

Report / Board of Health, City of Edmonton, Alberta.

Contributors

Edmonton (Alta.). Board of Health.

Publication/Creation

[Edmonton] : [The Board], [1937]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ejr6vceg>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



REPORT

OF THE

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH



**CITY OF EDMONTON
ALBERTA**

1937

3821



22501417829



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

BOARD OF HEALTH 1937

Dr. F. W. Crang, Chairman—(Public School Board)
 Dr. R. M. Shaw Dr. E. A. Roe Ald. A. Bissett Ald. C. Gould
 J. O. Pilon—(Separate School Board)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Mayor Jos. A. Clark Dr. R. B. Jenkins, M.O.H.
 A. W. Haddow, City Engineer Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. (Nov.-Dec.)
 S. Main, Secretary

1938

Dr. R. M. Shaw, Chairman
 Dr. E. A. Roe Ald. A. Bissett Dr. W. Morrish—(Public School Board)
 Ald. F. C. Casselman Mr. J. O. Pilon—(Separate School Board)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Mayor J. W. Fry
 Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. Mr. A. W. Haddow, City Engineer
 S. Main, Secretary

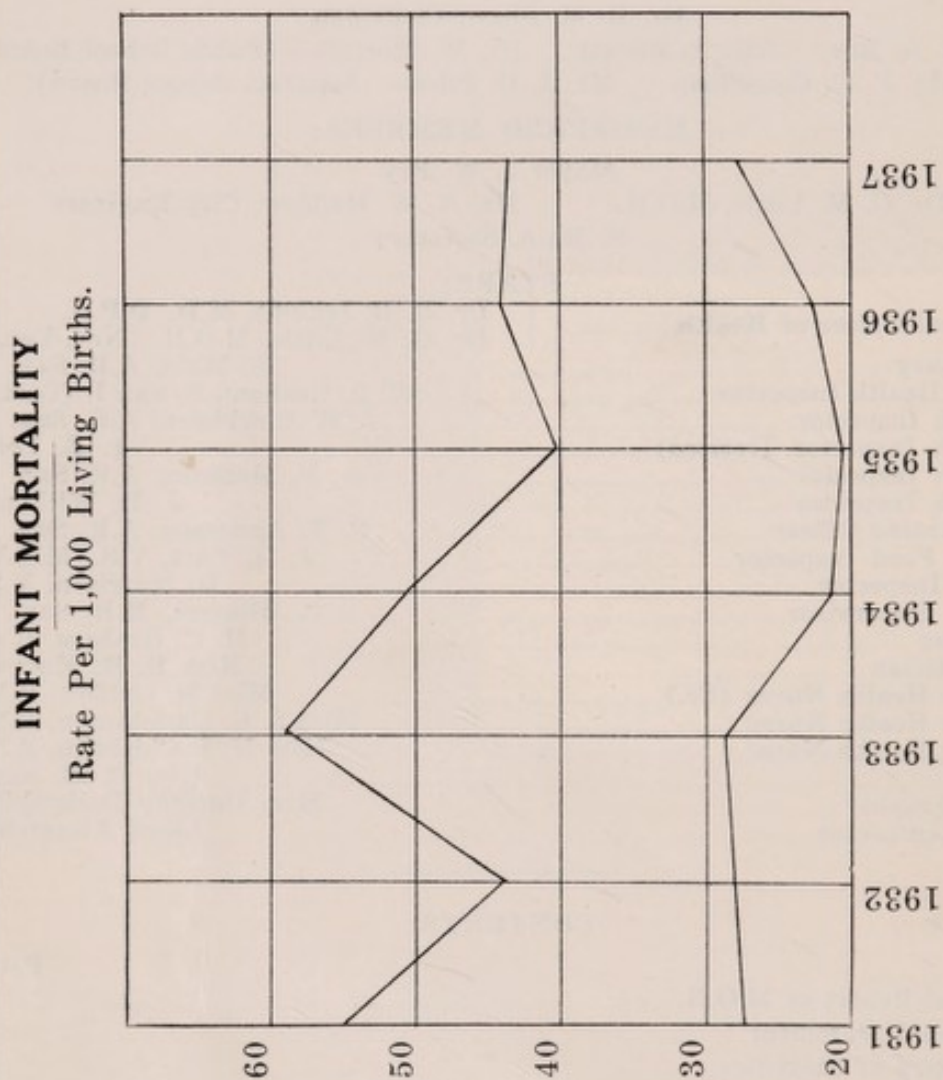
STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health.....	Dr. R. B. Jenkins, M.D., D.P.H.
Secretary.....	Dr. G. M. Little, M.O.H. (Nov.-Dec.)
Chief Health Inspector.....	S. Main, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector.....	W. R. Graham, R. San I. (Cert.)
Health Inspector (retired).....	J. H. Blackburn, A.R. San. I.
Health Inspector.....	T. E. Lord
Health Inspector.....	A. P. Methuen, A.R. San. I.
Quarantine Officer.....	J. D. Williams
Chief Food Inspector.....	R. T. Anderson, A.R. San. I.
Meat Inspector.....	J. H. Part, V.S., M.D.V.
Dairy Supervisor.....	D. Morrison, V.S.
Analyst.....	C. Ellinger, M.R. San. I.
Statistician.....	H. C. Graham, B.A.
Public Health Nurse (Sr.).....	Miss B. B. Murray
Public Health Nurse.....	Miss M. Griffith, R.N.
Public Health Nurse.....	Miss S. C. Christensen, R.N.
Clerk.....	Miss H. I. Chisholm, R.N.
Stenographer.....	Miss R. C. Rose
Junr. Inspector.....	Miss Dorothy Derbyshire
	Lloyd Alexander

CONTENTS:

	PAGE
Annual Report of M.O.H.....	3
Financial Statement	5
Summary of Statistics	5
Vital Statistics	6
Principal Causes of Death	9
Infant Mortality	6, 17
International List Causes of Death	7
Infant Mortality (chart)	2
Isolation Hospital	11
Communicable Diseases	12
Public Health Nursing	15
Health Inspection	19
Food Inspection	20
Dairy Inspection	22
Laboratory Report	23

Wellcome Library
for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine



Light Line—"Diseases largely preventable."

WELLCOME
LIBRARY

Ann Rep

WA28

-GC2

E24

1937

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

Chairman and Members of the
Local Board of Health.

Gentlemen:

Herewith are submitted reports from the various services conducted by this Board during the year 1937, and also from certain voluntary and official health agencies operating in the City.

The general death rate shows a marked decrease from the previous year, but remains slightly above the average for the past five years. Among the principal causes of death, cancer, pneumonia, and diseases of puerperal state showed a decrease, while influenza, apoplexy, diseases of early infancy and tuberculosis showed some increase. Heart disease remains the chief cause of death, and we may reduce its incidence by an increased effort for earlier detection and correction of infective processes in our citizens, particularly the children. Deaths from automobile accidents numbered ten, being double the number for the previous year. Such increase suggests an increasing traffic control problem in our city.

Cases of communicable disease showed a considerable decrease to 68.5 per thousand population as compared to 118.6 per thousand population for the previous year. An epidemic of measles gave 2,562 cases and one of chickenpox 1,132 cases. Only three cases of diphtheria and none of smallpox were reported, indicating again the great value of preventive treatments against these diseases. The Kinsmen's Club, through its visiting nurse, has continued a valuable service in the supervision of cases, contacts and suspects of tuberculosis.

Discontinuance of child welfare clinics during a period when infantile paralysis was prevalent slightly reduced the total of children examined during the year. The clinics and home visits by nurses in connection with this work have, however, remained both popular and valuable in maintaining the health of this group. The slight increase in infant deaths is accounted for entirely by an increased number of premature births. To combat this we shall endeavour to increase our time for supervision and educational work in the pre-natal field.

The work of our health inspectors has increased considerably. An increasing population with lack of housing accommodation has made proper sanitation more and more difficult. Housing constitutes a major problem confronting our city at this time. The bath-house and disinfecting station continues to render much valuable service, and the treatment of scabies cases provides a supplement to the school medical service without which it would be most difficult to control this disease amongst the children. Improved housing for this service should be considered.

Food inspections were increased. A single outbreak of food poisoning, traced to head cheese, served to indicate a condition made rare by rigid enforcement of sanitary requirements. A reduced amount of tuberculosis is noted in beef cattle and hogs inspected by our staff.

The high standard of our milk supply, as indicated by laboratory analyses, is a tribute to the sanitary control of this product and the co-operation of our dairymen. Eight cases of undulant fever occurred amongst our citizens during the year, only two being noted in the departmental records.

during previous years. Evidence pointed to raw milk as being the source of the disease, and plans are being laid to protect our milk supply against this infection.

The Health Department has made its facilities available to teaching institutions of the city for giving public health instructions to nurses.

On October 15th Dr. R. B. Jenkins resigned his position as Medical Officer of Health to assume a post with the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health. From that date Dr. F. W. Crang carried on these duties until November 15th, at which time the present Medical Officer assumed office.

Yours respectfully,

G. M. LITTLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

EXPENDITURE

	1937	1936
Salaries	\$ 31,289.60	\$ 29,101.12
Supplies	1,306.91	1,313.56
Transportation	4,844.53	4,906.57
Sundries	578.35	572.71
Uniforms	176.50	.....
	<u>\$ 38,195.89</u>	<u>\$ 35,893.96</u>

REVENUE

Inspection Fees	595.50	634.88
	<u>\$ 37,600.39</u>	<u>\$ 35,259.08</u>

DIVISION OF EXPENDITURE

	Adminis- tration	Communicable Disease	Milk Control	Laboratory Service	Food Inspection	Public Health Nursing	Sanitation	Vital Statistics	Totals
Salaries	\$7,680.57	\$2,820.91	\$1,980.87	\$2,933.01	\$2,932.12	\$2,683.01	\$8,939.44	\$1,319.67	\$31,289.60
Supplies	469.73	502.38	25.37	110.18	26.42	39.75	117.01	16.07	1,306.91
Transportation	566.67	578.12	1,200.00	569.83	600.00	635.71	694.20	.....	4,844.53
Sundries	231.12	69.05	22.37	57.29	100.51	17.85	75.75	4.41	578.35
Uniforms .....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	120.00	.....	176.50
	<u>\$8,948.09</u>	<u>\$4,001.96</u>	<u>\$3,228.61</u>	<u>\$3,670.31</u>	<u>\$3,684.05</u>	<u>\$3,377.32</u>	<u>\$9,946.40</u>	<u>\$1,340.15</u>	<u>\$38,195.89</u>
	23.5	10.5	8.5	9.5	9.5	8.9	26.1	3.5	100

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City (including 1,000 acres of water), 26,778 and 2,147 acres
in Parks.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Population	87,034	85,696	81,621	79,773	79,231
Persons per acre of land	3.34	3.32	3.16	3.10	3.07
School enrolment	17,885	18,396	18,241	18,307	18,515
Natural increase of population	892	738	776	789	790
Cost per capita .....	.43	.42	.39	.42	.42
Births, excluding stillbirths	1,565	1,432	1,394	1,383	1,375
Rate per 1,000 population	18.4	16.84	17.42	17.28	17.18
Stillbirths	42	50	23	37	29
Rate per 1,000 births	26.13	33.75	16.23	26.05	20.65
Deaths, excluding stillbirths	673	694	618	594	585
Rate per 1,000 population	7.9	8.16	7.7	7.42	7.31
Deaths under 1 year of age	68	63	56	70	82
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births	43.45	44	40.17	50.61	59.6
Deaths from childbirth	3	6	7	5	5
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births	1.9	4.18	5.02	3.6	3.6
Marriages	1,492	1,414	1,312	1,313	1,119
Rate per 1,000 population	17.55	16.63	16.40	16.4	14.1
Non-resident births in city	1,132	948	936	791	725
Non-resident deaths in city	480	443	402	325	310
Non-resident deaths under 1 year	52	33	36	34	34

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 1,565 City births in 1937, 744 male and 821 female, an increase of 133 over 1936, when there were 1,432 births, 742 male and 690 female.

Born in institutions, 1,498 or 94.7%; born at home, 67.

Attended by physician, 1,554; attended by Victorian Order of Nurses, 23 or 34.3%; unattended, 10; double births, 12.

Material parentage:

	1937	1936
Canada	1,008 or 64.5%	892 or 62.3%
British Isles	268 or 17.1%	242 or 16.9%
Europe	174 or 11.1%	186 or 13.0%
U.S.A.	110 or 7.0%	105 or 7.3%
Other Countries	5 or .3%	7 or .5%
	1,565 or 100 %	1,394 or 100 %

Eighty-two or 5.24% of the 1937 births and 79 or 5.52% of the 1936 births were illegitimate.

Stillbirths

Male, 26; female, 16; total, 42.

Born in hospital, 40; at home, 2; unattended, nil.

Causes of foetal deaths:

Dystocia, 10.

Prematurity, 10.

Malformation, 3.

Toxemia of mother, 1.

Other diseases or conditions of mother, 18.

Deaths

Male, 389; female, 284; total, 673, a decrease of 21 from 1936, when there were—male, 412; female, 282; total, 694.

	1937	1936
Canada	328 or 48.7%	341 or 49.1%
British Isles	179 or 26.6%	202 or 29.1%
Europe	92 or 13.7%	92 or 13.2%
U.S.A.	48 or 7.1%	48 or 7.0%
Other Countries	26 or 3.9%	11 or 1.6%

Deaths under 1 year of age—

Male, 37; female, 31; total, 68.

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 living births, 43.45.

In 1936 there were—

Male, 30; female, 33; total, 63.

Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 living births, 44.0.

Infant Mortality

Classifying the causes of deaths under one year of age from standpoint of preventability:

Class 1—Causes to a great extent non-controllable—premature birth (under 7 months), congenital debility, congenital malformation.

Class 2—Capable of reduction by hygiene, sanitation, isolation and treatment—tuberculosis, syphilis, acute respiratory diseases, acute infectious diseases.

Class 3—Capable of great reduction through care, proper feeding, pre-natal care—marasmus, acute gastroenteritis, injuries at birth, premature (over 7 months).

Of the 68 cases under one year of age:

Class 1—25 or 36.7%.

Class 2—9 or 13.3%.

Class 3—34 or 50.0%.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1937

MONTHS

1937

1933

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	"X"	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Total	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
90—95 Diseases of the heart.....	M 5	7	3	3	9	7	4	6	3	3	7	7	3	66	49	115	17.	135.3	119	17.2	140.
45—53 Cancer.....	F 4	3	3	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	7	7	2	3	44	38	82	96.5	93	13.4	109.4
163—196 External Causes.....	F 6	2	5	3	8	5	4	6	3	3	4	3	11	39	13	52	12.2	61.2	51	7.3	60.
11 Influenza.....	F 3	3	1	1	6	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	4	26	21	47	7.7	55.3	36	5.2	42.3
82 Apoplexy.....	M 4	9	3	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	17	19	36	7.	42.4	26	3.8	30.6
158—161 Early Infancy.....	F 6	11	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	12	36	5.4	42.4	28	4.	33.
107—109 Pneumonia.....	M 2	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	20	15	35	5.4	41.2	41	6.	48.2
130—132 Nephritis, acute and chronic.....	M 2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	21	9	30	5.2	35.3	31	4.5	36.5
23—32 Tuberculosis.....	F 1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	11	25	4.4	29.4	22	3.1	25.9
119—120 Diarrhoea.....	M 1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11	3.7	12.9	10	1.4	11.8
157 Malformation.....	F 1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	10	1.6	11.8	8	1.2	9.3
121 Appendicitis.....	M 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	1.5	9.4	10	1.4	11.8
140—150 Puerperal State.....	F 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	1.2	3.5	6	.8	7.
Totals.....	M 24	32	24	15	30	24	14	19	19	12	24	21	25	283	207	490	.5	576.6	481	69.3	56.6
Other Causes.....	F 25	26	14	12	19	15	13	15	11	14	18	18	17	106	77	183	72.8	215.3	213	30.7	25.
Total.....	M 49	58	38	27	49	39	27	34	30	26	42	39	42	389	284	673	27.2	673	673	30.7	25.
Total.....	F 34	35	20	18	26	21	17	18	16	20	24	23	10	284	284	568	27.2	673	673	30.7	25.

"X"—Outside deaths of Edmonton Citizens.

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASES 1933 TO 1937

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Heart Diseases	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1937	673	115	17.08	135.3
1936	694	119	17.2	140
1935	618	100	16.2	125
1934	594	112	18.8	140
1933	585	105	18	131.2

Of the 1937 deaths 66 were male and 49 female.

MORTALITY FROM CANCER, 1933 to 1937

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Cancer	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1937	673	82	12.2	96.5
1936	694	93	13.4	109.4
1935	618	87	14	108.75
1934	594	82	13.8	102.5
1933	585	82	14	102.5

Of the 1937 deaths 44 were male and 38 female.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1933 TO 1937

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Percent of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1937	673	25	3.7	41.2
1936	694	22	2.1	23.9
1935	618	27	4.4	33.7
1934	594	17	2.9	21
1933	585	26	4.4	32.5

Of the 1937 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) 14 were male and 11 female.

There were 61 new cases of tuberculosis (all forms) reported and 25 deaths, giving an increase of 36 cases.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES, 1933 TO 1937

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths from External Causes	Male	Female	Suicide	Homicide	Accidental	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1937	673	52	39	13	14	1	37	7.7	61
1936	694	51	40	11	8	..	43	7.3	60
1935	618	39	27	12	10	1	28	6.3	50
1934	594	49	44	5	13	2	34	8.3	61
1933	585	32	22	10	5	1	26	5.47	40

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were three maternal deaths. The maternal death rate calculated in the usual manner of proportion of maternal deaths to the number of live births gives a rate of 1.9 per 1,000 living births. None of the maternal deaths were associated with living births. One was abortion and two no birth.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DEATHS

There were 5,821 cases of communicable disease reported during the year 1937, of which 2,881 were males and 2,940 were females; compared with 10,082 cases in 1936, of which 4,793 were males and 5,289 were females.

The morbidity rate per thousand of population was 68.5 for 1937, compared with 118.6 for 1936.

	1937		1936	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	684	4	362	4
Measles	2,562	3	1,176	1
Rubella	330	0	5,384	1
Whooping Cough	257	2	1,243	10
Erysipelas	49	4	58	5
Pneumonia (reported)	6	14	0	15
Tuberculosis	60	20	68	22
Typhoid				

Altogether infectious causes were responsible for 109 or 16.2% of the total of all deaths, 673.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Eight hundred and forty-nine patients were admitted and 76 carried over from 1936, making a total of 925. There were 801 discharged; 41 died, and 83 remained at the end of the year.

The diseases hospitalized include:

Scarlet Fever	569	Whooping Cough	5
Diphtheria	9	Measles	46
Erysipelas	45	Poliomyelitis	22
Tuberculosis	46		

and many complications of infectious conditions.

The deaths included:

Tuberculosis	16	Whooping Cough	
T. B. Meningitis	1	and Pneumonia	1
Scarlet Fever	4	Dysentery	1
Erysipelas	3	Influenza	2
Measles	2	Diphtheria	4

IMMUNIZATION

	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Diphtheria & Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Schick Test	Dick Test	Typhoid
1936—Board of Health	6,755	184	528	493	485	15	780	135
Public School Board		1,137		2,052				
R.C. Sep. Sch. Board	228	238						
	6,983	1,559	528	2,545	485	15	780	135
1937—Board of Health	93	86	362	3,411	77		28	1
Public School Board		1,082						
R.C. Sep. Sch. Board	227	238						
	320	1,406	362	3,411	77		28	1

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE 1937-1933

	1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Anterio poliomyelitis	7		3	1	34	2	1		3	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	1	1		1		1		1	
Diphtheria	3	1	6	1	7	1	3		1	1
Encephalitis lethargica	1	2	1				1			
Scarlet Fever	684	4	362	4	148	2	63		58	
Smallpox			1							
Chickenpox	1132		1286	1	994		529		589	
Measles	2562	3	1176	1	3105	1	32		35	
Mumps	350		123		236		554		420	
Rubella	320		5384	1	10		4		2	
Whooping Cough	257	2	1243	10	190		715	1	1326	5
Actinomycosis	1						1			
Dysentery										
Erysipelas	49	4	58	5	42	4	24	3	17	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum			1							
Pneumonia (Lobar)	6	14	15		6	19	5	12		10
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	1			1					
Septic sore throat	4		5	1	4		2			
Trachoma	1								1	
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	60	20	63	15	72	21	43	11	62	18
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	5	5	7	7	6	6	6	6	8
Tularaemia							2			
Typhoid			21	4	3	2	1		7	1
Typhoid Fever Para	2				1	1				
Undulant Fever	8		1						1	

Venereal Disease—

Chancroid					15		24			
Gonorrhoea	287		252		250		277		226	
Syphilis	66	1	91	11	102	8	78	5	94	5
Totals	5813	58	10082	78	5227	68	2363	39	2850	50

Non-notifiable—

Diphtheria Carriers	1				19					
Influenza	7	47	36		18		13		24	
Mycosis			1						1	
Purulent infection		4	6		4		3		2	
Trench mouth					7		4			
Totals	5821	109	10082	121	5253	90	2367	55	2850	77

Total deaths all causes 673 694 618 594 585

Percent of total deaths due to
communicable disease 16.2 18.87 14.56 9.26 13.0

Morbidity rate per 1,000
population 68.5 118.6 65.6 29.6 36.6

C—Cases.

D—Deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BY AGES AND SEX FOR 1937

	Total	M	F	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	15	25	45	60	70
															Over
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	7	5	2							7					
Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....	1	1	1								1				
Deaths.....	1	1	1					1							
Diphtheria.....	3	1	2						1	1					
Deaths.....	1	1	1												
Enecephalitis.....	1	1											1		
Deaths.....	2	2													
Scarlet Fever.....	684	301	383	2	12	22	27	27	38	368	134	50	4		
Deaths.....	4	2	2		2				1	1					
Chickenpox.....	1132	568	564	37	34	54	49	90	76	711	67	11	2		1
Measles.....	2562	1238	1324	124	124	196	191	232	233	1223	181	56	1		1
Deaths.....	3	2	1			1		1		1					
Mumps.....	350	190	160	1	3	7	8	16	13	243	41	17	1		
Rubella.....	330	143	187	6	7	8	7	7	15	185	77	18			
Whooping Cough.....	257	117	140	21	21	27	29	39	27	89	2	2			
Deaths.....	2	1	1		1										
Actinomycosis.....	1	1									1				
Erysipelas.....	1	1													
Deaths.....	49	26	23	5	1				1	3	7	5	22	4	1
Pneumonia (Lobar).....	6	3	1										1	2	1
Deaths.....	14	9	5	1		1							2	4	3
Septic Sore Throat.....	4		4							1					
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	60	29	31					1		6	17	28	7		1
Deaths.....	20	13	7								3	8	8	1	
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	1	1													
Deaths.....	5	1	4								1	3	1		
Typhoid Fever (Para).....	2	1	1								1				
Undulant Fever.....	8	6	2								2	3	2	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia.....	1		1									1			
Deaths.....	1	1	1									1			
Trachoma.....	1		1									1			
Veneral Diseases—															
Gonorrhoea.....	237	209	78							3	96	166	21	1	
Syphilis.....	66	37	29							6	14	32	9	5	
Deaths.....	1	1											1		
Non-notifiable—															
Diphtheria Carriers.....	1		1							1					
Influenza.....	7	2	5				1								
Deaths.....	47	26	21	2		3	1				2	3		1	
Purulent Infection.....										1	2	10	10	4	14
Deaths.....	4	1	3						1				2		
Total cases reported.....	5821	2881	2940	196	202	315	312	412	404	2847	645	399	70	14	5
Total Deaths.....	109	61	48	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	8	26	26	11	17

1841 or 31.6 %
17 or 15.6 %2847 or 49 %
4 or 3.7 %1133 or 19.4 %
88 or 80.7 %

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT BY SEASON AND SEX FOR 1937

	Total	M	F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anterior poliomyelitis	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	684	301	383	31	36	40	56	132	142	51	27	32	27	55	55
Deaths	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickenpox	1132	568	564	261	110	59	43	59	45	61	33	59	93	177	132
Measles	2562	1238	1324	1262	599	372	85	39	16	8	3	4	9	63	102
Deaths	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	350	190	160	7	3	.....	4	4	3	2	.....	8	24	90	205
Rubella	330	143	187	21	30	58	87	78	37	3	.....	5	2	6	3
Whooping Cough	257	117	140	41	25	36	38	62	17	4	6	3	7	3	15
Deaths	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actinomycosis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	49	26	23	2	2	9	7	8	3	2	3	5	2	4	2
Deaths	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia (Lobar)	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	14	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septic Sore Throat	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	60	29	31	3	6	15	7	6	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	20	13	7	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever (Para)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undulant Fever	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Septicaemia	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trachoma	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral Diseases—	287	209	78	12	14	20	23	25	30	31	38	15	24	34	21
Gonorrhoea	66	37	29	9	5	3	6	6	4	6	8	3	6	4	6
Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-notifiable—	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria Carriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent Infection	47	26	21	10	21	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cases	5821	2881	2940	1661	835	617	360	420	304	171	119	140	206	437	552
Total Deaths	109	61	48	16	29	15	8	10	9	2	2	3	3	5	7
Percent of total	49.5	50.5	28.5	14.4	10.6	6.2	7.2	5.2	3.2	2.4	3.5	7.5	9.4	6.4	.....
Percent of Total	56	44	14.7	26.6	13.8	7.3	9.2	8.2	1.8	2.8	2.8	4.6	6.4	.....	.....

There were 673 deaths (all causes) of which 109 or 16.2% were due to communicable disease.

"KINSMEN'S" TUBERCULOSIS NURSING SERVICE

Total visits made by nurse.....	2,236
Visits to positive cases.....	965
Visits to suspect cases.....	178
Visits to contacts.....	547
Number fo contacts seen.....	1,897
Co-operative visits.....	347
Not at home, wrong address, etc.....	194
New cases reported:	
Positives.....	42
Suspects.....	14
Contacts.....	91
Cases admitted to Sanatorium.....	3
Cases admitted to local hospitals.....	43
1937—	
Died, 16; deported, 2; arrested, 4; left Alberta, 4.....	26
Total cases on roll.....	
Total city cases on roll.....	272
Persons examined.....	444
New examinations.....	236
Re-examinations.....	208
Number of visits to office.....	286
Letters written.....	35
Telephone calls.....	812

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING**CHILD WELFARE CLINICS**

These clinics are held twice weekly with physicians in attendance. A weighing clinic is held once a week under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health nurse in charge.

Owing to the prevalence of infantile paralysis only two clinics were held during the month of September, which reduced our total attendance. The average is slightly higher.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of Clinics held.....	95	100	92	102	102
Babies in attendance.....	3,567	3,686	3,306	4,066	4,431
Pre-school attendance.....	1,167	1,261	1,022	1,158	1,131
Total.....	4,734	4,947	4,328	5,224	5,562
Average.....	49.8	49.47	47.0	51.2	54.5
New cases admitted (babies).....	817	808	714	779	792
New cases admitted (pre-school).....	189	178	142	196	198
Babies referred to family doctor.....	65	35	46	63	50
Pre-school referred to family doctor.....	75	63	27	61	29

Dr. J. Calder, Dr. F. J. Follinsbee and Dr. Mildred Newell were in attendance to examine and advise parents regarding infants' care and feeding.

Medical students, public health nursing students and nurses in training from the University and Royal Alexandra Hospitals, as well as home economic students, have been in attendance at the clinics.

Ninety-six out-of-town cases attended during the year.

WEIGHING CLINICS

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of weighing clinics held.....	46	47	45	50	48
Total attendance	501	485	615	743	774
Average	10.9	10.3	13.7	14.8	16.1

Forty-six weighing clinics were held. No new cases are admitted at these clinics as no doctors are in attendance. Parents are given advice on matters of routine care by the nurse on duty.

Attendance According to Age at Both Child Welfare and Weighing Clinics

	1937	1936	1935
Babies under 1 year.....	3047	3152	2697
Babies under 2 years.....	903	898	948
	3950	4050	3645
Pre-school under 7 years.....	1285	1298	1382
Total	5235	4943	5432

PRE-NATAL VISITS

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
City Nurses	404	318	388	291	279
V.O.N.	250	222	251	253	304
Total	654	540	639	544	583

An increase in pre-natal visiting over 1936 is to be noted. If such improvement can be accelerated, our maternal and infant morbidity and mortality should be considerably lessened. Of the 190 new cases added to our roll, 149 were referred by the obstetrical department of the Provincial Outdoor Clinic.

We take this opportunity of expressing to the Red Cross Society and the Junior Hospital League our sincere appreciation of the splendid work done by them during the past year. As has always been the case in the past, neither organization was ever applied to in vain when layettes, etc., were required for needy cases.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1937
BY SEASON

BY AGE

	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1st Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Total Under 1 Month	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Month	10-12 Months
9-Whooping cough	1						1			1								1	1	1			
11e-Influenza enteritis	2		1								1								1	1		1	
67-Enlarged thymus	1										1												
89b-Mastoiditis	1			1																	1		
107a-Broncho pneumonia	5	1	1	1				1			1							1	1	1	1		
109-Pneumonia	1						1												1	1			
119-Enteritis or Diarrhoea	1	1			1	1		1		2	1	1	1						1	1	1		
121-Appendicitis	1		1			1			1			1	1				1		1	1	1		
157b-Spina bifida	4					1			1			1	1				1		1	1	1		
157e-Congenital Malformations	4					1		1				1	1						1	1	1		
158-Congenital debility	2					1		1				1	1						1	1	1		
159-Premature birth	31	3	5	3	3		2	2	4	4	1	3	1	11	7	3		6	27	8		1	
160b-Injury at birth	1											1		1					1	1			
161a-Atelectasis	1	1																	1	1			
161e-Diseases of early infancy	1												1		1				1	1			
175-Traumatism	1												1						1	1	1		
182-Accidental suffocation	2									2										1	1		
182i-Other accidents	1					1															1		
	68	6	8	5	5	4	5	5	5	9	4	9	3	12	11	3	2	9	37	20	7	4	

POST-NATAL VISITS

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
City Nurses	239	172	201	139	175
V.O.N.	352	620	646	448	404
Total	591	792	847	587	579

The number of post-natal visits made by the nursing staff during the year has been above the average.

Post-natal visits are those paid to homes during the six weeks following confinement. All mothers are encouraged to breast-feed their babies and to report to the family physician for post-natal examination at the end of six weeks.

DISTRICT VISITS

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Visits to homes	2775	2508	3853	3481	3518
Special investigations	113	94	64	65	102
Total	2888	2602	3817	3546	3620

The number of visits paid to homes in 1937 shows a definite increase over the preceding year. This is a step in the right direction, for the establishing of connection with the home is of undoubted value.

The Royal Alexandra and University Hospitals having made arrangements with this department, a number of their student nurses accompanied the Health Board nurse for instructional purposes. Household economic students from the University Hospital have continued their weekly visits to homes where special instruction on diet is needed, also giving advice on food budgeting.

DISABILITIES FOUND DURING DISTRICT VISITS, 1937

	Babies	Pre-School	School Age	Adults
I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	25	44	27	22
II. Cancer and Other Tumors .....	.....	.....	.....	1
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition, Endocrine Glands and Other General Diseases	8	1	2	11
IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs	4	.....	.....	.....
VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	2	2	2	3
Diseases of the Organs of Vision	7	8	2	1
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Process	9	3	.....	.....
VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	4	.....	20
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System	63	36	5	14
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System	50	101	16	8
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	7	7	.....	3
XI. Diseases of Pregnancy .....	.....	.....	.....	8
XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	44	35	13	10
XIII. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion	4	.....	.....	1
XIV. Congenital Malformation	5	.....	.....	.....
XV. Diseases of Early Infancy	4	.....	.....	.....
XVII. External Causes	1	2	1	1

HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INSPECTIONS	1937	1936	1935
Inspections	17,265	10,868	19,789
Re-inspections	3,801	2,920	4,051
Notices, total	6,545	4,426	7,011
Written notices	2,216	1,232	2,255
Verbal notices	4,329	3,194	4,756
Complaints from the public	705	413	661
Complaints justified	515	295	458
Complaints unjustified	190	118	203

LICENSES	1937	1936	1935
License applications investigated	1,302	1,259	1,344

HOUSING

Regular inspection was made during the year of all rooming houses, apartment houses, etc.

	1937	1936	1935
Sewer and water notices issued	110	60	81
Sewer and water installed, buildings removed, etc.	25	11	32
Extension of time granted	32	16	21
Nothing done	53	33	28
Signed statements to instal sewer and water the following spring	10	3	7
Building permits issued	127	149	157
Plumbing permits issued for old buildings	91	20	48
Alterations to existing plumbing	52		
Buildings fumigated with HCN gas	115	79	

DISINFECTING STATION	1937	1936	1935
Baths given	22,530	28,551	22,875
Vermineous	27	37	79
Scabies	757	1,025	762
Disinfected	788	1,065	853
Men washing clothing	19,132	22,961	19,502
Units washed	57,396	67,048	58,506

SCAVENGING	1937	1936
Loads removed from the north side during Clean-up	6870	1315
Loads removed from south side during Clean-up	1100	203

COWSHEDS, STABLES, ETC.

Annual inspection is made of the 550 premises in the city where private cows are kept. These inspections are included in above, under Inspections.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES	1937	1936	1935
Samples submitted to Provincial Laboratory	25	8	16
Foodstuffs condemned by Health Inspectors (lbs.)	29,832	2,745	2,720

The large rise in foodstuffs condemned is accounted for by 18,500 lbs. of foodstuffs damaged by fire and water, and 10,058 lbs. of celery condemned.

In connection with the food poisoning caused by the partaking of tainted head-cheese, during the month of June, visits were made by the Inspectors to all the homes of those who were ill and any head-cheese found on the premises was seized and submitted to the Provincial Laboratory for analysis. Thirty-three persons were affected.

WATER	1937	1936	1935
Water samples taken	60	71	18
Ice samples taken	2	2	9
Rinse water samples	73		

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Assistance was given the Quarantine Officer during the busy season in quarantining and releasing homes from quarantine. Cases of Tuberculosis, Goitre, Trench Mouth, suspect Typhoid Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scabies, Venereal Disease, etc., were investigated by the Inspectors.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICE

A survey of the plumbing in the business sections of the City was commenced in November. Satisfactory results are being obtained in connection with the notices issued. This survey is not yet completed.

RELIEF

As in past years, much time was spent during the year in investigating appeals for relief work which came under our notice. Valuable assistance was given by Mrs. Marshall of the Sunshine, and other charitable organizations in supplying bedding, clothing, etc.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

	1937	1936	1935
Prosecutions	1	0	5

In connection with the above prosecution, the case was adjourned to permit of some arrangement being made between the city and the owner of the property regarding the removal of the stables, which were the cause of complaint.

FOOD INSPECTION

For the first six months of the year there were four abattoirs under inspection. At the end of June one of these was closed and inspection withdrawn by order of the Local Board of Health. In November a new abattoir was opened and inspection provided, bringing the number under inspection to four.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected is reduced slightly for the year. As this loss is distributed amongst all classes, the lower total is probably to be attributed to the difficult business conditions that have prevailed.

Percentages of animals infected with Tuberculosis continue to show a gratifying decline.

The raise in the total weight of condemned meat is a result of the increased proportion of animals of the lower grades slaughtered.

MEATS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	1937	1936	1935
Beef			
No. of carcasses inspected	2,806	3,055	2,488
Carcasses condemned	14	11	15
Portions condemned	396	357	326
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	15,216	9,982	11,758
Veal			
No. of carcasses inspected	2,373	3,368	3,084
Carcasses condemned	7	8	7
Portions condemned	43	45	53
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	1,489	1,739	1,535
Mutton			
No. of carcasses inspected	1,701	2,102	2,643
Carcasses condemned	5	3	3
Portions condemned	151	203	206
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	612	672	670

Pork	1937	1936	1935
No. of carcasses inspected.....	2,068	2,113	2,651
Carcasses condemned	28	26	6
Portions condemned	493	551	891
Weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned.....	9,801	10,936	11,918

Totals			
No. of carcasses inspected.....	8,948	10,639	10,866
Carcasses condemned	54	48	31
Portions condemned	1,083	1,156	1,487
Total weight (lbs.) of carcasses and portions condemned	27,118	23,329	25,881

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE INFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

Beef			
Infected	5	15	17
Percent .....	.019	.45	.68

Pork			
Infected	253	300	470
Percent	12.23	13.95	14.98

CHIEF CAUSES OF CONTAMINATION, 1937

Beef and Veal	Carcasses	Portions	Weight
Abscess multiple .....	...	120	1,526 lbs.
Actinomycosis .....	...	195	3,770
Adhesions .....	...	91	1,129
Emaciation	3	3	1,465
Contamination .....	...	2	27
Immature	4	...	215
T.B.	3	6	2,780
Parasites .....	...	7	58
Bruised	6	14	2,940
Metritis	2	...	1,300
Miscellaneous	3	1	1,495
Mutton			
Parasites .....	...	143	299
Bruised	2	4	110
Miscellaneous	3	4	203
Pork			
Adhesions .....	...	14	146
Bruised	1	40	689
Contamination .....	...	20	335
Parasites .....	...	67	211
T.B.	2	349	4,720
Abscess	5	2	885
Pneumonia	8	1	1,155
Peritonitis	3	...	700
Miscellaneous	9	...	960
	54	1,083	27,118 lbs.

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

	1937	1936	1935
Meat	27,118	23,329	25,881
Poultry	158	81	181
Sundries	3	0	1

Foodstuffs condemned by Health Inspectors

Canned goods	120	45 ½	368 ½
Meat	22	0	52
Poultry	0	10	5
Fish	0	332 ½	250
Fruit and vegetables	10,111	1,018 ¼	163
Candy	0	15	6 ½
Biscuits	0	0	1,596
Cereal	0	0	150 ½
Macaroni	0	0	80
Jam	0	768	0
Sauerkraut	0	360	0
Butter and cheese	19	180	0
Ice Cream	60	0	0
Destroyed by fire	18,500	0	0
Sundries	0	16 ½	47 ½
<hr/>			
	56,111 lbs.	26,155 ¾ lbs.	28,782 lbs.

	1937	1936	1935
No. of inspections of butcher shops	4961	4784	4862
Other inspections	596	2680	1644
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5557	7464	6506
Complaints received from the public.....	35	17	35
Complaints justified	25	15	29

DAIRY INSPECTION

I herewith submit the following report on the inspection of dairies for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

During the spring there were two cases of undulant fever reported in the city. Investigation revealed that raw milk was being used, and in each case being purchased from the same raw milk dairv. The herd of the producer-distributor concerned was voluntarily blood tested for infectious bovine abortion and of fifteen cows in the milking herd four showed a positive reaction, and two were questionable. The four reactors were disposed of for slaughter and the other two were sold.

The results of reduction tests carried out weekly throughout the year of raw milk which is shipped to pasteurization plants indicated that 96.84 per cent of the shipments were in Class 1 and did not reduce methylene blue in 5½ hours. Approximately 10,720 samples were tested. Thirty-seven per cent of the producers always shipped Class 1 milk as revealed by the weekly tests. Thirty-three per cent of the total number of producers shipped Class 2 milk so infrequently that they present no difficulty under this test. Thirty per cent of the producers, however, shipped Class 2 milk on at least three occasions, which involved the rejection of 204 shipments of milk for three or four day periods. This latter group still fail to appreciate the importance of utensil sterilization in relation to this test, but a marked improvement is expected during 1938.

During December at the request of a special committee, appointed by the Provincial Government to enquire into the fluid milk and cream trade of Alberta, a search was made of the scientific literature relating to the nutritional value of raw milk as compared to pasteurized milk. Abstracts of the literature from several countries were put into typewritten form and forwarded to the Committee. The result of the search indicated that there is no convincing evidence that raw milk is superior to pasteurized milk in the feeding of infants or calves.

In connection with the inspection of dairy farms more complete compliance with the milk regulations may be obtained if the milk grading system as outlined in the Standard Milk Ordinance and Code of the United States Public Health Service is finally adopted. The Ordinance has now been adopted by about 700 American cities and municipalities.

We express appreciation of the advice and assistance kindly given by Dr. H. R. Thornton, Professor of Dairying, University of Alberta, in connection with the methylene blue test. On one occasion he gave us about nine days of his time in visiting numerous farms accompanied by the Dairy Supervisor where the producers were still having difficulty in meeting our standards under the test.

Two educational circulars relating to the reduction test were written and distributed to milk producers.

355 applications for licenses were received.

348 applications for licenses were granted.

7 applications for licenses were refused.

Inspections made, 914.

LABORATORY REPORT

The following is a brief summary of the results of examination of the samples of retail milk during the year. The table is self explanatory. The bacteria count of our milk has so much improved in late years that our previous best class has been several times subdivided, in order to keep our results consistent with those of previous year. Our special class includes all samples with counts up to 15,000 cubic centimeters, and now takes in approximately three-quarters of all samples taken.

	Special	15,000 40,000	40,000 100,000	100,000 400,000	Over	Spreaders	Totals
January	36	20	9	1	2	.....	68
February	59	5	2	2	1	.....	69
March	54	9	9	2	.....	.....	74
April	76	19	6	1	3	.....	105
May	28	7	2	.....	2	.....	39
June	58	8	2	.....	.....	9	77
July	50	11	3	3	6	1	74
August	50	11	7	2	1	2	73
September	42	9	13	1	7	6	78
October	54	13	.....	1	1	1	70
November	58	7	.....	5	.....	4	74
December	56	8	6	.....	1	.....	71
	621	127	59	18	24	23	872
Percentage	73.1	15.0	7.0	2.1	2.8	.....	100

Beginning the first of this year, more dependence was placed on the reductase test and the bacteria count generally was made only once each month except that when a count of 50,000 or over was obtained further samples were counted as soon as possible. As the better milk was not examined as often as that not quite so good, the proportion showing in our higher count columns is naturally slightly higher than formerly. All the samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test and only fifteen out of fifteen hundred failed to make the number one group.

Outside of the regular retail samples there were 75 milk and 53 cream samples taken for bacteria count. Excluding three samples in which the examination was spoiled by spreaders, 80% of the milks and 58% of the cream had counts not over 40,000.

Of the 86 samples of chocolate dairy drink taken, 38 gave counts of 15,000 or under and a further 18-40 thousand or under. Eighteen ice cream samples were examined, only four of which gave counts of 100,000 or over.

Fourteen hundred and eighty-four samples of retail milk examined gave an average butter fat content of 4.11%. These included the special homogenized and the Jersey milk samples. The average solids not fat was found to be 8.92%. The samples were all examined and graded according to the amount of sediment they contained, the average amrk obtained being 8.9 out of a possible 10. The average butter fat found for the special milks was 4.09%, and for the chocolate 3.0%. Fifty-two cream samples gave an average butter fat of 25½%.

Beginning early in June all the Methylene Blue Reductase tests on the milk of producers supplying milk to the pasteurizing plants were taken over by this Department. These tests had been previously done by the dairies. Each shipper's milk is sampled and tested each week and reruns are made in all cases of samples failing to grade number one under the test. Of about 5600 tests so made, including the retests, 255 failed to grade number one under the test. In order to help out producers who were having difficulty keeping their milk up to standard we have run about one hundred tests of milk either from individual cows or taken at various points in the process of milking, straining, cooling, etc. The results of these tests would seem in most every case to put the blame on lack of efficient sterilization of utensils.

General supervision was given to the operation of swimming pools and sewage plants throughout the year. Regular samples of water were taken from the pools for bacteria count and the water tested for the chlorine content to ensure proper sanitary conditions. Eighty-three samples were taken from the privately controlled pools and 168 samples taken for us by the Engineering Department from the municipal pools. Reagent solutions were also made up for them and supplied as required for the testing of chlorine alkalinity and the copper content of the pool waters along with such standard colors or standard concentration solutions and indicators as were necessary.

By arrangement with the University Laboratory samples of tap water are taken there and examined almost daily as a check on our water supply. Two hundred and seventy-eight samples were taken and of these only nine gave counts over ten. No positive colon tests were obtained. We cannot help but be pleased with this showing.

In addition to the work listed a very considerable amount of time was taken in advisory work with regard to water well problems, sterilization of utensils in ice cream stores, beer parlors and soft drink stores, in the checking up of the various disinfectants used, etc. In connection with the disinfection of buildings also, considerable time was given to consideration of safety conditions, supplying test papers to detect leakage of the poison gas and giving general advice.



