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Contributors

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CITY OF WINNIPEG

HEALTH DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Health Officer

> Year 1959

R.G. Cadham, M.D., D.P.H.

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CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, 1960

Chairman and Members, Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Madam and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to present the annual report and the financial statement of the Health Department for the year 1959.

For the citizens of Winnipeg, the year 1959 was one of the most healthful for a considerable period. No large outbreak of any major infectious disease occurred, indeed, the usual waves of frequently unknown types of minor infection which periodically sweep through the population and cause considerable absenteeism from work or school, failed to appear. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of scarlet fever. For the first time since 1926 no cases of poliomyelitis were reported. There was an increase in the incidence of infectious hepatitis which is common to all other centres in Canada. There were 74 deaths from carcinoma of the lung - the incidence of this disease is showing a progressive increase. There was a minor outbreak of Asian Influenza confined to one institution. Six cases of typhoid fever occurred as a result of an unknown carrier participating in the preparation of food for a small Sunday School class party. Fortunately the carrier was quickly discovered.

Dr. J. B. Morison returned to take up his duties as the Deputy Medical Health Officer in June following the completion of his post-graduate course in Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Positions for the employment of two full time Dental Officers were established bringing our establishment for dentists equivalent to 4½ full time dentists. This allowed for a considerable increase in the work done by the Child Dental Health Services. The establishment for Public Health Nurses was increased

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by one, which now provides us with a total of 56 Public Health Nurses.

The Department continued with an extremely active immunization program for all age groups. During the year the fourth or booster dose of poliomyelitis vaccine was given to approximately 60,000 school children. In addition, there were some 22,000 inoculations given in the Child Health Centres to infants and pre-school children, for protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox. A monitoring service of minor viral diseases which occur in the city from time to time was established by introducing a reporting system of all minor illnesses in the school population followed by examination of appropriate specimens for the identification of specific viruses.

For many years the Board of Parks and Recreation has operated some 36 wading pools of the fill and draw type. Throughout the summer, attempts were made to control the pollution of this type of wading pool by the manual addition of a chlorine solution. Bacteriological testing of samples proved that pollution could not be controlled by this method. As a result of this investigation, all wading pools were ordered to be closed late in August and they will not open until adequate measures to control pollution in wading pools have been adopted.

The Health Department continued with the supervision of nursing homes and the provision of medical care for nursing home patients who are the financial responsibility of the City of Winnipeg. In the last four years there has been an increase of 21% in the monthly average number of patients for whom the City Health Department is responsible from 488 patients in 1956 to 591 patients in 1959. The problem of insuring that the proprietory nursing homes are meeting all the requirements of the by-law to insure adequate nursing supervision, dietary intakes, space requirements, staff requirements, and the details of the by-law, requires constant

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program for all age enough. During the year the double or booklengons, of policewolfile was the ment of approximately 60,000 mobrol diddens. In addition, there were note 22,000 throughless given in the Obild Harlth. Combres to intend the one-senced contitions, for pretaceion areign displayed, whodging cough, tolance, policeyolfile and emallous. Alabatic certain of adnot varial discusse which court in the sity from the tolar was established by introduction or operating around of all raise tiles are position of all raises are specially for the identification of specials.

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All the requirements, and the details of the by-law, requirem escatent

vigilance. There is an urgent need for more chronic disease beds operated by non-profit organizations.

A forward step was the introduction by City Council (to be effective January 1, 1960) of an amendment to the Health By-law of the City of Winnipeg to control the use of incinerators. The intent of this amendment was to reduce as far as possible the degree of air pollution in the City.

It is of interest that the nuisance created by pigeons has been very adequately controlled by the simple method of employing an individual, who is a skilled marksman, and has the permission of the Chief of Police, to shoot pigeons early in the morning where they are creating a nuisance. Since the introduction of this method of pigeon control approximately 18 months ago, over 6,000 pigeons have been shot and there no longer exists a long unabated list of individuals with complaints regarding pigeons.

The Housing Division continued an aggressive role in improving living conditions, particularly in run-down r oming houses. The number of establishments seeking liquor permits has increased the inspection work required of the Food Division. The physical standards demanded by the Liquor Control Commission where liquor may be served has improved the facilities in many eating establishments.

In summary, this has been a very satisfactory year and on the following pages are recorded in detail the activities of the Health Department for the year 1959. The support of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare as well as that of other elected representatives to the City Council has been appreciated by myself and all other members of the staff.

Respectfully submitted,

Medical Health Officer

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A forward atop was the introduction by ditty found! (to be offective demany 1, 1960) of an assendant to the Hashth Spilar of the City of Winisipes to control the use of incinarature. The intent, of this amendment was to reduce as for as possible the degree of six yellistian the City.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Alderman E. Tennant, Chairman,
Alderman M. McDiarmid
Alderman J. Coulter
Alderman C. Spence
Alderman J. Penner
Alderman S. Rebchuk
His Worship Mayor Juba (ex officio)

STAFF

Medical Health Officer	R. G. Cadham, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Health Officer	J. B. Morison, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Health Officer	J. E. Davies, M.B.B.S.
Consultant, Child Care Services	H. Medovy, M.D.
Director - Child Dental Services	C. H. McCormick, D.D.S., D.D.P.H.
Director, Public Health Nursing	Miss L. MacKenzie, R.N., M.A., P.D.
Chief Health Inspector	E. J. Rigby, D.V.M.
Secretary	E. Singleton

COMPLETE OF PUBLIC HILLS HER AND MARKETS

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Medical Health Officer
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Assistant Medical Health Officer Davies, M.R.D. as.
Consultant, Child Care Services H: Hegevay, M.D.
Dissector - Child Dental Segvices Cr. H. McGeradele, Daniste,
Discotor, Jubilio Health Nursing Mass L. Maniferste, L.H
Object Health Improvers
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HISTORY

From a Hudson's Bay Company trading post (Fort Garry) in 1870, with a population of 215, Winnipeg has grown to the size and finish of a first-class city of approximately 258,000 people. When the City was incorporated in 1873 there was a population of 1,869.

The present Health Department may be said to date from 1900 when the late Dr. A. J. Douglas was appointed the first full time Health Officer.

From 1881 to 1900 Winnipeg had a series of part time Medical Health Officers.

In 1941 amalgamation with the School Medical Services occurred and the services increased and extended to all child caring institutions in the City without distinction. This applies to Medical, Dental and Nursing Services.

The Child Health Services Board was set up to help the Department in a consultative manner, meetings being held at the call of the Chairman. This Board was replaced in 1955 by a monthly meeting of the administrative Officers of the School Board and the Health Department.

The Department has now several Branches to carry out the provisions of the Public Health Act of Manitoba, the Health By-law of the City and a number of other City By-laws.

AREA AND POPULATION

The City covers a total area of 25 square miles - - land 24.27 square miles (15,723 acres), and water .73 square miles (469 acres). The density of the population is 16.4 persons per ecre of land.

For statistical purposes the population for 1959 is 257,898, as determined by the Assessment Commissioner. The natural increase in 1959 (live births less deaths) shows an increase of 3,285.

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The property Health Repertment may be east to date the 1900 when the late Dr. L. J. Douglas was appointed the first Dull time Health Officer.

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VITAL STATISTICS AS REGISTERED IN WINNIPEG, 1959

(Including Non-Residents)

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counted for 2,233 or 37,13 of the to		1959	1958
Live Births		8,956	8,597
Deaths		2,963	2,858
Infant Deaths		247	223
Stillbirths		104	122
Puerperal Deaths		5	4
Summary of Vital Statisti	cs, Residents,	1959	
on pages 13 and 14 of this report.	U OF THE SHARE	1959	1958
Live Births	Male Female TOTAL	3,100 2,923 6,023	3,034 2,858 5,892
Rate per 1,000 Population		23.4	23.1
Deaths	Male Female TOTAL	1,641 1,097 2,738	1,490 1,076 2,566
Rate per 1,000 Population		10.6	10.0
Natural Increase		3,285	3,326
Infant Deaths (-1 year)	Male Female TOTAL	84 70 154	101 54 155
Rate per 1,000 Live Births		25.6	26.3
<u>Stillbirths</u> Se	Male Female x Undetermined	34 38 <u>1</u> 73	42 <u>44</u> 86
Rate per 1,000 Live Births		12.1	14.6
Puerperal Deaths		2	4
Rate per 1,000 Live Births		.3	.7
(Population - Decemb	er 31, 1959 - 3	257,898)	

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- 8.35	9.52		Rate per L'000 Live Births
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8.31	1.7		Rate per 2,000 Live livens
			Pierwin transport

Rate per 1,000 tive Births

(repulation - December it, 1959 - 287,6%)

LIVE BIRTHS, RESIDENTS ONLY

Live births occurring to Winnipeg residents during 1959 numbered 6,023 giving a rate of 23.4 per 1,000 population which is a small increase over the rate of 23.0 recorded in 1958. There were 3,100 boys and 2,923 girls born giving a ratio of 1,061 boys to 1,000 girls. First children accounted for 2,233 or 37.1% of the total births, second children 1,617 or 26.8%, third children 1,019 or 16.9%, 5,710 or 94.8% included the fifth child.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 154 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1959 giving a rate of 25.6 per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of 2.7% from the rate of 26.3 recorded in 1958 and a decrease of 14% from the high rate of 29.7 recorded in 1957.

The chief causes of infant leaths were (1958 figures are shown in brackets) Immaturity 22 (33); Injury at Birth 21 (20); Pneumonia, all forms 19 (19); Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis 17 (12); Congenital malformations 22 (21). A detailed list of the causes of infant deaths is on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants in the first four weeks of life numbered 110 which is 70.8% of the total infant deaths under one year of age as compared with 79.3% in 1958 and 76.1 in 1957. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 18.3 per 1,000 live births which is a decrease from the rate of 20.9 recorded in 1958.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 2 deaths from conditions pertaining to childbearing giving a rate of .3 per 1,000 live births as compared to 4 deaths in 1958 with a rate of .7 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS

There were 2,738 deaths of Winnipeg residents in 1959 giving a rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population and is an increase of 6% from that recorded in 1958 and 1957.

Heart diseases were again the major cause of death with 1,010 or 36.9% of all deaths. Cancer was second with 482 or 17.7%. Accidents, poisonings and violent deaths continue to cause over 5% of all deaths.

Eighty-eight percent of deaths occurred in persons 45 years of age or more and 68% occurred in persons 65 years and over. In the age group one year to 44 years, 6% of deaths occurred.

Our appreciation and thanks is extended to all those who cooperated with us during the year in permitting us to use the registrations of births and deaths or copies of them, and for the use of the tabulating machines.

LIVE BIRGHS, REQUIRED OVER

itive births of 23.4 per 1,000 population which is a scall intrace over the rate of 23.5 per 1,000 population which is a scall intrace over the rate of 23.0 recorded in 1952. There were 3,100 boys and 3,933 girls bern giving a ratio of 1,061 began to 1,000 girls. First children accounted for 2,233 or 37.15 of the cotal birth, second children of 26.65 thind-children 1,617 or 26.65, thind-children 1,617 or 116.95, 5,710 or 95.65 indicated the

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There were like deaths of initiate under one year of ago initial giving a rate of 25.5 per 1,700 live birthe. This is a decrease of 1.75 from the rate of 25.7 recorded in 1958 and a decrease of the from the high rate of 25.7 recorded in 1957.

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There were 2,739 deaths of Winnings residents in 1955 giving the state of 10.6 per d. 000 per d. 00

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LIVE BIRTHS, RESIDENTS ONLY

1 1000	NUMBER	RATE PER		RATE PER
	OF	1,000	INFANT	1,000
YEAR	BIRTHS	POPULATION	DEATHS	POPULATION
1943	4,294	18.9	197	45.9
1944	4,060	17.7	144	35.5
1945	4,210	18.2	134	31.8
1946	5,223	22.6	184	35.2
1947	5,532	23.6	193	34.7
1948	4,779	20.4	153	32.0
1949	4,968	21.2	137	27.6
1950	5,045	21.1	133	26.4
1951	5,254	21.9	115	21.9
1952	5,417	22.5	131	24.2
1953	5;586	23.0	166	29.7
1954	5;920	24.3	145	24.4
1955	6,016	24.2	147	24.4
1956	5,908	23.3	1/,/4	24.4
1957	6.067	23.8	180	29.7
1958	5,892	23.1	155	26.3
		23.4	154	25.6
1959	6,023	2).4	/4	

ORDER OF BIRTH BY AGE OF MOTHER

di	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 & Over	Age Unknown	TOTAL	% of TOTAL
lst	6	527	1,037	446	151	57	10		2,234	37.1
2nd		114	648	514	221	104	16		1,617	26.8
3rd		15	222	363	251	139	29		1,019	16.9
4th		2	84	181	173	107	30		577	9.6
5th			25	67	78	72	22		264	4.4
6th &	REBER		8	66	93	95	26		288	4.8
Unkno	wn		2					22	24,	•4
TOTAL	. 6	658	2,026	1,637	967	574	133	22	6,023	100.0

LIVE STREET, RESERVED ONLY

		927 3207 000 E	HEBRUR	
POPULATION	DELINS	POPUE CTUE		
6.83	167	18.9	4,594	
354.5		27.7	09077	
35.5				
35.2				
Ÿ.AE.	193			
34.7		4,00	4,779	
27.0		2,15		1959 1952 1953 1953 1953 1953 1954
26.8				
P.FC		9.1S	185.5	
6,10	131	22.5	514.2	
	air	23.0	38318	
	166		95928	
20.46		5.48	61016	
24.44		23.3	5,908	
7,95		8,88	6,067	
		1.65	508.2	
2.05		4 60	680.8	

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9.6	9775			1077					lith.
100	ilàs.						25		957
3.4						99			
1	1,5	269							
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RATE PER 1,000 L.B.	Rate per 100,000 Population 48 123 123 125 182 182 182 182 182 182 182 182 182 182
MATERNAL	35 25 26 26 20 10 4 4 2 3 4 11 135 178 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209
RATE PER 1,000 POP.	23.5 2.2 2.3 3.3 2.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3
INFANT	813 12 570 415 277 170 138 159 164 114 114 114 114 115 114 116 117 118 118
RATE PER 1,000 POP.	11.1 11.5 8.5 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6 10.0 1
DEATHS	2,022 2,177 1,677 1,677 1,985 2,035 2,035 2,035 2,532 2,532 2,532 2,532 2,532 2,532 2,5438 2,
RATE PER 1,000 pop.	29 2.0 2.1 2.1 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2
BIRTHS	14 2 L B 1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
YEAR	1915 1920 1920 1935 1957 1958 1957 1958 1957 1958 1958 1958 1958 1959 1959 1959 1959

Table Showing Number of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths And Maternal Mortality With Rates For Winnipeg For Years 1911-1959 * **

PEREFERENCES. PEREE HARRAGES WILDING T PALE SER SERVERS SERVERS TOO NO. - 100 miles 腦溫

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1959, RESIDENTS ONLY

	195	9	1958	
CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	Number of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Heart Diseases (410-443)	1010	36.9	958	37.3
Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)	482	17.7	475	18.5
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (330-334)	267	9.8	317	12.4
Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy (750-776)	125	4.5	127	4.9
Accidents, Poisonings & Violent Deaths (E800-E999)	156	5.7	139	5.4
Pneumonia (490-493)	179	6.5	110	4.3
Acute Poliomyelitis (080)			5	.2
Diabetes Mellitus (260)	36	1.3	22	9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540-541)	23	.8	16	.6
Nephritis & Nephrosis (590-594)	12	-4	14	•5
Intestinal Obstruction and Hermia (560-561, 570)	1/4	•5	22	.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (002)	15	•5	17	•7
Hypertension without mention of Heart (444-447)	16	.6	10	•4
Cirrhosis of Liver (581)	24	•9	21	.8
Bronchitis (500-502)	20	.7	13	.5
All other causes	359	13,2	300	11.7
TOTAL	2,738	100.0	2,566	100.0

Causes of Death

The following pages give particulars of the number of deaths of Winnipeg residents for the year 1959, classified according to cause, age and sex. The causes of death are coded according to the Seventh revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death.

IE DING CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1959, PESIDENTS ONLY

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PRACE TO SEUDO	Tedaust ie adiaeC	R of Total	Tedrojik Ro Rojinek	A of Total Daugha
teart Diseases (LAC-LAS)		96.98	956	£.96
(Managhanna (Lage-205)		77.7		5.81
Mascular Lesions Affecting Control Mervous System (330-331)	15/15	9.0	30.7	A.S.L
Alformations and Diseases of Early Infahoy (750-776)		2.4		6.4
deldents, Poisonings & Vidlent Deaths (Edco-E999)		7-2	339	4.3.
		6.5		8.4.
(050) aldilognofica equal		to		Š.
		8.50		e.
(240+241)		8,		84.
		Av.		₹.
intertibal Obstruction and Hermia (560-561, 570)		č		P*.
bulmomary Tuberculeits (002)		38.		74.
Sperteneids without mention of the Heart (Lim-Mar)		ð		44:
tirhosis of Liver ((581)		8		84
(SCS-DOS) - sitilionor		F		₹.
		1,13,2		1.11
COPAL	2.2,738	2/100.0 2	2,566	0.001

Carraca of Libraria

The following pages aive partifulars of the number of deaths of Wishing pages, age and Wishing residents for the your 1959, alasatived according to cause, the Soventh revision of the sex. The courses of death are coded according to the Soventh revision of the

1											-8.	
-	TOTAL	15	1	٦	7	1,0	1	787	23	36	2	267
1	68 - 60											
1	90 yrs. 4				Т			9	Н			18
1	80 - 89 yrs.	Н						8	Н	7	0	22
1	70 - 79 yrs.	2	Manager and a second	Н	2			134	4	17	Н	101
1	.ear 69 - 69	Н						6	Н	2	Н	77
1	55 - 64 yrs.	4	- 0					98	Н	9	Н	25
	72 - 27 Ars.	2			Н			26		C-1		7
	32 - 77 Ars•	Н						19				2
	55 - 34 Jrs.							7	2	2		
	75 - 24 Jrs.	٦						m				
	5 - 14 yrs.							5	Н			
	3 - 4 Jrs.							m				
	J - S ALS.											7
	29d 1 yr.							н д				
	0 - 28 days								٦	4		
-	Female	Ř	1	Н	2	1	1	216	7	15	3	142
-	9LeM	13	1	1	N	ı	1	266	60	72	2	125
	CAUSE	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (002)	Other T.B. of respiratory system (001,003-008)	T.B., other forms (010-019)	Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	Meningococcal infections (057)	Poliomyelitis (080)	Malignant neoplasms including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (140-205)	Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-239)	Diabetes Mellitus (260)	Anaemias (290-293)	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)

Fos					11			- 51	a l	Total Control
		.lm							- 1	90 yrs. 4
										80 89 yrs.
100										70 - 79 372.
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+2 - 2¢ λεε•		3	62	23	2	69	2	2	6	
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Cause	Nonmeningococcal Meningitis (340)	Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases (420-422)	Other diseases of heart (430-434)	Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	Total Heart Diseases (410-443)	Hypertension without mention of heart (444-447)	Influenza (480-483)	Pneumonia (490-493)	Bronchitis (500-502)

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	1 10-	9.		In.	2						90 yrs., 4
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•sıl 75 - 54	N	N	ч		9	ч		
35 - 44 yrs.			Н		4			
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75 - 24 yrs.					Н			Н
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0 - 28 days								
Female	7		10	Н	9	9		8
Male	19	2	7	9	18	9	5	
Cause	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540-541)	Appendicitis (550-553)	Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560,561,570)	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn (543,571-572)	Cirrhosis of Liver (581)	Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (640-652, 670-689)

44									
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									80 = 89 yrs.
								6	70 - 79 yrs.
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Female	18	19	7	15			90
Male	16	27	9	23		99	77
Ceuse	Congenital Malformations (750 - 759)	Birth Injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (760 - 762)	Infections of the newborn (763 - 768)	Other diseases peculiar to	unqualified (769 - 776)	Totals - (750 - 776)	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes (780 - 795)

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55 - 64 yrs.		70	2	20		13	29	349 321
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35 - 44 yrs.		2	9	7	2	18	6	79
25 - 34 yrs.		20	7	Н		13	9	34
75 - 24 yrs.		2	9	Н		77		777
2 - Jt lis.		3	2			9	23	19
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l - 2 yrs.			23			2	3	10
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avsb 82 - 0			Н			Н	6	011
Female		77	39	w	8	56	107	1097
- FIEM €		88	877	23	Н	100	163 107	77 011 1097 110
Cause	Accidents, Poisonings and Violence (External Cause)	Motor vehicle accidents (E810 - E835)	All other accidents (E800-E802, E840-E965)	Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E970-E979)	Homicide and operations of war (E980-E999)	Total Violent Deaths (E800-E999)	All other diseases (residual)	GRAND TOTALS

General Contract

INFANT DEATHS, WINNIFEG RESIDENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1959 - BY CAUSE, AGE AND SEX

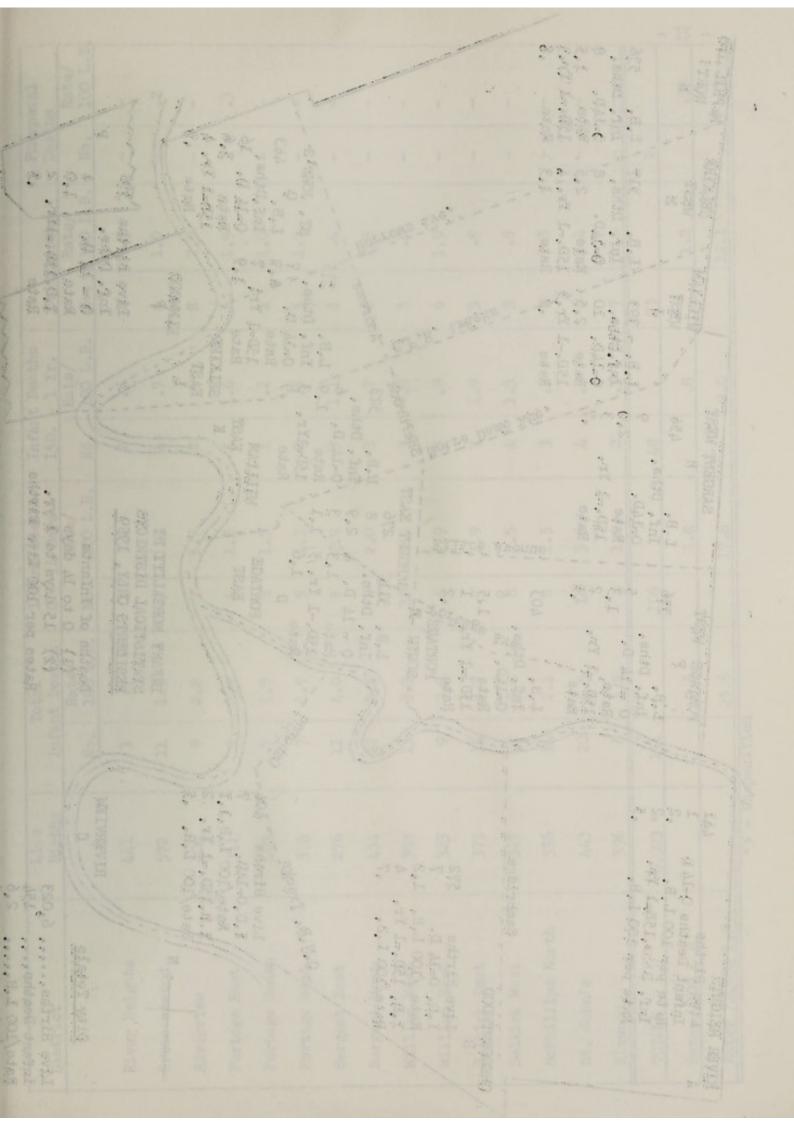
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73	[E4	Ч	П	9	6	₩	7					m	9	1	43
Day	H		2	7	10	7	9			ч	2	80	П	5	56
	Female	2	2	S	6	6	9	1	П	1 -	Н	8	4	16	70
	Male	7	5	2	П	9	9	1	1	~	2	60	Ħ	23	778
	Total	6	7	15	8	19	12	1	Н	~	6	Ħ	22	39	154
	Cause of Death	Spina bifida and meningocele	Congenital malformations, circulatory system	All other congenital malformations	Birth Injuries	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	Pneumonia of newborn	Diarrhoea of newborn	Other sepsis of newborn	Haemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	All other defined diseases of early infancy	Ill-defined disease peculiar to early infancy	Immaturity with subsidiary condition or unqualified	All other causes	TOTALS
	Code Number	751	754	750,752,753,	760-761	762	763	191	768	770	769,771,772	773	774-776		

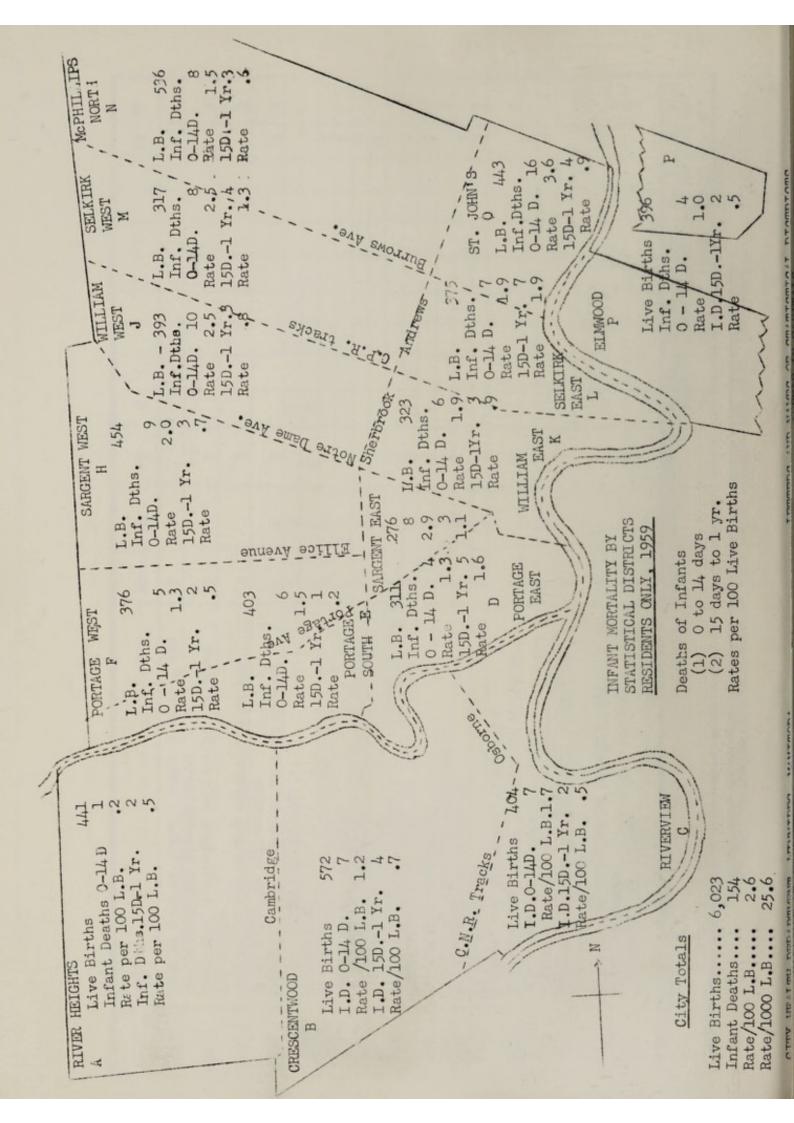
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Septicaemia and Pyaemia Septicaemia and Pyaemia Acute Loukaceda Connective tissue Connective tissue Connective tissue Intracranial and other hemorrhagic conditions Intracranial and intrasjual abscess Other diseases of cranial nerves Intluenza with other respiratory manifes— Intluenza with other respiratory manifes— tadius, and influenza, unqualified Bronchoppenmonia Preumonia, other and unspecified Preumonia, other and unspecified Dronchitis, unqualified Other diseases of gallbladder and billany ducts Cother fiscases of gallbladder and billany ducts Other diseases of gallbladder and billany ducts Interposation Other by-leving and pyelomephritis Interposation Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Ostruction or suffocation in bed and credle Accidental mechanical suffocation in other and unspecified circumstances Inact of care of infants under 1 year of age TOTLES						Days	Days		Days		7	TA I
Septicaemia and Pyaemia 3 Acute Loukaenia 1	.0		Total	Male	Female	MF	M	2	MF	MF		
Septicamia and Fyaemia 3 Acute Loukacenia connective tissue connective tissue Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions Intracranial and intraspinal abscess Intracranial and intraspinal abscerial Bronchopneumonia Bronchitis, unqualified Other discasses of gallbladder and bilary ducts Other discasses of gallbladder and bilary ducts Intracranial sclerosis Other roal sclerosis Inhorn defect of muscle Inhorn defect of muscle Inholation and ingestion of food causing Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion in other Incidental mechanical suffocation in other Incidental suffocation in other incidental suffocati										-		
Acute Loukeemia Other benign neoplesm of muscular and Other benign neoplesm of muscular and Connective tissues Purpura and other hemorrhagic conditions Influence with other respiratory munifes— Frimary atypical pneumonia Primary	53	Septicaemia and Pyaemia	7		7	-		-			-	7
Connective tissue Connective tissue	34.3	Acute Leukaemia	7		1							1
Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions 1 1 1 1 Intracranial and intraspiral abscess 1 1 1 1 1 1 Intracranial and intraspiral abscess 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12		T	I		1						
Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions Intracranial and intraspinal abscess Other diseases of cranial nerves Influenza with other respiratory manifes— tations, and influenza, unqualified Bronchopneumonia Primary atypical pneumonia Primary atypical pneumonial pneumonia Primary atypical pneumonial p		connective tissue										
Intracranial and intraspinal abscess Other diseases of cranial nerves Influenza with other respiratory manifes— Lations, and influenza, unqualified Bronchopneumonia Primary atypical pneumonia Drivatial, unqualified Drivatial, unqualified Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts Influence of co-ordination Uther diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts Influence of co-ordination Influence of co-ordination Influence of co-ordination Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Obstruction or suffocation in bed And credle And credle And unspecified circumstances Incidental mechanical suffocation in other And University and Andrews and Andrews Incidental mechanical suffocation in other Andrews And	96	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions	1		ı				1			
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Bronchopneumonia Primary atypical pneumonia Primary atypical pneumonia Premonia, other and unspecified Bronchitis, unqualified Other diseases of lung and pleural covity Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts I bloom defect of muscle I Inborn defect of muscle I I laborn defect of muscle I laborn defec		tations, and influenza, unqualified										
Primary atypical pneumonia Preumonia, other and unspecified Bronchitis, unqualified Other diseases of lung and pleural covity Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts Other renal selection Other renal selection Inborn defect of muscle July pyelocystitis, and pyelonephritis Inborn defect of muscle July Haemoptysis Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Other ill-defined suffocation in bed and credle Accidental mechanical suffocation in other And unspecified circumstances Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age I TOTALS TOTALS	91	Bronchopneumonia	7	3	٦						3	1
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Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27	Other diseases of lung and pleural ecvity		2	2						r	-
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O Pyelitis, pyelocystitis, and pyelonephritis I Inborn defect of muscle Disturbance of co-ordination I Haemoptysis O Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing Obstruction or suffocation in bed Accidental mechanical suffocation in other Accidental	t's		-	1							7	
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Other ill-defined conditions Inhalation and ingestion of food causing 6 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33.1	Haemoptysis	7	7		7						
Inhalation and ingestion of food causing 6 5 1 obstruction or suffocation Accidental mechanical suffocation in other 1 and cradle Accidental mechanical suffocation in other 1 Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age 1 1 1 1 TOTALS TOTALS	0.56	Other ill-defined conditions	7	1		7						
And unspecified circumstances Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age 1 1 1 TOTALES Locidental mechanical suffocation in other 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	77	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation	9	5	-						2	Н
Accidental mechanical suffocation in other 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	472	Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and credle	ε		3							3
Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age 1 1 1 TOTALS 39 23 16 5	25	i	Н		٦							н
39 23 16 5	26	l year of	1	1		1						
		TOTALS	39	23	16				٦		18	7

DETAILS OF INFANT DEATHS LISTED IN "ALL OTHER CAUSES" FOR 1959, RESIDENTS

	Affied circompletances										
	opening or engocities										145
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	neumonia, other and unapecified										1-
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	urpure and other namouringle conditions										
		T.			14						
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50	Septionemia and Pynemia	-									
	Cause of Death	Tobol	100000	Penale	K	19	8 1 8		NIE		9
								SAS -	-L mo		-I yr.





District	Live	Infa	Total Infant Deaths	Infant 0 - 14	ant Deaths 14 Days	Infant 15D	t Deaths	Stil.	Stillbirths	Prerperal Deaths	oeral 18
		No.	Rate/ 100 L.B.	No.	Rate/ 100 L.B.	No.	Rate/ 100 L.B.	No.	Rate/ 100 L.B.	No.	Rate/ 100 L.B.
River Heights	1777	9	7.	Н	2.	8	.5	2	••	1	ı
Crescentwood	572	17	1.9	7	1.2	7	7.	9	1.0	7	.2
Riverview	707	6	2.2	7	1.7	2	5.	60	2.0	1	ı
Portage East	311	6	2.9	7	1.3	5	1.6	9	1.9	٦	٠.
Portage South	607	7	1.7	9	1.5	1	2.	7	1.0	1	1
Portage West	376	۲.	1.9	2	1.3	2	5.	2	1.3	1	1
Sargent East	276	11	0.4	80	2.9	8	1.1	1	7.	1	1
Sargent West	454	12	2.6	6	2.0	9	1.	9	1.3	ı	1
William West	393	13	3.3	10	2.5	6	€.	3	80.	1	1
William East	323	6	2.8	9	1.9	9	6.	9	1.9	1	1
Selldrk East	375	77	3.7	7	1.9	7	1.9	3	80.	1	ı
Selkirk West	317	77	3.8	60	2.5	4	1.3	3	6.	1	ı
McPhillips North	536	11	2.1	00	1.5	8	9.	7	1.3	1	1
St. John's	6443	20	4.5	16	3.6	7	6.	9	1.4	1	ı
Elmwood	396	9	1.5	77	1.0	2	.5	7	1.8	-	-
TOTALS	6,023 *	154		106		87		73		2	1
Rates /100 L.B.			2.6		1.8		83		1,2		303
Rates /1.000 L.B.			25.6		17.6		8,0		12,1		.33
	*3 - Unspecified	pecifie	11								

INFANT MORTALITY, 1959, BY DISTRICTS - RESIDENTS OWLL

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	200218	THE PERSON NAMED IN	1	-	-	Total Services	- 2 1 2 2	-	Second Second		-	3

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases in 1959 was 765. This figure which is only half that recorded for 1958 is due to the change in notification regulations which became effective February 1st., 1959. Up to the end of January, 1959 the old system was adhered to, but from February onwards, Chickenpox, Erysipelas, Measles, Mumps, Influenza were not notifiable. This explains the low incidence of the aforementioned diseases recorded for the year. The deaths were 42 which is nearly twice as much as the deaths in 1958 and this increase can be attributed almost entirely to a second wave of Asian Influenza.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED	CASES 195	DEATHS 9	CASES 1958	DEATHS	
Chickenpax	10	-	163	-	
Diarrhoea, of the New Born	22	-	89	-	
Diphtheria	- 10	-/-	4	-	
Diphtheria Carriers	-	-	-	-	
Dysentry, Amoebic	-	-	-	_	
Dysentry, Bacillary	30	-	28	-	
Dysentry, Unspecified	16	-	3	ī	
Encephalitis, Infectious	ī	-	8	-	
Erysipelas	149	1	97	ī	
Hepatitis, Infectious Influenza	149	26	9		
Measles	3	20	304	_	
Meningitis, (Meningococcal)	5	_	6	_	
Meningitis, (Viral or aseptic)	28	-	-	-	
Mumps	16	-	88	-	
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	
Paratyphoid Fever Carriers	W103-37 1	-	in the Thirty	a sT the	
Poliomyelitis	-	-	77	5	
Scarlet Fever	335	-	405	one To out	
Smallpox	the Fresh		ernemij.	.=	
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	69	15	39	17	
Typhoid Fever	10	-	~	-	
Typhoid Fever Carriers	1	-	-	-	
Undulant Fever	4	three ser	2	As The	
Whooping Cough	61	M. Ther	3	real for body	
Food Poisoning	5	MILLS NO.	comed for a	Telephon a	the hald
the of a recent to				in the si tu	rooid
TOTAL	765	42	1322	24	
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Each year, with improved virus diagnostic facilities, a more accurate picture of the preponderance of viral diseases in the total list of infectious diseases becomes apparent, and in 1959 a more detailed viral epidemiological picture was obtained.

ASEPTIC MENINGITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Not since 1926 has Winnipeg had a year with no clinical cases of Poliomyelitis. Yet in 1959 there were no cases of Poliomyelitis but in contrast there were 28 cases of Aseptic Meningitis. All these occurred in children, they were not associated with paralysis and occurred in April, September and October. Two enterovirus were isolated

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ASSE AND DEATHS REPORTED				
const			72	
rhoes, of the New Born			-	
ordecma with			77	
stry, Bacillary stry, Unappairied		88	-	
Mary a displacement				
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old Fever Carriers	- 7			
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- 17 -

in distinct waves. Echo 6 was isolated from 10 cases and Coxsackie B5 from 5 cases. The Echo 6 was the major cause of this syndrome in August and the Coxsackie B5 in September and October. In addition, the latter virus was obtained from several cases of Pleurodynia, Pneumonia and Summer Diarrhoea and was also isolated from sewage sample taken during these months.

INFLUENZA

Reports were received of an Influenza outbreak in the City in April and May. Viral and serological studies clearly demonstrated that this was the second wave of Influenza A (Asian Strain). There were 26 deaths attributed directly to Influenza but comparisons of death rates of Pneumonia and Influenza in April, 1958 and 1959 clearly show the serious impact of this disease in the older age group and can be seen from the following Table.

AGE GROUP	м.	F.	1958 Total	м.	F.	1959 Total
0 - 19 20 - 39 40 - 59 60 - 94	4 0 2 14	0 0 1 14	4 0 3 28	3 1 7 45	1 2 4 35	4 3 11 80
Total	20	15	35	56	42	98

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

149 cases in 1959 as compared with 97 the previous year. This is the highest number of cases recorded since the records were compiled and this disease constitutes a major problem. The value of Gamma Globulin in household contacts is clearly established and is made available free of cost from the Provincial Government.

TYPHOID FEVER

The cases of typhoid fever occurred in three separate outbreaks. The first developed when a father and his daughter became ill, after returning from a holiday in Ontario, during which time they stayed at a farm which was owned by a relative who had typhoid many years ago in Europe. The second outbreak developed in two little girls, the daughter of a recently landed Polish Immigrant. The latter was found to be a typhoid carrier. The third outbreak in which 6 cases developed as a result of a Brownie Tea party which took place at the end of November was ultimately traced down to be due to an unknown carrier, living outside Winnipeg who had come in to town to help make the food for the party. All cases recovered completely and one carrier was registered, the other was cured by cholecystectomy.

UNDULANT FEVER

Four cases developed in employees of a packing plant. This increased incidence was thought to be associated with the commencement of the Brucellosis eradication scheme in the Province in 1959.

MEASLES

Though no longer notifiable, 684 cases of measles developed in the Winnipeg school children thus confirming the prediction that 1959 would be a measles year.

elfo waves. Eche 6 was isolated from 10 cases and Commackie B5 from 5 cases. The 6 was the major sauss af this syndrome in August and the Casesekie B5 in September Cotober. In addition, the latter virus was cutuined from deveral cases of codynia. Pasumenta and Summer Diarrhoes and was also isolated from sawage sample during these months.

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the serious impact of this disease in the older are group and can be seen from

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Total November 2 (1997)	fotal Total	, g	-18	1958 Total	· E :	,36	ROUP
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MATERIAL TRANSPORT	89	SA	36	35	ST.	20.	Lago

TIQUE HEPATITIES

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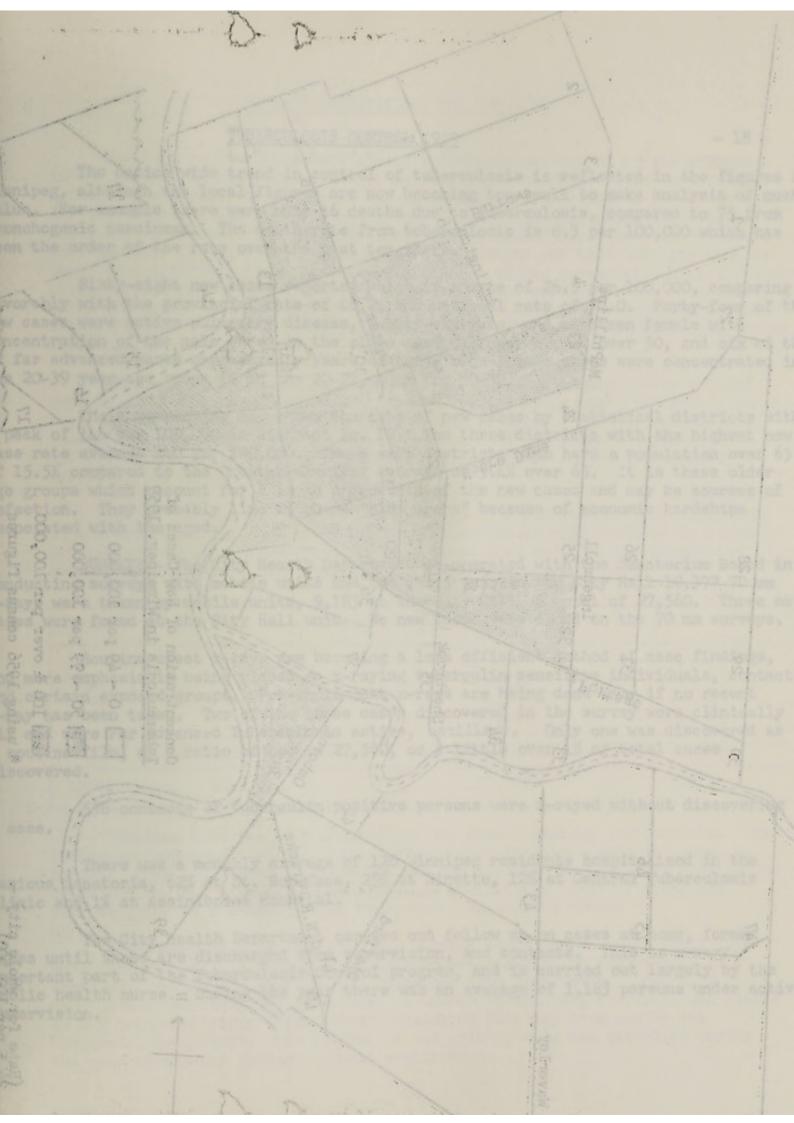
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HEVER WILL

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Though no longer posifishle. 63x orses of mesules developed to the Manney



TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL 1959

The nation wide trend in control of tuberculosis is reflected in the figures for Winnipeg, although the local figures are now becoming too small to make analysis of much value. For example there were only 16 deaths due to tuberculosis, compared to 75 from bronchogenic carcinoma. The death rate from tuberculosis is 6.3 per 100,000 which has been the order of the rate over the past ten years.

Sixty-eight new cases reported which is a rate of 26.5 per 100,000, comparing favorably with the provincial rate of 40.2, and national rate of 37.0. Forty-four of the new cases were active pulmonary disease, twenty-six male, and eighteen female with concentration of the male cases in the older ages (12 over 60, 16 over 50, and six of the 12 far advanced cases over seventy years of age). The female cases were concentrated in the 20-39 year age group (8 in the 20-29, 4 in the 30-39).

The accompanying map shows the rate of new cases by statistical districts with a peak of 145 per 100,000 in district No. 19. The three districts with the highest new case rate average 140 per 100,000. These same districts also have a population over 65 of 15.5% compared to the Creater Winnipeg average of 9.4% over 65. It is these older age groups which account for a large proportion of the new cases and may be sources of infection. They probably live in these "slum areas" because of economic hardships associated with the aged.

SURVEYS - The City Health Department co-operated with the Sanatorium Board in conducting surveys with mobile units and the 4 x 5 unit in the City Hall 18,377 70 mm x-rays were taken by mobile units, 9,183 at the City Hall, a total of 27,560. Three new cases were found at the City Hall unit. No new cases were found on the 70 mm surveys.

Routine chest x-rays are becoming a less efficient method of case findings, and more emphasis is being placed on x-raying tuberculin sensitive individuals, contacts, and certain exposed groups. Pre-employment x-rays are being done only if no recent x-ray has been taken. Two of the three cases discovered in the survey were clinically ill and were Far Advanced Tuberculosis active, bacillary. Only one was discovered as a routine film, or a ratio of one in 27,560, or a little over 1% of total cases discovered.

556 contacts of tuberculin positive persons were x-rayed without discovering a case.

There was a monthly average of 126 Winnipeg residents hospitalized in the various Sanatoria, 62% at St. Boniface, 25% at Ninette, 12% at Central Tuberculosis Clinic and 1% at Assiniboine Hospital.

The City Health Department carries out follow up on cases at home, former cases until these are discharged from supervision, and contacts. This is a very important part of the Tuberculosis Control program, and is carried out largely by the public health nurse. During the year there was an average of 1,163 persons under active supervision.

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SURVING surveys with notice and the to sent the test the Santartus Beard in starting surveys with notice units and the test is the City Wall 16,377 WO am surveys were found at the City Hall units, 9,163 at the City Hall, a total of 47,560. Three new yers found at the City Hall unit. No new comes were found at the City Hall unit. No new comes were found on the WO am surveys.

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The City Health Department spends a considerable amount of its efforts in the regulation and supervision of welfare institutions. These institutions assume the responsibility of care and supervision of individuals unable to care for themselves. They are licensed by the City of Winnipeg under the Welfare Institutions By-Law. The responsibility of the Health Department is to ensure that physical facilities meet licensing requirements and that adequate care is being administered. These institutions consist of day nurseries, nursery schools, child caring institutions, boarding care homes, and nursing homes. The first three are concerned with care of children and are dealt with elsewhere in the annual report. The latter two care for long term illnesses not requiring active hospital care.

Nursing Homes are for patients with disabilities requiring the skilled nursing care of a registered nurse. Boarding Care Homes need only supply the services and supervision of a licensed practical nurse. The majority of long term illnesses occur in older persons and the need for these institutions is increasing each year with the increase in older population, and increased survival time in long term illnesses.

In the fifteen years between 1941 - 1956 the population of Winnipeg over 65 has increased from 14,142 to 27,727 an increase of 96%, compared to general population increase of less than 15%. Between 1911 and 1956 the population over 65 has increased 14.5 times as rapidly as the general population.

Year	Polulation of Winnipeg	Population over 65	% over 65
1911 1941 1956	136,035 221,960 255,093	2,057 14,142 27,727	1.5 % 6.4 % 10.9 %
	Population of Suburbs	Population over 65	% over 65
1956	154,028	10,782	7.0 %

Winnipeg licenses both proprietary and non-propietary institutions. The latter are non-profit institutions operated by voluntary boards or religious bodies. They are larger institutions and are situated in buildings designed as institutions, and some have very elaborate facilities. Four of these are licensed, one as a boarding care home, three as nursing homes.

Four boarding care, and eighteen mursing homes of the proprietary type were licensed in 1959. These institutions are operated by individuals as a means of livelihood. They are all converted from older homes, some with extensive alterations and additions. A number of Winnipeg residents are placed in two non-proprietary institutions outside of Winnipeg licensed by the Provincial Government. The license of one nursing home was cancelled during the year because of failure to meet regulations.

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	Cover 65	Population ever 65	Bedinal to notificate	Test
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	1.5 %	2,057 1h,1h2 27,727	221,960	1956
			Population of Subarte	71719
	7.0 %	10,782	154,028	

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In December, 1959 there were 444 beds in the four non-proprietary homes licensed by this department, and 591 beds in the seventeen proprietary homes. Two-thirds of the beds were public beds.

The chief Health Inspector and one Housing Inspector carry out all inspections of welfare institutions with regard to enrironmental facilities.

Two full time Nursing Supervisors are assigned to welfare institutions. These supervisors process placement of patients, supervise nursing services in the institutions and offer consulting services to the operators, and to families planning a private placement.

All applications for boarding care or nursing home placement with financial assistance by the Public Welfare Departmentare first referred to these Nursing Supervisors. The patient is visited and all details are gathered, including a medical report from the referring physician. In discussion with a physician of the Health Department a decision is made as to suitability of placement. If placement is not indicated the family is advised on other community facilities. If the patient requires more active treatment than given in a nursing home, referral to a general hospital or to the Municipal Hospitals may be recommended.

615 applications for placement were received in 1959 (up 24%). Of these 341 were placed in nursing homes, and 28 in boarding care homes (60% of the applications). 46 were found to be financially responsible for their own placement or non-residents of Winnipeg. 41 were admitted to the Municipal hospitals, 26 were admitted to old folks homes, but 16 of these were to the Jewish Old Folks Home, which has facilities almost comparable to a general hospital. 107, or 17% were not placed. Some of these died before placement, some refused nursing home placement and in many the family reconsidered and suitable arrangements were made outside. In addition to the above, many re-admissions were processed.

A register of occupancy of all Boarding Care and Nursing Homes beds is maintained in the department, and this is brought up to date daily by the clerk a signed to the Nursing Home Supervisors.

Each home is visited regularly by the Nursing Supervisors to assist the operator in maintaining good nursing standards. All accidents or unusual incidents must be reported to the Health Department under the regulations of the By-Law. These reports often indicate needs for improved nursing service. All staff changes are reported to the Health Department and supervision is maintained to ensure adequate staffing.

The nutritionist of the department spends much of her time on these homes. She acts as a consultant on nutrition, giving advice on meal planning and preparation. Regular visits are made to the homes to see the meals are served and give advice.

- 08 -in December, 1959 hiere were kill beds in the Four mon-proprietary homes compand by this depostment, and SQ bels in the saventeen proprietely below, Two-third the speds were public hests, welfare inchient oth regar to seriemental farilities. The full time Marsing Supervisors are assimed to wellers institutions. These reputations alsequest of pettages, supervise nursing services in the institution d offer consulting services to the operators, and to familias planning a private All applications for bounding care or northne book placement with linearial antenul seeds of berreler seals engloses there below add ve sonalsta pervisors, The patient is visited and all details are dathered, including a medical

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Towards the end of 1959 the provincial government announced legislation assuming full provincial financial responsibility for indigents in nursing homes. This is expected to have considerable effect on the 1960 program.

MEDICAL CARE

The Health Department provides medical care to indigent persons under certain circumstances. The first group are those Winnipeg residents who are public patients in nursing homes. These people are cared for by physicians of the department and all medication is supplied by the pharmacy of the Municipal Hospitals.

Medically indigent persons at home who can get about are referred to the outdoor departments of the Winnipeg General Hospital and St. Boniface Hospital for all medical care. This is comparable to visiting the doctor's office. It is the most desirable place to carry out a medical consultation, as both facilities and records assist the physician to render his best service. However, in some emergencies, just as in private practice, a house visit is required. Sometimes this is recommended after a visit by a public health nurse, or by a nurse of the V. O. N. At other times the call comes directly to the Health Department as an emergency. In these circumstances home visits are made by physicians of the department. 1,911 home calls were made during 1959, an increase of 13% over the previous year.

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PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING DIVISION

PERSONNEL CHANGES

During 1959 there were 13 resignations of nursing staff representing a turnover of 23.6 percent. Of these, seven left because of home duties, five to accept other positions, and one nurse left to travel in Europe. Three nurses were granted leave of absence to take a course in public health nursing at the University of Manitoba under a Federal Health Grant.

Appointments to the nursing staff numbered 10 during the year; one of these being a newly created position. Four nurses returned to the Division after a year's post graduate course at the University of Manitoba.

The total number of nursing positions in the Winnipeg Health
Department is now 55. Twenty-three percent of the staff are married. Fiftynine percent of the Nursing Staff have university degrees or diplomas.

The ratio of field staff to population (exclusive of supervisory and administrative staff and the audiometer nurse technician) is one nurse to five thousand, six hundred, and six people (5,606).

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Six thousand and twenty-three (6,023) births occurred to Winnipeg residents in 1959. This represents an increase of 131 births over the previous year. Two maternal deaths occurred. There were one hundred and fifty-four (154) deaths of infants under one year of age (25.6 per 1,000 live births) and of these one hundred and ten (110 or 18.3 per 1,000 live births) were under one month.

Public Health Nurses made ten thousand, nine hundred and fortyfive (10,945) visits to children under one year to give advice and demonstrations to mothers about general care and feeding. Sixty premature babies born
at the Winnipeg General Hospital received close follow-up by public health nurses.

It is expected to expand the premature follow-up program to other hospitals next
year.

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For the past three years, public health nurses in Winnipeg have assisted the Paediatric Department of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, with a Premature Study. Their role consisted of visiting some one thousand premature babies born over a five year period at the Winnipeg General Hospital in order to complete information outlined on a questionnaire. In 1959, the public health nurses assisted in the final stages of this project by visiting and filling out a questionnaire on 80 normal children who acted as a control group. The results of this project will be published in July, 1960. The study will likely indicate changes that might be made in the follow-up and treatment of premature babies.

MATERNAL HYGIENE

Nine weekly classes for expectant mothers were conducted by public health nurses in the Winnipeg Health Department in 1959. The 412 mothers registered each attended an average of eight lectures. The community interest in this service is excellent. The attendance at classes could easily be increased if more staff were available.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

Ten Child Health Centres provided weekly services to children under school age not receiving medical care due to economic or geographic reasons.

There were 1,511 children registered for this service, a decrease of 328 children from 1958. The total attendance at the Child Health Centres decreased from 39,135 in 1958 to 27,912 in 1959, possibly due to wider medical coverage provided by the Manitoba Health Service. A further decrease is expected when the Provincial Government finances the Manitoba Health Service for the care of medically indigent citizens.

FOLLOW-UP OF POISON CASES

There were 212 visits to cases of poison made by public health

For the past three years, pablic health remess in Winnipeg have assisted the Pastiatric Department of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, with a Premature Study. Their role consisted of visiting some one thousand premature babies been over a five year period at the Winnipeg General Hospital in order to complete information outlined on a cuestionnaire. In 1959, the public health nurses assisted in the final stages of this project by visiting and filling out a questionnaire on 80 normal children who acted as a control group. The results of this project wall be published in July, 1960. In study will likely indicate changes that might be made in the follow-up and treatment of premiume babies.

MATERIAL HYGIENS

Mine weekly classes for expectant mothers were conducted by public health murses in the Winnipag Health Department in 1959. The All mothers registered each attended an average of citie d. ctares. The community interest in this service is excellent. The habendance at closses could easily be increased if more staff were available.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

school age not receiving medical cere durate economic or recordant reasons.

There were 1,511 children registered for this school, a decrease of 323 children from 1958. The total attendance at the Children Centres decreased from 39,135 in 1958 to 27,912 in 1959, possible what to wider medical coverage provided by the Manitoba Health Sayvice. A further decrease is expected when the Provincial Coverages the Manitoba Health Sayvice. A further decrease is expected when the Provincial Coverages the Manitoba Health Sayvice. A further decrease is expected when the Provincial Coverage of the Manitoba Health Sayvice. A further decrease is expected when the Provincial Coverage of the Manitoba Health Service for the care of

FOLIOW-UP OF POISON CASES

There were 212 states to open authorities on or estate SIS ever exact.

nurses in 1959, an increase of 67 cases from 1958. This service is carried out in cooperation with the Poison and Accident Control Centre at the Children's Hospital. The purpose of the visit is not only to obtain more detailed information about the cause of the accident, but also to institute educational measures that might prevent future accidents from occurring because of carelessness, ignorance, or neglect. In 1959, 75% of the poison cases occurred in children under 3 years of age. Aspirin and cleaning fluids were the most common types of poisons consumed.

DAY NURSERIES, NURSERY SCHOOLS, FOSTER HOMES

In 1959, the Health Department licensed and supervised 6 Day Nurseries caring for approximately 188 children and 12 Nursery Schools caring for approximately 392 children. In order to maintain a satisfactory standard in these institutions, and to approve applications to operate additional Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools in Winnipeg, a training program in pre-school education should be organized by the appropriate authority.

One hundred and one new foster homes caring for 155 children were supervised and approved for licensing by the Nursing Division during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Department has continued it's policy of concentrating medical and nursing time on school children presenting health problems that might effect their educational progress. This has been evidenced by a gradual reduction in routine medical examinations, and a greater amount of time spent on individual health appraisals and counselling.

Statistics for 1959 indicate that approximately 52 percent of children enrolled in Winnipeg schools for the first time were examined privately. A further reduction in routine school medical examinations has been made possible by the public health nurses' careful analysis of 3,843 questionnaires filled out

nurses in 1959, an increase of 67 cases from 1958. This service is cerried, out in cooperation with the Peison and Accident Control Gentre at the Children's Hospital. The purpose of the wisit is not only to obtain more detailed information about the cause of the accident, but also to institute educational measure that might prevent future accidents from occurring because of cereicesence, ignorance, or neglect. In 1959, 75% of the poison cases occurred in children under 3 years of age. Aspirin and cleaning fluids were the most cannon types of poisons cares common types.

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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

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reduction in routine medical exections, and a guesten encurt of the spent
on individual health appreciation and compacting.

children enrolled in Manipag schools for the first time were exemined privately.

A further reduction in routing school mathed exeminations has been made possible

by parents of Grade VII pupils and of 2,538 questionnaires filled out by Grade X pupils.

Regular screening for possible defects in vision and hearing is carried out by public health nurses. There were 6,424 school children given a hearing test by a public health nurse and 345 or 5.37 percent of these children required further examination by an otologist.

Routine vision tests are carried out in all elementary grades, also grades VII and X. Children with vision defects whose parents cannot afford private attention are referred to the Eye Clinic at the Children's Hospital.

Of the 1,128 children referred to this Clinic, 550 were new cases and 578 were sent to have their eyes re-examined.

an important part of the school health program. Of the 63 children examined at the Health Department Cardiac Diagnostic Clinic, 9 were diagnosed as congenital heart cases, 4 as rheumatic carditis, and 50 were "delabeled" as cardiacs. The Health Department provided a daily dose of 400,000 units of oral penicillin to each of the 143 children with rheumatic heart disease. Thirty school children with diabetes and 61 school children with epilepsy were listed in the registry for handicapped school children.

Manitoba was the first Province in Canada to offer a fourth dose of poliomyelitis vaccine to school children. Approximately 50,000 school children in Winnipeg received this inoculation.

During the year the Winnipeg Health Department organized a monitoring service of minor viral diseases in the community. This new service was made possible by the public health nurses' weekly reporting of all absenteeism in the Winnipeg school population. With this information, and in cooperation with the virus laboratory of the Winnipeg General Hospital, the Health Department was able to obtain selected samplings of throat swabs, etc. for laboratory tests of different clinical syndromes in order to obtain an epidemiological

by parents of Grune VIX pupile and of 2,538 quantientaline filled out by

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picture of viral disease in Winnipeg.

NURSING HOMES AND BOARDING CARE HOMES

The licensing of Nursing Homes and Boarding Care Homes and the placement and supervision of patients in these homes occupies the full time of two public health nursing supervisors and a considerable portion of the time of the Director of Public Health Nurses. In 1959, 26 homes with a bed capacity of 1,157 were licensed. There were 743 applications received for placement and 378 or 52% were placed in Nursing or Boarding Care Homes by the Nursing Division. The 48% processed but not placed were either found to be non-residents of Winnipeg or the family reconsidered and decided against placement, or other arrangements such as placement in Municipal Hospitals were made.

More detailed information on this program will be found under Welfare Institutions.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

To improve the school health program, regular meetings were held between the School Administrators and the Officials of the Health Department.

In-service education programs on matters relating to fungus, staphylococcus, viral and tuberculosis infections were held at Christmas and Easter. Public Health Nurses also attended a two day institute conducted by the Departments of Obstetrics and Paediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba.

Nine members of the Nursing Division attended the annual two week prenatal instructors institute at the University of Manitoba. Seventy-two percent of the nursing staff have now had special training as prenatal instructors.

During 1959, the orientation program for new staff nurses was reviewed and improved.

Observation and field experience in public health has been arranged for nurses attending the University of Manitoba, student nurses in Winnipeg Hospitals, and fourth year medical students.

parture of viral disease in Wingings.

MURSING HOMES AND BOARDING CARR HOMES

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DIVISION OF CHILD MEDICAL SERVICES

ACCIDENTS REVIEWED			
Total number accidents reported by Pr	incipal and nur	se	1,083
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILD Total number of chickenpox Total number of measles Total number of mumps Total number of scarlet fever Total number of whooping cough Total number of poliomyelitis REPORT ON HEALTH INSPECTION OF SCHOOL	1958 82 147 61 327 1 18	1959 226 684 12 269 18 0	URSES
Pupils examined in Health Service Roo	ms by nurses .		22,848
Exclusion from school	2,935 228 649	4,719	
Treatments given		18,139	
Classroom Inspections by school nurse General		2,492	2,644
Conference re pupil (with pupil, pare	ent, teacher, e	tc.)	99,941
Health education			1,737
	e disease visit	usive of commu s)	ni- 9,483
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILI			/ 500
1. Children examined by medical exami			
2. Children with one or more defects			
3. Parents invited to physical examin			
4. Parents present at physical examin	nation		2,360

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DIVISION OF CHILD MEDICAL SERVICES

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL - EYE CLINIC REPORT		
Number of clinics held		184
Number of children examined: New	550 578	1128
1. Refractions completed	786	
2. Refractions not completed	-	
3. Refractions not needed	27	
4. Returned for observation	315	
Completed Refractions		786
Not needing glasses	169	
Glasses prescribed	539	
No change in prescription	67	
Glasses discontinued	11	
Children found with 1/3 or less of normal vision	with glasses	2
Out-patient consultations (Winnipeg Residents)		582
Referred to Orthoptic Clinic		61
AUDIOMETRY REPORT		
Number of children tested		7911
First tests	. 6,403	
Re-tests	. 1,508	
Number of defects		315
Teachers and others tested		55

DIVISION OF CHILD REDICAL SHEVICES

		TROTH OIL	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL - EYE CLI
AST managements			Number of clinics held
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1100			Mumber of children tested
	6,103		Miret tests
	1,508	,	alead-eli
315			edseleb lo redmul
55			Teachers and others tessed

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH MURSING

(Including visits and instruction by telephone from District Office)
Health: Newborn 5,421
Under 1 year 6,324
Pre-school children
School children 9,483
Adults10,969
Prenatal 889
Postnatal 5,147
Attendance at Prenatal Classes 3,364
Morbidity: Tuberculosis
Acute Communicable 269
Unclassified: Not found 5,172
Not taken under care 86
Special activity 708
No. visits made for poison control prevention 212
TOTAL61,283
CHILDREN FXAMINED FOR FRESH AIR CAMPS
Camp Morton 146
Salvation Army 264
C.G.I.T 163
Y.M.C.A 180
Y.W.C.A 191
Ү.м.н.а 543
United Church 459
Logan Neighbourhood House 102
Lakeside Camp

DIVISION OF PULLIC PLACE WESSERG

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Health: Hewborn S. Leather Mewborn S. Leather
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DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Child Health Centres

No. of Child Health Centres
No. of new babies admitted
Total attendance at sessions
No. of doctors' consultations and examinations
No. of home visits re child hygiene (birth registrations, etc.).23,317
No. of immunizations by doctors at Child Health Centres22,441

ATTENDANCE AT CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

Harrow 2,587 for 12 afternoons
St. Matthews 2,727 for 12 afternoons
St. Judes 2,947 for 12 afternoons
Sparling 1,331 for 13 afternoons
St. Andrews 2,784 for 13 afternoons
Holy Trinity 1,831 for 13 afternoons
Chalmers 1,815 for 13 afternoons
Mount Carmel 1,464 for 12 afternoons
Robertson House 3,039 for 13 afternoons
Stella Mission
McGregor
TOTAL 22,441 for 126 afternoons

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Child Heelin Contege
No. of Child Health Centres sessions held 557
No. of now babiles assisted
Total attendance on sensions
No. of doctors consultations and constantions 5,480 Thirdits
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VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES SERVICES SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1959

Total number	of new cases	2,538
Nursing Care	Visits:	
	Prenațal	-
	Postnatal	45
	Newborn	491
	Infant	217
	Pre-school	208
	School	241
	Adult3	5,622
convilaire	Total Nursing Care Visi	ts 36,824
Health Instr	uction Visits:	
	Prenatal	13
	Postnatal	470
	Newborn	596
	Infant	659
	Pre-school	95
	School	48
	Adult	1,124
	Total Health Instruction	n visits 3,005
		551
On behalf of	? patient	80
	TOTAL	40,460

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REGISTRY OF HANDICAPPED SCHOOL CHILDREN

The emphasis on recognition and assistance of school children with physical handicap continued during the year. Screening procedures for vision and hearing are being conducted with a high degree of efficiency, and there are very few unnecessary referrals as a result.

The following are some of the main points of interest in regard to physically handicapping conditions in Winnipeg School children:-

Registry:-

Renewed support was obtained from a Dominion-Provincial Health Grant to make possible expansion of the work of the Registry. This has made possible the maintenance of an up-to-date registry on children with diabetes, convulsive disorder, heart disease, vision and hearing defects.

Diabetes:-

There are 30 children in a school population of 50,000 who have diabetes. All are doing very well. This disease does not constitute a handicap as far as education is concerned so long as regular medical supervision is maintained.

Convulsive Disorder:-

The term "Epilepsy" has been removed from our record forms, and the term "Convulsive Disorder" substituted in order to improve the reporting by parents and physicians of children who have this problem. There are 61 such children in the school system. More than half are carrying on quite normally in school. The remainder are in special classes for slow learners, or in ungraded classes. One child with a severe problem has had to be withdrawn from school. Regular medical supervision is again an important factor in ensuring satisfactory school attendance and work. A very satisfactory liaison has been built up with private physicians through correspondence and this has led to real

REGISTRY OF HANDICAPPED SCHOOL CHILDREN

physical handicap continued during the Years "Screining procedures for vision one hearing the bearing the bearing in deprend of a continued based with a title deprend of a continued based one and the bearing th

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benefit to the school child. A special Health Bulletin dealing with "Fits and Faints" was distributed to all school teachers and principals.

Vision Defects:-

Regular testing each year of all school children by the Snellen Chart has continued to be an efficient way of finding early those children who require glasses and whose school work would otherwise suffer. Children without private medical care have been seen at the Children's Hospital School Eye Clinic, and the co-operation of Miss Snell and Doctor Howard Reed and their staff of eye specialists is greatly appreciated.

There are now 35 children in 3 special classes for children with severe visual handicap. Every one of these children has been individually screened at 3 special conferences held during the year, and attended by their own physicians and representatives of the City Health Department, the School Board, and the Child Guidance Clinic. No child is recommended for special class, who is in the opinion of principal and teacher, progressing satisfactorily in an ordinary classroom.

The improvement in these children who have been recommended for special class for the visually handicapped, has been most gratifying.

Hearing: -

Regular screening by Audiometry of all fourth grade pupils as well as any referred children has continued at a very satisfactory level of efficiency. Children with minor hearing defects are re-checked in one month before being referred to their doctor. This has greatly reduced the number who are so referred.

In addition, more and more kindergarten pupils are having audiometric examination in the hope of picking up serious hearing defects early in the child's school life. Twenty-six such defects were recognized in kindergarten children this last session.

Five hundred and thirty-seven children in ungraded classes were tested by audiometry. This was a most difficult group and great credit is due

bonefit to the school child. A special Helith Bullotin dealing width Pulls and of fland.

Visits Defects:

Hegular testing onth year of sil sevent through by the Soulister whe Chart has continued to be an efficient way of finding early those children whe require glasses and whose school work would otherwise saffer. Children without, require glasses and whose school work would otherwise saffer. Children without, private medical care have been seen at the Children's Hospital School Res Clinic and the co-operation of Miss Shell and Bostor Roward Read and their staff of eye specialists is greatly appreciated.

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this last sassion.

the distance there and this work wilding the design of the design were

to the Audiometer technician for this particular assignment. In future, all these children will be checked by the Child Guidance Clinic who are responsible for their placement in special classes in any event. All children with permanent hearing loss are referred to the Speech and Hearing Department of the Child Guidance Clinic, and their recommendations are followed as to special seating, hearing aids, and re-examination. Frequent contact between City Health nurse and parents has improved the regular medical care which these children often need.

Health Education: -

Articles dealing with poison prevention, convulsive disorders and nutrition were prepared and distributed to the schools by being included in the regular Bulletin of the Winnipeg School Board. A program designed to control the pattern of smoking habits in school children has been planned, and question-naires are now being processed. A concerted effort will be launched in the fall of 1960 as part of the program of Health Education to try and influence children not to become habitual smokers.

Heart Disease:-

Six school children were operated upon successfully and more than 20 had special investigation to determine the nature of their heart problems. Approximately 100 school children who have had rheumatic fever in the past are being supplied with Penicillin tablets under a Health Grant to prevent recurrence of infection. Many children thought to have heart disease were shown to be completely well, and have been put back on full normal activity in the school. Continuous efforts are made, usually with success, to avoid unnecessary restriction with regard to P.T. and the co-operation of private physicians in this regard has been excellent.

to the audiemeter technicism for this particular addingues, in rather, all those children will be chacked by the Ohila Guidanes Slinks who are respondible for their placement in special classes in any evant. All deliabed with desimble and hearing loss are referred to the Special and Hearing Department of the Child Guidance Clinic, and their recommendations are followed as to special secting, bearing alds, and re-examination. Fromwerk contact between City Health names and parents has improved the regular modical sare which these ohildren names and parents has improved the regular modical sare which these ohildren

Health Education: -

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Continuous efforts are made, mentily with absonce, to avoid uniconstant in attribution with regard to P.T. and the compensation of privately in

In Service Training:-

Two special sessions were held for school physicians, with emphasis on psychometric testing and its interpretation, reading disabilities, and orthopedic problems. Representatives of the Nursing Divisions attended these classes as well.

The continuing study of virus diseases in the school population by Doctor John Davies and Professor J. Wilt, has furnished us and the medical profession as a whole with the beginning of a very useful monitoring system which keeps us aware at all times of the prevailing viruses which are epidemic in the community.

In Service Training:-

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CHILD DENTAL SERVICES BRANCH

The aim of the Dental Division as part of the School Health Service is to have children leaving school with a minimum loss of permanent teeth, free of dental disease, trained in the care of their teeth, and a knowledge of oral hygiene. Adherence to basic principles of strict oral hygiene and regular dental supervision imposes upon the discipline of individuals and is highly unpopular. Education and acceptance of dental health principals and practices are generally lacking on the part of the child, parent and teacher. Considerable long term planning is necessary in order to remedy this situation.

The present program is designed to utilize facilities and funds to the best advantage and at the same time prepare for future expansion with the development of interest and demand. There are three main categories of interest to the Division - that of Dental Health Education, Studies of the problems of Dental Health, and Dental Treatment.

Dental Health Education

The Dental Division is attempting to increase the awareness of the public of the importance of early child dental care and the need for periodic evaluation of the child's dental health. Approximately one out of every eight persons in our society is a child under six years of age. School dental examination and notification of advisability of consulting the family dentist is one of the values of regular school dental examination clinics. This helps to motivate some parents and stimulates an interest on the part of the teachers. Coinciding with this, the dental examining team gave classroom demonstrations on tooth brushing technique using plaster models of the upper and lower dentition. On completion of the demonstration the tooth brush and models, plus a pamphlet on tooth brushing technique and a booklet prepared by the Division on suggested aids to prevent tooth decay, were left with each teacher. It is hoped that by providing each teacher with basic instruction equipment this will provide material for later dental health lessons.

Dental Health Week proclaimed for October 24th - 31st, 1959 was also used in promoting further dental health education. The program for this year included a poster and essay contest on dental health.

Chairside instruction to the parent and qualifying child by the staff dentist on the responsibility of the family in maintaining oral health, patient and parent co-operation during dental treatment, appreciation of the free service offered and motivating the parents into an interest in their children's dental well-being is also part of the program. Indigent families are encouraged to take advantage of regular supervision as provided, with the hope that the children will continue the plan in later life. A recall service is also provided for the children dentally completed to the date of their last appointment.

Periodic in-service training days were held for all the staff of the Dental Division to provide time for special lectures and instruction in dentistry and on allied services in the public health field. The Health Department sponsored two dental assistants in attending the new course available at the University of Manitoba's Dental College (one evening a week during the winter months) which gives successful candidates certification as Dental Assistants.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

Service is to have children leaving school with a minimum loss of permentent testh, free of dental disease, trained in the cape of their testh, and a knowledge of oral hygiene. Adherence to baste principles of strict ovel hygiene and regular dental supervision imposes upon the discipline of individuals and is highly unpopular. Education and necestance of dental heeith principals and practices are generally lacking on the part of the child, perent and teacher. Considerable long term planning is necessary in order to reserve this situation.

to the best advantage and at the same time propers for fature expansion with the development of interest and demand. There are three main categories of interest to the Division - that of Dental Health Education, Studios of the problems of Dental Health Education, Studios of the

Deptal Health Education

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Dental consultant service was offered to some of the social agencies in the City and lecturers were provided for organizations requesting talks on dentistry.

School Dental Examinations

School dental examinations included children in Kindergarten, Grade I and Grade II with a total of 11,093 children being examined. Notification of dental requirements were sent home with the children, as well as a questionnaire to the parents of Kindergarten and Grade I requesting information as to whether they were under dental supervision or required assistance under the City's indigent dental clinic service. The 1959 school dental examinations represent all Nursing Districts and include all the primary schools in Winnipeg School District No. 1. In 1957 a random sample of 22 schools in District No. 1 showed 19% of Grade I children eligible for City Dental Service. The 1959 survey shows a figure of 22% based on the entire Grade I population available for examination at the time the examining team visited a school. (4,642 Grade I children attended classes in School District No. 1 as at December 31, 1959).

Table I
School Dental Inspections
(number of children)

Grade	Exan	nined		ticeable ies	ole Attending Request Dentist Treatment		Nurses' Approval			
mixing of to	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Kinder- garten	1438	2682	389	680	985	1907	296	423	275	346
Grade I	2479	4409	464	887	1563	3359	791	1084	692	961
Grade II	1395	4002	190	718		rate I	in pro	whiting	scopre	nonnin
Total	5312	11,093	1043	2285	2548	5266	1087	1507	967	1307

Definition of Criteria

No noticeable caries - caries treatment completed or never needed

Attending Dentist - no caries defects or reply to questionnaire by the parent that the child has a family dentist, not necessarily having all dental work completed.

Request Treatment - response to questionnaire by parent.

Approval for Treatment - school nurse screens children and approves if family is indigent.

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and Grade II with a total of 11.093 children boing baselind. Bereight of this design of the I depth of the II with a total of 11.093 children boing baselined. Bereight of the paratitements were sent bone who the children as the confidence of the paratite of the paratite

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School Dogtel Inspections

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	8501	1959	235	0367	19591		SERVE.		romada Tabar	
Kander- garten								Skeri	295	346
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II share	1395	\$003								
tasion	Files	860, E	eller		25/18			1507	7/80	1997

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Attending Dentist - no ceries defects or reply to questionnaire by the parameter action of the chart of the child has a family dentist, not necessarily invited.

Request Treatment - response to questionmetre by perents

Staff

The Division's staff includes a full time Director, two full time dentists, eight part-time dentists, three dental assistants (includes a Registered Nurse and a Practical Nurse), three clerks, and dental aides as required. The total dentist establishment allows for the equivalent of four and a half full time dentists.

Clinics

2 chairs - School Board Office Building

2 chairs - William Whyte School

2 Mobile Units - servicing David Livingstone and Norquay Schools

101 Dental examination clinics

Two permanent fully equipped dental clinics are maintained to provide dental treatment throughout the year. The School Board Office Building Clinic offers an emergency and priority treatment service available during the school week for the nurses and principals to refer cases for immediate attention. The mobile units are moved into suitable space in schools where a known concentration of indigent children attend.

Dental Treatment

Residence, economic status, age and grade are considered in determining eligibility for admission to obtain dental treatment under the Health Department's dental treatment plan. Applicants must be residents of the City of Winnipeg or recipients of social welfare from the City. Dental emergencies (relief of pain and infection) are given priority and include all children up to and including the age of 16 years. All children on Social Welfare applying for dental treatment are given comprehensive coverage to the extent of facilities available and provided by the clinics. An incremental dental care plan follows for indigent children from pre-schoolers to Grade I in providing comprehensive dental treatment. The demands on the service far exceed the present resources and necessitates a definite service policy in order to obtain a maximum of improved dental health returns. As funds, location, personnel and dental public health measures become available succeeding ages and grades will be included on an incremental basis. An attempt to maintain the benefits of retaining healthy mouths of interested patients once they are made dentally fit was introduced in August by beginning a periodic recall system. During the five month period to the end of the year 415 children were recalled and of these 140 were returned to optimum dental health on their first appointment. As of December, 1959, 345 Social Welfare patients were on current files receiving dental coverage.

SCALL

dentists, eight part-time dentifers, three dentis list a second character, three a megastanes, dentists, eight part-time dentifers, three dentist estates and a Practical Mures) three character, and dentist estates as remainers. The total dentist establishment allows for the additioners of four made a sit full ittime dentists.

Citatios

2 chairs - School Board Office Balling

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vide dental treatment throughout the year. The School Doord Office Billding the gland offers an unergoney and principly treatment nervice evaluable duraing the school week for the nurses and principal to reduce the care for the nurses and principal to reduce the school week for the nurses and principal to reduce the school what are moved into suitable space in schools where a known concerns tration of indigent children attenta.

Dental Treatment

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Table II

Summary of Dental Treatment Groups

(number of children)

	PreSchool	Kindergarten	Grade I	Grade II	Older Ages	Total
No. Patients	136	422	896	386	1056	2896
No. Completion	ns 68	179	417	229	217	1110
No. Recalls (6-8 months)	11	19	146	171	68	415
No. Recalls Completed 1st Visit	8/73%	9/47%	48/32%	52/31%	23/34%	140

During the year 2,896 children were treated in the course of 6,925 clinic attendances. Of the number, 1,110 patients received a complete dental caries care. Fifty percent of the number of children attending the clinic this year (not including older age welfare cases) are contained in the proposed plan for comprehensive treatment coverage.

Including Grade II patients, which represent for the most part a start on the incremental treatment plan and a follow-up on patients accepted for treatment during their Grade I term, would increase this figure to sixty-three percent (63%). Eighty percent (80%) of the children completed to the date of their last appointment and to the extent of treatment facilities offered by the clinics are in the group up to Grade II. Unfortunately the demands on the clinics are such that only 38% (37% in 1958) of the children attending were dentally completed to the date of their last appointment.

The provision of Dental treatment for mentally and physically handicapped children in the City is most unsatisfactory. The Dental Division extended dental treatment coverage to include handicapped indigent children, but facilities and convenience of treating these children are not adequate. The need of providing suitable dental services for all handicapped children is a concern of the Division with steps being taken to stimulate an interest in this problem.

. II eldsT

Summary of Cental Treatment Groups

(number of children)

	PreSchool	Kindergarten			Older Ages	
No. Patients		422	896	386	1056	898
No. Completions	88	179	CIA -	229	217	illo
No. Recalls (6-8 months)		61	146	101	88	418
No. Recalls Completed lst Visit	8/ 73%	874/6	18/325	\$2/318	23/34.5	DAG

During the year 2,895 children were tructed in the course of 6.925 clinic attendances. Of the number, 1,110 patients received a complete dental caries care. Fifty percent of the number of children attending the clinic this year (not including older age walters cases) are contrined in the proposed plan for comprehensive treatment coverage.

Including Grade II patients, which represent for the nest part a start on the incremental treatment plan and a follow-up on patients accepted for treatment during their Grade I term, would increase this figure to sixty-three percent (69%). Highty percent (80%) of the children completed to the date of their last appointment and to the extent of treatment incilities offered by the clinics are in the group up to Grade II. Our crumetaly the demands on the clinics are much that only 38% (37% in 1958) of the children attending were dentally completed to the date of their last appointment.

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Table III

Analysis of Clinical Services provided by City of Winnipeg Health Department

X-rays (single films) 993	
Extractions - Deciduous teeth 1602	
Permanent teeth 542	
Anaesthetic (local) 5609	
Fillings - Amalgam - single surface 4417	
multiple surface 4252	
Plastic or synthetic 270	
Cement linings 7239	
Cement fillings 546	
Crowns - Celluloid 11	
Stainless steel 94	
Space maintainers 44	
Prosthetic appliances 10	
Other treatments 841	
Prophylaxis 419	
Endodontic treatment 137	
Refused appointments (non-co-operative) 136	
Cancelled appointments 229	
Failed appointments 447	
Referred to private practitioners 68	
Recalls (6 - 8 months) 415	
No. of dentist 3 hour sessions 2117	
(includes time spent in school inspections)	

Table ifi

Analysis of Clinical Seminar bioxided by City or Straight Description

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	Extractions - Deciduous testis
	Anacothetic (local)
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	Lesta addinista
	Space maintainers
	Profitnetic appliances
	Other treatments
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	Endedontic treatment
SEL (SV	identacia bearing administration bearing
	Failed appointments
	Referred to private practitioners
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Table IV

Distribution of Dental Indigents based on 1958-59

Study of Grade I Children

Nursing District	Number of Examinations	% Nurses' Approval	Number of Schools
West	1053	17%	15
South	1180	8%	20
East	878	34%	16
North	1234	32%	15

The geographic area of the City of Winnipeg showing the heaviest concentration of dental indigents includes most of the elementary schools within the boundaries of Keewatin Street, Notre Dame Avenue and the Red River (north). There are also two isolated areas which are not within these boundaries. The operative clinics are well located to service the needed areas; further expansion of the dental treatment program should be confined to the North and East Nursing Districts for the time being.

Summary

The objective of the Dental Division is to encourage adequate oral health service to children of the community. Dental health education and its application are important in maintaining healthy children. Early child dental care and supervision is important with periodic evaluations being made of children's dental health. Indigent children are provided with the opportunity of free dental treatment based on a plan to eventually give larger numbers of these children comprehensive dental treatment. The problems of treating oral manifestations in the indigent, crippled and handicapped child is of concern to the Division.

The school dental program is being developed to include all aspects of dental public health and to assist in solving the tremendous problem of improving oral health of children residing in the community.

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The school death program is being developed to include all gapects

ANNUAL REPORT - 1959

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

Dairy	Principal Ins	spector	R. Bentham	Cert. R. San. I
Food	II .	п	R.C. Morrow	D.V.M., C.S.I.(C)
Housing	Be same of	11	G.W. Kelly	Cert.R.San. I, C.S.I.(C)
Sanitation & Hygier	ne "	11	A. Cross	M.R.S.H., C.S.I. (C)
Laboratory	Senior Techni	cian	H. Robinson	Cert. R. San. I
Chief Health Inspec	tor		E.J. Rigby	D.V.M., B.S.A., C.S.I.(C)

HOUSING DIVISION:

Reference to the detailed report of the Housing Division will reveal that a considerable number of defects in housing conditions were remedied under orders from the Health Department. The lack of adequate housing accommodation for large families in the low income group remains a major problem and greatly impedes efforts to improve housing conditions in the City. The Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation Board after a number of studies made reports and recommendations to the City Council outlining proposals for the renewal or rehabilitation of areas with a preponderance of substandard dwelling units. The implementation of these recommendations should be of considerable help in improving housing conditions for a large number of people in Winnipeg.

During the year, recommendations were made to the Minister of Health suggesting that regulations respecting housing be amended so as to make them more effective. These recommendations received favorable consideration so probably a number of the requested amendments will be enacted.

Welfare Institutions, hotels and lodging houses were given more frequent inspections during the year to ensure compliance with the various regulations respecting them.

DIVISION OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

The personnel of this Division makes routine inspection of offices, workshops, and factories; swimming pools; schools; comfort stations; and 350 licensed premises including billiard parlors, laundries, massage parlors, second hand premises, etc. In addition this Division inspects and reports on garbage and refuse conditions in yards, vacant lots, streets and lanes; on temporary surface closets for workmen; on noises; on smoke, fumes, dust and offensive odours; on infestation of insects and rodents; and on pigeons and poultry. The Division collects water samples for bacteriological analysis.

During the months of July and August an intensive study was made of 35 wading pools to establish if the present type of wading pool presented a health hazard. During the study 130 water samples were taken to the provincial Bacteriological Laboratory for analysis. An attempt was made to keep several pools with a chlorine residual of 0.5 parts per million and at the same time several other

ALGUAL MERCET - 1958

INSPECTIONS BRAECH

Dairy	Princip	marlines. In	Cort: R. San. I
Pood	TH.	Marron . Norrow	D.V.M., .c.s.1,(c)(c).
Housing		O.K. Keily	Cortin:Sin. 1, 'C.S.I.(c)
Sanitation & H	Hygiene "		(b) .Tialo :.R.S.S.M
Laboratory			Useft. R. San: I '1.1.
Chief Health I			D.V.M., B.S.A., C.S.I.(C)

HOUSING DIVISION:

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DIVISION OF SANITATION AND HISTORY

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INSPECTIONS BRANCH

pools were kept as controls. The results of the study were that wading pools in their present form are being discontinued and that before the pools are opened next year, each pool will be altered to a circulating pool with some form of efficient chlorination.

To ensure the safety of our drinking water the Division collects, at strategic points throughout the City, an average of 40 samples weekly for bacteriological analysis.

Considerable annoyance and nuisance was experienced during the year from smoke and offensive odours from the burning of refuse in outside incinerators. The matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Public Health & Welfare by the Medical Health Officer with the result that on the 30th of November the City Council passed a by-law forbidding the use of outside incinerators and limiting the future installation of inside incinerators to the multiple chamber type. This by-law becomes effective on January 1, 1960.

In late October 1958 by-law No. 18104 was passed. This by-law amended by-law No. 4274 (The Health By-law) with regard to more effective control of temporary surface closets and some very unsatisfactory conditions in connection with temporary surface closets were corrected during the past year.

As in the previous year, one inspector from the Livision was granted permission to shoot pigeons that were becoming a nuisance. During the year an effort was made to control the pigeon population in and around the bridges that cross our two rivers and also around the bridges that cross railroad tracks. In all, some 3764 pigeons were shot, including over 700 pigeons around the bridges.

Some good work was done in the field of air polution. Two large firms had some very expensive equipment installed to control the emission of dust from their plants. Routine inspections in factories and workshops continue to have effect and conditions regarding light and ventilation and heating are improving.

The personnel of the Division includes one principal inspector, one grade 3 inspector and six grade 2 inspectors. These inspectors made a total of 18,544 inspections and re-inspections and dealt with 6274 defects requiring 6118 notices. In addition the staff collected 1971 water samples.

DAIRY DIVISION

Adverse weather conditions during the spring, summer and fall of 1959 were responsible for a decrease in both the quantity and quality of feed available for dairy cattle in the shed supplying milk to Greater Winnipeg. In spite of adverse conditions, an adequate supply of good quality milk was maintained throughout the year.

The report of the Milk Control Board reveals that while there was an increase of over a million pounds of milk sold by plants licensed to sell milk in Winnipeg, there was a decrease in the number of producers shipping milk to the pasteurization plants. This trend to fewer, though larger, producers has been brought about to some extent by the introduction of bulk tank storage and transportation of the raw milk. Inspectors of the division have maintained close supervision over the installation of bulk tanks to ensure the quality of the milk

pools were kept as controls. The results of the study were that reding pools in their present form are being discombinued and that before the pools are opened next rear, each pool will be altered to a circulating pool with some form of sfiletent chlorination.

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INSPECTIONS BRANCH (CONT'D)

will be maintained if not improved by such installations. Rather stringent rules have had to be insisted on to ensure that suitable facilities exist for the washing and sanitizing of the tanks and that the milk is kept at a suitable temperature.

The quality of milk, cream and other dairy products continues to show improvement so that now they comply with recognized standards for Grade A milk. All milk and cream sold in the city is pasteurized and a close check is maintained to ensure that the pasteurization process has been carried out properly. No milk borne disease was reported during the year.

The Federal Department of Agriculture under their Brucellosis control policy, tested most of the cattle population in the area. Animals found to be infected with Brucellosis were slaughtered under supervision. It is anticipated that the incidence of the disease can be reduced to a very low figure as already has been done with bovine tuberculosis.

FOOD DIVISION

Restaurant inspections, a major activity of the Food Division, show a yearly increase, due to the ever increasing number of people patronizing restaurants and increase in the number of restaurants. Larger and more elaborate dining establishments are being built each year.

Since the Manitoba Liquor Act was amended in 1957 to provide for additional liquor outlets, numerous premises have been either built or altered to comply with the requirements of the Act for the serving of food and alcoholic beverages. At the present time, there are 34 dining rooms licensed to serve liquor, 25 cocktail bars and 5 cabarets serving liquor. In addition, there are 11 club dining rooms and 11 club cocktail bars licensed to serve liquor to club members and guests. Further, there are 21 restaurants and 9 beverage rooms licensed to serve beer and wine to the public. In addition to these there are 48 beer parlors provided for male patrons alone. There has been a considerable increase in the number of halls used for functions such as socials, wedding receptions, etc., for which an occasional liquor permit is required. Inspectors from the health department have co-operated closely with other departments and the Liquor Control Commission to ensure that all premises where liquor is served comply with the requirements for such premises.

Renovations, in some instances at considerable expense, have been carried out in processing plants, such as baleries and sausage manufacturers. Sanitary conditions in such premises continue to show improvement and generally are of high standard.

Inspectors of the Food Division are frequently consulted by operators of food premises to ensure that approved sanitary methods are being followed and that renovations will result in premises being easier to maintain in a suitable sanitary condition. This indicates the very satisfactory measure of co-operation existing between the general public and inspectors of the food division.

E.J.Rigby, D.V.M., CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR. The quality of milk, cream and other dairy products continues to show approvement so that now they comply with recognized shadards for Grade A milk; All dik and cream sold in the city is pasteurized and a closs check is reintelned, o ensure that the pasteurization process has been carried out properly. No milk corns disease was reported during the year.

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INSPECTIONS BRANCH

FOOD DIVISION

Annual Report (Jan. - Dec.) 1959

Abattaina	INSPECTIONS.	CONTACTS.
Abattoirs	1	4
	436	49
Banquet Halls	99	66
Beer Parlors	252	55
Breweries & Bottling Plants	14	22
Candy Manufacturers	47	10
Canteens & Hotel Kitchens	148	33
Caterers	179	44
Cereal Mills	3	13
Cocktail Lounges	37	24
Dance Halls	95	11
Egg & Poultry Wholesale	3	
Fish-filleting, cold storage etc	32	17
Frozen Food Locker Plants	33	10
Ice Houses and Depots	7	1
Pickle & Vinegar factories	19	9
Poultry Slaughterhouses	37	19
Private Clubs	25	10
Producers' markets, vegetable stalls	58	15
Restaurants	4555	903
Retail Food stores, grocers, butchers etc.	3595	525
Sausage Manufacturers	134	121
Wholesale, groceries and vegetables	158	54
Fires in Food premises	32	34
Vehicles	57	1
Vending Machines	63	
Special Calls	359	18
mom AT	70 170	2 060
TOTAL	10,478	2,068
Complaints 332		
Notices - Written 4,776		
Verbal 4,776		
Samples examinedFood 353		
Plans examined 95 Plans approved		
Swab Tests304 Food Poisoning	3 2 C	ontacts14.
Condemnations		
Meat 2,822 lbs. Fish	1	,532 lbs.
Reked Goods 31 lbs. Biscuits	3	
Jallo 250 lbs. Candy		
Poultry 90 lbs. Salt		
Vegetables & Fruits 758 lbs. Sugar	1	,500 lbs.
Canned Goods 319 lbs. Cereal -	1	,848 lbs.
Dairy Products 139 lbs.		

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L FOOD DIVISION L

Annual Report (Jan. 4 Dec.) 1959

CONTACTS		
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•		Banquet HallSonia Control Control Control Control
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0.1		Candy Manufacturers
		Canteens & Hotel Kitchens
Eli		Caterers
		Cereal idlia
		Cocktail Loungers.
11		Dance Halls
2.0	6	Egg & Foultry Wholosais
7.9		ade egamoda hico gankdelli-dala
AL.		Frozen Food Locker Plant s
		Ice Houses and Depots
o .		Plokle & Vinegar factories
or.		Poultry Slaughterhouses:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
		Private Clubs
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600		Restaurants
	200K	Retail Food stores, grocers, butchers etc.
100		Sausage Handfacturers
15.		Wholesale, groceries and vegetables
NO.		Fires in Food premises
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		Special Calls
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		Verbal
		Samples examined Food 353
		Plans exemined 95 Plans approved
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side opa		Mont - 2.832 1bd Ptob
		Meat 2,822 lbd. Fish — Baked Goods — 31 lbs. Biscuite — 250 lbs. Candy — 250 lbs. Candy — 250 lbs. Salu
	was proportional and the second	. Jollo 250 lbs. Candy
adr opp		Poultry Salar Salar
	: [Vegeteoles & Frants 756 lbs. Study
		Commed Goods 319 lbs. 'Server
4		4 1, 141

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

DAIRY DIVISION

January to December - 1959

COUNTRY:	Milk Producers Prospective Producers Milk Haulers	INSPECT: 3,620 16: 440	1,113
CITY:	Pasteurization Plants (9 Licensed) Ice Cream Manufacturers Counter Freezers Butter Plants Cheese Plants Vehicles - Delivery Cans Inspected	22 39 64 25 22 8 12,72	1 5 2 5
SAMPLES TAKEN:	Water Milk Retail Milk Shippers Cream Ice Cream. Bottles for Sterility Special Samples	59 1;509 25,820 557 676 69 985	
GENERAL:	Special Calls Permits Issued Cancellations Complaints Cans Rejected Temperatures Taken Samples Tested Letters Sent Re: Premises Notices Sent Re: Quality of Milk Notices Sent Re: Poor Cans	1,174 32 63 34 997 6,264 2,071 1,430 6,906 490	

IMSEECTIONS BEAMS BANK DIVISION DAIRY DIVISION - 1959

			A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
	INSPECTIONS			CONSTREE
: Elf.II	LIMBLE		Mik Freducers	
09.	To J.		Prospective Producers	
- California	2,000		Mark Haulers	
	627			
2,503			Pasteurization Plants (9 Licensed)	TALLO
~1.	391.		Toe Cream Manufacturers	
	245		Counter Freezers	
	345		ACCOUNT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	2255		Chaege Flants	
	386		Vehicles - Delivery	
	12,720		Cans Inspected	
	Section 1			
		69	Water	CALTRAG
		1,509	Milk Shippers arequing with	TAKENS
		US0: C2	Control of the Contro	
		167	Cream	
		070	william for Sterling will selfies	
		985 985	Special Samples	
		12.	secondary and a secondary and a secondary	
			Special Calls	SAREKSD
		17.1.1	PARTITION DE L'ARRESTANT	A later was a later while
			Cancel lattons	
			Cancel lations Complaints Cans Rejected	
		666	Cans Rejected	
		INO SE	Samples Tested bedgeTes Igms8	
		2,07L	Latters Sent Ret Fredrices	
		906.9	Samples Tested	
		064	Notices Sent Re: Foor Cans	
		4.9	a program and the second secon	

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

January - December - 1959

Total fires, including costs of

WATER ANALYSIS	Standard Plate Count	2,794
	Presumptive Test	733
MILK & CREAM	Standard Plate Count	2;121
on the Pastalan	Babcock Test	2;023
	Coliform Test	2;130
	Phosphatase Test	2;119
	Resazurin Test	27,886
ICE CREAM	Standard Plate Count	566
TOE GREAT	Coliform Test	687
NETT IF IN OMINIT THE		69
MILK BOTTLES	Bacterial Test	0,
DIAGNOSTIC	Diphtheria Swabs	313
<u>DIAGNODI IO</u>	Urinalysis	
	or minday one first transfer that the same	
TOTAL TESTS		44,547
TOTATI TURITO		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

HONVARE BROTZBERARI

BACTER TOLOGICAL LABORATORY

January - December - 1950

8,754 2,794 2,136	Standard Plate Count	MAIN & CREAM
33.9	Dighthoria Sabs accommunition	PIAGMOSTIC
7年。胡	*******************************	TOPAL TESTS

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

HOUSING DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT -1959

Inspections	and	re-inspections	-	7,513
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Complaints attended to - 1,627; Lack of heat - 436; Other complaints - 1,191 Notices Issued: Verbal warnings - 2,707; Formal Notices - 1,730.

Renovations ordered under penalty of closing up: Dwellings - 40.

Premises Placarded "Unsanitary": Houses - 37; Attics - 23; Cellars - 9.

Violations or defects remedied during the year under orders from the Division	Police Court Summonses issued - 27
Overcrowding remedied: 111 families Damp or dark cellars vacated: 18 cellars Unsatisfactory attics vacated: 50 attics Dirty buildings cleansed throughout: 201 buildings Fly screens and/or storm sash provided: 138 buildings Bed bugs exterminated: 91 buildings Cockroaches exterminated: 55 buildings Rats or mice exterminated: 63 residential properties Defective plumbing repaired: 194 building Additional plumbing installed to comply with rooming house regulations: 281 rooming houses Hot water provided: 88 buildings Walls, ceilings, floors repaired: 215 buildings Redecorated: 258 buildings Leaky roof repaired: 50 building	Roominghouse Regulations

Refusal of entry to health inspector 2	
Failure of tenant to vacate condemned house 2	
Removed placard from condemned cellar room without permission 2 Owner rented out condemned cellar	
room 1	
Owner rented out condemned attic 1 Bed bug infestation 1	
Defective roof	
Defective furnace 1	
Lack of fly screens	
27	=
Convictions	_
	=

Total fines, including costs of Court - \$319.40

> George W. Kelly, Principal Inspector, Housing Division.

74 buildings Gas stoves removed from bedrooms:

Defective eavestroughing renewed: 63 buildings

102 rooming houses

Sufficient heat provided: 327 buildings Defective cellars repaired: 55 cellars Defective heating equipment renewed:

Floor covering renewed: 106 buildings Miscellaneous defects remedied:

446 buildings

... HOTELVIO DITEION. . . .

AMULA LEPORT -1959

Inspections and re-inspections - 7,513 Mobilees Issued: Verbal vermings - 2,707; Formal Notices - 1,730. Renovations ordered under penalty of closing was Declings - 40. Premises Flacended "Unsenitary": Houses - 37; Attics - 23; Cellars - 9. Volations or defects reselved Roominghouse Regulations Overcrowding remedied: Ill families Osmp or dark cellars vacated: 18 cellars Refused of tentre to health inspector. Dirty buildings cleaned throughouts Patient of Legins do monto condenned house eanor bears brow beamstern branch Bereits Revenue cellar rode without government at the 138 buildinks Bed bugs externalizated: 91 buildings Owner rented out condanned cellar Cockroaches exterminated: 55 buildings
Rate or mice exterminated:
63 residential prodertics sees but defected and best Defective roof Dafective furnace openul avidostell with rousing house regulations; Each of the Boressessessessesses 281 rooming houses Overdrevded: Food in arrains bure..... Hot water provided: 86 buildings tollings walles repaired: supply shift off..... redshi Redecorated: 258 bulldings

Lealy roof repaired: 50 building Defective eavestroughing renewed: Dismissals afasalmsiu

Smillion TSE:behivers Jaed Jnetolling Defective besting equipment renewed:

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INSPECTIONS BRANCH DIVISION OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE

ANNUAL REPORT - 1959

Licensed:	Inspections
Billiard Parlors Bowling Alleys Dog Kennels Hatcheries & Pet Shops Junk Yards Laundries Massage Premises Poultry Keepers Second-hand Stores Skating Rinks Soap Manufacturing Stables - Board, Feed and sale Tanneries and Hide Curing Undertaking Parlors	137 45 11 67 88 111 114 13 331 15 4 13 11 17
Dirty Platures	•• 244
Unlicensed:	
OFFICES, WORKSHOPS & FACTORIES	7,279
Comfort Stations Community Clubs Garbage and Refuse Lanes, Streets, Yards & Vacant lots Outbuildings Schools Swimming Pools Wading Pools Wells Workmen's Closets Miscellaneous	94 3 2,741 2,723 3 10 498 224 21 2,632 1,339
TOTAL.	10,288
Total number of inspections Interviews Estimated value of repairs Prosecutions 9 Complaints 1,257	18;544 2,287 140,724.80.
Notices: Verbal	
Deliveries	574

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ANNUAL SEFORT - 1959

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF		The state of the s
nensed: Inspections	1 bearing.	
Hilland Parlors Howding Allays Los Kamples Junk Vards Laundries Laundries Hassen Premises Poultry Keepers Second-hand Stores Shating Rinks Shating Rinks Stores Tammeries and Hide Curing Underteking Parlors Underteking Parlors	HA H	Allays
ITP JATOT		
PRICES, WORKSHOPS & FACTORIES 2,272		
Company Clubs		arbage and Refuse and
Total number of inspections		otal number of inspections
The manual Violation of the Court of the Cou		The secretary violatinal

INSPECTIONS BRANCH DIVISION OF SANITATION & HYGIENE Annual Report - 1959 (Cont'd)

Defects discovered and dealt with:

	00
Bedding and Upholstery	20
Cleanliness, lack of	420
Common Drinking Cups	136
Covered Waste Receptacles	51
Dampness	4
Drinking Facilities (water)	- 20
Garbage and Refuse	1,842
Gas Installations	0
Heating: Lack of	115
" Furnaces and Equipment	1
" Chimneys, ducts and piping	. 0
Lanes, streets, yards and vacant lots	1,566
Lighting: Artificial or Natural	24
Noises	28
	1
Overcrowding	The second second
Plumbing: Lack of	14
" Defective	89
" Illegally Installed	26
" Insufficient	64
" Dirty Fixtures	159
" Lack of legible signs	57
" No water supply	15
" No hot water	15
	56
Pigeons or Poultry, illegal	6
Privacy, Lack of	5
Rest Rooms: Lack of	-
" " Dirty	4
" " Furnishings	12
" Matron, lack of	0
Rodents: rats	88
" mice, other	14
Smoke, dust, fumes, odours	470
Soap and towels, lack of	50
Stagnant water	3
Structural defects: Roofs and ceilings	65
" Eavestroughing and R.W.L	4
	45
Octions, income, weeken	
Dol don door o thin management	6
" Storm doors and windows	3-
Swimming Pools, Wading Pools	101
Unlawful Occupation	10
Ventilation	63
Vermin	50
Workmen's Closets	262
Miscellaneous	- 290
Total defects and irregularities	_
TOOKT HELECOR WIN TILEENTALINES	6,274

A.Cross, Principal Inspector, Sanitation & Hygiene.

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CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Summary of Expenditures, 1959 (to nearest dcllar)

(a)	Personal Services	\$411,050.00
(b)	Outside Services	81,118.00
(c)	Materials, Supplies and Repairs	71,350.00
(d)	Equipment, additions & replacements .	2,350.00
(e)	Fuel, water, light and power	101.00
(f)	Other expenses	1,150.00
(h)	Automobile Expense	15,836.00
		\$582. 955.00

Expenditures by Branches, 1959 (to nearest dollar)

	Service	Total	Personal	Other
-1	Administration & Statistics	\$ 30,672.00	\$ 27,559.00	\$ 3,113.00
-2	Communicable & Other Diseases	114,103.00	37,002.00	77,101.00
-3	Inspection Services & Laboratory	119,896.00	106,632.00	13,264.00
-4	Child Medical Services	35,867.00	4,014.00	31,853.00
-5	Child Dental Services	61,324.00	27,097.00	34,227.00
-6	Public Health Nursing	209,758.00	198,786.00	10,972.00
-7	National Health Grants (City's Share)	_11,335.00	9,960.00	1,375.00
	Total	\$582,955.00	\$411,050.00	\$171,905.00

Gross Cost per Capita \$2.26

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cortteifer .	00.000,525	09,500,000	Pablic dealth Wasding
S12225	CAN CANAL		Mattonal Manlah-Smeate ((Crtyr's Street)
99.39.395	200.000.000		

Bills string, reg that; secret.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Projects under National Health Grants

Summary of Expenditures, 1959 (to nearest dollar)

(a)	Personal Services	\$74,866.00
(b)	Outside Services	4,140.00
(c)	Materials, Supplies & Repairs	1,479.00
(d)	Equipment, Additions & Replacements	7,568.00
(h)	Automobile Expenses	3,479.00 \$92,532.00
	Less Cost to City of Winnipeg	11,335.00
	Revenue from National Health Grants	\$81,197.00

Expenditure by Projects, 1959 (to nearest dollar)

	Service	Total	Personal	Other
C1-7(1)	Dental Services	\$ 7,661.00	-	\$7,661.00
01-7(2)	Registry for Handicapped Children .	4,535.00	\$ 1,512.00	3,023.00
01-7(3)	Assistance to Health Services Health Inspections	60,950.00	55,781.00	5,169.00
C1-7(4)	Assistance to Health Services Nursing Services	19,386.00	18,573.00	813.00
	Total	\$92,532.00	\$75,866.00	\$16,666.00
	Less Cost to City of Winnipeg	\$11,335.00	\$ 9,960.00	\$ 1,375.00
	Total	\$81,197.00	\$65,906.00	\$15,291.00

TENTRASSA PLANE TITO

Projects upler Sational Health Grants

Sussein of Expenditures, 1959 (to nearest dollar)

374,866.00	Ferconal Services	(a)
00.041,4	Outside Services	(3)
1,479.00	Materials, Supplies & Repairs	(0)
7,568.00	Equipment, additions & Replacements	
3,479,00 \$92,538.00	seemegal olidomotes	(4)
11,335.00	Less bost to City of Whintpeg	
201,192.00	Revenue from Battonal Health Grants	

Expanditure by Projects, 1959 (to mearest dollar)

	Service	IndoT	Personal	math
(I)?-	Dental Services	\$ 7,661.0		00.188,00
(5)7-	Registry for Hundfospped Children	4,535.0	8 1,512.00	3,023.00
-7(3)	Assistance to Health Jervices	60,950.0	55,781.00	5,169.00
(2)5-	Assistance to Health Services Nursing Services	19,386,0	90.838.81	00:148
	Total	492,532.0	875,866.00	816,666.00
	Leas Goet to City of Winnipeg	611.305.0	00.080.03	<u>9.1.375.00</u>
	IstoT	0.791.190	265.906.00	\$15.293.0D



