subacute endocarditis: acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis	1	2		3	3
433.0 Functional disease of heart: heart block	1	1	2		2
433.1 Functional disease of heart: other disorders of heart rhythm	1	2	2	1	3
340.3 Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuber- culous; with no organism specified as cause		1	1		1
CARRIED FORWARD	557	408	804	161	965

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	557	408	804	161	965
434.1 Other and unspecified diseases of heart: congestive heart failure	15	8	19	4	23
434.2 Other and unspecified diseases of heart: left ventricular failure	2		2		2
434.3 Other and unspecified diseases of heart: other disease of heart	2		2		2
434.4 Other and unspecified diseases of heart: unspecified disease of heart	1		1		1
440 Essential benign hypertensive heart disease	3	1	3	1	4
443 Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	6	6	10	2	12
444 Essential benign hypertension	7	4	10	1	11
445 Essential malignant hypertension		1	1		1
446 Hypertension with arteriolar nephrosclerosis	3	2	3	2	5
447 Other hypertensive disease without mention of heart	4	3	7		7
450.0 General arteriosclerosis: without mention of gangrene	39	30	60	9	69
451 Aortic aneurysm, non-syphylitic, and dis- secting aneurysm	5	4	7	2	9
454 Arterial embolism and thrombosis	2		1	1	2
456 Other diseases of arteries	1	1	1	1	2
463 Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities	2		2		2
464 Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of other sites	2		1	1	2
465 Pulmonary embolism and infarction	5	6	7	4	11
466 Other venous embolism and thrombosis		1		1	1
467.2 Other diseases of circulatory system: other and unspecified circulatory diseases		1	1		1
471 Acute sinusitis	1		1		1
490 Lobar pneumonia	6	7	9	4	13
491 Bronchopneumonia	15	16	25	6	31
492 Primary atypical pneumonia	1		1		1
493 Pneumonia, other and unspecified	6	3	5	4	9
500 Acute bronchitis	1		1		1
502.0 Chronic bronchitis: bronchitis with emphysema	7	1	7	1	8
502.1 Chronic bronchitis: other	4		3	1	4
519.0 Pleurisy; without mention of effusion or tuberculosis	2		2		2
519.1 Pleurisy: with effusion, with mention of a bacterial cause other than tuberculosis	1		1		1
522 Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis	3	4	6	1	7
523.0 Pneumoconiosis due to silica and silicates (occupational): silicosis	2		2		2
523.3 Pneumoconiosis due to silica and silicates (occupational): other, including pneumo- coniosis unspecified	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
CARRIED FORWARD	706	507	1006	207	1213

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	706	507	1006	207	1213
525 Other chronic interstitial pneumonia	1	1	2		2
526 Bronchiectasis	3	1	3	1	4
527.0 Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity: pulmonary collapse (1 year and over)		1	1		1
527.1 Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity: emphysema without mention of bronchitis	6	1	6	1	7
539.0 Diseases of oesophagus: functional disorders of esophagus		1	1		1
539.1 Diseases of oesophagus: other	2		2		2
540.0 Ulcer of stomach: without mention of per- foration	1		1		1
540.1 Ulcer of stomach: with perforation	2			2	2
541.0 Ulcer of duodenum: without mention of per- foration	5	1	2	4	6
541.1 Ulcer of duodenum: with perforation	5		4	1	5
542.0 Gastrojejunal ulcer: without mention of perforation	1		1		1
545 Other diseases of stomach and duodenum	1		1		1
550.1 Acute appendicitis: with peritonitis		2	2		2
560.3 Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruction: ventral (incisional)		1	1		1
560.4 Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruction: of other specified site		1	1		1
561.0 Hernia of abdominal cavity with obstruction: inguinal	2		1	1	2
561.3 Hernia of abdominal cavity with obstruction: ventral (incisional)		1	1		1
570 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia: intussusception	1			1	1
570.1 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia: paralytic ileus		1	1		1
570.2 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia: mesenteric infarction	2	3	3	2	5
570.3 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia: volvulus	1	1	1	1	2
570.4 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia: impaction of intestine		1	1		1
571.0 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcer- ative, ages between 4 weeks and 2 years		1	1		1
571.1 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcer- ative, ages 2 years and over		2	1	1	2
572.0 Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis: regional enteritis		1	1		1
572.1 Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis: diverticulitis	2	4	6		6
572.2 Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis: ulcerative colitis	1	1	2		2
575 Abscess of anal and rectal regions	1		1		1
CARRIED FORWARD	743	533	1054	222	1276

CARRIED FORWARD 796 586 1135 247 1382

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD		743	533	1054	222	1276
576	Peritonitis	1		1		1
578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	2	3	3	2	5
580	Acute and subacute yellow atrophy of liver		1	1		1
581.0	Cirrhosis of liver: without mention of alcoholism	7	2	9		9
581.1	Cirrhosis of liver: with alcoholism	1	3	3	1	4
582	Suppurative hepatitis and liver abscess		1	1		1
584	Cholelithiasis	1	7	5	3	8
585	Cholecystitis and cholangitis, without mention of calculi	1	1	1	1	2
586	Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts	2		1	1	2
587.0	Diseases of pancreas: acute pancreatitis	5	2	4	3	7
587.1	Diseases of pancreas: chronic pancreatitis		1	1		1
587.2	Diseases of pancreas: other diseases of pancreas	1			1	1
590	Acute nephritis	1	1	2		2
591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis	3	2	4	1	5
592	Chronic nephritis	5	7	9	3	12
593	Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic	2		2		2
600.0	Infections of kidney: pyelitis, pyelocystitis, and pyelonephritis	2	2	3	1	4
600.1	Infections of kidney: abscess of kidney and perirenal tissue		1	1		1
601	Hydronephrosis		1	1		1
602	Calculi of kidney and ureter		1	1		1
606	Other diseases of bladder	1		1		1
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	1		1		1
630.1	Infective disease of uterus, vagina and vulva: other infective diseases of uterus		1	1		1
677	Delivery with other trauma		1	1		1
705.4	Erythematous conditions: lupus erythematosus		1	1		1
722.0	Rheumatoid arthritis and allied conditions: rheumatoid arthritis		1		1	1
723.0	Osteo-arthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions: osteo-arthritis (arthrosis)		1	1		1
727	Rheumatism, unspecified	1		1		1
744.1	Other diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia: inborn defect of muscle	1		1		1
750	Monstrosity	2	2	4		4
751	Spina bifida and meningocele	8	2	6	4	10
752	Congenital hydrocephalus	2	4	6		6
753.1	Other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs: other	1	1	1	1	2
754.0	Congenital malformations of circulatory system: tetralogy of Fallot		1		1	1
754.1	Congenital malformations of circulatory system: patent ductus arteriosus (Botalli)	1		1		1
754.2	Congenital malformations of circulatory system: interventricular septal defect	1	2	2	1	3
CARRIED FORWARD		796	586	1135	247	1382

CARRIED FORWARD 708 586 1735					BROUGHT FORWARD 743 573 1054				

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	796	586	1135	247	1382
754.4 Congenital malformations of circulatory system: fibroelastosis cordis		2	1	1	2
754.5 Congenital malformations of circulatory system: Other and unspecified malformations of heart	8	1	6	3	9
754.6 Congenital malformations of circulatory system: coarctation of aorta	2	1	2	1	3
754.7 Congenital malformations of circulatory system: other circulatory malformations	2	1	2	1	3
756.1 Congenital malformations of digestive system: imperforate anus	1		1		1
756.2 Congenital malformations of digestive system: other	1	1	1	1	2
757.1 Congenital malformations of genito-urinary system: polycystic disease of kidney	3	3	4	2	6
757.3 Congenital malformations of genito-urinary system: other	2		1	1	2
758.3 Congenital malformations of bone and joints: brittle bones	1		1		1
759.0 Other and unspecified congenital malformations not elsewhere classified: of respiratory system	1		1		1
759.3 Other and unspecified congenital malformations not elsewhere classified: other and unspecified	1	2	3		3
760.0 Intracranial and spinal injury at birth: with- out mention of immaturity	3	1	3	1	4
760.5 Intracranial and spinal injury at birth: with immaturity		1		1	1
761.0 Other birth injury: without mention of immaturity	1	3	3	1	4
761.5 Other birth injury: with immaturity	4	1	4	1	5
762.0 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis: without mention of immaturity	5	3	6	2	8
762.5 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis: with immaturity	6	3	7	2	9
763.0 Pneumonia of newborn: without mention of immaturity	4	2	4	2	6
763.5 Pneumonia of newborn: with mention of immaturity	2		2		2
769.5 Neonatal disorders arising from certain diseases of the mother during pregnancy: attributed to "toxaemia of pregnancy, with immaturity	1			1	1
770.0 Haemolytic disease of newborn: erythroblastosis, without mention of nervous affection or immaturity	4	1	5		5
770.1 Haemolytic disease of newborn: kernicterus, without mention of immaturity		1		1	1
770.5 Haemolytic disease of newborn: erythroblastosis, without mention of nervous affection but with immaturity		1	1		1
CARRIED FORWARD	848	614	1193	269	1462

Brought Forward	M 848 816	F 1193	City 1193	Out 269	Totals 1462
771.0 Haemorrhagic disease of newborn; without mention of immaturity	1		1		1
772.0 Nutritional maladjustment; without mention of immaturity	1		1		1
772.2 Nutritional maladjustment; with immaturity	1		1		1
773.0 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy; without mention of immaturity	4		3	1	4
773.2 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy; with immaturity	2	2	3	1	4
774 Immaturity with mention of any other subsidiary condition	6	2	9	2	11
776 Immaturity, unspecified	38	24	30	12	62
782.4 Symptoms referable to cardiovascular and lymphatic system; acute heart failure, unspecified	2	2	2		2
784.2 Symptoms referable to upper gastro-intestinal tract; haematemesis	1		1		1
785.2 Symptoms referable to abdomen and lower gastro-intestinal tract; ascites	1		1		1
786.1 Symptoms referable to genito-urinary system; retention of urine	1		1		1
792 Uræmia	2	1		2	3
794 Senility without mention of psychosis	21	12	60	2	62
795.0 Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality; other ill-defined conditions	1	2	2	2	4
795.2 Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality; other unknown and unspecified causes	110	20	147	12	160
8802 Railway accident involving other and unspecified person	1		1		1
8810 Motor vehicle traffic accident involving collision with railway train	1		1		1
8812 Motor vehicle traffic accident to pedestrian	3	3	3	2	6
8816 Other motor vehicle traffic accident involving two or more motor vehicles	7	3	2	2	10
8818 Motor vehicle traffic accident involving collision with fixed or unspecified object	2		2		2
8822 Motor vehicle traffic accident involving overturning in roadway	1	1	1	1	2
8823 Motor vehicle traffic accident involving running off roadway	3	1	2	2	4
8824 Other non-collision motor vehicle traffic accident	1			1	1
8830 Motor vehicle non-traffic accident to pedestrian					
8842 Other non-motor road vehicle accidents	2		2	1	3
8880 Accidental poisoning by alcohol	1			1	1
8882 Accidental poisoning by corrosive, caustic, acids and caustic alkalies	1			1	1
8892 Accidental poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas	1		2		2
CARRIED FORWARD	1092	726	1498	321	1821

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	1095	726	1498	323	1821
E894 Accidental poisoning by other specified gases and vapours	1		1		1
E895 Accidental poisoning by unspecified gases and vapours	1		1		1
E900 Fall on stairs	3		3		3
E902 Other falls from one level to another	8		4	4	8
E903 Fall on same level	4	13	15	2	17
E904 Unspecified falls	1	2	1	2	3
E910 Blow from falling or projected object or missile	2		1	1	2
E912 Accident caused by machinery	2		1	1	2
E914 Accident caused by electric current	1		1		1
E915 Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel	1		1		1
E916 Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	7	4	11		11
E917 Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam	2	1	3		3
E919 Accident caused by firearm	1		1		1
E925 Accidental mechanical suffocation in other and unspecified circumstances	2		1	1	2
E928 Other accidents caused by animals	1			1	1
E929 Accidental drowning and submersion	5	1	5	1	6
E932 Excessive cold	1		1		1
E936 Other and unspecified accidents	1		1		1
E973 Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other gases	7		7		7
E974 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging and strangulation	5		5		5
E975 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning)	1		1		1
E976 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives	13	1	11	3	14
E981 Assault by firearm and explosive		1	1		1
E982 Assault by cutting and piercing instruments	1	2	3		3
E983 Assault by other means	3	1	2	2	4
FINAL TOTALS	1,169	752	1,580	341	1,921

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	1095	726	1498	323	1821
E894 Accidental poisoning by other specified gases and vapours	1		1		1
E895 Accidental poisoning by unspecified gases and vapours	1		1		1
E900 Fall on stairs	3		3		3
E902 Other falls from one level to another	8		4	4	8
E903 Fall on same level	4	13	15	2	17
E904 Unspecified falls	1	2	1	2	3
E910 Blow from falling or projected object or missile	2		1	1	2
E912 Accident caused by machinery	2		1	1	2
E914 Accident caused by electric current	1		1		1
E915 Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel	1		1		1
E916 Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	7	4	11		11
E917 Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam	2	1	3		3
E919 Accident caused by firearm	1		1		1
E925 Accidental mechanical suffocation in other and unspecified circumstances	2		1	1	2
E928 Other accidents caused by animals	1			1	1
E929 Accidental drowning and submersion	5	1	5	1	6
E932 Excessive cold	1		1		1
E936 Other and unspecified accidents	1		1		1
E973 Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other gases	7		7		7
E974 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging and strangulation	5		5		5
E975 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning)	1		1		1
E976 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives	13	1	11	3	14
E981 Assault by firearm and explosive		1	1		1
E982 Assault by cutting and piercing instruments	1	2	3		3
E983 Assault by other means	3	1	2	2	4
FINAL TOTALS	1,169	752	1,580	341	1,921
Parotitis, Viral or Bacterial					
Polioviruses, Paralytic					
Rubella (German Measles)					
Salmonella Infections	1	2			7
Scarlet Fever, Strep Throat					2
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1				1
Typhoid Fever	1		3		4
Whooping Cough					13
Totals	2	4	4	11	20
	7	2	5	6	10
				1	65

BROUGHT FORWARD	M				Total
	1952	1953	1954	1955	
Assault by other means	1	1	2	3	7
Assault by cutting and piercing instruments	1	3	3	3	10
Assault by firearm and explosive	1	1	1	1	4
and explosives	11	11	11	11	44
Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearm (hanging)	1	1	1	1	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearm and strangulation	2	2	2	2	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging	2	2	2	2	8
other gases	2	2	2	2	8
Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by	2	2	2	2	8
Other and unspecified accidents	1	1	1	1	4
Excessive cold	1	1	1	1	4
Accidental drowning and溺死	1	1	1	1	4
Other accidents caused by vessels	1	1	1	1	4
unspecified circumstances	3	3	3	3	12
Accidental mechanical malfunction in other and	1	1	1	1	4
Accident caused by firearm	1	1	1	1	4
liquid and steam	2	2	2	2	8
Accident caused by hot substance, petroleum	2	2	2	2	8
combustible materials	2	2	2	2	8
Accident caused by fire and explosion of	1	1	1	1	4
Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel	1	1	1	1	4
Accident caused by electric current	1	1	1	1	4
Accident caused by machinery	2	2	2	2	8
mineral	2	2	2	2	8
Blow from falling or projected object or	1	1	1	1	4
Unspecified falls	1	1	1	1	4
Fall on same level	4	4	4	4	16
Other falls from one level to another	2	2	2	2	8
Fall on stairs	2	2	2	2	8
Accidental poisoning by unspecified gases and	1	1	1	1	4
vapours	1	1	1	1	4
Accidental poisoning by other specified gases and	1	1	1	1	4
vapours	1	1	1	1	4
FINAL TOTALS	1,196	1,250	1,251	1,251	4,748

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED 1961

City:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Bacillary Dysentery	1				1						1		3
Infectious Hepatitis	4	2	32	33	23	8	11	23	22	13	31	21	223
Measles	92	114	210	165	128	75	13	3	1	1	1	8	811
Meningitis, Viral or Aseptic						2	6	6	7	9	1	1	32
Polio myelitis, Paralytic		2				2							4
Psittacosis		1											1
Rubella (German Measles)	6	6	19	6	5	5	1	2	3	8	6	2	69
Salmonella Infections	1	1	4	4	2					3	1		16
Scarlet Fever, Strep Throat	25	26	72	19	13	8	1		7	9	12	3	195
Staphylococcus Intoxications			3										3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	4		5	5	4	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	36
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary		1	1		3			1	1		2		9
Typhoid Fever											1		1
Whooping Cough	5	1			1	1	1	2	8	4		11	34
Totals	138	154	346	232	180	102	38	39	51	48	61	48	1,437

From Out of Town:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Bacillary Dysentery						1							1
Infectious Hepatitis		2			3	4	4	1	2	3	4	1	24
Measles		2				1				1			4
Meningitis, Viral or Aseptic							1			1	1		3
Polio myelitis, Paralytic	1					2					1		4
Rubella (German Measles)					1					1			2
Salmonella Infections							1	2			4		7
Scarlet Fever, Strep Throat										2			2
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary							1						1
Typhoid Fever	1								3				4
Whooping Cough				4	7	2							13
Totals	2	4		4	11	10	7	3	5	8	10	1	65

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORT 1961

City:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Bacillary Dysentery	1				1						1		2
Infectious Hepatitis	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
Measles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
Meningitis, Viral or Aseptic													
Polio myelitis, Paralytic													
Rubella	1												1
Rubella (German Measles)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	66
Salmonella Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Scarlet Fever, Deep Ingest	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
Staphylococcus Infections													
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Typhoid Fever													
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Totals	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	144

From Out of Town:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Bacillary Dysentery						1							1
Infectious Hepatitis		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
Measles		2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
Meningitis, Viral or Aseptic						1							1
Polio myelitis, Paralytic		1											1
Rubella (German Measles)			1										1
Salmonella Infections						1							1
Scarlet Fever, Deep Ingest													
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary						1							1
Typhoid Fever		1											1
Whooping Cough						2							2
Totals		3	3		4	11	10	8	3	3	3	3	62

CITY OF CALGARY

POLIO AND ASEPTIC MENINGITIS CASES 1961

	Age						Virus Isolated						Inoc. Status			Polio Non- Para- lytic	Asep- tic Menin- gitis	Deaths	Totals				
	0-5		6-10		11-20		Polio Virus		Coxsackie Virus		Echo Virus		Doses										
	M	F	M	F	M	F	I	II	III	B2	B4	B5	6	18	1					2	3	Nil	
Jan.																							
Feb.	1				1												1	1	2				2
Mar.																							
Apr.																							
May																							
Jun.		1				3		1									2	2	2				4
Jul.	1	1			1	1	2				2	2	1				5	1					6
Aug.	1				1	1	2				5		1				6						6
Sep.		2			1	1	3				2	1	1				6	1					7
Oct.	2	2			1	1	3				2						7	2					9
Nov.		1									1		1				1						1
Dec.		1										1											1
Tot.	2	5	6		3	4	6	10	1		2	11	3	3	1		1	28	7	4			36

VENEREAL DISEASE REPORT FOR 1961

POPULATION SURVEY 1961

	Gonorrhoea all forms		Syphilis congenital		Syphilis acquired primary		Syphilis acquired secondary		Syphilis acquired latent		Syphilis acquired tertiary		Syphilis type undetermined	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jan	29	2			1				2	1	1			
Feb	26	4					1							
Mar	50	13							1					
Apr	44	4								1			1	
May	40	10			1									
Jun	42	9							1					
Jul	50	13			2				1	1				
Aug	46	11			1									
Sep	43	10						1						
Oct	50	11					1			1				
Nov	41	8			1	1								
Dec	53	3												
Total	514	98			6	1	2	1	5	4	1		1	
GRAND TOTAL	612				7		3		9		1		1	

Confirmed cases of gonorrhoea during 1961, as reported by the Provincial Division of Venereal Disease Control, numbered 612 for a rate of 225 per 100,000 of population. This is an increase of 93 cases over the previous year. This figure is actually the second lowest number of cases reported in the last five years.

Cases of all forms of syphilis number 21 (32 cases in 1960) for a rate of 8 per 100,000 of population. Again in terms of cases of syphilis reported this is the second lowest reading recorded in the past five years.

There is no ground for complacency about the incidence of venereal disease in this area. It should be stressed that persons diagnosed as having venereal disease owe it to society to report the suspected source of infection to the social case worker for follow-up and investigation.

ANNUAL DISEASE REPORT FOR 1951

	Gonorrhea all forms		Syphilis congenital		Syphilis acquired primary		Syphilis acquired secondary		Syphilis acquired latent		Syphilis acquired tertiary		Syphilis type not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jan	23	2			1				1					
Feb	26	4					1							
Mar	50	13						1						
Apr	44	4						1					1	
May	40	10			1									
Jun	42	9						1						
Jul	50	13			2			1						
Aug	46	11			1									
Sep	43	10					1							
Oct	50	11					1							
Nov	41	8			1	1								
Dec	22	3												
Total	514	98			6	1	2	1	2	1			1	
GRAND TOTAL	612				7		3		3				1	

Continued cases of gonorrhea during 1951, as reported by the Provincial Division of Venereal Disease Control, amounted to 514 for a rate of 8.2 per 100,000 of population. This is an increase of 23 cases over the previous year. This figure is actually the second lowest number of cases reported in the last five years.

Cases of all forms of syphilis number 21 (25 cases in 1950) for a rate of 8 per 100,000 of population. Again a fall of cases of syphilis reported this is the second lowest reading recorded in the last five years.

There is no ground for complacency since the incidence of venereal disease in this area. It should be stressed that persons diagnosed as having venereal disease owe it to society to report the diagnosed source of infection to the social case worker for follow-up and investigation.

IMMUNIZATION REPORT 1961

	Number of persons given complete treatment by Health Department (Schools not included)												Reinforcing doses given
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Completed Diphtheria and Tetanus													
Completed Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus													1,631
Completed "Quad" (DPT and Polio)													940
Typhoid, Paratyphoid AB													
TAB and Tetanus													
TABTD - not issued by Prov. Gov't.													
Cholera - not issued by Prov. Gov't.													
Typhus - not issued by Prov. Gov't.													
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever													
Tetanus													
Polio Inoculations													
Miscellaneous Inoculations (Gamma Globulin, Penicillin)													

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED FOR USE IN CALGARY

Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1,000 units	9
Diphtheria Toxoid, singles	44
Diphtheria Toxoid, diluted, 4cc.	3
Diphtheria Toxoid, Pertussis Vaccine & Tetanus Toxoid - singles	511
Diphtheria Toxoid & Tetanus Toxoid, singles	517
Diphtheria Toxoid & Tetanus Toxoid, 36 cc. pkge.	192
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, vials of 10,000 units	31
Immune Serum Globulin cc.'s	2,658
Materials for Schick Tests (25 tests)	153
Anti-Measles Serum, 5 cc. pkge. (discontinued May)	598
Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 10 cc. pkge.	2,820
BIAD (Tetanus-Polio Vaccine) 10 cc. pkge.	37
TRIAD (DT-Polio Vaccine), 10 cc. pkge.	423
QUAD (DPT-Polio Vaccine), 10 cc. pkge.	2,829
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge.	20
Smallpox Vaccine, individual capillary tubes	21,226
Staphylococcus Toxoid, 2 cc. pkge.	168
Staphylococcus Antitoxin, 20,000 units	2
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 units	753
Tetanus Antitoxin, 20,000 units	7
Tetanus Toxoid, 3 cc. pkge.	506
Tetanus Toxoid, Paratyphoid & Typhoid Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge.	174
Tetanus Toxoid, Paratyphoid & Typhoid Vaccine, 25 cc. pkge.	49
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine, singles	120
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine, 10 cc. pkge.	62

(All the above material supplied free by the Provincial Government)

Cholera Vaccine, 2½ cc. pkge.	187
Typhus Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge.	136

L. C. Allan, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

REPORT OF INOCULATION CLINICS
FOR 1961

Dear Sir:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inoculations	3032	2794	2970	2369	2965	3418	2612	3089	2092	2354	2175	1300	31170
Vaccinations	825	642	681	642	791	407	179	243	537	633	685	275	6540
Schick Tests	20	25	9	24	29	25	31	27	15	11	3	11	230
Visits Made	1	1	1	1	1								5
Totals	3878	3462	3661	3036	3786	3850	2822	3359	2644	2998	2863	1586	37945

justified and the final totals.

The statistical report follows:

ADULT POLIO IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	1894	1681	1945	1782	1961	2002	1445	1153	1741	1797	1879	1746	21085
Notices Issued - Written	7	20	13	11	45	16	3	3	3	1	14	9	115
Notices Issued - Verbal												350	4888
Complaints Received												18	634
Complaints Justified	34	42	41	42	71	53	39	65	33	37	26	15	498
Promotions	January	-		3rd inoculation					-	1,287			
	February	-		Various inoculations					-	256			
TOTALS	2339	2158	2314	2234	2531	2428	1934	1833	2307	2343	2437	2147	27230
	March	-		1st inoculation					-	35			
	April	-		Various inoculations					-	304			
Total										1,882			

Total calls show a considerable decrease from the previous year. The report is as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Quarantined	3	3	9	14	22	11	6	6	16	21	14	5	130
Released	3	2					9	8	10	10	5	3	55
TOTALS	6	5	9	14	22	11	15	14	26	31	19	8	185

REPORT ON INOCULATION CLINICS
FOR 1961

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Inoculations	3032	2792	2570	2369	2082	2618	2412	2087	2081	2724	2175	1300	31770
Vaccinations	825	642	681	642	791	607	173	243	237	631	682	275	6560
Schick Tests	20	22	6	24	29	22	21	27	12	11	3	11	130
Visitors Made	1	1	1	1	1								5
Totals	3878	3467	3258	3026	2786	3350	2612	2337	2304	3368	2860	1586	37943

ADULT POLIO INOCULATION PROGRAM

The adult inoculation program launched in 1959 for the protection of the working population against polio was continued into the spring of 1961. A total of 100,000 inoculations were administered to adults as follows:

January	-	1st inoculation	-	1,187
February	-	Various inoculations	-	126
March	-	1st inoculation	-	36
April	-	Various inoculations	-	104
Total				<u>1,553</u>

L. C. Allan, Esq., M.B.,ChB.,D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find the statistical reports of the work accomplished by the Division of Public Health Inspection. The report embodies such sub-divisions as General District Inspection, Quarantine, Food Control, Meat Inspection, Milk and Dairy Inspection and the Laboratory for the year 1961.

DISTRICT INSPECTION

An increase is shown again this year in the number of inspections. This can be attributed to the continued growth of the City and the addition of Mr. A. Standell as a trainee inspector on our staff.

A decrease in the number of complaints received during the year is noted. This in turn is reflected in decreased figures for verbal notices, the complaints justified and the final totals.

The statistical report follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	1894	1681	1946	1762	1941	1892	1445	1353	1749	1797	1879	1746	21085
Notices Issued - Written	7	20	13	11	15	16	3	3	3	1	14	9	115
Notices Issued - Verbal	376	363	468	387	478	393	420	336	373	459	476	359	4888
Complaints Received	48	52	46	52	86	74	52	76	49	49	32	18	634
Complaints Justified	34	42	41	42	71	53	39	65	33	37	26	15	498
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2359	2158	2514	2254	2591	2428	1959	1833	2207	2343	2427	2147	27220

QUARANTINE

Total calls show a considerable decrease from the previous year. The report is as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Quarantined	3	3	9	14	22	11	6	6	16	21	14	5	130
Released	3	2			1	4	9	8	10	10	5	3	55
TOTALS	6	5	9	14	23	15	15	14	26	31	19	8	185

L. C. Allen, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., B.P.H.,
 Medical Officer of Health,
 City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find the statistical reports of the work accomplished by the Division of Public Health Inspection. The reports embrace such sub-divisions as General District Inspection, Quarantine, Food Control, Meat Inspection, Milk and Dairy Inspection and the Laboratory for the year 1931.

DISTRICT INSPECTION

An increase is shown again this year in the number of inspections. This can be attributed to the continued growth of the City and the addition of Mr. A. Scandell as a trainee inspector on our staff.

A decrease in the number of complaints received during the year is noted. This in turn is reflected in decreased figures for verbal notices, the complaints justified and the final totals.

The statistical report follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Inspections made	1594	1661	1946	1763	1641	1803	1443	1721	1743	1791	1813	1946	21082
Notices issued - Written	1	20	12	41	12	13	3	3	3	1	14	9	113
Notices issued - Verbal	376	363	468	383	474	393	420	336	313	438	436	350	4688
Complaints Received	46	53	46	31	24	34	23	36	29	49	31	13	634
Complaints Justified	34	43	41	43	31	33	30	63	33	31	30	13	488
Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2159	2158	2514	2154	2291	2403	1973	1833	2001	2229	2147	2146	27220

Quarantine

Total calls show a considerable decrease from the previous year. The report is as follows:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Quarantined	3	3	9	16	15	11	6	6	18	21	16	3	130
Released	3	2					9	4	10	10	2	7	51
TOTALS	6	5	9	16	15	11	15	10	28	31	18	10	181

FOOD CONTROL

Foodstuffs condemned were as follows:

7½ gals. ice cream	17 loaves bread	20 frozen dinners
3 gals. milk	4 doz. pastries	30 pkgs. frozen vegetables
1 lb. cottage cheese	1 lb. cookies	18 cans frozen punch
11 doz. eggs	150 pkgs. cookies	34 lbs. vegetables
3 lbs. eggs	2 cakes	14 lbs. fruit
29½ lbs. meat	23 boxes cake mix	13 cans fruit

MEAT INSPECTION

There was a slight decline in the number of animals submitted for inspection as compared with the previous year.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Submitted:													
Beef	190	200	194	155	163	136	168	180	210	173	180	171	2120
Veal	270	204	270	223	251	202	168	210	212	226	244	210	2690
Hogs	40	33	31	26	21	32	29	25	30	46	36	39	388
Sheep and Lamb	21	32	1	2	8	16	3	8	-	15	3	30	139
TOTALS	521	469	496	406	443	386	368	423	452	460	463	450	5337
Condemned:													
Beef	½	½			2½			1	-	1½	1	-	6
Veal						½					1½	-	1½
Hogs	2½	1							1	1½	1	1	7½
Sheep and Lamb		2½											2½
TOTALS	2½	3¼			2½	½		1	1	2¾	3½	1	18
Portions Condemned:													
Beef heads and tongues	7	6	4	1	6	1	4	12	9	5	8	4	67
Beef hearts	3	3	7	3	7	3	2	9	10	10	7	8	72
Beef livers	43	32	39	29	35	16	25	42	28	41	27	30	387
Beef kidneys							1		2				3
Veal heads and tongues	1		6	6	6	5		9	2	2	5	1	43
Veal hearts	1	4	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	9	1	34
Veal livers	27	16	35	45	51	34	16	24	12	6	12	21	299
Hog heads and tongues	3	3	5	3			3	2	2	3	4	3	31
Hog hearts	4	5	2		2	4	1	4	2	3	-	3	30
Hog livers	4	4	4			2	2	1	6	6	3	5	37
Hog kidney										1			1
Sheep hearts										1			1
Sheep livers	2	2			8	2	2	1		3			20
TOTALS	95	75	107	90	117	69	57	106	75	83	75	76	1025

FOOD CONTROLS

Foodstuffs condemned were as follows:

2 1/2 gals. ice cream	17 loaves, fresh	30 frozen dinners
3 gals. milk	6 doz. pastries	30 bags, frozen vegetables
1 lb. cottage cheese	1 lb. cookies	18 cans frozen punch
11 doz. eggs	150 bags, cookies	30 lbs. vegetables
3 lbs. eggs	2 cakes	16 lbs. fruit
2 1/2 lbs. meat	23 boxes cake mix	12 cans fruit

MEAT INSPECTION

There was a slight decline in the number of animals submitted for inspection as compared with the previous year.

Submitted:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef	190	200	195	155	185	135	168	150	210	175	160	175	2130
Veal	270	205	270	225	251	205	165	210	275	270	245	270	2590
Hogs	40	33	31	35	31	32	35	32	35	40	35	35	355
Sheep and Lamb	21	32	1	2	8	16	2	2	2	12	7	30	129
TOTALS	521	468	496	403	443	398	365	422	525	497	452	480	5227
Condemed:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef	1	1			21			1		17	1		40
Veal										12	12		24
Hogs	24	1								16	1		42
Sheep and Lamb		25											25
TOTALS	25	26			21			1	1	29	13		83
Portions Condemed:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Beef heads and tongues	7	6	5	1	6	3	2	12	9	2	1		63
Beef hearts	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	3	10	3			73
Beef livers	43	35	39	29	35	16	25	42	28	21	25		361
Beef kidneys							1						1
Veal heads and tongues	1		6	6	6	3		9	2	3	2		43
Veal hearts	1	4	5	3	5	1	1	3	3	2	9		34
Veal livers	27	16	25	25	21	25	16	22	12	6	12		202
Hog heads and tongues	3	3	2	2			2	3	2	3	4		24
Hog hearts	4	5	3	3	2	1	1	6	3	6			30
Hog livers	4	4	4			2	2	1	6	3	3		37
Hog kidneys										1			1
Sheep hearts													
Sheep livers	3	2			6	3	1	1		3			18
TOTALS	93	75	107	90	110	69	57	106	75	63	75		1012

DAIRIES AND MILK CONTROL

The inspectors in this division continued to maintain close supervision over the production, transportation, processing and sale of fluid milk and cream throughout the year. The statistical report follows.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Dairy Farm Inspections	122	134	148	110	158	152	58	87	95	111	74	63	1312
Milk Plant Inspections	36	40	34	36	37	31	40	30	33	38	31	30	416
Permits issued to Dairymen	439	8	4	2	1	3	0	3	1	3	2	2	468
Permits issued to Distributors	5												5
Permits issued to Milk Plants	4												4
Permits issued to Collectors					31	3							34
Complaints received	2	4	5	5	6	4	7	4	6	4	4	3	54
Complaints justified	2	2	3	4	4	2	3	1	4	4	3	2	34
Notices issued	81	74	93	134	180	184	69	193	141	113	76	51	1389
Permits suspended	1		2	3	6	18	10	27	7	2	1	1	78
Dairymen's Sediment Tests	643	140	693	683	561	505	276	537	474	469	286	185	5452
Dairymen's Reduc-tase Tests	643	140	693	407	647	614	327	593	632	590	345	304	5935
Special Tests on Producers' Samples	7		5	7	4	6	4	3	2	5			43
TOTAL Dairymen's Samples Collected	1293	280	1391	1097	1212	1125	607	1133	1108	1064	631	489	11430
TOTAL Distributors' Samples Collected	156	78	156	156	157	154	114	156	150	156	54	112	1599
TOTAL Samples Collected	1449	358	1547	1253	1369	1279	721	1289	1258	1220	685	601	13029
Milk Condemned Pounds	640	660	720	560	800	880	420	720	960	800	320	240	7720
Milk Cans Con-demned - number	4	15	9	9	12	7	7	5	11	13	7	4	103

DAIRYING AND MILK CONTROL

The inspectors in this division continued to maintain close supervision over the production, transportation, processing and sale of fluid milk and cream throughout the year. The statistical report follows.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Milk Cans Consumed - number	4	12	9	9	12	7	7	3	11	13	7	4	103
Milk Consumed - pounds	640	660	730	560	860	880	430	730	950	900	320	360	7730
TOTAL Samples Collected	1449	1388	1357	1333	1769	1379	751	1389	1358	1330	685	601	17075
TOTAL Distributors' Samples Collected	156	78	156	156	137	134	114	156	156	156	54	143	1899
TOTAL Dairymen's Samples Collected	1293	1280	1201	1097	1632	1245	637	1233	1202	1174	631	458	15176
Special Tests on Producers' Samples	7		5	7	4	6	4	3	5	5			43
Dairymen's Reduc-tase Tests	643	140	693	407	647	614	337	593	633	590	345	306	9975
Dairymen's Sediment Tests	643	140	693	683	581	505	376	537	674	466	386	188	2423
Permits suspended	1		2	3	6	16	10	27	3	2	1	1	78
Notices issued	81	76	93	134	180	184	69	193	141	113	76	51	1399
Complaints justified	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	3	5	34
Complaints received	3	4	3	5	6	4	7	4	6	4	4	3	52
Collectors' Permits issued to					31	3							36
Milk Plants' Permits issued to	4												4
Distributors' Permits issued to	5												5
Dairymen Permits issued to	439	8	4	3	1	3	6	3	1	3	2	3	468
Milk Plant Inspections	36	60	34	36	37	31	60	30	33	38	31	30	416
Dairy Farm Inspections	133	154	148	110	158	152	38	87	95	111	75	63	1313

METHYLENE BLUE TESTS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Grade I	551	112	595	407	474	396	212	380	536	487	345	283	4778
Grade II	61	19	54	43	85	99	70	90	41	63	19	10	654
Grade III	31	9	44	28	88	119	45	123	55	31	27	11	611

SEDIMENT TESTS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Grade I	201	43	160	153	144	163	107	144	178	91	107	35	1526
Grade II	433	97	518	510	389	337	165	383	290	362	178	143	3805
Grade III	9	0	15	20	28	5	4	10	6	16	1	7	121

AVERAGE OFFICIAL PLATE COUNT

BOTTLES

Standard	5,015
Homogenized	1,695
Skim	1,318
Partly Skim (2%)	1,635
Jersey	10,124
Substandard Cream	2,733
Whipping Cream	8,715
Chocolate	2,562

CARTONS

Standard	8,823
Homogenized	3,274
Skim	11,874
Partly Skim	5,511
Substandard Cream	3,519
Whipping Cream	24,655
Chocolate	7,031

AVERAGE BUTTERFAT CONTENT

Standard	3.39%	Jersey	4.62%
Homogenized	3.40%	Substandard Cream	10.15%
Part Skim	2.07%	Cream	35.07%
Chocolate	2.21%		

Total Milk Sales in quarts 24,726,305

Total Cream Sales in quarts 1,836,240

Per capita, per day consumption:

Milk	-	.561 pints
Cream	-	.042 pints

GRAND TOTAL 55,629

MONTHLY MILK TESTS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Grade I	551	112	355	407	475	508	512	382	538	407	345	283	4738
Grade II	61	19	24	13	32	49	70	90	51	63	19	19	636
Grade III	31	9	45	28	88	119	45	125	85	31	37	11	617

SEASONAL TESTS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Grade I	201	43	160	173	145	163	107	145	138	91	107	32	1420
Grade II	433	97	518	510	369	373	163	393	380	305	178	125	3905
Grade III	9	0	15	20	28	5	5	10	6	16	1	1	121

AVERAGE OFFICIAL PLATE COUNT

BOTTLES		CANS	
Standard	2.017	Standard	6.829
Homogenized	1.602	Homogenized	2.376
Skim	1.118	Skim	11.526
Partly Skim (RT)	1.678	Partly Skim	2.811
Jersey	10.152		
Substandard Cream	2.773	Substandard Cream	1.519
Whipping Cream	8.715	Whipping Cream	12,639
Chocolate	5.265	Chocolate	7.031

AVERAGE NUTRIMENT CONTENT

Standard	3.382	Jersey	4.628
Homogenized	3.402	Substandard Cream	10.152
Part Skim	3.075	Cream	35.072

Chocolate - 2.522

Total Milk Sales in quarts 24,726,202
Total Cream Sales in quarts 1,910,240

Per capita, per day consumption

Milk 1.01 quarts
Cream .021 quarts

LABORATORY

The Laboratory conducted bacteriological tests on samples submitted for analysis.

The statistical reports are as follows:

Examination of Water Supplies

Water Samples	Number Received	Presum. Lactose 100 c.c.	Presum. Lactose 10 c.c.	Presum. Lactose 1 c.c.	Agar Plate Count	Confirmation (BGB)	Completion	Total
City Water	1193	3609	3609	3609	3609	533		14969
Glenmore Plant	687	2061	2061	2061	2061	173		8417
Well Water	485	1455	1455	1455	1455	316		6136
Miscellaneous	183	549	549	549	549	119		2315
Total	2548	7674	7674	7674	7674	1141		31837

Examination of Milk and Milk Products

Samples Submitted	Babcock	Phosphatase	Specific Gravity	Total Solids Test	Total Solids not fat Test	TGEM Plate Count	BGB Coliforms	Reductase (raw)	Special Tests on Producers' Samples	Total
1556	709	685	576	576	576	4668	7780	6189		21759

Food and Drink Examinations

Frozen Egg	Bacteria Count	Solids	Miscellaneous	Total
A. P. M.	90	30		120

Food and Beverage Room Utensils

Plate Count

Beverage Rooms	49
Restaurants	1870
Nursing Homes	8
Misc. Exam. and Cultures	6
	1933
	<u>GRAND TOTAL 55,649</u>

LABORATORY

The laboratory conducted bacteriological tests on samples submitted for analysis.

The statistical reports are as follows:

Examination of Water Samples

Water Samples	Number Received	Presum. Lactose 100 c.c.	Presum. Lactose 10 c.c.	Presum. Lactose 1 c.c.	Agar Plate Count (100)	Coliforms (100)	Total
City Water	1197	3609	3609	3609	3609	3609	1197
Glennville Plant	687	3061	3061	3061	3061	3061	687
Well Water	685	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	685
Miscellaneous	183	549	549	549	549	549	183
Total	3252	7674	7674	7674	7674	7674	3252

Examination of Milk and Milk Products

Samples Submitted	Bab. Cook. Plate	Phos. Plate	Spec. Plate	Total Solids Test	Total Solids Test	TCM Plate Count	BCE Coliforms	Refract. (raw milk)	Spec. Plate	Total
1556	709	685	515	515	515	515	7780	0.100		1556

Food and Drink Examinations

Food and Drink	Bacterial Count	Salmonella	Miscellaneous	Total
Frozen Egg	30			30

Food and Beverages from Domestic

Plain Condensed

Beverage House	43
Restaurants	1870
Nursing Home	5
Misc. Cases and Colleges	5

GRAND TOTAL - 20,000

L. C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

CONCLUSION

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Public Health Inspectors and the Laboratory Staff I express our appreciation to you for your direction and advice with regard to the many problems we have had to cope with during the year.

During this year the Provincial Government advised certain nursing homes that the contract made with them Respectfully submitted, was to be terminated. This in fact had the effect of dividing the nursing homes into an "A" and "B" category. Category "A" homes provide a full scale nursing care service to all patients suffering from established disease. Category "B" homes provide more of a domiciliary type of care rather than a full scale nursing care service. W. Pillidge, C.S.I.(C), M.R.S.H., Eleven
homes were classified as "B" type effective Chief Inspector, 1961.

On December 31st two of the long established nursing homes voluntarily closed down their services. One nursing home had its license withdrawn in the middle of December and closed down. One new nursing home providing twenty-two beds opened for service during November.

Several homes made extensive renovations to their premises which has resulted in improved comfort and facilities for the patients.

All nursing homes and homes for the aged were reviewed during the year concerning space requirements per bed. From this survey a total reduction of twenty-three beds within the city resulted. Every nursing home now conforms to the space requirement per bed required under the city by-law.

Each nursing home has a staff doctor who makes rounds at least once per week.

Beds have been continuously filled throughout the year.

All operators must be commended for their interest and devotion to duty in this most essential service.

A report of the Nursing Home Division for 1961 follows.

<u>Nursing Home Inspections</u>	<u>Permits Cancelled</u>	<u>Complaints Received</u>	<u>Complaints Justified</u>
212	3	11	5

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) Lillian Frank, F.H.N.,
Inspector of Nursing Homes.

Conclusion

On behalf of the Public Health Inspectors and the Laboratory Staff
I express our appreciation to you for your attention and advice with regard
to the many problems we have had to cope with during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Williams, C.E.I.C., M.B.S.M.
Chief Inspector.

L. C. Allan, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the report of the Nursing Home Division for the year 1961.

During this year the Provincial Government advised certain nursing homes that the contract made with them dating from 17th May, 1959 was to be terminated. This in fact had the effect of dividing the nursing homes into an "A" and "B" category. Category "A" homes provide a full scale nursing care service to all patients suffering from established disease. Category "B" homes provide more of a domiciliary type of care rather than extensive nursing service. Eleven homes were classified as "B" type effective 31st December, 1961.

On December 31st two of the long established nursing homes voluntarily closed down their services. One nursing home had its license withdrawn in the middle of December and closed down. One new nursing home providing twenty-two beds opened for service during November.

Several homes made extensive renovations to their premises which has resulted in improved comfort and facilities for the patients.

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A report of the Nursing Home Division for 1961 follows.

<u>Nursing Home Inspections</u>	<u>Permits Cancelled</u>	<u>Complaints Received</u>	<u>Complaints Justified</u>
212	3	11	5

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) Lillian Frank, P.H.N.,
Inspector of Nursing Homes.

L. C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the report of the Nursing Home Division for the year 1961.

During this year the Provincial Government advised certain nursing homes that the contract made with them dating from 17th May, 1959 was to be terminated. This in fact had the effect of dividing the nursing homes into an "A" category, Category "A" homes provide a full scale nursing care service to all patients suffering from established diseases. Category "B" homes provide more of a domiciliary type of care rather than extensive nursing service. Eleven homes were classified as "B" type effective 1st December, 1961.

On December 31st two of the long established nursing homes voluntarily closed down their services. One nursing home had its license withdrawn in the middle of December and closed down. One new nursing home providing twenty-two beds opened for service during November.

Several homes made extensive renovations to their premises which has resulted in improved comfort and facilities for the patients.

All nursing homes and homes for the aged were reviewed during the year concerning space requirements per bed. From this survey a total reduction of twenty-three beds within the city resulted. Every nursing home now conforms to the space requirement per bed required under the city by-law.

Each nursing home has a staff doctor who makes rounds at least once per week.

Beds have been continuously filled throughout the year.

All operators must be commended for their interest and devotion to duty in this most essential service.

A report of the Nursing Home Division for 1961 follows.

<u>Nursing Home</u> <u>Inspections</u>	<u>Permits</u> <u>Cancelled</u>	<u>Complaints</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>Complaints</u> <u>Justified</u>
212	3	11	5

Respectfully submitted,

(Name) Lillian Brown, P.M.H.,
Inspector of Nursing Homes.

Dr. L. C. Allan, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to submit the following report which sets out the work done by the School Health Division and Well Baby Clinic staff during the year 1961.

As in previous years there was an increase in our school child population which now stands at 48,822. This increase necessitated the opening of seven new schools and the employment of two more nurses. It became necessary to make some minor changes in the School Health Program. These changes were: more frequent vaccinations against smallpox; extra immunizations against tetanus and poliomyelitis and color vision testing. As a result some routine vision testing and teacher-nurse conferences were omitted from last year's program.

The Health of Calgary school children is good but we had our share of the normal childhood ills. In order to achieve more positive health, twelve of our schools had milk vending machines installed during the year on an experimental basis. Students attending these schools get white milk at a reduced cost and no chocolate milk is allowed into these schools. I would like to thank our School Boards for giving us permission to instal these machines and I would also like to thank our local dairies and our Calgary Milk Foundation for supplying the machines. I sincerely hope the School Boards and school principals will allow this safe supply of refrigerated milk into schools on a permanent basis.

It would appear there is a high incidence of smoking in our high schools. Here I propose getting permission from our School Boards to make a survey and later undertake an educational campaign in the schools with a view to preventing young people from becoming nicotine addicts.

During the year our six School Medical Officers examined 11,245 children and also assessed their suitability for physical education. A further 784 children were examined and assessed prior to taking part in competitive sport. In future these students will be screened by the Public Health Nurse and later checked by a School Medical Officer if indicated.

Table I shows the various inspections carried out in school and in homes.

TABLE I - INSPECTIONS

Pupils examined by Nurse	29,659
Pupils referred to family physician	1,941
Vision tests	39,095
Referred re vision defects	3,568
Dental inspections	22,255

Dr. J. C. Allen, M.B., Ch.B., D.F.B.
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to submit the following report
which sets out the work done by the School Health Division and Health
Clinic staff during the year 1951.

As in previous years there was an increase in our school child
population which now stands at 45,517. This increase necessitated the
ing of seven new schools and the replacement of two more schools. It was
necessary to make some minor changes in the School Health Program. These
changes were: more frequent examinations against malnutrition, extra examina-
tions against tetanus and poliomyelitis and color vision testing. As a
result some routine vision testing and teacher-parent conferences were
left from last year's program.

The health of Calgary school children is good but we find an
aware of the normal childhood state. In order to achieve more complete health
twelve of our schools had six vending machines installed during the year on
an experimental basis. Students attending these schools get their milk at a
reduced cost and no chocolate milk is allowed into these schools. I would
like to thank our School Boards for giving us permission to install these machi-
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Foundation for supplying the machines. I sincerely hope the School Boards
and school principals will allow this milk supply of refrigerated milk into
schools as a permanent basis.

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high schools. Therefore I propose giving permission from our School Boards to
make a survey and later undertake an educational campaign in the schools with
a view to preventing young people from becoming nicotine addicts.

During the year our six School Medical Officers examined
11,365 children and also assessed their suitability for physical education.
A further 784 children were examined and assessed prior to taking part in
competitive sports. In future these students will be screened by the Physical
Health Nurse and later checked by a School Medical Officer if indicated.

Table I shows the various inspections carried out by school

and health.

TABLE I - INSPECTIONS

22,529	Pupils examined by Nurses
1,111	Pupils referred to family physician
39,047	Vision tests
1,508	Referred to vision defects
22,529	General inspections

TABLE I - Continued

INSPECTIONS

Dental cases referred	9,002
First aid treatments	13,642
Home visits re students	4,798
Postnatal visits	6,386
Infant and Pre-school visits	6,134
Adult home visits	7,006

As can be seen, the Public Health Nurse spent a lot of time doing 13,642 first aid treatments, which, strictly speaking, are not preventive medicine. Most of these first aid dressings for cuts and abrasions should be applied by the grade teacher in front of her class and by so doing she would teach her pupils how to clean and dress a wound.

Table II shows the defects found by our School Physicians.

TABLE II - DEFECTS

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total Examined</u>
Ears	287	2.6%
Eyes	630	5.6%
Nose	117	1.0%
Teeth	3,313	29.5%
Glands	371	3.3%
Tonsils & Adenoids	875	7.8%
Speech	122	1.1%
Cardiac	224	2.0%
Pulmonary	135	1.2%
Abdominal	64	0.6%
Hernia	70	0.6%
Genitalia	172	1.5%
Feet	697	6.2%
Orthopaedic	266	2.4%
Endocrine	57	0.5%
Allergy	78	0.7%
Anaemia	54	0.5%
Nervous System	32	0.3%
Skin	110	1.0%

Because of these discovered defects many pupils were referred to their family physicians for treatment. I wish to thank those doctors who reported on these cases. These reports when received help us tremendously, particularly in classifying students for sports and physical education.

As can be seen in Table II, we have a lot of children attending school with diseased tonsils. Many of these are on a waiting list for surgery and during this period some of them have several attacks of tonsillitis which means absenteeism from school and as a result interruptions of their studies. These children should be on a high priority list.

TABLE I - Continued

INSPECTIONS	
General cases referred	9,002
First aid treatments	13,643
Home visits to students	6,758
Postnatal visits	6,758
Infant and pre-school visits	6,134
Adult home visits	7,006

As can be seen, the Public Health Nurse spent a lot of time doing first aid treatments, which, strictly speaking, are not preventive medicine. Most of these first aid dressings for cuts and abrasions should be applied by the grade teacher in front of her class and by so doing she could teach her pupils how to clean and dress a wound.

Table II shows the defects found by our School Physicians.

TABLE II - DEFECTS

Defects	Number	% of Total Examined
Ears	287	2.87
Eyes	630	6.30
Nose	117	1.17
Teeth	3,313	33.13
Glands	371	3.71
Tonsils & Adenoids	875	8.75
Speech	133	1.33
Cardiac	334	3.34
Pulmonary	135	1.35
Abdominal	64	0.64
Hernia	70	0.70
Genitalia	173	1.73
Feet	697	6.97
Orthopaedic	306	3.06
Endocrine	37	0.37
Allergy	78	0.78
Anemia	54	0.54
Nervous System	33	0.33
Skin	110	1.10

Because of these discovered defects many pupils were referred to their family physicians for treatment. I wish to thank those doctors who reported on these cases. These reports when received help us tremendously, particularly in classifying students for sports and physical education.

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Table III lists some of the other school health services provided during the year.

TABLE III - SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Inoculations, Vaccinations & Mantoux Tests

Poliomyelitis Inoculations (Salk)	4,791
Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoid	11,698
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio	2,202
Smallpox Vaccinations	8,565
Other Inoculations	463
Mantoux Tests	12,638
Positive Reactors -	219

Audiometry

Grade III Pupils Group Tested	8,780
Failed Test -	343

Conferences Regarding Health Matters

Pupils	25,486
Doctors	1,674
Teachers	18,602
Parents	11,108
Others	2,031

Table IV shows the prevalence of the common infectious diseases encountered during the year reported by the nurses in the school child population.

TABLE IV - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OCCURRING AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Scarlet Fever	103
Measles	483
Pertussis	20
Chickenpox	666
Rubella	30
Mumps	810
Infestations	49
Others	483

Communicable diseases did not present any particular problem in 1961. We had some seasonal increases of mumps, chickenpox and measles. We also had a mild outbreak of an influenza-like illness.

Table V shows the number of pupils excluded from school by the Public Health Nurse or grade teacher because of infectious diseases. Prompt action by nurses and teachers prevented larger epidemics.

Table III lists some of the other school health services provided during the year.

TABLE III - SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Injections, Vaccinations & Mantoux Tests	
Polio (Salk)	4,791
Diphtheria & Tetanus Toxoid	11,995
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio	2,302
Smallpox Vaccinations	9,785
Other Injections	463
Mantoux Tests	12,878
Positive Reactions - 219	
Audiometry	
Grade III Pupils Group Tested	8,780
Failed Test - 343	
Conferences Regarding Health Matters	
Pupils	35,488
Doctors	1,574
Teachers	19,402
Parents	11,106
Others	2,631

Table IV shows the prevalence of the common infectious diseases encountered during the year reported by the nurses in the school child population.

TABLE IV - COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OCCURRING AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Scarlet Fever	102
Measles	473
Parotitis	24
Chickenpox	665
Rubella	39
Mumps	210
Intestinals	48
Others	473

Communicable diseases did not present any particular problem in 1961. We had some seasonal increases of mumps, chickenpox and measles. We also had a mild outbreak of an influenza-like illness.

Table V shows the number of pupils excluded from school by the Public Health Nurse or grade teacher because of infectious diseases. Proper action by nurses and teachers prevented further spread.

TABLE V - EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

Suspect Communicable Disease	160
Impetigo	138
Infestations	31
Others	548

Our Tuberculosis Control Program in schools during 1961 consisted of skin testing all Grade I and Grade X students whose parents consented to the test. We used the sterneedle gun with P.P.D. for the first time and it proved to be almost completely painless for the child and enabled the health nurse to test large numbers of children in relatively short periods of time.

Table VI and VII show the results of these surveys.

TABLE VI - TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY OF GRADE I PUPILS

No. of Grade I Pupils	Tests Performed	Positive Reactors	Students absent or Refused Test
6,113	5,488 (89.8%)	54 (0.98%)	625 (10.2%)

TABLE VII - TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY OF GRADE X PUPILS

No. of Grade X Pupils	Tests Performed	Positive Reactors (New)	Positive Reactors (Old)	Students absent or Refused Test
3,107	2,448 (78.8%)	90 (3.6%)	43 (1.4%)	616 (19.8%)

One-fifth of Grade X students did not have this important test. It seems to me that health education in high schools which is now optional should be made compulsory and students should be required to write and pass an examination on the subject.

Two pupils from Grade I were admitted to the Baker Memorial Sanatorium. All Mantoux positive pupils had chest x-rays and will be re-rayed as considered necessary. One positive school child when followed up led us to an adult case of tuberculosis.

Clinic attendance during the year was very good, particularly at the North Hill Clinic. Because of this increased attendance clinics are now held there five days per week. All three and five year old children attending clinics were examined routinely as well as all children with defects, where the mother wished such examinations. This service is much appreciated by the public. With the continued expansion of the City to the south a new clinic building is needed in the Haysboro area. Extra clinic sessions are also needed in the Killarney area and will shortly be provided.

TABLE V

EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL

160	Suspect Communicable Diseases
138	Tubercle
11	Infestations
248	Others

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REPORT OF THE DENTAL CLINIC

The Health Department continued to supply free glasses to needy school children in 1961 so that defective vision would not prevent these not so fortunate children from getting an adequate education. During the period of high unemployment requests for glasses were numerous. I would like to thank the ophthalmologists who examined these children for reduced fees and the optical companies for supplying the glasses at reduced cost. This is an excellent service as it insures that many school children will not later join the ranks of the unemployed.

As we continue to find some undernourished children at school medical examinations, an iron vitamin supplement was available for purchase at every school. Those undernourished students whose parents were in poor financial circumstances got a free six months' supply.

I would like to thank all members of the staff and our voluntary clinic workers for maintaining very high standards throughout the year. I would also like to thank the members of our School Boards and their teachers for the excellent cooperation they have given the Department and finally I would like to thank you, Sir, for your expert advice and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

K. A. Barrett, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M., D.P.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

The Health Department continued to supply free glasses to needy school children in 1961 so that defective vision would not prevent these not so fortunate children from getting an adequate education. During the period of high unemployment requests for glasses were numerous. I would like to thank the optometrists who examined these children for reduced fees and the optical companies for supplying the glasses at reduced cost. This is an excellent service as it insures that many school children will not later join the ranks of the unemployed.

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Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Bartlett, L.R.C.P.S.I., L.M., D.P.H.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL CLINIC

As education holds the answer to the prevention and control of dental disease, it occupies a position of high priority in our new approach. It was pointed out to the School Board, teachers and public health nurses that better dental education must be carried out and integrated into the school general educational program and home environment on a continuous basis.

Some new steps which are now in operation:

(a) Topical applications of fluoride have begun and will continue on a regular basis available for all indigent school children Grades I, II and III.

As a service to the City's school children, the City of Calgary Dental Health Department has extended its services for the prevention of dental diseases to all Grade I school children in the City. The parents of these children may apply through the school nurse to have their children receive a topical stannous fluoride application for a one-dollar fee. This application is rendered by highly trained personnel, dentists and dental hygienists, who along with this procedure concentrate on all aspects of prevention of dental disease, diet, oral hygiene, fluoride tablet ingestion and example in the home.

This program has been in operation since June 1961 and 1700 applications were completed to date. Our objective is to cover all Grade I children this year and, as our personnel increases, extend this service to all school children age 6, 9 and 12. This procedure Dr. Mulher reports is approximately 45% effective in reducing decay in children and adults but is in no way as effective as fluoridation of the water supplies in 1 p.p.m. which is approximately 65% effective. Nevertheless every method of prevention must be employed to curb this disease which affects 93% of the children of Calgary.

(b) Three free pre-school dental examination and consultation clinics are held throughout the City on a weekly basis.

(c) 2,000 public health nurses, teachers and teachers in training have been given short dental courses, lectures and a Dental Manual which will serve as a directive in their dental educational program.

(d) 50,000 school examinations, cards and follow-up cards have been implemented for all school children.

(e) Early examination and treatment is rendered to all lower income children up to Grade III, (i.e., under means test and welfare children).

(f) Mass media sources have offered excellent co-operation to date.

(g) In all our Clinics and Pre-school Clinics the need for fluoridation is being stressed to parents.

(h) A new Dental Health pamphlet has been printed concerning the local dental needs and the prevention of dental diseases.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL CLINIC

- 47 -

As education holds the answer to the prevention and control of dental disease, it occupies a position of high priority in our new approach. It was pointed out to the School Board, teachers and public health workers that better dental education must be carried out and integrated into the school general educational program and home environment on a continuous basis.

Some new steps which are now in operation:

(a) Topical applications of fluoride have begun and will continue on a regular basis available for all indigenous school children Grades I, II and III.

As a service to the City's school children, the City of Calgary Dental Health Department has extended its services for the prevention of dental diseases to all Grade I school children in the City. The parents of these children may apply through the school nurse to have their children receive topical stainless fluoride application for a one-dollar fee. This application is rendered by highly trained personnel, dentists and dental hygienists, who along with this procedure concentrate on all aspects of preventive dentistry, disease, diet, oral hygiene, fluoride tablet ingestion and examples in the home.

This program has been in operation since June 1951 and 1500 applications were completed to date. Our objective is to cover all Grade I children this year and, as our personnel increases, extend this service to all school children ages 5, 9 and 13. This procedure Dr. Miller reports is approximately 45% effective in reducing decay in children and adults but is in no way as effective as fluoridation of the water supply in 1 p.p.m. which is approximately 65% effective. Nevertheless every method of prevention must be employed to such this disease which affects 95% of the children of Calgary.

(b) Three free pre-school dental examination and consultation clinics are held throughout the City on a weekly basis.

(c) 1,000 public health nurses, teachers and dentists in training have been given short dental courses, lectures and a Dental Manual which will serve as a directive in their dental educational program.

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(g) In all our Clinics and pre-school Clinics, the need for fluoridation is being stressed to parents.

(h) A new Dental Health pamphlet has been printed concerning the dental needs and the prevention of dental diseases.

(i) No treatment is rendered in our Clinics without education of the parent and child concerning all aspects of dental hygiene and the prevention of dental disease.

(j) Dental surveys are conducted on a yearly basis to accurately ascertain the dental health of the Calgary school children. The 1955, 1960 and 1961 reports are included in this report.

The state of the Calgary school children's teeth has once more been revealed by the latest school dental survey. A dental survey is conducted by the City Dental Department every year to study the dental condition of the school child and how we can best meet these needs. The survey revealed the following: (a) An increase in the number of open cavities per child from 2 in 1955 to 3 in 1960 and to 4.5 in 1962. (b) 8 children out of 10 had poor oral hygiene in 1960, 9 out of 10 in 1962. In 1960 93% had active dental caries but in 1962 93.5% had this dental disease.

In conclusion it is quite obvious from this report that dental disease is on the increase and afflicts 93.5% of our school children.

More prevention is not only necessary but imperative if we are to curb and control this public health problem.

All preventive measures must be employed -- good oral hygiene, good diet, stannous fluoride toothpaste, topical fluoride applications and the fluoridation of the City water supply. We know the ways to prevent dental decay but we must use them.

CALGARY DENTAL SURVEY REPORT ON PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

Year	D.E.F.	D.M.F.	P.L.	O.H.	Ortho	Ging. Disease	Open Cavities	Ages
1955	7.44	1.54	1.4	75%	20%	No Report	1.9 Per child	7
1960	8.	2.4	2.5	77%	43%	26.5	3	7
1961	3	0	0	77%	68%	0%	3	3
	4.6	0	0	88%	44%	0%	4.4	4
	8.9	2	1	90%	41%	19%	4.5	7

Code	D.E.F.	=	Decayed, Missing or Filled (Deciduous)	Per Child
	D.M.F.	=	Decayed, Missing or Filled (Permanent)	" "
	P.L.	=	Premature Loss of Deciduous Teeth	" "
	O.H.	=	Oral Hygiene (Poor or absent)	" "
	Ortho	=	Malocclusion to some degree	" "
	Ging. Disease	=	Periodontal or Gingival disease present	" "
	Open Cavity	=	Cavities present which have not been filled	" "
	Age	=	Means age	

(1) No treatment is rendered in our Clinics without education of the parent and child concerning all aspects of dental hygiene and the prevention of dental disease.

(2) Dental surveys are conducted on a yearly basis to accurately ascertain the dental health of the Calgary school children. The 1957, 1960 and 1961 reports are included in this report.

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In conclusion it is quite obvious from this report that dental disease is on the increase and affects 97.5% of our school children.

More prevention is not only necessary but imperative if we are to curb and control this public health problem.

All preventive measures must be employed -- good oral hygiene, good diet, stainless fluorine toothpaste, topical fluoride applications and the fluoridation of the City water supply. We know the ways to prevent dental decay but we must use them.

CALGARY DENTAL SURVEY REPORT ON PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

Year	D.E.F.	D.M.F.	P.L.	O.H.	Ortho	Ging. Disease	Open Cavities
1957	7.44	1.54	1.4	757	507	No Report	1.9 per child
1960	8.	2.4	2.5	777	437	28.5	3
1961	7	0	0	777	887	07	3
	4.8	0	0	887	447	07	4.5
	8.9	3	1	907	417	197	4.5

- Code
- D.E.F. - Decay, Missing or Filled (Deciduous) per Child
 - D.M.F. - Decay, Missing or Filled (Permanent)
 - P.L. - Permanent loss of Deciduous Teeth
 - O.H. - Oral Hygiene (Poor or absent)
 - Ortho - Malocclusion to some degree
 - Ging. Disease - Periodontal or Gingival disease present
 - Open Cavity - Cavities present which have not been filled
 - Age - Means age

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC STATISTICS

Total Extractions	1,605	Number of Teeth Treated	6,402
Permanent	71	Permanent	2,514
Deciduous	1,534	Deciduous	3,886
Total Fillings	4,861	Clinic Cases	5,089
Permanent	2,452	Completed Cases	915
Deciduous	2,409	Appointment Paying	1,587
Miscellaneous	4,741	Appointment Free	3,500
Prophylaxis	832	Fluoride Application	1,002
X-ray	105	Missed Appointment	410
Periodontal Treatment	333	Parent and Child Education	4,782
Crowns	169	Emergency Treatment	39
Bases	3,302		

PRE-SCHOOL DENTAL STATISTICS

Total Extractions	615	Number of Teeth Treated	3,273
Permanent	2	Permanent	105
Deciduous	613	Deciduous	3,168
Total Fillings	2,673	Clinic Cases	3,274
Permanent	99	Completed Cases	701
Deciduous	2,574	Appointment Paying	1,300
Miscellaneous	894	Appointment Free	1,956
Prophylaxis	226	Fluoride Application	781
X-ray	24	Missed Appointment	250
Periodontal Treatment	161	Parent and Child Education	3,284
Crowns	66	Emergency Treatment	114
Bases	507		

Respectfully submitted,

V. E. Capogreco, D.D.S., D.D.P.H.,
Director of Dental Services,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC STATISTICS

1,605	Total Extractions	4,881	Number of Teeth Treated	2,481
1,536	Deciduous	2,472	Permanent	2,472
71	Permanent	2,409	Deciduous	2,409
	Total Fillings	4,741	Clinic Cases	2,000
	Deciduous	832	Copied Cases	912
	Permanent	102	Appointment Paying	1,587
		333	Appointment Free	2,500
	Periodontal Treatment	189	Fluoride Application	1,001
	Crowns	2,102	Missed Appointment	410
	Bases		Parent and Child Education	4,782
			Emergency Treatment	39

PRE-SCHOOL DENTAL STATISTICS

612	Total Extractions	2,572	Number of Teeth Treated	2,372
612	Deciduous	20	Permanent	102
1	Permanent	2,574	Deciduous	1,188
	Total Fillings	894	Clinic Cases	2,374
	Deciduous	236	Copied Cases	701
	Permanent	24	Appointment Paying	1,400
		181	Appointment Free	1,928
	Periodontal Treatment	86	Fluoride Application	782
	Crowns	202	Missed Appointment	380
	Bases		Parent and Child Education	2,304
			Emergency Treatment	114

Respectfully submitted,

V. E. Caporaso, D.D.S., D.B.F.D.
Director of Dental Services
City of Calgary, Alberta

FLUORIDATION REFERENDUM
REPORT

On October 18, 1961 in conjunction with the civic election, the City of Calgary held its second Fluoridation Referendum. The official results as tabulated by the City Clerk are as follows: 30,373 voted in favour of Fluoridation while 30,499 voted against Fluoridation.

The following is a brief but comprehensive comparison of the official statistics between the 1957 and 1961 Fluoridation plebiscite.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1961</u>
Date of fluoridation plebiscite	Oct. 16	Oct. 18
Population	192,577	241,675
Number of eligible voters	118,212	147,198
Number of ballots cast, including rejected	55,629	63,937
Percentage of eligible vote	47.06	43.44
Number of rejected ballots	3,113	3,065
Percentage of rejected ballots	5.59	4.79
Number of valid ballots	52,516	60,872
Number who voted "For" fluoridation	26,158	30,373
Percentage who voted "For" fluoridation	49.81	49.90
Number who voted "Against" fluoridation	26,358	30,499
Percentage who voted "Against" fluoridation	50.19	50.10
Result of the plebiscite	LOST	LOST

The pre-election period was marked on one side by the anti-fluoridationists with non factual presentations aimed at eliciting emotional response and confusion in the minds of the electorate while on the other side the pro-fluoridationists adhered to a strict factual presentation aimed at educating the public so that they could render a more intelligent vote.

The City Council voted in favour of having the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Allan, and the Dental Health Director, Dr. Capogreco, educate and present factual information on the subject to the public but the Council voted against funds being allocated for this purpose.

Under the joint co-ordination of Dr. Allan and Dr. Capogreco three fluoridation committees were formed, The Medical Fluoridation Committee, The Dental Fluoridation Committee and the Lay Committee for Fluoridation, headed by Dr. Thorson, Dr. Alex Duncan and Alderman Ted Duncan respectively.

As public education on the promotion of Fluoridation eighty meetings were addressed by members of the Health Department prior to the plebiscite. Radio Station CFAC kindly donated time to the Health Department for presenting twelve five minute radio talks on this important issue. The two local TV stations also donated public service time for presenting scientific facts on the value of fluoridation of the public water supply. Under the effective leadership of Alderman Duncan 70,000 copies of an attractive pamphlet were prepared. Through the voluntary assistance of about 700 Calgary citizens approximately 60,000

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The following is a brief but comprehensive comparison of the official statistics between the 1957 and 1961 fluoridation plebiscites.

1961	1957	
Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Date of fluoridation plebiscite
241,673	188,271	Population
147,198	118,713	Number of eligible voters
63,937	52,629	Number of ballots cast, including rejected
43.44	43.06	Percentage of eligible vote
3,062	3,117	Number of rejected ballots
4.79	5.39	Percentage of rejected ballots
60,873	52,512	Number of valid ballots
30,373	28,128	Number who voted "For" fluoridation
28.98	48.31	Percentage who voted "For" fluoridation
30,499	28,388	Number who voted "Against" fluoridation
30.10	50.19	Percentage who voted "Against" fluoridation
LOST	LOST	Result of the plebiscite

The pre-election period was marked on one side by the anti-fluoridationists with non factual presentations aimed at eliciting emotional responses and confusion in the minds of the electorate while on the other side the pro-fluoridationists adhered to a strict factual presentation aimed at educating the public so that they could render a more intelligent vote.

The City Council voted in favour of having the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Allan, and the Dental Health Director, Dr. Caporaso, chair and present factual information on the subject to the public but the Council voted against funds being allocated for this purpose.

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L. C. Allan, Esq., M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,

pamphlets were delivered to nearly every home in the City of Calgary.

Dear Sir:

I heartily commend all members of the joint Committees on Fluoridation and all the unsung heroes who have given so much of their time and effort to this important matter. This type of co-operative action will eventually bring about ultimate success and the adoption of this proven and necessary measure of dental disease prevention.

Infants - 11,394
Pre-School - 6,934

V. E. Capogreco, D.D.S., D.D.P.H.,
Director of Dental Services.

NEW CASES:

Infants - 4,301
Pre-School - 1,422

Total - 5,723

ATTENDANCE BY CLINICS:

City Hall - 6,657 - open five afternoons a week
Sawbore - 7,884 - open five afternoons a week
North Hill - 8,829 - open five afternoons a week

In addition to this total interview count the North Hill Clinic also gave 1,138 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 1,425 inoculations for Polio only.

Sawbore - 7,731 - open two afternoons a week

In addition to this total interview count, Sawbore Clinic also gave 1,385 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 791 inoculations for Polio only. Future plans allow for a full-time Health Unit to be built in this area similar to the one operating on the North Hill.

Renfrew - 365 - open one afternoon only from January 1961 - April 1961. In addition to this total interview count Renfrew Clinic also gave 330 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 103 inoculations for Polio only. Renfrew Clinic was closed because the attendance did not justify the maintenance.

Altamney - 2,495 - open one afternoon a week

Windsor - 62 - open twice a month

This Clinic was just started in November 1961 and is located in Woodliffe United Church - 3010 Spruce Dr. The Clinics are held the first and third Wednesday of every month.

City Shelter - 440

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I heartily commend all members of the Joint Commission on Fluoridation and all the unsung heroes who have given so much of their time and effort to this important matter. This type of co-operative action will eventually bring about ultimate success and the adoption of this proven and necessary measure of dental disease prevention.

V. E. Capogreco, D.D.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Dental Services.

L. C. Allan, Esq., M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

It is my privilege to submit the report of the Infant and Pre-School Clinics for the year 1961.

ATTENDANCE:

Infants	-	21,269	
Pre-School	-	6,954	Total - 28,223

NEW CASES:

Infants	-	4,801	
Pre-School	-	1,422	Total - 6,223

ATTENDANCE BY CLINICS:

City Hall	-	6,655	- open five afternoons a week
Scarboro	-	7,866	- open five afternoons a week
North Hill	-	6,829	- open five afternoons a week

In addition to this total interview count the North Hill Clinic also gave 1,138 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 1,625 inoculations for Polio only.

Haysboro	-	3,531	- open two afternoons a week
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In addition to this total interview count, Haysboro Clinic also gave 1,386 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 703 inoculations for Polio only. Future plans allow for a full-time Health Unit to be built in this area similar to the one operating on the North Hill.

Renfrew	-	365	- open one afternoon only from January 1961 - April 1961. In addition to this total interview count Renfrew Clinic also gave 330 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 103 inoculations for Polio only. Renfrew Clinic was closed because the attendance did not justify the maintenance.
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Killarney	-	2,495	- open one afternoon a week
Wildwood	-	42	- open twice a month

This Clinic was just started in November 1961 and is located in Woodcliffe United Church - 5010 Spruce Dr. The Clinics are held the first and third Wednesday of every month.

City Shelter	-	440
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Jan. to Mar.	1,113	4,171
Apr. to June	1,764	1,278
July to Sept.	400	926
Oct. to Dec.	1,705	1,298
	5,481	12,536

J. C. Allan, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

It is my privilege to submit the report of the Infant and Pre-School Clinics for the year 1961.

ATTENDANCE:

Infants	-	21,389
Pre-School	-	6,924
Total	-	28,313

NEW CASES:

Infants	-	4,801
Pre-School	-	1,422
Total	-	6,223

ATTENDANCE BY CLINICS:

City Hall - 5,622 - open five afternoons a week
Saskatoon - 7,866 - open five afternoons a week
North Hill - 6,829 - open five afternoons a week
In addition to this total interview count the North Hill Clinic also gave 1,138 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 1,625 inoculations for Polio only.
Haysboro - 2,231 - open two afternoons a week
In addition to this total interview count, Haysboro Clinic also gave 1,386 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 703 inoculations for Polio only. Future plans allow for a full-time Health Unit to be built in this area similar to the one operating on the North Hill.
Bantry - 365 - open one afternoon only from January 1961 - April 1961. In addition to this total interview count Bantry Clinic also gave 350 inoculations only (not interviewed) and 103 inoculations for Polio only. Bantry Clinic was closed because the attendance did not justify the maintenance.
Kilfarney - 2,492 - open one afternoon a week
Wildwood - 42 - open twice a month
This Clinic was just started in November 1961 and is located in Woodville United Church - 2010 Spruce Dr.
The Clinics are held the first and third Wednesday of every month.
City Shelter - 440

INFANT FEEDING COMPARISONS:

Breast	-	1,728	
Bottle	-	15,319	
Others	-	4,222	<u>Total - 21,269</u>

TOTAL NUMBER INTERVIEWED BY DOCTORS:

Infants	-	1,283	
Pre-School	-	955	<u>Total - 2,238</u>

Of the 955 total of pre-school examinations, 692 were found to be O. K.

DEFECTS FOUND:

	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>	<u>Total</u>
Skin	598	69	667
Eyes	98	12	110
Ears	40	21	61
Nose & Throat	26	12	38
Tonsils & Adenoids		72	72
Phimosis	29	7	36
Hernia	60	6	66
Intestinal disturbance	34	7	41
Chest	64	16	80
Orthopaedic	45	49	94
Congenital Conditions	10	7	17
Cardiac	3	5	8
Anaemia	15	4	19
Mental Defects	3	2	5
Nutrition	56		56
Communicable Disease	2	1	3
Teeth		1,257	1,257
Speech		7	7

REFERRED TO FAMILY DOCTOR:

Infants	252	
Pre-School	79	<u>Total - 329</u>

HOME VISITS IN 1961:

	<u>Baby Visits</u>	<u>Post Natal</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jan. to Mar.	220	2,133	7	1,813	4,173
Apr. to June	193	1,839	2	1,544	3,578
July to Sept.	67	457	2	400	926
Oct. to Dec.	193	1,957	5	1,704	3,859
	<u>673</u>	<u>6,386</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5,461</u>	<u>12,536</u>

INFANT FEEDING COMPARISONS:

Breast	-	1,738
Bottle	-	12,319
Others	-	4,223
Total	-	21,280

TOTAL NUMBER INTERVIEWED BY DOCTOR:

Infants	-	1,283
Pre-School	-	922
Total	-	2,205

Of the 922 total of pre-school examinations, 692 were found

to be O. K.

DEFECTS FOUND:

	Infants	Pre-School	Total
St. in	298	69	367
Eyes	98	12	110
Ears	40	21	61
Nose & Throat	26	12	38
Tonsils & Adenoids	29	12	41
Pharynx	80	7	87
Intestinal disturbances	34	7	41
Chest	64	16	80
Orthopedic	43	48	91
Congenital Conditions	10	7	17
Cardiac	7	2	9
Anemia	12	4	16
Mental Defects	3	2	5
Nutrition	28		28
Communicable Diseases	2	1	3
Tooth		1,252	1,252
Speech		2	2

REFERRED TO FAMILY DOCTOR:

Infants	222
Pre-School	79
Total	301

HOME VISITS IN 1961:

	Baby Visits	Post Natal	Special	Pre-School	Total
Jan. to Mar.	120	2,102	7	1,813	4,142
Apr. to June	193	1,639	2	1,544	3,378
July to Sept.	67	457	2	469	935
Oct. to Dec.	193	1,927	2	1,739	3,861
	573	6,386	10	5,465	12,434

During the year of 1961, 110 clinic afternoons provided an observation and instruction period in the field of Public Health for students from the Calgary General Hospital.

In April we had the pleasure of having four Post-Graduate students in Public Health from the University of Alberta. The two week period of observation spent with the Public Health Department is part of the Field Work Training on the University Curriculum for the course in Public Health Nursing.

Dental hygiene has always played a major part in the teaching during the pre-school period. In 1961 this educational program carried on by the Public Health nurse was supplemented by the Dentists who devoted one afternoon a week in each of the various clinics, from September to December. During this four month period the total number of Dentist-Parent interviews was 216.

The roll of the volunteer worker has greatly increased with the expansion of new clinics. A total of 523 workers donating one-half day each has contributed greatly to the smooth running of the Infant and Pre-School clinics as well as the Inoculation Units. We are very appreciative of the members of the Volunteer Bureau and the Junior Service League who have assisted us so ably in our clinics.

Many gay quilts for infants' cribs were provided by the ladies of Hounsfield Heights Sewing Club. These quilts have been greatly appreciated by many needy families. Because of ill health this group is disbanding. Their years of devoted work has given a great deal of pleasure to hundreds of families and we thank them sincerely for all the time and effort they have given to the Community.

Donations of samples of vitamins and other infant food products have been made by many firms. We thank them for their interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) Marjorie C. Hulbert, B.Sc., R.N.,
Child Hygiene Clinic,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

During the year of 1961, 110 clinic appointments were given as obstetric and neonatal care in the field of Public Health in the city of Calgary. The Calgary General Hospital.

In April we had the pleasure of having four Post-Graduate students in Public Health from the University of Alberta. The two week period of their visit was with the Public Health Department as part of the Public Health Training course at the University of Alberta for the course in Public Health Nursing.

Dental hygiene has always played a major part in the teaching during the pre-school period. In 1961 this educational program carried on by the Public Health nurse was supplemented by the Dentists who donated one afternoon a week in each of the various clinics, from September to December. During this four month period the total number of Dental-Patient interviews was 216.

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(Miss) Marjorie C. Hulbert, B.Sc., R.N.,
Child Hygiene Clinic,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Leslie C. Allan, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Dr. Allan:

I am pleased to again report on the Kinsmen Nursing Service for the year ending February 28th, 1962. This service and the operations of the Chest Clinic - City Hall, are financed by the Christmas Seal Sale and are under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, the Director of Tuberculosis Control and the Superintendent of the Baker Memorial Sanatorium.

OFFICE - Total patients visiting the Chest Clinic - 1,995.

The persons visiting the office are: contacts for tuberculin testing; families of reactors in the school survey for tuberculin tests; patients for streptomycin (total of 570); others seeking advice for welfare and other problems. There is a continued need of health teaching and public education with these groups.

Many contacts are more willing to report for x-ray if they may come at their convenience rather than any set appointment. This group often require a tuberculin skin test and they are reluctant to return a second time if the nurse is out. For this reason it seems important for the nurse to be in during the hours of x-ray operation. There has been an increase of 600 attending the office this year compared to two years ago before the office hours were extended.

X-ray reports are received on all persons attending the Sanatorium Clinic or the City Hall Unit. These are entered on the patient's record. It is from these reports that home visits are compiled and these reports nearly double while the Mobile Unit is in town. New cases are reported to the Health Department office for the Communicable Disease Record. Any difficult case, uncooperative or A.W.O.L. patient is discussed with the Medical Officer of Health.

Record is kept on all admissions, discharges and new inactive cases. Home reports on admissions are received from the Central Registry for completion and return. A monthly report with the results of all tuberculin testing, changes of address, remarks on recent discharges, etc. is sent to the Director of Tuberculosis Control with a copy to the Sanatorium. The statistical report on the month's work is sent to the Local and Alberta Tuberculosis Associations. Records are filed on the results of any tuberculin tests; school surveys; staff contacts checked.

There are frequent referrals and consultations with the Welfare Department, other community services and with our Rehabilitation Counselor at the Sanatorium.

Leslie C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta.

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Office - Total patients visiting the Chest Clinic - 1,992.

The persons visiting the office are: contacts for tuberculosis testing; families of reactors in the school survey for tuberculosis; patients for streptomycin (total of 570); others seeking advice for welfare and other problems. There is a continued need of health teaching and public education with these groups.

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There are frequent referrals and consultations with the Welfare Department, other community services and with our Rehabilitation Council for at the Sanatorium.

HOME VISITS - Total 1,094

These visits are made to the following:

- (1) Overdues for regular Clinic attendance. Persuading them to attend or locate if moved.
- (2) New inactive cases for investigation and contacts checked if necessary.
- (3) Certified immigrants failing to report.
- (4) Follow-up on school reactors.
- (5) Reading of some tuberculin tests if they are unable to come to the office and are doubtful by telephone. Some are also tuberculin tested at home.
- (6) Follow-up from Mobile Unit and City Hall Unit recalls.
- (7) Prior to admission. This visit should not be hurried. We depend on the full cooperation of these families. Information for the home report, referral to Welfare and listing of contacts is done with the initial visit. Health teaching is essential.
- (8) After discharge and periodically, depending on home conditions and family problems, etc.

It is gratifying to note a decrease in the total number of admissions. It is of concern however, to find the number of re-admissions nearing the number of first admissions. The tuberculosis drugs and improved treatments have reduced the length of the patient's stay in sanatorium. This means increased numbers being discharged to the community to continue treatment at home, many to continue drugs for several months after discharge. Extra effort should be made to reduce the re-admission rate. It is hoped during the next year to increase the time spent with discharged patients during the first few months at home, encouraging continuance of drugs and regular re-examinations.

The number of home visits has not substantially increased, mainly due to the ever increasing distances to cover. The first of this year the City boundaries were again extended to include areas north of the airport and Forest Lawn, south and west of Midnapore. The total population increase is not so great but there are many ex-patients requiring follow-up and there will, of course, be the resultant increase in travel time.

OTHER VISITS - Total 183

These are the time consuming visits. For example, one visit

HOME VISITS - Total 1,096

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- (1) Overseas for regular Clinic attendance. Forwardsing them to attend or locate if moved.
- (2) New inactive cases for investigation and contacts checked if necessary.
- (3) Certified immigrants failing to report.
- (4) Follow-up on school teachers.
- (5) Reading of some tuberculosis tests if they are unable to come to the office and are doubtful by telephone. Some are also tuberculin tested at home.
- (6) Follow-up from Mobile Unit and City Hall Unit results.
- (7) Prior to admission. This visit should not be missed. We depend on the full cooperation of these families. Information for the home report, referral to Welfare and listing of contacts is done with the initial visit. Health teaching is essential.
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OTHER VISITS - Total 153

These are the time consuming visits. For example, one visit

shown may involve two nurses for a morning's tuberculin testing of a large school group.

- (1) Lectures once a month at the Sanatorium with affiliate student nurses.
- (2) Nursing Aide School, tuberculin testing two mornings every five weeks.
- (3) Schools for tuberculin testing - return to read two days later.
- (4) Staff contacts at work - return to read two days later.
- (5) Health Department educational meeting one afternoon a month.
- (6) Doctors' conference at the Sanatorium on Friday afternoons. This is of benefit in working with the families at home, knowing the proposed treatment and progress of the patient and having advance notice of a discharge.

TUBERCULIN TESTS (Mantoux & Heaf) - Total 4,798 with 664 positive reactors.

In Office	1,214 with 251 positive reactors
Outside Office	3,584 " 413 " "

Tests done outside the office include:

(a) Nursing aides (before & after BCG)	788 positive reactors	263
(b) Staff contacts at 7 business places	72 " "	36
(c) Children & Staff - Booth Home	82 " "	6
(d) Contacts at home	48 " "	2
(e) Grade X School Survey	2,594 " "	106

SCHOOL SURVEY

The Public Health Nurse in the school concerned organizes the survey with consent forms home to the parents and returned to the school. From our office we make a team to do the tests and return two days later for the readings. Those showing a positive reaction are x-rayed and the reactors' families are requested to report to City Hall for tests. A home visit is made if they fail to do so.

The Grade I survey was started last school term and is being done by the Public Health Nurse in her schools. They report to us the names of the reactors and refer the families to City Hall - visiting the home of those failing to report. There has been considerable time spent on instruction and consultation with the nurses. X-ray reports on students are given to the Public Health Nurse for entry on the school record.

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TUBERCULIN TESTS (Mantoux & Heaf) - Total 4,798 with 664 positive reactions.

In Office	1,714 with 351 positive reactions
Outside Office	3,084 " 313 "

Tests done outside the office include:

(a) Nursing aides (before & after BCG)	728	positive reactions	283
(b) Staff contacts at 7 business places	71	"	26
(c) Children & Staff - Booth House	82	"	8
(d) Contacts at home	48	"	2
(e) Grade X School Survey	2,594	"	106

SCHOOL SURVEY

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List of the reactors and the results of the families' tuberculin testing is reported by us to Dr. Stephens and Dr. Mullen. A complete statistical record is forwarded at the conclusion of the survey.

This year's survey has shown a decrease in the number of positive reactors at both the Grade I and Grade X level.

Grade I	-	1%	Positive	-	90% accepting the test
Grade X	-	3.6%	"	-	78.8% " " "

Known Reactors from previous tests - 1.4% or total 5% of Grade X level

The response of the reactors' families reporting for examination was very good from the Grade I families but still disappointing from the Grade X families.

WELFARE

Milk assistance was started to four families and discontinued to nine. There were ten bottles of vitamins and nine bottles of cod liver oil distributed. Help with admission requirements of pyjamas and slippers was provided for three patients and snow boots were purchased for one child. Transportation to the Sanatorium was provided for four patients.

Ten food hampers were delivered at Christmas with assistance from Mr. Cross and Mr. Manning. The Kinettes provided gifts and candy for the children.

We are most fortunate to be located in the Health Department and the supervision and continued support received from you and the members of your Department is sincerely appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

IRENE H. WALTON,
Nurse-in-Charge,
Chest Clinic, City Hall.

List of the reactors and the results of the families' tuberculosis testing is reported by us to Dr. Stephens and Dr. Mallon. A complete statistical record is forwarded at the conclusion of the survey.

This year's survey has shown a decrease in the number of positive reactors at both the Grade I and Grade X level.

Grade I	-	12	-	90% accepting the test
Grade X	-	1.62	-	78.82

Known Reactors from previous tests - 1.44 or total 3% of Grade X level

The response of the reactors' families reporting for examination was very good from the Grade I families but still disappointing from the Grade X families.

WELFARE

With assistance was started to four families and distributed to nine. There were ten bottles of vitamins and nine bottles of cod liver oil distributed. Help with admission requirements of pyjamas and slippers was provided for three patients and snow boots were purchased for one child. Transportation to the Sanatorium was provided for four patients.

Ten food hampers were delivered at Christmas with assistance from Mr. Cross and Mr. Manning. The Kinetics provided gifts and candy for the children.

We are most fortunate to be located in the Health Department and the supervision and continued support received from you and the members of your Department is sincerely appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

IRENE H. WALTON,
Nurse-in-Charge,
Chest Clinic, City Hall.

SUMMARY - CHEST X-RAY CLINIC, CITY OF CALGARY, CITY HALL AND INDUSTRIAL

L. C. Allan, Esq., M.B., ChB., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

It is again my privilege to report on the activities of the Chest X-ray Clinic for the year 1961.

This unit is sponsored by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and is financed by the sale of Christmas Seals. The Clinic is staffed with a technician and a receptionist provided by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the films are processed and interpreted by the Provincial Department of Public Health at the Baker Memorial Sanatorium.

In reviewing the statistical report it is interesting to make comparisons with previous years and note the constant rate of abnormalities.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Clinic Attendance	7,768	9,661	10,178	8,546
Abnormalities	485	733	681	558
Percentage Abnormalities	6.24%	7.58%	6.69%	6.53%

We have made many calls on industrial firms throughout the year to promote our pre-employment X-ray program. The response has not been too gratifying, but the number of larger firms participating has increased somewhat. All employees entering the civil service are X-rayed before being taken on staff.

In presenting this report, we wish to thank the City of Calgary and your Department as well as the Provincial Department of Public Health and the Calgary Tuberculosis Association for their excellent cooperation throughout the year.

The Statistical report follows.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. Holme, Technician,
Chest X-Ray Clinic,
City Hall.

*The Industrial Survey was carried out by a mobile X-ray unit operating in the City area from January 30th to May 5th, 1961.

L. C. Allen, Esq., M.B., ChB., D.F.H.,
 Medical Officer of Health,
 City of Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

It is again my privilege to report on the activities of the Chest X-ray Clinic for the year 1961.

This unit is sponsored by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and is financed by the sale of Christmas Seals. The Clinic is staffed with a technician and a receptionist provided by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and the films are processed and interpreted by the Provincial Department of Public Health at the Baker Memorial Sanatorium.

In reviewing the statistical report it is interesting to make comparisons with previous years and note the constant rate of absenteeism.

	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Clinic Attendance	8,248	10,178	9,661	7,768	
Annotations	258	681	731	489	
Percentage Annotations	3.13%	6.69%	7.56%	6.31%	

We have made many calls on industrial firms throughout the year to provide our pre-employment X-ray program. The response has not been too gratifying, but the number of larger firms participating has increased somewhat. All persons entering the civil service are X-rayed before being taken on staff.

In presenting this report, we wish to thank the City of Calgary and your Department as well as the Provincial Department of Public Health and the Calgary Tuberculosis Association for their excellent cooperation throughout the year.

The Statistical report follows.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. Haines, Technician,
 Chest X-Ray Clinic,
 City Hall.

SUMMARY - CHEST X-RAY CLINICS, CITY OF CALGARY, CITY HALL AND INDUSTRIAL

JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1961

	Clinic Attendance	General Survey			School Survey			Special Survey			TOTAL ABNORMALITIES
		Probable TB Inactive	For Further Investigation	Non-TB Abnormalities	Probable TB Inactive	For Further Investigation	Non-TB Abnormalities	Probable TB Inactive	For Further Investigation	Non-TB Abnormalities	
January	890	37	24	23				2			86
February	1,251	31	10	18		1		3	3	6	72
March	779	13	14	16				1		1	45
April	1,028	36	15	14		1					66
May	947	19	17	12		3		1		1	53
June	791	15	14	17		1		2	5		54
July	317	12	9	7				1	1	1	31
August	560	15	3	11				1	1	1	32
September	524	22	3	11				1		1	38
October	586	15	5	8		1					29
November	570	14	9	5		3					31
December	303	6	3	10					2		21
TOTAL	8,546	235	126	152		10		12	12	11	558
*Industrial	15,738	85	159	227							471
GRAND TOTAL	24,284	320	285	379		10		12	12	11	1,029

*The Industrial Survey was carried out by a mobile X-Ray unit operating in the City area from January 30th to May 5th, 1961.

SUMMARY - CREST X-RAY CLINIC, CITY OF CALGARY, CITY HALL AND INDUSTRIAL

JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1951

	MONTHLY TOTAL	General Survey			School Survey			Special Survey		
		elderly 65 years and over	young 15-64 years	total all ages	elderly 65 years and over	young 15-64 years	total all ages	elderly 65 years and over	young 15-64 years	total all ages
January	890	37	24	61				2		2
February	1,351	51	10	61		1	62	3	3	6
March	779	13	14	27			27	1		1
April	1,028	36	15	51		1	52			
May	947	19	17	36		3	39	1		1
June	791	15	14	29		1	30	2	2	4
July	317	12	9	21			21	1	1	2
August	560	15	3	18			18	1	1	2
September	524	22	3	25			25	1		1
October	586	15	2	17		1	18			
November	570	14	9	23		3	26			
December	303	6	3	9			9	2		2
TOTAL	8,546	235	136	371		10	381	12	12	24
*Industrial	12,738	85	159	244			244			
GRAND TOTAL	24,284	320	295	615		10	625	12	12	24

*The Industrial Survey was carried out by a mobile X-ray unit operating in the City area from January 30th to May 5th, 1951.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES
CALGARY BRANCH

Excerpt of Annual Report of
District Director

The Victorian Order of Nurses has been in Calgary for 52 years. The broad aims of the Order which are to nurse the sick, prevent illness, to teach healthful living and to prepare nurses for public health nursing have remained throughout the 52 years of existence.

2591 patients used V. O. N. service during the year. A total of 22,082 visits were made to these men, women and children.

MATERNITY PROGRAMME:

We had only one home confinement during the year.

A total of 4,884 visits were made to prenatals, postnatals and new babies.

158 expectant mothers attended our prenatal classes. We hope to see this service gradually increase because we know how important it is to have an opportunity to help expectant parents prepare for their big responsibility of family living.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SERVICES:

993 of our patients have a medical or surgical diagnosis. 16,681 visits were made to these patients.

REFERRAL PROGRAMME:

On January 4th, 1961 a referral programme was started between the Calgary General Hospital and the V. O. N. For three hours each day, five days a week, a nurse is at the General.

179 patients were admitted for V. O. N. care through this programme. They are classified as follows:

	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	<u>Paediatrics</u>	<u>Obstetrics</u>
Patients Referred -	94	72	11	2

The Referral Programme is accomplishing other worthwhile things.

1. The V. O. N. nurse in hospital has the opportunity to interpret V. O. N. service and other community services to the hospital personnel so they will know the service that will assist different types of patients when they are discharged.

Miss Eleanor McDougall,
District Director.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

CALGARY BRANCH

Excerpt of Annual Report of District Director

The Victorian Order of Nurses has been in Calgary for 25 years. The broad aim of the Order which are to nurse the sick, prevent illness, to teach household living and to prepare nurses for public health nursing have remained throughout the 25 years of existence.

3591 patients used V. O. N. service during the year. A total of 32,083 visits were made to these men, women and children.

MATERNITY PROGRAMME:

We had only one home confinement during the year.

A total of 4,884 visits were made to obstetrics, postnatal and new babies.

128 expectant mothers attended our prenatal classes. We hope to see this service gradually increase because we know how important it is to have an opportunity to help expectant parents prepare for their big responsibility of family living.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SERVICES:

973 of our patients have a medical or surgical diagnosis. 18,681 visits were made to these patients.

REFERRAL PROGRAMME:

On January 1st, 1961 a referral programme was started between the Calgary General Hospital and the V. O. N. For three hours each day, five days a week, a nurse is at the General.

119 patients were admitted for V. O. N. care through this programme. They are classified as follows:

Patient's Referral	Medical	Surgical	Paediatrics	Obstetrics
94	72	11	2	

The Referral Programme is accomplishing other worthwhile things.

The V. O. N. nurse in hospital has the opportunity to inform V. O. N. service and other community services to the hospital personnel so they will know the service that will assist different types of patients when they are discharged.

2. It provides continuity of care for patients and many are able to be discharged earlier and have their care provided at home by the V. O. N. nurse.
3. More information is received both by the hospital personnel and by the V. O. N. In this way all personnel are more fully informed.

We feel that this programme is helping to a certain extent to co-ordinate hospital and home nursing service. It is of course still very young and needs lots of tender loving care to develop its full potentialities.

STUDENT PROGRAMME:

During the year we provided observation of V. O. N. service for 179 nurses from the Holy Cross and Calgary General Hospitals.

We also provided observation and experience for 5 from the University of Saskatchewan and 2 from the University of Alberta.

This year saw something new in the education of students at the Calgary General Hospital. 18 students while on the maternity ward made a pre-natal visit with one of our nurses, then the student would follow the mother through her stay in hospital.

A further comparison of statistics is made. I will leave these for you to study at your leisure.

What does 1962 hold for us? As a voluntary health agency we must be sensitive to the health needs of our community. Every month we read about the hospital bed shortage. A Home Care plan in which the V. O. N. will be one of the participating agencies might be a reality in 1962. Certainly it is something which can be projected from our present referral programme.

Also as the field of mental health broadens, the V. O. N. will play an important role in prevention and rehabilitation. There is much to do in helping these patients through the first bewildering days of their return from the hospital. Also in helping the family cope with the difficulties involved in these adjustments.

In conclusion, on behalf of the staff, I wish to thank the many individuals and groups that have helped us throughout the year. The publicity given to our service by the Herald and Albertan, our radio and T. V. stations has been of invaluable assistance in interpreting the service. The Lions Club, the Cancer Society and the Samaritan Club have helped in our day to day service and have been of very vital assistance to many of our patients.

The co-operation of our doctors and the members of other community agencies continues to help us reach the patients that need our service for which we are very grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Eleanor MacDougall,
District Director.

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More information is received both by the hospital personnel and by the V. O. N. In this way all personnel are more fully informed.

We feel that this programme is helping to a certain extent to coordinate hospital and home nursing services. It is of course still very young and needs lots of tender loving care to develop its full potentialities.

STUDENT PROGRAMME:

During the year we provided observation of V. O. N. service for 17 nurses from the Holy Cross and Calgary General Hospitals.

We also provided observation and experience for 5 from the University of Saskatchewan and 1 from the University of Alberta.

This year saw something new in the education of students at the Calgary General Hospital. 18 students while on the maternity ward made a personal visit with one of our nurses, then the student would follow the nurse through her day in hospital.

A further comparison of education is made. I will leave these for you to study at your leisure.

What does 1962 hold for us? As a voluntary health agency we must be sensitive to the health needs of our community. Every month we read about the hospital bed shortage. A Home Care plan in which the V. O. N. will be one of the participating agencies might be a reality in 1962. Certainly it is something which can be projected from our present tutorial programme.

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The co-operation of our doctors and the members of other community agencies continues to help us reach the patients that need our service for which we are very grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Eleanor MacDougall,
District Director.

S E R V I C E S T A T I S T I C S

	<u>Nursing Care</u>			<u>Health Inst.</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Prenatal	16	26	50	32	38	98
Postnatal	29	43	30	1,602	1,467	1,476
Newborn	612	555	448	2,227	1,948	1,896
Infant	71	26	47	743	654	838
Preschool	65	42	55	30	17	22
School	172	47	380	17	6	48
Adults	<u>12,605</u>	<u>13,740</u>	<u>15,049</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>1,127</u>
	<u>13,570</u>	<u>14,459</u>	<u>16,059</u>	<u>5,058</u>	<u>4,644</u>	<u>5,505</u>

	<u>Total Visits</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Nursing Care	13,570	14,459	16,059
Health Instruction	5,058	4,644	5,505
Pt. Not Seen	334	393	454
On behalf of patient	21	27	58
Home Delivery	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
(equivalent visits)	<u>18,988</u>	<u>19,533</u>	<u>22,082</u>

	<u>Number of Patients Visited</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Prenatal	29	27	43
Postnatal	830	771	746
Newborn	870	781	764
Infant	38	31	45
Preschool	33	22	22
School	23	8	13
Adult	<u>731</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>958</u>
	<u>2,554</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>2,591</u>

	<u>Pay Status of Visits</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Full	3,974	4,160	4,564
Part	3,880	3,289	4,577
Free	5,993	7,550	7,221
No Charge	5,089	4,433	5,633
Insurance	14	46	23
Contract	7	5	10
Govt.	<u>31</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>54</u>
	<u>19,988</u>	<u>19,533</u>	<u>22,082</u>
Attendance at Prenatal Classes	209	169	158

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)

	1961	1960
Salaries	136,008.14	133,390.39
Travelling Expense	117.90	457.00
Private Car Allowances	7,551.74	6,544.00
Rental - Passenger Cars	2,590.50	2,557.50
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	1,232.42	1,239.07
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	453.28	513.32
Utilities	274.20	774.78
Telephones & Telegrams	318.35	302.10
Laundry Service	605.34	622.24
Milk Inspection	1,231.51	1,028.93
Meat Inspection	-	40.24
Fly and Insect Control	11,611.87	13,694.17
Insurance	-	62.00
Postage	433.55	538.00
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	1,934.63	2,153.81
Janitorial & Housekeeping Supplies	136.96	124.94
Laboratory Materials & Supplies	1,302.82	334.81
Sundry Materials	415.59	342.43
Drugs - Medical & Clinical (Serums)	32.87	269.83
Chemicals (Disinfectants)	210.98	356.27
Laboratory Equipment	296.78	542.01
Furniture & Furnishings	497.00	409.62
Aid to Needy (Milk)	1,559.05	2,062.37
Staff Development & Training	-	40.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$168,815.48	\$168,399.83

SCHOOL MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES

Salaries	250,920.40	230,426.06
Travelling Expense	318.15	314.00
Private Car Allowances	4,115.00	4,016.13
Rental - Passenger Cars	5,298.00	5,228.00
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	4,064.11	4,018.45
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	46.41	272.83
Laundry Service	432.43	636.25
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	2,029.29	2,568.56
Medical Supplies	2,616.83	2,654.89
Dental Supplies	5,163.13	4,297.84
Sundry Materials	602.45	710.82
Equipment - Medical & Dental	567.84	410.94
Furniture & Furnishings	207.06	429.23
Aid to Needy (Glasses)	553.13	326.24
Staff Development & Training	161.20	120.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$277,095.43	\$256,430.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT (General)		1981	1980
Salaries		136,006.14	137,300.19
Travelling Expenses		117.90	457.00
Private Car Allowances		7,551.74	8,764.00
Rental - Passenger Cars		2,300.50	2,527.50
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes		1,232.43	4,718.03
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment		451.38	21.02
Utilities		294.20	716.78
Telephone & Teletype		218.32	202.10
Laundry Service		602.34	602.32
Milk Inspection		1,231.51	1,038.91
Meat Inspection		-	40.24
Fly and Insect Control		11,511.87	17,686.17
Insurance		437.33	62.00
Postage		1,974.83	2,177.01
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies		1,352.98	172.98
Industrial & Housekeeping Supplies		1,302.82	322.81
Laboratory Materials & Supplies		412.39	302.43
Sanitary Materials		37.82	308.87
Drugs - Medical & Chemical (Sterile)		210.98	306.77
Chemicals (Diagnostic)		306.78	302.01
Laboratory Equipment		407.00	400.00
Furniture & Furnishings		1,220.02	2,067.77
Aid to Needy (Gifts)		-	40.00
Staff Development & Training		-	-
		<u>\$168,812.48</u>	<u>\$168,199.22</u>

SCHOOL MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES		1981	1980
Salaries		250,920.40	230,456.00
Travelling Expenses		210.12	314.00
Private Car Allowances		4,112.00	4,016.77
Rental - Passenger Cars		2,298.00	2,378.00
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes		4,086.11	4,018.42
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment		68.47	277.83
Laundry Service		432.43	636.22
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies		2,089.29	2,307.28
Medical Supplies		2,618.81	2,620.89
Dental Supplies		2,163.13	4,707.84
Sanitary Materials		602.42	710.83
Equipment - Medical & Dental		207.86	410.90
Furniture & Furnishings		222.11	439.20
Aid to Needy (Classes)		-	206.94
Staff Development & Training		187.20	120.00
		<u>\$257,042.47</u>	<u>\$256,410.24</u>

INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINICS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Salaries	20,407.18	19,998.96
Private Car Allowances	615.00	600.00
Rental - Passenger Cars	1,320.00	1,320.00
Employees' Transit Passes & Tickets	274.08	274.08
Rental - Buildings & Property	734.00	875.74
Maintenance & Repair - Buildings & Property	579.65	247.01
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	185.60	65.98
Utilities	1,221.50	273.36
Telephones & Telegrams	415.50	106.00
Janitorial Service	775.20	-
Laundry Service	378.77	211.96
Janitorial & Housekeeping Supplies	213.96	37.58
Sundry Materials	775.49	974.83
Furniture & Furnishings	892.05	10,969.63
Equipment - Medical & Dental	978.80	-
Ground Development	4,905.03	-
	<u>\$34,671.81</u>	<u>\$35,955.13</u>

SUMMARY

Health Department - General	168,815.48	168,399.83
School Medical & Dental Services	277,095.43	256,430.24
Infant and Pre-School Clinics	34,671.81	35,955.13
	<u>\$480,582.72</u>	<u>\$460,785.20</u>
Less:-		
Fees, Charges Recovered, Misc. Sales	9,269.45	10,231.91
Provincial Government Grants	141,256.80	131,050.80
	<u>\$330,056.47</u>	<u>\$319,502.49</u>
Population	241,675	235,428
Per Capita Expenditure	1.365	1.357

INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CLINICS

Salaries	50,207.18	12,938.96
Private Car Allowances	615.60	608.00
Rental - Passenger Cars	1,250.00	1,230.00
Employees' Travel Expenses & Tickets	276.08	276.08
Rental - Buildings & Property	738.00	822.74
Maintenance & Repair - Buildings & Property	278.62	267.01
Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	122.60	62.98
Utilities	1,221.20	1,211.30
Telephones & Telegrams	412.20	108.00
Janitorial Service	722.20	-
Laundry Service	258.77	21.66
Janitorial & Housekeeping Supplies	213.66	12.28
Sundry Materials	722.49	916.87
Furniture & Furnishings	892.02	10,482.62
Equipment - Medical & Dental	912.80	-
Ground Development	4,802.02	-
	<u>324,671.81</u>	<u>32,922.12</u>

SUMMARY

Health Department - General	168,812.48	168,799.82
School Medical & Dental Services	227,022.42	226,430.24
Infant and Pre-School Clinics	36,671.81	32,922.12
	<u>432,506.71</u>	<u>428,152.18</u>
Less:-		
From Charges Recovered, Misc. Sales	9,206.42	10,221.81
Provincial Government Grants	161,226.80	132,020.80
	<u>170,433.22</u>	<u>142,242.61</u>
	<u>262,073.49</u>	<u>285,909.57</u>
Population	241,672	232,428
Per Capita Expenditure	1.082	1.227

