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CITY OF WINNIPEG

REPORT

of the

Health Department



For the year ending 31st December 1930



Presented by

The Medical Officer of Health

August 1931



CITY OF WINNIPEG

REPORT

of the

Health Department



For the year ending 31st December 1930

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Committee on Health	3
Staff of Department	3
Report of Medical Health Officer	5
Report of Bacteriologist	28
Report of Chief of Division of Communicable Diseases	31
Report of Chief Health Inspector	52
Report of Housing Inspector	72
Report of Smoke Inspector	74
Report of Chief Dairy Inspector	78
Report of Chief Food Inspector	101
Report of Manager of Bureau of Child Hygiene	108
Report of Vital Statistics	121
Report of Chief of Street Cleaning Division	148

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COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

1930

Alderman W. B. Simpson, Chairman

Alderman E. D. Honeyman

Alderman L. F. Borrowman

Alderman W. B. Lowe

Alderman A. J. Roberts

Alderman T. Boyd

Alderman J. Simpkin

Alderman J. Blumberg

Alderman J. F. Palmer

His Worship Mayor R. H. Webb, (ex-officio)

STAFF

(December, 1930)

Medical Health Officer

A. J. Douglas, M.D.

Laboratory

District Physicians

Bacteriologist-M. S. Lougheed, M.D. W. Turnbull, M.D. Senior Laboratory Asst .- Miss M. Wilson. O. C. Dorman, M.D. Junior Laboratory Asst .- J. R. Bentham.

Communicable Diseases Division

Chief Inspector-W. J. T. Watt

Inspector-A. Paull

" —C. H. Hargrave

-H. H. Marshall

-H. Robinson

Tuberculosis Nurse-Miss K. M. Vanetta

" —Miss H. Smyth
" —Miss M. Simpson

Inspectors' Clerk-G. Moore

Junior Clerk-G. W. Kelly*

" -L. G. Williams **

^{*}Transferred to Sanitary Div. March 10.

^{**}Appointed March 10.

STAFF-Continued

Sanitary Inspections Division

Chief Inspector-E. W. J. Hague Smoke and Supervising Inspector-

P. Pickering

Inspector-S. J. Scheving*

-B. C. Brough

→J. McHardy

-J. Shepherd

" -M. Flattery \$ " -E. Officer§§

*Ret. on Pension April 23.

**Transferred to Food Division March 10 Appointed May 15.

§§Appointed May 1.

§Resigned May 15.

Dairy Division

Chief Inspector-E. C. Brown

Inspector-F. Lutley

" —T. J. Booth
" —J. M. Jackson

*Deceased January 9.

Food Division

Chief Inspector-A. Rigby*

" -A. W. Foote**

Housing and Supervising Inspector-

Supervising Inspector-D. Little

-F. C. Austin

" —B. Davies

" -A. G. Isaac " -D. G. Johnson!

Inspector-R. McQuillan** " -A. Aitken

A. Officer

Inspector-G. R. Mines

" -R. McQuillan‡

**Promoted February 15.

Transferred March 10

Bureau of Child Hygiene

Manager-A. G. Lawrence

Nurse-Miss M. M. Wonnacott

" -Miss A. J. Attrill

" -Miss L. Spratt

" -Miss C. Maddin

" -Miss A. Moore

" -Miss C. Munro

" -Miss L. A. Schwalm

" -Miss E. A. Bennett

" -Miss M. M. Harper

Nurse-Miss A. M. Wilkins

" -Miss H. A. Carter

" -Miss C. W. Thom

" -Mrs. C. E. Smith " -Miss M. B. Bowles

Dietitian-Miss M. A. Graham

Senior Helper-Mrs. J. McDonald

Junior Helper-Mrs. H. Twist

" -Mrs. A. B. Gibson

Caretaker-G. Wade

Attending Physician-R. F. Rorke, M.D. "- F. G. Schwalm, M.D.

Division of Records and Statistics

Secretary-A. G. Lawrence Clerk-Miss E. S. Halliday

Junior Clerk-Miss E. Fraser " -Miss F. J. V. Orr

Street Cleaning Division

Chief of Division-E. A. Wood

Superintendent of Scavenging-

J. Shannon*

Superintendent of Street Cleaning-

Clerk-J. J. Higgins

" -J. McTavish Office Assistant-Miss V. Pope**

" -Miss N. Deering :

L. Woodhall

*Appointed in May.

**Resigned June 15.

‡Appointed June 15.

Report of the Medical Health Officer

City Health Department, Winnipeg, Man., March 29th, 1931.

Chairman and Members, Committee on Health.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report of the Health Department for the year 1930. This includes the reports of the heads of Divisions together with a statement of the cost of the year's work.

STATISTICS

The number of deaths, excluding stillbirths, was 1,806. Assuming the population to be 209,286 (City Assessor's figures), this gives a gross death rate of 8.63 per 1,000 population. The rate for 1929 was 8.86. The corrected number of deaths, excluding stillbirths, was 1,602, giving a corrected rate of 7.66.

The number of registered deaths in children under one year of age was 269, giving a crude mortality rate of 57.9 per 1,000 living births. In 1929 the rate was 56.0. The corrected number of infant deaths was 210, giving a corrected mortality rate of 57.9. Malformations and diseases of early infancy caused 34.5 deaths per 1,000 live births; digestive diseases, 5.8; respiratory diseases, 4.7; and all other diseases, 12.9, corrected figures.

Registered stillbirths numbered 201, giving a rate per 1,000 live births of 43.3. In 1929 there were 225 stillbirths and the rate was 49.8.

Further details regarding births and deaths will be found in the report of the Statistician. These figures, with the analysis and explanations given, are of interest and should be studied.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

This statement is divided into two parts, the first covering those services concerned with the control and prevention of disease, and the second, concerned with refuse collection and disposal, and street-cleaning services.

CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE, 1930 SUMMARY

(a)	Personal Services	\$106,488.18
(b)	Outside Services	8,190.02
(c)	Material, supplies and repairs	8,184.34
(d)	Equipment and replacements	2,971.62
(e)	Fuel, water, light and power	1,159.14
(f)	Other expenses	250.00
(i)	Interest	
		\$127,843.30

EXPENDITURE BY DIVISIONS

C-1 Ad	ministration and Statistics (Controllable)-	_	
(a)	Personal Services	\$12,180.00	
(b)	Outside Services	140.88	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	432.62	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	75.03	
(f)	Unforeseen Expenditures	250.00	
			\$ 13,078.53
C-2 Ba	cteriological Laboratory (Controllable)-		
(a)	Personal Services	\$ 6,456.00	
(b)	Outside Services	39.00	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	656.04	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	5.00	
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power	123.09	
	-		\$ 7,279.13
C-3 Tre	eatment and Prevention of Communicable	Diseases—	
C-3-1	Acute Communicable Diseases (Controlla	ble)—	
(a)	Personal Services	\$12,251.43	
(b)	Outside Services	157.96	
(c)	Material, Supplies asd Repairs	510.83	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	228.72	
			\$ 13,148 94
C-3-2	Tuberculosis (Controllable)—		
(a)	Personal Services	\$ 4,471.77	
(b)	Outside Services	1.45	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	1,492.20	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	74.25	
	-		\$ 6,039.67

C-3-3	Smallney and Dinhthania Draventian (Co		allabla		
	Smallpox and Diphtheria Prevention (Co				
(b)	Outside Services				
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		230.32	\$	2,008.11
+				φ	2,005.11
C-3-4	Automobile Services (Controllable)-				
(b)	Outside Services	\$	356.42		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		805.50		
C-3-5	Fixed Charges on Debenture Debt (Uncor	ntre	ollable)-	\$	1,161.92
	Interest				
		_		\$	600.00
	Total Treatment and Prevention of			-	
	Communicable Diseases			\$	22,958.64
C-4 Sar	nitary Inspection (Controllable)—				
(a)	Personal Services				
(b)			47.08		
(c)					
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements		811.39	0	20 500 65
				ф	32,522.65
C-5 Foo	od and Dairy Inspection (Controllable)—				
C-5-1	Dairy Inspection-				
(a)	Personal Services	\$	8,520.00		
(b)	Outside Services		536.04		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		188.35		
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements		196.89		
				\$	9,441.28
C-5-2	Food Inspection (Controllable)				
(a)	Personal Services	8	5,694.50		
(b)	Outside Services		38.73		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		77.64		
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements		103.64		
				\$	5,914.51
C-5-3	Food Inspection Automobile (Controllable	e)-			
(b)	Outside Services		44.24		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	7.	88.37		
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements				
(-)	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1			\$	902.71
	Total Food and Dairy Inspection			\$	16,258.50

C-6 Ch	ild Welfare (Controllable)—	
C-6-1	Babies' Milk Depot—	
(a)	Personal Services \$ 4,656.	78
(b)	Outside Services 3,830.	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs 2,634.5	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements 46.	
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power 1,036.	— \$ 12,204.50
		— φ 12,204.00
C-6-2	Child Welfare Visiting Nurses-	
(a)	Personal Services \$20,901.	54
(b)	Outside Services 5.0	00
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements 660.	25 — \$ 21,852.42
		— \$ 21,002.42 —————
	Total Child Welfare	\$ 34,056.92
C-7 Me	dical Relief (Controllable)—	
C-7-1	District Physicians—	
(b)	Outside Services \$ 1,219.	50
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs 469.	
		- \$ 1,688.93
	Gross Expenditure, Control and	
	Prevention of Disease	\$127,843.30
	REVENUE	
	(Credited to City's Revenue Account)	
	ourt Fines and Costs \$ 58.0	
	Laboratory Work	
Sale of	Infants' Feedings at Milk Depot	- \$ 1,052.65
		— φ 1,052.05
	Net Expenditure	\$126,790.65
COST	PER CAPITA, CONTROL AND PREVENTION O	F DISEASE
	(Population 209,286)	
	xpenditure per Capitaenditure per Capita	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND STREET CLEANING, 1930

SUMMARY

(a)	Personal Services	\$239,597.55
(b)	Outside Services	58,143.62
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	40,128.42
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	11,236.24
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power	2,336.36
(f)	Other Expenses	250.00
(i)	Interests	9,745.00
(ii)	Sinking Fund	4,174.46
		\$365,611.65

EXPENDITURE BY DIVISIONS

C-8 Re	fuse Collection and Disposal—		
C-8-1	Scavenging—		
(a)	Personal Services	\$98,541.68	
(b)	Outside Services		
(c)	Material Supplies and Repairs	27,607.51	
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements	8,464.29	
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power	103.25	
(f)	Other Expenses	250.00	
			\$157,487.43
C-8-3	Nuisance Ground Operating-		
(a)	Personal Services	\$ 4,642.51	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	52.46	
			\$ 4,694.97
C-8-6	Crematory No. 2 Operating-		
(a)	Personal Services	\$10,645.29	
(b)	Outside Services	826.93	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	55.89	
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power	301.30	
			\$ 11,829.41
C-8-7	Crematory No. 2 Maintenance—		
(c)		¢ 1 055 10	
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	ф 1,255.12	e 1 055 10
			\$ 1,255.12

C-8-8	Crematory No. 3 Operating—		
(a)	Personal Services		
(b)	Outside Services		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power	1,114.05	0 10 010 00
			\$ 18,249.26
C-8-9	Crematory No. 3 Maintenance-		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	\$ 4,726.13	
, , , ,			\$ 4,726.13
0.040			
C-8-10			
(a)	Personal Services		
(b)			
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		\$ 44,717.77
			ф чч,111.11
C-8-11	Fixed Charges on Debenture Debt-		
(i)	Interest	\$ 9,745.00	
(ii)			
			\$ 13,919.46
	Total Refuse Collection and Disposal		\$256,879.55
	Total Relace Concerton and Disposant		4200,010100
D Stre	et Cleaning and Flushing—		
D-1-1	Administration—		
(a)	Personal Services	\$ 6,693.50	
(b)	Outside Services		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements		
			\$ 7,388.54
D-1-2	Automobile Services—		
(b)		\$ 115.00	
(c)			
(0)	interior, papping and repairs		\$ 479.80
D-4-1	Asphalt Pavement Cleaning-		
(a)	Personal Services	\$70,399.49	
(b)			
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs	2,521.17	
			\$ 82,997.22
D-4-2	Macadam Pavement Cleaning—		
D-4-2 (a)		\$ 2.782.05	
(b)			
(~)	Outside Services	405.50	
	Outside Services	405.50	\$ 3,187.55

D-4-4	Paved Lane Cleaning and Paper Picking—		
(a)	Personal Services		
(b)	Outside Services		
	/ /	\$	3,378.10
D-4-6	Street Sprinkling and Flushing-		
(a)	Personal Services \$ 702.14		
(b)	Outside Services 53.20		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs 223.29		
(d)	Equipment, Additions and Replacements 2,705.65		
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power 379.70		
		\$	4,063.98
D-5-3	Cutting Noxious Weeds—		
(a)	Personal Services\$ 4,527.73		
(b)	Outside Services 482.51		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs		
		\$	5,023.44
D-5-4	Yards Maintenance—		
(a)	Personal Services \$ 844.01		
(b)	Outside Services 872.00		
(c)	Material, Supplies and Repairs 59.40		
(e)	Fuel, Water, Light and Power 438.06		
		\$	2,213.47
	Total Street Cleaning and Flushing	\$1	08,732.10
	GRAND TOTAL	\$3	65,611.65

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total number of cases of communicable diseases was 4,552 and 167 deaths, against 9,134 cases and 202 deaths in 1929.

TYPHOID FEVER

The total number of cases of Typhoid Fever reported during the year was 15; deaths none, as compared with 38 cases and 5 deaths for 1929.

Of the 15 cases notified, 4 were non-resident cases admitted to hospital for treatment; 4 received their infection whilst travelling outside the city; 7 received their infection from some source within the city; of this number 2 were infected by drinking river water whilst visiting boats which ply between lumber yards and the lakes. Others remained untraced.

SMALLPOX

Six cases were notified during the year. One was a non-resident case; the remaining 5 occurred in one home. These cases were brought

to light by report of suspect Chickenpox from school visiting nurse; investigation proved beyond doubt that it was Smallpox. The original source of infection was traced to a family who were visited by friends from Saskatchewan during the month of March, members of which developed a similar rash to that of their visitor and passed it along to relatives of the cases which found their way into our records two months later.

CHICKENPOX

The total number of cases reported reached the high figure of 1,301; as compared with 1,130 cases for the preceding year.

This is a record, and when we consider the cases recorded in this Department during the past four years, one might feel safe in prophesying that we have gone over the top now and should show lower figures for the coming year.

We have averaged 1,124 cases yearly 1927-1930, inclusive.

1930 cases were fairly evenly distributed in districts for the year.

Parents do not take this infection seriously, with the result that control is extremely difficult.

The Winter months are usually the high months; but this year saw our figures jump from 31 cases in March to 180 in June and from 27 in September to 199 in November.

MUMPS

868 cases were reported as compared with 905 for the preceding year. Over 700 cases were reported during the first six months and of the total 868 cases reported 710 are in two age groups of 5-9, 10-14.

The original report of these cases are chiefly through the School Nurse and many secondary cases are added to our records as the result of checking up for School Certificates.

WHOOPING COUGH

Eight hundred and twenty cases were reported as compared with 933 cases during 1929. Deaths 14 against 10.

The outstandisg feature about this disease is the high average in number of cases reported during the past 10 years as compared with the period 1911-20 and the low average in number of deaths as compared with the same period.

Cases reported 1921-30 was 5,125 as against 2,850, 1911-20. Deaths over same period was: 1921-30, 97, as against 190, 1911-20. While these figures include non-resident it may be safely assumed that the ratio would not be altered very much. The fact remains that Whooping Cough is better reported and that the fatality rate has dropped perceptibly.

The crude death rate per 100,000 population was 6.7 mortality rate per 100 cases, 1.7.

District physicians have attended indigent cases and administered vaccine treatment where cases were in the early stage and frequently gave it, as prophylactic measures, to children in the same family.

MEASLES

Four hundred and sixty-one cases and 6 deaths were reported for the year as compared with 4,658 cases and 19 deaths for the preceding year.

Following on the heels of an epidemic year we have a low year. It has its peculiarities, however, in that, our high month appeared in midsummer and from the end of June to the end of December we have only 75 cases recorded. Of the 6 deaths reported, 3 are non-resident, the remaining 3 are credited to Ward two. This Ward contains probably the highest percentage of overcrowded houses. Out of a total of 15 deaths in the city during 1929, this Ward had 9 deaths, so it would appear to be due, in part, to poor environment. A study of this might help us in future outbreaks in this Ward.

Crude rates per 100,000 population was 2.9 and 9.3 respectively and 1.3 and .4 per 100 cases.

Note that Ward two has 104 cases and 3 deaths, whilst Wards one and three with more cases have no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA

The total number of cases reported during the year was 343, deaths 14; as compared with 475 cases and 21 deaths for 1929.

This is the lowest year since 1913 for cases and the lowest since 1909 for deaths.

Our epidemic index shows the decline continuing below the line of normal expectancy throughout the year with no apparent change in sight.

The crude rate per 100,000 population was 6.7 and mortality rate of 4.08 per 100 cases; the corrected rate, however for the city would be 3.3 and 3.0 respectively.

While these rates are a big improvement on those of the past we still can find room for improvement.

The preventive work, which we have been pressing, particularly in schools and institutions, is we think, in some measure responsible for the lowering of the rates. There seems to be a downward trend in this disease and by attacking it vigorously now we should be able to reduce the Diphtheria figures to a much lower point.

The summary of diseases by Wards attached to this report is interesting from the standpoint of distribution of Diphtheria cases. Again we find Ward 3 with a lower attack rate than either Ward 1 or 2. It has also improved its position in regards to deaths when compared with Ward 1.

A table showing, for comparison, Diphtheria among the immunized and non-immunized children is attached to this report.

It is not practical to reschick the children immunized in school, if it were, the numbers in this table would be reduced still further.

No child immunized since 1925 in our city schools has died from Diphtheria so far as our knowledge goes.

Where Diphtheria is recorded this Department does not question the diagnosis, in other words we have taken credit for cases which in all probability did not have clinical Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Carriers totalled 58 as compared with 53 for the preceding year. Institutions had an increase from 10 to 25.

Diphtheria Antitoxin: As formerly, this was supplied free by the Provincial Health Department, amount distributed being 2,241,000 units.

Toxoid also supplied free and including amount used in the Schools was as follows:

				1st		2nd	3rd Dose	,
Physicians	rece	ived		323	3	289	268	
Physicians	and	Scho	ols	437 6 per	Pac	comple	te dose	
"	"	"		12 pe	rson Pac	comple	te dose	
"	"	"			Pac	kets		

SCARLET FEVER

The total number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported for the year was 327, deaths 3, as compared with 512 cases and 6 deaths during 1929.

The reduction in cases was general throughout the city. Ward one had almost reduced its number 50%. The other Wards also showed a big reduction in cases.

Winnipeg did not have a death amongst its own citizens; the 3 deaths which are recorded being non-resident.

This is a very creditable showing and we are pleased to note that the number of cases are the lowest in twelve years past.

On several occasions we have had threatened outbreaks through contact with missed cases but in each instance we were able to track down suspect convalescent cases, and where the infection had for its focus a school child we had the co-operation and valuable assistance of the School Nurses.

The total number of non-resident cases was 49, this is exactly the same number recorded for 1929. Institutions reported 16, as compared with 21 for 1929.

There was no milk borne infection reported during the year.

Secondary cases totalled 27, as compared with 49. Unrecognized cases 16 against 15; Return cases none against four, whilst 32 were treated as suspects.

The type continues mild and our expectancy chart does not show any upward trend. It has steadily shown a decline during the past three years and is still well below the line of normal expectancy.

Crude rates per 100,000 population are as follows: 1.4 against 2.9 for 1929. Fatality rate per 100 cases .9 against 1.2 for 1929.

Age and sex of Scarlet Fever patients are shown in table attached to this report.

INFLUENZA

Sixteen cases and 14 deaths were recorded during the year against 48 cases and 27 deaths during 1929.

As will be noted by these figures, only the serious cases, usually cases with pulmonary complications, are notified.

Seven of the 14 deaths were in the age periods 35-44 and 45-64, while the remaining seven are in the sixty-five years and over period.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS

The total number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reported during the year was 231; deaths 97; as compared with 229 cases and 83 deaths for 1929.

Crude rates per 100,000 population were 46.3 and 42.0 respectively. Corrected rate, which is arrived at by deducting non-resident deaths and adding Winnipeg Deaths registered in St. Boniface Hospital and Ninette Sanatorium is 51.6.

The following summary shows the sources from which the cases were reported:

	Totals	Totals
	1930	1929
King Edward Memorial Hospital	58	65
Ninette Sanatorium	10	20
Chest Clinics	70	59
Death Registration	24	30
City Laboratory	10	10
St. Roch's Hospital		14
Physicians and others		. 11
Non-resident	25	20
Total Cases	231	229

The work of this branch goes on without interruption year in and year out. The situation from our viewpoint varies little, with an added stimulus as the result of changes in Clinic work or addition to Hospital or Sanatorium work introduced.

We are looking forward to changes which will follow the opening of the new Central Clinic. These changes will not be radical in character but we feel sure will be an added asset to the work already being carried on.

The Clinic work of the Hospitals of this city has never slackened since it was first started at the Winnipeg General Hospital and while it may be deemed advisable, as time goes on, to centralize the work, we feel certain that Chest Clinic work is on a firm footing and will only be made more secure as the result of the addition of this very fine building and equipment.

Tables and summaries attached to this report tell their own story.

We would like once again to comment on the unreported cases, working on the theory that cases outnumber deaths 4 to 1 we must have in our midst one hundred and fifty unreported cases and of this number quite a number are probably open cases and spreaders of disease.

Death registration still remains the first intimation of from a third to a fourth of the total deaths in every year.

Why should this be? If they are of the careless type, then surely this Department should know; if they are careful patients then no harm could be done in reporting them to this Department, as we have a nonvisiting list.

The patient of course is often a problem and we probably will have to delve deep into the social side as well as the Medical side of this disease before we can materially change the present situation. So many patients prefer to continue work and hope against hope; for them to stop work often looks like giving up the fight.

Table showing living conditions of patients added this year to nurses list is attached to this report.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

The total number of cases reported during the year was 9; deaths 2, as compared with 19 for the preceding year and 5 deaths.

Of the 9 cases reported, 5 were admitted to Hospital from points outside the City, leaving 4 which received their infection in the city.

One was reported in February, 1 in September and 2 in December.

The case which terminated fatally was that of a boy five years old.

Three suspects were reported and treated in April, September and October.

Distribution by Wards: Ward one, 3; Ward two, 1.

It may be of interest to note that during the latter part of the outbreak of this disease in 1928 cases were being reported chiefly from Ward one; that the cases recorded during 1929 showed Ward one with an attack rate twice as great as Ward two and almost three times that of Ward three; while 1930 shows a decrease in cases recorded, there is no change in distribution.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

Six cases were reported during the year, with 2 deaths, of this number 4 were non-resident cases, of this number 2 died.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS

Two cases were recorded for the year, against 4 the preceding year. Both died.

MILK SUPPLY

There is nothing very unusual to report for the year. The matter of compulsory pasteurization was not dealt with by Council. It is some satisfaction to know that a larger proportion of our milk supply is being pasteurized from year to year but progress is too slow. We still regard this procedure as the greatest safeguard that can be adopted to protect the milk supply of a Community.

MOSQUITO PREVENTION

The citizens of Winnipeg are again indebted to the gentlemen who made possible and conducted the Anti-Mosquito Campaign in this City and its environs. Particular credit is due to Dr. H. M. Speechley and Mr. J. P. Tully for the amount of thought and effort they put forth to make this campaign a success.

MEDICAL RELIEF

District physicians calls totalled 411 as compared with 303 calls for 1929.

Financial stress is reflected in this increase we believe, more than increase in incidence of disease or sickness. Dr. Lougheed and Mr. Watt rendered excellent service in clearing sick calls requiring immediate service, and in establishing diagnosis in cases when infection was suspected.

Examinations and persons prescribed for at the office of the Medical Health Officer totalled 797 against 613 during 1929.

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission once again co-operated with this Department bp taking calls and also referred to us, for medical attention, those unable to procure same. The total number of calls referred to them was 143. Vaccinations performed at the City Hall totalled 815; at the city schools 1,648.

School certificates issued totalled 3,097.

Insulin, supplied by the Manitoba Provincial Health Department, totalled 373,600 units; number of patients receiving this benefit being 33.

LEGISLATION ENACTED

By the Province of Manitoba:

An amendment to the Public Health Act defining "maternity home" as a building where a woman or girl may be treated during pregnancy or accouchement. Also providing that the Department of Health and Public Welfare may make rules regulating the management and conduct of child-caring institutions, maternity homes, and other institutions caring for patients, and cancel their permits on failure to comply with such rules.

Sections 327 to 333 inclusive of the Act, dealing with maternity boarding homes, are repealed. This should have been done some years ago, because, although the Provincial Board of Health promulgated regulations, and took over responsibility for Maternity and Infants' Homes, the sections above-referred to still held local Health Officers responsible for the registration and regulation of such places.

An amendment to the Winnipeg Charter empowering the City to pass by-laws prohibiting unnecessary noises which are prejudicial to health, or which affect the health or comfort of citizens.

Revised regulations of the Department of Health and Public Welfare respecting the use of Hydrocyanic Acid as as Insecticide. Whilst the new regulations still prohibit absolutely the use of this gas in any dwelling, it may now be used in other buildings, but only by persons having a permit from the Department of Health and Public Welfare, and under conditions specified very fully is the regulations calculated to prevent accidents. Permit holders are to be bonded.

Regulations of the Department of Health and Public Welfare respecting Pasteurization Plants. The regulations provide for: 1. A temperature of 143 degrees Fahrenheit held for thirty minutes in pasteurization apparatus approved by the Department. 2. Requires that a license shall be procured for each plant, from the Municipality. It is also required that all applications for license be submitted to the Minister of Health and approved by him in the form of a permit. An officer of the Department of Health and Public Welfare must visit each plant in company with the Medical Health Officer or other officer of the Municipality, and in cases where any plant equipment, or operating conditions are insanitary or defective, the Provincial Department is to make recommendations for correction or improvement. 3. Any person contemplating con-

struction or alteration of a plant may submit plans to the Department for approval, the Department to notify applicant in writing whether or not the same are satisfactory. 4. Department to prepare, and have printed for distribution, the minimum requirements for construction, operation, equipment and maintenance. 5. All pasteurization apparatus to be equipped with automatic devices for recording temperatures and holding time. Standard charts to be used, and the same submitted for examination on request. 6. No milk pasteurized in one plant to transferred to another plant or place for bottling. 7. All pasteurized milk or milk products to be placed in bottles or sealed containers at the plant, and delivered to consumers unopened. 8. Containers to be washed, rinsed and sterilized by efficient means approved by the Department and the local Health Officer. 9. Sediment tests to be made and filed once a month, and submitted for examination to the Department or the Medical Health Officer on request. 10. On and after October 1, 1930, pasteurization plants not to purchase milk from herds containing cows known to be tuberculous and ear-marked "T". 11. Every employee to furnish annually to the Department of Health and Public Welfare a certificate of health, after thorough examination by a competent physician approved by the Minister, that he is free from any disease capable of being carried in or with the milk or milk products. Such examinations to be conducted at least once a year, and oftener if required. 12. The Minister may revoke the certificate of approval of any plant that does not comply with the regulations, and in such case the local Medical Health Officer shall forthwith cancel or suspend the license of such plant until it is made to comply. 13. The local Medical Health Officer may with or without notice at any time cancel or suspend licenses. 14. If license of a plant has been cancelled or suspended the operator must cease immediately, the labelling of any containers with any words indicating that the milk or milk products are pasteurized.

Whilst there are some desirable requirements in the above regulations, in so far as the City of Winnipeg is concerned, those sections requiring inspection and approval of pasteurizing plants by the Provincial Authorities as well as by the Medical Health Officer are superfluous and unnecessary. Dual inspections and divided authority are not desirable.

As regards Section 14, which provides that when the license of a plant has been cancelled or suspended the operator shall cease immediately to label the products of the plant as pasteurized, it would seem to us that this does not go far enough, for, if the license is cancelled, under the Dairy By-law such firm would not have the right to sell any milk.

Regulation of the Provincial Board of Health amending the Wiping Rag Regulations by giving the Health Officer power to require rags which in his opinion are of such a character as to make the using thereof dangerous to the Public Health, to be re-laundered or re-sterilized or both. The amendment was made to cover the case of imported rags where there is a doubt as to the effectiveness of their cleansing or sterilization in the country of origin.

Regulations of the Minimum Wage Board governing women employed in retail stores. These contain the usual provisions respecting light, ventilation, temperature, drinking water, sanitary conveniences, etc., found in other regulations of the Board.

By the City of Winnipeg:

By-law No. 13982, amending By-law 1600, to prevent certain noises. This by-law is quite short and follows very closely the provisions of the Winnipeg Charter amendment passed at the last session of the Legislature.

It reads as follows:

"No person shall make or cause to be made within the City any unnecessary noise or noises which are or may be prejudicial to the Public Health, either by reason of interfering to a greater or less degree with the rest or comfort of citizens, or otherwise."

Though somewhat limited by reason of the stipulation that only "unnecessary" noises may be dealt with, no doubt this by-law will be the means of enabling the Health Department to obtain modification if not cessation of certain noises of which complaint is or may be made by citizens.

By-law No. 13885-

An amendment to the Health By-law. It provides that all cleaning of temporary contractor's closets shall be done by the City; and that a charge of \$1.50, payable in advance, shall be paid by the contractor for each cleaning.

By-law No. 13187-

An amendment to the Building By-law dealing with the means of egress in old apartment blocks, hotels, lodging houses and office buildings over two storeys in height. Amongst other things it requires that in every such building there shall be, on every storey above the first, at least two means of egress from the building to ground level, etc.

A safety provision, but in view of the fact that the Health Department has to issue permits for licenses for hotels and lodging houses, it is necessary for our inspectors to know of this legislation, when determining the suitability or otherwise of such buildings, so that work may not be done on the building without making sure that the Building Department know of any proposal to convert any building into an hotel or a lodging-house.

By-law No. 13967-

An amendment to the Zoning By-law further defining the powers and duties of the Zoning Board.

By-law No. 13924-

A by-law passed pursuant to the Zoning By-law, and creating Grosvenor Avenue between Wellington Crescent and Lilac Street an R. 1. district.

By-law No. 13944-

Creating Fleet Avenue, between Pembina Highway and Hugo Street an R. 1. district.

By-law No. 13905-

Creating a new large zoned area lying between Maryland Street and Raglan Road, Portage Avenue to the Assiniboine River, a zoned area.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED

Plumbing-

In September, 1928, I wrote your Committee pointing out that provisions in the former Building By-law dealing with the number and style of plumbing fixtures required in apartment blocks and hotels, and on which a good deal of dependence had been placed by the Health Department in obtaining proper sanitary conveniences in such buildings had been omitted from the new Building By-law passed in August, 1927. This left the Department with only the provisions contained in the Health By-law, now 23 years old, and not suitable for present day conditions. I enclosed a suggested amendment to the Health By-law specifying in detail the number of plumbing fixtures of various kinds which should be installed in various kinds of buildings. Your Committee referred this to a joint sub-committee of the Health and Safety Committees. This Sub-committee held several meetings and decided that these requirements regarding plumbing should be inserted in the Building By-law. I understand that the amendments were all approved, but the fact remains that they have not yet been enacted, although two years have elapsed since then. I would ask that your Committee enquire into the matter and take steps to forward this legislation, which is much needed.

Mechanical and Chemical Refrigerators:

We are still without any legislation, either Provincial or City, governing these installations. The Charter Legislation asked for by the City at the last Session of the Legislature, was as you know, opposed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, who made a plea for Province-wide legislation, and inspection by the Province. The Minister of Public Works, at a session of the Law Amendment Committee of the Legislature undertook to go into the matter, and on this understanding the Charter Amendment asked for by the City was withdrawn.

INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING

The construction of new sewers and water mains keeps pace with the growth of the city. Always there are a few houses being built beyond the sewer and water lines. There were 42 notices served to install new

plumbing. There were 17 outside privies removed, but 17 new pit closets were built in connection with new houses where sewers are not yet available. Out of 520 new houses built, all were provided with plumbing except the 17 mentioned above. Outside closets still in use are as follows:

December 31, 1929	December 31, 1930			
Brick pit closets 265	Brick pit closets 265			
Earth pit closets 1	Earth pit closets 1			
-				
Total 266	Total 266			

Since 1905 the reduction has been as follows:

Since 1500	the reduction has	Box	Earth	Brick	Total
		Closets	Pits	Pits	
June 30, 1905		6,153	186		6,339
December 31,	1905	3,182	80	1,020	4,282
June 30, 1906		2,255	747	1,325	4,327
December 31,	1906	1,105	662	1,626	3,393
December 31,	1907	80	201	1,535	1,816
December 31,	1908	25	103	1,492	1,620
December 31,	1909		53	1,432	1,485
December 31,	1910		52	1,300	1,352
December 31,	1911		47	1,171	1,218
December 31,	1912		31	1,014	1,045
December 31,	1913		39	838	877
December 31,	1914		18	648	666
December 31,	1915		14	504	518
December 31,	1916		9	447	456
December 31,	1917		11	442	453
	1918		5	421	426
December 31,	1919		6	438	444
December 31,	1920		1	402	403
	1921		1	399	400
	1922		1	358	359
	1923		1	351	352
	1924		2	339	341
	1925		2	318	320
	1926		3	303	306
	1927		2	290	292
	1928		2	271	273
	1929		1	265	266
December 31,	1930		1	265	266

EXTENSION OF SEWERS AND WATER MAINS

On completion of our Annual Census of outside closets the following list was prepared and sent to the Committee on Public Utilities:

LIST OF STREETS WITH FOUR OR MORE HOUSES REQUIRING SEWERS OR WATER MAINS

December 31st, 1930

1	FC	RT	RO	H	GE
			100		

1—FORT ROC			
		Total	Remarks
Renfrew StreetHaskins to Jackson	1		Sewer. No water
Renfrew Street Jackson to Lemon	2		main.
Renfrew StreetLemon to Mathers	1		
		4	
Lindsay Street Haskins to Jackson	2		3 at Midland Rail-
Lindsay StreetJackson to Lemon			
Lindsay StreetLemon to Mathers			way Shops.
Lindsay beforeLemon to Mathers	_	9	1 at C.N.R. Signal
Ash StreetG.T.P. tracks to C.N. tracks	5		box.
Asii Streetd.1.1. tracks to C.N. tracks	0	5	
Combuides St. Jackson to Sectland		0	
Cambridge StJackson to Scotland			
Cambridge St Scotland to Mathers	6		
	-	14	
Fleet AveGuelph to Wilton			
Fleet Ave Wilton to Rockwood	2		
	-	4	
Lorette Ave Harrow to Guelph	4		Sewer, Harrow to
Lorette AveGuelph to Wilton	1		Thurso. Advertised
Lorette AveWilton to Rockwood	2		Jan. 14, 1924. Not
	_	7	proceeded with.
Scotland Ave Harrow to Guelph	2		proceeded with.
Scotland AveGuelph to Wilton			Sewer, Harrow to
Scotland Ave Wilton to Rockwood	2	1	Rockwood. Adver-
Scotland AveRockwood to Cambridge			tised Jan. 14, 1924.
Decimal 11.01	_	12	Not proceeded with.
Weatherdon Ave Harrow to Guelph	8		rior proceeded with
Weatherdon Ave. Rockwood to Thurso	4		
Weatherdon Ave. Nathaniel to Beaumont			
Weatherdon Ave. Beaumont to Cambridge			
Weatherdon Ave. Beaumont to Cambridge	-	15	
Canton Area Harrow to Cuelph	- 0	10	
Carter Ave Harrow to Guelph			
Carter AveNathaniel to Beaumont			
Carter AveBeaumont to Cambridge	2		
TI . A	_	6	
Hector AvenueStafford to Harrow	9		
D 11 TILL 10 10 11		9	
Pembina Highway—(Scattered)	11		
	_	11	
Ebby AveWentworth to Stafford	4		
Ebby AveBeaumont to Cambridge	2		
	_	6	
		102	

		m	
Street Block Ho On Streets with fewer than four houses,	uses	Total	l Remarks
or in which sewers or water mains have			
recently been laid		29	
Total		131	
2—ASSINIBOINE RIVER TO) HI	GGIN	IS AVE.
Centre St Calder to Ellice			Water main. No sewer.
W	_	5	
Keewatin StRapelje to St. Matthews	2		Water main. No
Keewatin StSt. Matthews to Ellice	2 3		sewer. Private sew-
Keewatin St William to Elgin Keewatin St Logan to C. P. R. Main	0		er owned by T.
line	1		Jackson & Sons.
THE	_	8	City sewer extends to 150' N. of Galla-
			gher only.
		13	gner only.
On streets with fewer than four houses,			
or in which sewers or water mains have			
been recently constructed		26	
		_	
Total		39	
3—C.P.R. MAIN LINE TO NO	RTH	CIT	Y LIMITS
Atlantic AveAirlies to McPhillips	4		
Atlantic Ave McPhillips to Fife	1		
	_	5	
Bannerman AveC.P.R. Beach line to			
Airlies	2		
Bannerman Ave Airlies to McPhillips	2		
David Ann Daines to MaDbillian	_	4	
Boyd AvePrince to McPhillips	4	4	
Kitchener AveKeewatin to Hearn St	1	4	(D ! !)
Ritchener AveReewatin to Hearn St		4	(Dairies)
Lansdowne Ave Parr to Sinclair	4	•	
	_	4	
Mountain Ave McPhillips to Fife	6		Water. No sewer.
	_	6	
	. 14	-	
		27	
On streets with fewer than four houses,			1
or in which sewers or water mains have		0.0	
recently been laid		36	
Total		63	
Total		03	

4-ELMWOOD

Street	Block	Houses	Total	R	emarks	
Beach Ave Beach Ave						
	Limits		5			
	Foster to Green Kent to Keenley		9	Water sewer.	main.	N o
	rith fewer than four sewers or water main		14			

20

34

recently been laid

Total

C. P. R. Main Line to Northern City Limits	
	156
On streets with less than four houses, or in which sewers or water mains have recently been constructed	110

TABLE SHOWING ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS DURING 1930

Total outside closets in use Dec. 31, 1930...... 266

Demina ion	
Outside closets in use, December, 1929	266 17
Less closets removed during 1930	283 17
Remaining, December 31, 1930	266

HOUSING

There were 520 new houses built during the year, and 16 apartment blocks with a total of 256 suites. At the end of the year there were 587 houses vacant, and 1,046 suites.

Total houses in the city, 35,333, and apartment blocks 655, with 10,414 suites. Several new Zoning By-laws were passed during the year. Further details regarding housing will be found in the reports of the Chief Health Inspector and the Tenement Inspector.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

As is usual, members of the staff have addressed various gatherings.

The usual course of lectures was arranged for the members of the staff with the following programme:

1929

- Nov. 16—Introductory Address—Dr. A. J. Douglas, Medical Health Officer.
- Nov. 23—"Some Notes on the Relation of Building Construction to Health."—Mr. A. Sandilands, Building Inspector.
- Nov. 30-"Science in Modern Food Production"-Dr. W. J. Sharman.
- Dec. 7—Visit to the Research Bureau of the T. Eaton Co., under direction of Mr. F. Pugh, Manager.
- Dec. 14—"Water"—Dr. M. S. Lougheed, City Bacteriologist. 1930
- Jan. 18—"Usefulness of Hospitals to a Community"—Mr. G. Stoker, Secretary to Hospital Commission.
- Jan. 25—"Refuse Collection and Disposal"—Mr. E. A. Wood, Chief, Street Cleaning Division.
- Feb. 1—"The Need of a National Health Service"—Mr. H. McIntyre, Prov. Health Inspector of Ontario, Cochrane, Ont. Read by Mr. E. W. J. Hague.
- Feb. 8—"Safe Milk and Healthy Herds"—Mr. E. C. Brown, Chief Dairy Inspector.
- Feb. 15-"A Talk os Cancer"-Dr. N. J. MacLean.
- Feb. 22—"The Effect of Noises on Health and Efficiency."—Mr. E. W. J. Hague, Chief Health Inspector.
- Mar. 1—"Modern Practice in the Control of Communicable Diseases"--Mr. W. J. T. Watt, Chief, Communicable Diseases Division.
- Mar. 8—"The Reductase Test" (talk and demonstration)—Mr. J. M. Jackson, Dairy Inspector.
- Mar. 15—"Cross Connections in Water Supplies"—Mr. W. MacFarlane, Plumbing Inspector.
- Mar. 22-Social Evening.

STAFF

Early in the year the Department sustained a very grevious loss in the death of Mr. Arthur Rigby, Chief Food Inspector. Mr. Rigby was a man of distinction who would have made his mark in any field he had chosen to enter. The city was fortunate in benefiting by his services over a period of eighteen years. He had some training in food inspection before he entered the service and was attached to the Food Division as Inspector under Mr. Tustin for a number of years. On Mr. Tustin's retirement in 1919, Mr. Rigby was placed in charge of this Division. He passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute for inspection of meats and other foods, and from the time of his appointment to his death gave unstintingly of the best that was in him to improve the food supply of Winnipeg in its many ramifications. His work was of equal benefit to the consumer, producer and middle man. A student and an investigator, he brought into service the most approved methods for safety and control. He had more than a local reputation and was continually being consulted by outsiders regarding matters pertaining to his specialty. Mr. Rigby was a man of great personal charm-kindly, generous and sympathetic—a gentleman in the finest sense of the word. His passing came to every one who knew him as a shock and a disaster. This was particularly the case with those of us who had the honor of working with him. His memory will be cherished by all of us as that of one whose work survives, and whose ideals we hope to carry on.

- Mr. A. W. Foote, who has been a member of the Food Division ever since its foundation, was appointed as Mr. Rigby's successor.
- Mr. S. J. Scheving of the Division of Sanitation, retired on pension during the year, after twenty-five years faithful and meritorious service. Mr. Scheving was one of the most popular members of the staff. Nature blessed him with keen sense of humor, and a high degree of tact. He carried on his duties with a minimum of friction yet very efficiently. Mr. Scheving saw the Department grow from small beginnings and bore his part in many campaigns for sanitary betterment. We regret that his retirement became necessary through his reaching the age limit.
- Mr. R. McQuillan was transferred from the Sanitary to the Food Division.
- Mr. E. Flattery resigned from the Department to take another position. He was with us only eleven months.
- Messrs. D. G. Johnson and E. Officer were appointed to the Sanitary Division during the year, and Mr. L. G. Williams to the Communicable Diseases Division.
- Mr. G. W. Kelly was transferred from the Communicable Diseases to the Sanitary Division.

In conclusion I desire to express to the members of the staff my very sincere appreciation of the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. DOUGLAS,

Medical Health Officer.

Report of Bacteriologist

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit a report of the work performed in the Bacteriological Laboratory for the year ending December 31, 1930.

The work done is shown in the following table and for comparison the totals of the preceding three years are added.

1930	Cultures for Diphtheria	Sputa for T.B.	Urethral Smears	Widals for Typhoid	Water	Milk and Cream	Urinalyses	Miscellaneous	Vaccinations	Total Examinations per Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	Pos. 707— 15 1081— 26 395— 4 285— 7 447— 2 998— 8 2008— 13 1340— 2 334— 1 298— 0 413— 13 307— 0	Pos. 32— 6 31— 2 39— 5 45— 0 34— 5 40— 3 23— 7 27— 1 22— 1 63— 1 31— 2 28— 4	Pos. 21— 2 18— 3 21— 0 25— 5 5 29— 2 5— 0 14— 2 23— 3 72— 3 32— 1 15— 0 29— 2	19 - 4	106 88 98 110 107 98 119 107 119 123 109 119	152 162 167 151 144 135 125 271 287 130	21 19 16 22 14 6	11 10 7 4 4 6 5 2 4 5 8 37	4 16 15	2315 1634 855
1930 Totals 1929 " 1928 " 1927 "	8613— 91 9374—228 11478—334 10161—441	390 - 35 $500 - 51$	375 - 40	35 - 7 $34 - 4$	715	1968 1719 2029 2116	$\frac{176}{240}$	89 94	892 1302	13707 14281 16795 15582

WATER

During the year 1,303 samples of water were tested bacteriologically. Enumeration of colonies of micro-organisms on agar was done on each specimen as well as inoculating broth cultures for gas formers.

The samples were drawn from the following sources:

1. Domestic supply. Tap water from this laboratory was tested daily.

- 2. The river mains. Twice a week samples are taken, two for Elmwood, two for Fort Rouge and two for River Heights. These totalled 665 for the year.
- 3. The public swimming baths. Pritchard Avenue, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were tested weekly while open, and from the Sutherland Avenue Mission and Stella Avenue Mission baths, periodically. These totalled 133 samples.
 - 4. Samples from private residences, hotels, etc., totalled 140.

MILK AND CREAM

The number of samples examined totalled 1,968. These were examined for butter fat content and the milk for water and solids in addition. There were 579 bacterial counts made which varied from 1,000 to over 100,000 colonies per c.c. There were 1,805 samples of milk, 161 of cream and 2 of ice cream.

- 1. Dairy Inspectors brought in 1,742 samples of milk and 120 of cream.
- 2. The Bureau of Child Hygiene sent in 38 samples of milk and 19 of cream.
- Private individuals submitted 25 samples of milk, 22 of cream and 2 of ice cream.

DIPHTHERIA CULTURES

Cultures examined for the Diphtheria bacillus totalled 8,613. The organism was found in 91 cultures, a very low number compared with previous years. An additional interesting fact is that in two months of the year, namely October and December, no positive cultures were obtained.

These cultures were made for Doctors, Nurses, Health Inspectors, School Nurses, Margaret Scott Nursing Mission Nurses and others.

WIDALS FOR TYPHOID FEVER

Blood examination for agglutination of Typhoid and Paratyphoid baccilli totalled 43 with 10 giving a positive reaction.

URETHRAL SMEARS

These totalled 304 for the year. These smears are sent in by Doctors.

URINALYSES

These totalled 163. Specimens are sent in for examination by Doctors, Nurses, Insurance Companies, the Bureau of Child Hygiene, and by private individuals. The tests required are chemical, microscopical, sugar estimations, and for tubercle bacilli.

VACCINATIONS

These gave a total of 795. The source of individuals making the list was as follows:

- 1. Children up to and including those of school age on request of parents or guardians.
 - 2. Contacts with cases of Smallpox.
- 3. Employees of railroads and large stores who are required to have certificates of vaccination.

DISPENSARY WORK

Adults come for free medical advice. The more serious have been referred to hospitals. House calls have been made and these cases disposed of at the time, if necessary, by having the patient transferred to hospital.

The examination of school children for freedom from contagious diseases and the issuing of certificates for return to school has been continued as formerly.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation for the manner in which Miss Wilson, the Assistant, and Mr. Bentham, the Attendant, have fulfilled their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. LOUGHEED,

City Bacteriologist.

Report of Chief of Division of Communicable Diseases

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith report on the work done by this Division during the year 1930.

The work of this Division includes Tuberculosis Visitng, Medical Relief and Preventive work done in City Schools. Tables and summaries have been prepared showing the activities of each branch; these are appended to this report.

The total number of communicable diseases reported for the year was four thousand five hundred and fifty-two against nine thousand one hundred and thirty-four for 1929. The subsidence of the Measles epidemic is largely responsible for this reduction in cases, and with the exception of Chickenpex all other diseases are favorably reported upon for the year.

It might be generally said that the major infections never threatened at any time to get out of hand. Occasionally we were called upon to check closely for unrecognized cases. This was necessary in the cases of Smallpox discovered in May, and Scarlet Fever during the month of October, when two outbreaks occurred; one in the West end and the other in Ward three.

Chickenpox, Mumps and Whooping Cough were well reported, the latter two show a falling off during the summer and fall months.

Diphtheria prevention in the schools was carried on as usual. All schools, grades one and two, were systematically covered during the spring and early summer months. We also completed all schools with vaccination against Smallpox during the fall months.

The total number of calls necessary to confirm diagnosis of cases reported by parents not calling in a physician and cases reported by School visiting nurses was 391 against 504 during 1929.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS

The total number of visits made by Inspectors of this Division was six thousand and fifty-eight; this includes a total of 1,947 "other calls," the majority of these being made in connection with Toxoid administration and vaccination in the Schools. Inspectors investigated and report-

ed upon 3,593 new cases necessitating the placing in quarantine 3,134 homes.

Quarantine inspections totalled 412 as compared with 728 for 1929. This is a low figure and is brought about largely as the result of hospitalizing our cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Inspectors supervised or attended to the disinfection of bedding, etc., in 730 homes; sprayed 153 rooms, and eight houses; this is done usually in homes where tuberculosis exists or has been removed from.

School certificates were issued to 787 children. This procedure is not new but it was felt that we ought to have some record of the number issued outside as well as in the office.

The issuing of these certificates saves time and trouble in many cases as it allows the child to continue at school without loss of time; and does away with the necessity of going to the Health Office for a clearance.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITING NURSES

Three nurses attached to this Division continue to give full time to this branch of the work. Summarized reports of work done are attached to this report and show that they have had quite a busy year.

The total number of cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is summarized as follows: Cases 231, deaths 97.

		WARDS		Institu-	Non-	
	1	2	3	tional	Residen	t Total
Cases	29	82	93	2	25	231
Deaths	14	38	31		14	97
Population, 1930 6	33,255	69,503	76,528		2	09,286

Mortality Rates per 100,000 population by Wards

	WARDS			
	1	2	3	
1930	 22.1	54.6	40.5	
1929	 24.5	35.0	43.7	
1928	 24.7	28.3	30.7	

Morbidity Rates per 100,000 population by wards

	WARDS			
	1	2	3	
1930	 45.8	117.9	121.5	
1929	 83.3	105.1	110.0	
1928	 51.1	122.4	94.8	

The outstanding point in these tables is the doubling of the death rate in Ward two in 3 years while the case rate is little changed and lower as may be seen by referring to the above table. Cases reported in Wards two and three outnumbered Ward one by almost 3 to 1.

To properly distribute the work of the nurses, districts are formed and on this basis, the summaries and tables are submitted.

These Districts are as follows:

District 1. Includes all Ward One and part of Ward Two, North Boundary being South side of William Avenue to Arlington Street, Notre Dame to West Limits.

District 2. Includes parts of Wards Two and Three, North limit, Burrows South, East limit Main Street, South Limit William Avenue West to Arlington Street and Notre Dame to West Limits.

District 3. North limits to Burrows Avenue North and West. All East of Main Street to Market Ave., including Elmwood.

Summary of cases and deaths as they appear in each district:

	D	ISTRIC	CT	Institu-	Non-			
	1	2	3	tional	Resident	Total		
Cases	70	68	66	2	25	231		
Positive (open)	52	35	29					
Clinically Pos	18	33	37					
Deaths	38	18	25	In City.				
Deaths	11	7	7	Citizens out	side the City	y.		
Deaths	4	1	5	On our records as Tuberculosis. Death registered "other causes."				

Visiting List: Cases on visiting list for 1930:

	DISTRICT			Total
	1	2	3	
Cases	124	242	164	530
Non Visiting (New)	35	3	3	41

Summary: Showing number and classification of patients in each District:

		Clinically			Family
	Total	Positive	Positive	Suspect	Contact
District 1	124	58	48	3	15
District 2	242	85	89	21	47
District 3	164	34	85	24	21

Cases in Hospitals and Sanitorium: As they appear at end of the year on our records:

	DISTRICT		
	1	2	3
King Edward Memorial Hospital	28	22	37
Ninette Sanitorium	18	4	7
St. Roch's Hospital	5	5	6

Table showing Sex and age incidence of cases and deaths notified during 1930:

		CAS	SES				DEATH	IS
Age I	Period	Male	Female	9		Male	Female	
0-10		11	9			2	1	
11-20		14	15			3	6	
21-30		25	38			4	20	
31-40		27	8	t	-	12	5	nt
41-50		21	8	ler	ma	13	6	deı
51-60		10	4	ssic	ţţi	1	4	esi
61-70		11		-1.	iti	2	3	1-1
71-80		1	2	Non-residen	Institutiona		1	Non-resident
			-	_	_	_	_	_
	Totals	120	84	25	2	37	46	14

Deaths showing length of time known to the Department. Of the 83 deaths registered in the City 50 are summarized as follows:

			DISTRI	CT	Total
		1	2	3	
Death	Registration	17	1	5	23
Under	1 month		9	3	12
	1 month	1	2	1	4
	2 months	****		1	1
	3 months	2	3		5
	4 months				
	5 months	1	1	1	3
	6 months	1		1	2
		_	_	_	_
	Totals	22	16	12	50
	On Record over 6 months				33

NATIONALITY OF CASES REPORTED DURING 1930

		DISTRI	CT	Total
	1	2	3	
American	3	2	4	9
Austrian	****	4	1	5
Canadian	31	8	9	48
Czecho-Slovakian			1	1
Chinese		1	2	3
Danish	1			1
Dutch		1	****	1
English	13	3	2	18
Finlander		1		1
French			1	1
German		2	4	6
Hungarian			1	1

		DISTRI	CT	Total
	1	2	3	
Icelandic	2			2
Irish	6	4	2	12
Italian	1	****	****	1
Jewish	1	6	6	13
Norwegian		2		2
Polish	1	17	3	21
Russian		2	3	5
Ruthenian		****	6	6
Scotch	9	4	5	18
Swedish	1			1
Ukrainian	1	11	16	28
Non-resident				25
Institutional				2
Total				231

Summaries showing total attendance at the Winnipeg General Hospital and Children's Hospital Chest Clinic are attached to this report.

The nurses continue to assist at these Clinics. A slight increase in number of new cases attending over the figure for 1929 are shown.

DISTRICT VISITING

The total number of visits made is slightly more than that made for the preceding year, viz. 5,200 as compared with 5,155. They arranged for the sending of 40 patients to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, twelve to St. Roch's Hospital and nine to Ninette Sanatorium. Other phases of this work received the customary attention and include a free milk list of fifty-five patients; the passing along many calls for relief to the various Social Agencies, the supplying of material necessary in the care of patients living at home, the supervising of living conditions and applying the necessary remedy where conditions are found unsuitable, these and many other duties devolve upon the visiting nurse.

It is the earnest wish of this Division to show progress in the work from year to year. More and more we endeavor to bring forward for medical examination the contacts of known cases. The follow up part of the work is most important as is evidenced by the number of infected children sometimes found in the home of a neglected or careless patient; in the contacts of one home recently was found six infected members in one family.

In conclusion we wish to place on record, once again, our sincere appreciation for the assistance given, in our Medical Relief work, by the Nurses of the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission. In the work of administering Toxoid and Vaccination and notification of suspect communications.

able diseases in School Children, we are indebted to the Medical Inspection Department of Public Schools. To the Social Welfare Commission, for the attention given to needy patients, we are also indebted. The staff of the Municipal Hospital have continued to give splendid service to this Branch of the Health Department's activities; at all times willing and anxious to assist us and at any time pull us out of some of the dilemmas we find ourselves in. This and the happy associations with the physicians and neighboring Hospitals and institutions has made possible the satisfactory records of the past year.

Yours obediently,

W. J. T. WATT,

Chief, Division of Communicable Diseases.

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Totals 1929	Desths	2	21	13	27	80	1	6	9.	83	01	202
Tol 19	Cases	1190	475	108	48	3	905	6	512	229	933	9134
als 00	Deaths	0101	14	5	14	01 0		00	00	97	14	167
Totals 1930	Cases	6 9 1001	343	82	16	461	898	00	327	231	820	15 4552 167
ç.	Deaths				00	-			-	12		15
Dec.	Cases	10 10	280	0 = 1	00	96	72	i	34	21	29	202
	Deaths		-		-	İ		i	-	2	-	00
Nov.	Cases	1 7 8	35	007	-	9	30	i	46	1-0	10	344
٠.	Deaths		I	11	1	1-	1	Ì	T	6	II	12
Oct.	Cases	3	800	-11-	1	00	15	-	55	19	16	239
ot.	Deaths	-		П	Ī			-		9	2	10
Sept.	Cases	4-15	4.		1	9	18	10	30	16	35	157
5io	Deaths			T	-	Ī		Ī		4		2
Aug.	Cases	- 4	22.		1	NC.	50		16	210	281	117
ly	Deaths				-	-			1	6	2	12
July	Cases	0	26.	010	-	29	23	İ	6	21	32	210
ne	Deaths		4	-	Ì	I		2		7	2	16
June	Cases	9	9	0 10	Ī	25	121	07	15	22	87	603
ay	Deaths		23		-			-		00	2	13
May	Cases	136	2000	100	62	169	130	-	4.70	26	801	530
pril	Deaths		2		67	-		-		10	2	18
Ap	Cases	1 9	15	4	23	75	123	100	23	17	2 108	135
ar.	Deaths			2	67	00			-	11	2	22 435
Mar.	Cases	1 2	242	19	22	63	110	019	52	30	1 126	436
Feb.	Deaths	1	2	2	01,		-	-	77	9	1	19 436
Fe	Cases	5	45	6	01.	36	107	18	00	18	152	17 502
Jan.	Deaths		00		23			63		10		17
Ja	Cases	221	49	-1+	ಣ	18	114	011	17	13	88	472
DISEASER		Anterior Poliomyelitis Cerebro S. Fever	Diphtheria Diphtheria Carriore	Erysipelas	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	Puerperal Fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis, Pul.	Whooping Cough	

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			Ö	CASES					DE	DEATHS		
		WARDS		Non	Two	Tomas		WARDS		Non	Inct	Town
	1	2	60	Res.		CASES	1	2	00	Res.	THSE.	DEATHS
	60	-		10		6	1			-	-	22
		1000	1007	4		9				7	-	7
Dinhtheria	461	393	406	25	13	1301	4	-	6	8	-	14
	300	14	4	31-	25	558	+	1	1		•	11
	12	30	17	12	10	81		2		3		20
	. 6	5	5			16	9	co	50			14
Lethargic Encephalitis	. 1		1			2	1		1			2
	127	104	169	13	48	461	***************************************	00		60		9
	. 78	245	484	12	49	898	***************************************					
	4	2	-	1		00	4	2	-	-		00
	. 62	8	110	49	16	327		***************************************		00		00
	-	2		-		9		***************************************				1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	85	33	25	7	231	14	38	31	14		97
	5	7	2	6	-	15					-	
	184	423	179	13	21	820	2	2	က	4		14
	1062	1516	1548	211	215	4552	32	54	43	37	-	167

	NO	TIF	IED	DE	ATI	IS	FRC	M	CO	MM	NOTIFIED DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY	CAB	SLE	DIS	SEA	SES	B	K A	AGE AND SEX, 1930	AN	S	EX,	193					
	Un 1 Y	Under 1 Year		1 Year	2 Years		3 Years	II.S	4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		25-34 Years		35-44 Years		45-64 Years	85 al	65 Yrs. and over	All	1 A	Ages
	M.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M	M.	F.	M.	E.		표	M.]	F.	M. F	F. N	M. F.		M. F.	. M.	E.	. M.	E.	M.	正.	M.	표.	M.	Ξ.	M.	E.	T't'l
Anterior Poliomyelitis						0			-							-										53		63
Fever		-				1		-		-		-	1	-	-	-	- !									_	-	52
Diphtheria Diphtheria	-	-		-	-						00	1 2	1							*	-		-			00	9	14
Erysipelas.	2																	-		-	2	4	-	00	1 4	00 00	2 9	5 41
Lethargic Encephalitis Measles Mumps	23	63					н															-				C1 00	00	619
Puerperal Septicemia Scarlet Fever Smallbox																			e =		4						0000	00 00
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Tvohoid Fever	62			-									61	-	61	4	7	=	15	00	00	19	oo	70	4	50	47	26
Whooping Cough	6	4		1																						6	5	14

		2	TOL	IFI	NOTIFIED CASES	CAS		OF	00	MM	S	COMMUNICABLE	BLE		DISEASES,	SE	3, B	BY A	AGE	AND	0	SEX, 1930	, 19	30				1
	Under 1 Year	ler sar	1 Year	-	2 Years		3 Years		4 Years		5-9 Years	-	10-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years	25 Ye	25-34 Years	35-44 Years	44 ars	45-64 Years	64 ars	65 Yrs and over	ed a.s.	All	Ages	ses
	M.	E.	M. I	F. 1	M. F.	. M.	I. F.	. M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	표.	M.	Ξ.	M.	Œ	M.	E.	M.	표.	M.	표.	M.	E.	M.	F.	T't'l
Anterior Poliomyelitis					-					-		3														9	ಣ	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever Chickenpox Diphtheria	3.23	26	20	24	19 1	19 3	31 3	33 34 8 13	3 7	0 424	4 399	8 80 8 19	282	21.8	15 23	14	10 35	1 1 6	23.3	24	13	2	10		1	4 649 131 2	652 1 212	6 301 343
Diphtheria Carriers Erysipelas Influenza	10.01	10:00	-	63	63	00 01	67	-	00		2	1	4.0		2	4	133	1 7	10	- r cu*	212021	181	613	98	44	25 8 8	8 2 3	58 16 16
Encephalitis Encephalitis Measles Mumps Puerperal	0.00	14	1 23	8	15 1	16 2	13 1	28 34 10 8	8 15	5 287	9 107	98 0	138	10	8 19	411	20	H 60 44	1 7	- 00	4		7		614	219 219 442 442	242 426	2 461 868
Septicemia Scarlet Fever Smallpox			-	123	6	7	00	15 13	3 12	63	3 73	222	29	17	77	6	11	10.00	6		302	H				1581	8 169 1	8 327 6
Tuberculosis Typhoid Fever Whooping Cough	31 2	31	31	2 56	36 4	1 1 2	38	2 42 36	6 44	21	8	5 4 0 16	4 22 22	667	11 2	12	23	37	282	222	12	30	10	8-1	1 3	3 130 101 12 3 404 416	01 3 16	231 15 820

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		1930	0			1929	59			18	1928			19	1927	
	SaseO	Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100 Cases	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100 Cases	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100 Cases	Cases	Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100 Cases
Anterior Poliomyelitis Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6.9	2123	.95	22.2 20.0	19	5	2.4	26.3	279	17 3	8.4	6.1	4 8	1 2		
Chickenpox	343	14	6.7	4.08		21	10.2	4.4	605	22	10.9	3.6	545	34	17.1	6.2
Diphtheria Carriers. Erysipelas	818	5	2.4	6.2	108	13		12.0	101	7		6.9	93	7	3.5	7.5
Innuenza Lethargic Encephalitis Measles	461	6.25	2.9		3 4658	18.8	9.3		4 1595	41-	3.0		456	400	1.5	9.
Mumps Puerperal Fever	868	000	8.6		905	100	4.4	1 0	10 10 754	10	4.9		290	9	0	11
Scarlet rever Smallpox Tuberculosis of Lungs	231			42.0	13 229	88		36.2	200	73	Access to	34.9	223 229	74		32.3
Tuberculosis, all forms Typhoid Fever	15	131			38	116	22.4	13.1	18	114	1.0	11.11	27	93	3.0	22.2
ypnour rever corrected Whooping Cough	820	14	6.7	1.7	933	10	4.9		340	4	2.0	1.2	476	-10		1.4

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals 1930	Totals 1929
Number of Visits Houses Quarantined Quarantines Raised Quarantines Inspected Other Calls New Cases Investigated Rooms Fumigated Sanitary Defects Reported Bedding, etc., Disinfected Rooms Sprayed Houses Sprayed School Certificates Issued	490 297 38 38 133 342 77 77	266 330 386 388 388 388 388	595 275 50 50 223 337 2 17 2	609 296 58 48 207 453 15 69	760 328 84 84 84 295 391 1 15 209	711 375 75 68 193 434 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 190	399 155 10 10 10 10	241 1126 126 92 126 20 20	303 1118 145 145 14 14 14 14 13 11	458 186 36 37 201 200 16 4 34	279 279 282 33 33 10 10	503 346 58 16 83 408 73 16 144	6058 3134 565 412 1947 3593 2 2 6 730 153 8 787	10787 6449 1239 728 2371 7090 6 8 916 117

TUBERCULOSIS-SUMMARY SHOWING SOURCES FROM WHICH CASES ARE RECEIVED

TUBERCULOSIS—DEATHS BY MONTHS

					The state of the s								
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals 1930	Totals 1929
10	9	=	10	œ	7	6	4	9	6	5	12	26	83

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL CHEST CLINIC-1930

Totals 1929	JugiN	335 1118 1118 118 118 1145 1145
To 15	Day	919 661 258 398 439 432 124
Fotals 1930	JdgiN	118 118 74 74 79 86 96 96
Tot 193	Day	900 591 309 383 376 376 325
, c	Might	20 141 188 123 7
Dec.	Day	25 25 25 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Nov.	Might	41 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
Z	Day	25 20 17 17 18 18
نب	JagiN	911888817
Oct.	Day	25 11 19 19 19 19 19
نه	Might	701 01 8 4 6 7
Sept.	Day	90 27 23 41 41 41 41 41
bio .	Might	36172370
Aug.	Day	452222336 452222336 45322336
ly ly	Might	46 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
July	Day	28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Je Je	Might	13 25 25 26 27 29 27 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29
June	Day	76 45 41 13 6 6 19 19
ry.	Might	200448080
May	Day	54888341
Ē	3dgiN	5112885114
April	Day	28222233258
ř.	Might	18 9 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mar.	Day	33 33 33 33 34 35 35 37
P.	Might	40001-00
Feb.	Day	24 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
-i	Might	00000000000
Jan.	Day	28 22 22 85 34 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
		Cases Old Cases New Cases Men Women Children Examinations X-Ray Examinations

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CHEST CLINIC-1930

	Jan.	Jan. Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals 1930	Totals 1929
Jases	51	46	81	35	43	55	48	26	63	57	45	43	593	546
Old Cases New Cases	10	33	59	30	10	41	35	88	46	45	8.	31	452	407
xaminations	40	32	40	21	26	41	31	21	49	38	40	40	419	376
X-Ray Examinations	26	24	34	13	22	23	20	13	21	21	16	18	251	177

	TL	UBERCULOSIS	OLOSI	11	VISITING	NURS	ES' R	NURSES' REPORT-1930	-1930				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals 1930
Number of Visits To Old Cases To New Cases To Suspects On Behalf of Patients Other Calls Mémorial Hospital Patients sent to King Edward Memorial to Ninette Sanatorium Patients sent to Sir Roch's	388 388 9 10 22 4	438 402 20 44 112 8	454 422 20 20 10 	403 350 21 22 8 8	21 21 11 7 7	458 432 17 17 2	512 459 17 16 20 6	273 242 15 15 1	23 14 14 2 5 5 4 4 1	28 28 28 3	417 376 10 2 2 1 1	412 384 21 1 6	5200 4718 201 18 170 93 40
Hospital New Cases added to District		18	28	21	18	18	17	15	13.2	17	67 10	0 5	192

UBERCULOSIS—VISITING NURSES' REPORT—1930

		PATIENTS	SINIS			CONTACTS	ACTS	
Rooms Occupied by One Family	With Room to Self	With Bed but not Room to Self	With neither Bed nor Room to Self	Totals	Total Number of Contacts in Home	Sleeping in same Bed as Patient	Sleeping in same Room but separate Bed	Totals
1 Room	13	!	9	19	15	7	52	12
2 Rooms		1	10	11	25	10	12	22
3 Rooms	9	7	17	30	105	19	25	44
4 Rooms and Over	06	9	44	140	578	36	28	64
Institutional	1	1	1	2	1	1	ı	1
Unclassified	1		1	4	<u>(</u>	-	1	1

SCHOOLS-1930
Z
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NISTR/
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TEST
SCHICK

SCHICK TEST	AND T	IOXO	ADM	TOXOID ADMINISTRATION	RATIO	Z	сноо	SCHOOLS-1930	30			-
SCHOOLS		TOTAL S	SCHICKS	00		Pos	Positive		To	XOID C	Тохого Сомретер	ED
	1930	1929	1926-8	1926-8 1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5
Ward 1.	00				00							
Alexandra Carlton	90	9	221	155	97	34	151	119	18	9.5	195	60
Earl Grey	09	39	146	131	45	26	101	81	36	53	822	75
Fort Rouge	26	19	28	46	21	10	37	42	12	000	28	36
Gladstone	32	46	137	75	21	24	101	59	18	20	73	46
Grosvenor	28	20	144	71	19	34	85	54	12	19	20	44
Laura Secord	82	94	218	152	69	99	1.53	121	64	59	141	116
La Verandrye	54	55	203	111	33	39	137	7.0	31	32	117	65
Lord Roberts	89	87	329	208	41	26	204	152	34	49	171	140
Mulvey	62	92	216	113	48	80	146	92	36	51	126	09
Kiverview	61	54	155	124	44	48	112	97	40	42	78	62
K. H. Smith	40	33	114	63	24	30	89	43	18	20	53	39
Sir John Franklin	32	18	4	32	25	13	49	19	22	9	41	14
St. Ignatius	20	38	67	51	==	21	36	44	10	10	25	33
St. Mary's	53		115	****	13		00	-	7		65	
Wolseley	28	41	146	85	35	30	1113	52	34	26	110	42
Totals	726	732	2348	1414	475	511	1501	1031	392	390	1310	878
				-								

SCHICK TEST AND TOXOID ADMINISTRATION IN SCHOOLS—1930

· sioonos		FOTAL	SCHICKS	70		Posi	Positive		To	Toxom C	COMPLETED	ED
SCHOOLS	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1922-5
Ward 2.									1			
Albert	100	85	248	128	77	47	157	25	65	34	172	22
Argyle	33	45	179	81	27	33	107	48	24	23	85	41
Cecil Rhodes	66	96	304	198	78	9	164	147	65	20	183	112
Dufferin	89	71	267	236	41	45	141	146	26	37	128	116
Ellen Street Kindergarten	46	-	106	*******	27		59		18		52	
General Wolfe	-		126	191			98	85	-		74	85
Greenway	146	86	356	149	114	84	236	116	101	64	200	81
Isaac Brock	85	106	287	129	55	39	194	101	43	24	164	83
Isbister	61	67	262	111	33	40	170	75	21	24	149	51
J. M. King	96	96	344	172	74	58	211	86	29	44	185	92
Montcalm	33	41	93	86	21	28	73	72	17	17	65	58
Pinkham	89	41	221	161	49	22	153	84	40	17	136	26
Principal Sparling	19	7	276	159	51	99	174	104	37	46	148	94
Somerset	52	49	191	122	44	41	Ξ	62	36	28	95	73
St. Edward's	89		188	*******	49	******	188		35		69	-
Victoria		16	41	73		10	29	42		9	21	39
Wellington	55	22	224	135	39	49	159	42	36	28	140	99
Totals	1071	936	3713	2113	422	613	2344	1358	623	445	2039	1119

SCHICK TEST AND TOXOID ADMINISTRATION IN SCHOOLS—1930

STOOHOS	1888	TOTAL	SCHICKS			Posi	POSITIVE		To	XOID C	Тохого Сомретер	ED
STOOTION .	1930	1929	1926-8 1923	1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5	1930	1929	1926-8	1923-5
Ward 3.												
Aberdeen	99	86	357	271	43	54	211	149	50	44	174	125
Anna Gibson	24	32	200	322	22	21	59	27	17	17	49	54
Champlain	26	30	152	141	47	23	91	77	40	200	73	100
David Livingstone	99	75	367	242	43	46	235	105	35	40	215	93
Elmwood	43	41	117	93	26	26	86	53	21	18	08	45
Faraday	8	62	293	192	67	46	182	111	61	38	153	73
Florence Nightingale	21	24	65	73	13	20	42	52	10	16	35	47
George V.	20	25	78	87	16	17	55	20	12	12	49	41
King Edward	104	140	417	505	71	84	236	288	09	73	210	219
Liberty Temple			17			-	10				4	
Lord Nelson	47	20	195	158	31	36	118	65	53	32	104	23
Lork Selkirk	89	78	293	202	58	52	197	141	49	40	176	116
Luxton	99	39	184	159	46	34	125	78	39	31	108	64
Machray	- 73	25	342	216	56	54	166	140	32	47	145	110
Margaret Scott.	57	75	217	258	53	09	141	143	37	48	121	115
Norquay	129	121	502	446	62	63	260	245	52	51	223	203
Peretz	*******	*******	138	-	-		96				20	
Ralph Brown	28	99	261	213	44	36	173	161	37	26	146	102
Sir Sam Steele	15	35	42	73	=======================================	22	54	45	=	19	52	32
Strathcona	107	147	394	534	92	75	212	306	20	855	200	288
William Whyte	81	83	323	263	54	56	161	149	42	48	139	141
Totals	1185	1306	4876	4161	837	825	2922	2385	663	703	2526	1949

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Cases	Deaths Cases	Cases Deaths Cases	Deaths
17	6 17	50 6 17	
14	7 14		7 97
18	7 18	7	77 77
10	9 10	6	6 62
9	9 9	9 9 98	
4	7	76 7 4	19 76 7 4
****		5	107 5
-	6	6	160 9

DIPHTHERIA IN IMMUNIZED CHILDREN, SHOWING YEAR IMMUNIZED

(*) Shows Cases Receiving 2 Dozes Toxoid.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	Total
1930		4	60	**	* * *	2		17
1929				* * 9	* *	4.63		14 (1 death immunized 1925)
1927					4*	001	00.	01
1926						0 -	- 0	6 (I death immunized 1925)
1929					*****	1	0	+
1924								
			1.5	11	26	17	1	(accept 0 00 0 decent)

3 Schools, 1923; 9 Schools, 1924; 36 Schools, 1925. Schools have been attended to each subsequent year. October, 1923, to November, 1925, Toxin-antitoxin used. November, 1925, to November, 1927, Toxoid used (2 Doses). November, 1927, to date, Toxoid used (3 Doses). 1930 includes Private Physicians two, 1928 and 1926.

Report of Chief Health Inspector

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work accomplished during 1930 by this Division of the Health Department, as set forth in my own report, and those of the Housing and Smoke Inspectors as follows:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The large table shown on the next six pages sets forth in a concise form a summary of the work done by the Inspectors in this Division.

The total number of inspections and re-inspections was 41,135, or 4,770 less than in 1929. As there are eleven district inspectors this equals 3,739 inspections per man.

Complaints numbered 2,568, or 204 more than in 1929. Some 443 of these complaints were unfounded, or were rectified previous to the receipt of the same.

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Complaints received in Office	128	73.88	102	203	209	192	185	313	160	139	97 46	84	1900 638
Total	198	161	153	280	264	249	231	361	204	185	143	139	2568
Of Above: Complaints re non-removal of garbage, etc	26 172	31 130	18 135	42 238	48 216	36 213	35 196	57 304	54	32	19	26 113	424
Total	198	161	153	280	264	249	231	361	204	185	143	139	2568
Complaints well founded Complaints unfounded or rectified previous to receipt of same	167	138	132	228	222	210	202	293	157	150	115	1111	2125
Total	198	161	153	280	264	249	231	361	204	185	143	139	2568
Written notices (informal). Written notices (statutory). Verbal notices or warnings.	218 138 1080	165 153 1141	75 134 1293	204 222 1308	225 224 1485	161 221 1410	148 193 1539	191 257 1257	264 176 1220	193 115 1139	241 99 944	103 163 555	2188 2095 14371
Total	1436	1459	1502	1734	1934	1792	1880	1705	1660	1447	1284	821	18654

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SANI	SANITARY	INSPE	NSPECTIONS	IS FOR	R THE	YEAR	1930-		Continued.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
INSPECTIONS MADE													
Dwelling houses	179	150	138	198	176	138	130	199	80	136	113	164	1881
Tenements and anartment blocks	158	131	105	107	137	190	111	198	110	110	160	495	1774
Hotels and lodging houses	111	64	127	88	26	233	117	26	26	27	288	16	609
Schools and public buildings	1	00	4	3 !	6	00	,	1	0	00	2	2	36
Abattoirs	2	00	-	-	-				-				9
Workshops and factories	65	54	42	43	59	41	51	37	33	47	47	33	552
Offices	4	5	11	òo	00	7	6	6	4	-	co	10	79
Stores	77	74	99	44	28	55	55	39	39	48	49	30	628
Stables, livery, feed and sale	21	24	23	21	24	17	27	17	21	24	21	14	254
Stables, private	100	110	88	65	150	133	73	53	59	78	62	52	1028
Laundries, hand	64	28	104	117	06	62	53	40	49	39	57	36	692
Laundries, steam			1	-	-	:	-	:	-	-	-	-	00
Dog kennels	Ξ	14	13	21	23	12	==	12	12	11	9	00	149
Theatres and places of amusement	6	_	4	7	1-	00	7	00	00	7	10	4	86
Public bath houses	_	4	4	4	4	4	00	4	4	4	4	4	44
Public bath houses, water samples	00	10	7	9	9	00	00	00	4	9	20	7	63
Comfort stations, public.	20	20	20	22	22	22	17	28	25	24	20	20	260
Filling stations	39	39	47	39	42	38	25	35	43	44	45	25	461
Garages	53	28	25	30	31	31	22	30	53	36	41	53	361
Undertaking establishments	-	1	1	1	9	1	2	-	-	****			10
Bedding factories	00	-	63	-	00	67	1	4	00	-	1	-	28
Lack of heat in dwellings	25	13	4	4	67	-		****	-	-	10	20	65
Wiping rags	-	-	-	52	6	00	:	2	-	4	7	-	32
Refrigerators (chemical)	4		:		****		1		-	-	1	00	6
Hospitals, private		-	-		5	2	2	!		-	-		7
Common drinking cups and towels	4	3	10	1	6	00	20	9	4	20	9	4	71
Barber shops	10	12	10	10	16	6	20	20	7	6	7	1	107
Second-hand stores and junk yards	600	46	106	100	35	47	18	50	20	33	16	00	539
r ool rooms	07	50	99	6C	94	90	18	13	17	.50	.54	15	363

SANI	SANITARY	INSPE	NSPECTIONS	VS FOR	R THE		YEAR 1930-	Cont	Continued.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Yards, sheds, areas, etc Vacant lots (nuisances) Streets and lanes (nuisances) Contractors' closets Infectious diseases (houses placarded, disinfected, etc.) Noise (nuisances)	478 57 522 19	445 79 22 22	497 69 428 34	853 120 338 78	743 121 354 110	291 291 95	805 400 84 11	1066 55 327 81	704 55 351 76	545 70 570 68	365 76 528 63	206 83 276 24	7505 951 4810 754
Total number of inspections	2080 1482	1883 1588	2036 1474	2323 1501	2399 1858	2086 1661	2057 1396	2129 1292	1811 1401	1986 1347	1808	1508 864	24105 17029
Total number of inspections and reinspections	3562	3471	3510	3824	4257	3747	3453	3421	3212	3333	2973	2372	41135
SMOKE NUISANCES Chimneys and smoke stacks (observations. Furnaces boilers fuels etc. inspec-	45	39	00	31	37	46	40	29	53	7.3	58	47	501
tions of Total	153	130	21 24	87	114	130	86	32	61	180	173	175	1342
Notices, statutory Notices, verbal	38 33	11	180	26	- 8	1 20	17.	1 6	18	51	54	47	18
Total	41	14	3	28	6	9	17	7	19	53	56	49	302

SANIT	TARY	SANITARY INSPECTIONS	CTIO	S FOR	THE	YEAR	1930	1930-Continued.	inued.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
DEFECTS AND NUISANCES DISCOVERED AND ABATED													
Drains, chocked or defective	17	18	18	18	22	24	14	17	17	21	14	12	212
fective	12	27	18	26	17	23	16	12	14	13	=======================================	4	193
defective	30	31	39	44	36	34	25	17	18	24	19	16	333
tive		3	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	13
fective	9	9	10	13	22	67	7	5	1	9	4	4	89
defective	111	11	16	14	14	14	19	16	16	12	19	14	176
defective.	6	5	10	16	18	17	16	10	14	6	13	00	145
and ventilation Plumbing and water pines frozen	1 45	104	1 27	1	60	1	00	1	63	2	212	2 33	150
Vent stacks, frozen	070	63	1	1		1 1	1 1				1	1	4
Sewer connections, frozen. Water services, defective or cut off	52.3	23	23	26	23	25	17	6	5	15	17	13	221
Plumbing fixtures, insufficient. New plumbing, notice to install.	60	21 00	T 4	2	1 6	- ∞	470	00	14	11	1 73	12	45
Total plumbing defects	164	172	167	164	147	151	128	06	16	103	114	109	1600

SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1930-Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Dirty yards, courts, sheds, etc.	407	385	385	751	999	631	553	999	389	421	245	166	5665
Poultry kept in dwelling Pigeons kept in dwelling	· - c	· - c	4 -	000	4 -	7 -	7 -	9	7	0 1	1	4	00
Animals kept in dwelling	5	1	-	:	-	-	4	ಣ	1	-		-	16
Poultry kept under insanitary condi-	6	7	19	17	0	=	19	19	06	10	6	=	139
Cows or other cattle kept under in-				; ;	-			!	-		, -	-	90
Cours or other cettle bent too close to	17	77	25	10	11	10	4	:	-	9	-	-	90
dwelling.	-		!	1		2	-	1	1	1	1	1	4
Hogs, unlawfully keeping		!	1	1	;	15	1;	1	1;	15	1,	1	10
Horses, insanitary stables	775	1001	1001	470	200	101	14	707	250	914	140	100	2010
Carbage receptacies Refuse recentacies	145	62	35	46	89	48	36	34	47	13	17	33 8	474
Manure bins, defective	23	4	11	20	20	35	27	14	16	22	20	18	300
Ash receptacles	31	37	23	34	21	7		-	4	19	53	37	266
Paper receptacles	34	10	12	53	21	18	18	21	15	6	11	10	208
Cellars and basements, defective	10	20	15	59	26	35	34	24	21	18	12	10	254
Dwellings, dilapidated and insanitary	9	53	5	9	11	9	6	==	00	00	7	4	88
renements, dilapidated and insani- tary		1		2	2	-	00		67	00	2	00	22
Offices and workshops, dilapidated		,											,
Diloridoted and inconitory other	1	-	-	1	.7	4	77	1	1	1	1	0	10
buildings		1	2	cc	60	7	4	cc	2	2		00	35
	15	41	22	23	19	16	16	12	16	19	21	=	231
Overcrowding (night inspections)		1	10	10		7	17		1	1	:		67 8
Overcrowding (notices) Ret.infected buildings	0	# 00	97	000	0	100	# -	40	- 10	- 7	00	4	9.0
Cockroach infested buildings		000	4	9 9		2 10	12	10	2 10	101	1 10	!-	62
Bed-bug infested buildings	9	4	6	15	15	17	30	27	15	12	9	10	191

SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1930-Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Chimneys, defective Roofs, defective Eavestroughs and rain-water leaders.	20.20	4.62	16	12	203	22	17	==	1 6	9	40	- 1	25 123
defective Gas fittings and piping, defective	67 67	10 10	961	14	47	34	32	1 22	10	10	5 0	63	193
fective Refrigerators, defective Lighting, defective	21	9	2 0	4 10	60 63 70	1 12	616	00	4 1	6 6	12	, e	69
Ventilation, defective Pit closets, concrete or brick, notices	16	4 19	9-0	9-1	5225	. 9 61	10110		67.22	100 27	4 co 44	60	988
Chemical or patent closets	14	7	5-	7 18	04 11	8 1	93	00	36	83	55	17	309
Other nuisances, vacant lots	19	122	1200	388	114	188	822	500	223	102	76	18	903
ransances on lanes of surcets	904	419	975	600	000	280	408	999	999	0/6	978	117	4797
Total defects discovered (including plumbing defects)	1516	1553	1429	1877	2029	1942	2166	2127	1799	1624	1351	920	20333
MISCELLANEOUS													
Milk samples taken Water samples taken Chemical tests (plumbing & drainage) Positive results Cases reported for prosecution Time attending court (hours)	66	2	62	62	99	49	17	8	18	8 11	62 17	80 2	856 1 1 3 77

FROZEN PLUMBING AND WATER MAINS

Number of instances 150. We had the usual amount of trouble with frozen plumbing in the older and poorer class of buildings.

OTHER PLUMBING DEFECTS

There totalled 1,450, or 184 more than last year. They included choked or dilapidated drains, sinks, washbasins, water-closets, baths, urinals, soil-stacks, catch-basins, and clean-outs. There were 42 notices served to install new or additional plumbing. Out of 520 new dwellings only 17 were constructed on streets without sewers or water-mains. There are now only 266 occupied buildings in the City without plumbing.

DEFECTIVE ROOFS, EAVESTROUGHS AND RAIN WATER LEADERS

Complaints regarding defective roofs 123. Defective eavestroughs or rain-water leaders 193.

GARBAGE, MANURE AND OTHER RECEPTACLES

To see that at every premises proper waterproof, fly-proof and ratproof receptacles are provided and maintained involves a lot of work on the part of our inspectors. This Summer we put on our usual garbage-can Campaign, and the reports of inspectors show that from May 1st to November 30th, 2,958 new cans were provided.

The following notices were served during the year in connection with this work:

To	provide	garbage cans or covers	3,840
To	provide	receptacles for incombustible refuse	474
To	provide	or repair manure bins	300
To	provide	ash receptacles	266
То	provide	paper receptacles	208
	Tot	al	5.118

SCAVENGING

The Street Cleaning Division gave good service during the year. Extra teams were provided during the hot months for the removal of garbage from the lodging-house districts. We should prefer to have a semi-weekly collection of garbage from every dwelling all the year round.

We received 424 complaints regarding non-removal of garbage, or of improper methods of storing.

The	following requests were sent to the Street Cleaning D	ivision.
To	clean contractors' closets	155
To	remove garbage	28
To	remove dead animals	4
To	remove ashes	13
To	clean brick pit closets	17
To	remove infected bedding	2
To	remove manure from streets or lanes	6
То	remove tins or other incombustible refuse	29
	Total	254

As is usual the closest co-operation was maintained with the Street Cleaning Division which carries out the actual work of removal of garbage and other refuse.

CONTRACTORS' CLOSETS

Permits issued 512, or 305 fewer than in 1929. Inspections made 754. Notices served to construct, repair, clean, or remove closets, 309.

FEED AND SALE STABLES

Only 11 permits were issued. Inspections made 254.

Cows kept in insanitary stables, sheds, etc.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

The keeping of animals of various kinds entails a good deal of supervision, if nuisance is to be prevented.

13

Inspection of private stables:

cows kept in insanitary stables, sheds, etc	10
Calves kept in insanitary stables, sheds, etc	1
Horses kept in insanitary stable,s sheds, etc	
Goats kept in insanitary stables, sheds, etc.	1
	_
Total	40
These animals were kept in 22 stables or sheds.	
Action taken and results:	
Stables vacated and placarded	2
Stables vacated and not placarded	2
Stables improved	16
Number of animals reduced in	
Pending	2
	_
Total	22
Other animals (mostly cats and dogs) kept in dwellings	16

One complaint regarding the keeping of eight mink in a garage on a 25' lot. Notice served and the animals removed. A few complaints of offensive odours from pet shops.

POULTRY

Poultry kept in dwellings Poultry kept in insanitary pens, sheds, etc. Pigeons kept in dwellings	36 96 11
Total	143

LICENSED DOG KENNELS

Permits issued, 26. In 1929, 30.

NUISANCES IN YARDS, SHEDS, LANES, VACANT LOTS, ETC.

Dirty yards, courts, sheds, etc.	5,665
Stagnant water on vacant lots	56
Other nuisances on vacant lots	903
Nuisances on streets and lanes	
Total	11.421

In 1929, 9,898. This large number of nuisances of this character shows that despite the efforts of our inspectors, there are still a great many people without any pride in the maintenance of clean conditions, and others who will clean up and remove refuse from their own premises, only to deposit it on lanes or property belonging to other people. There were 2 prosecutions for such offences during the year, and would be more if we could detect those responsible.

NUISANCES ABATED COMPULSORILY AND CHARGED AS TAXES

None this year. The Department has no power to abate nuisances on vacant lots in this manner, the section of the Public Health Act only covers buildings and lots on which there are buildings.

COMPULSORY SEWER NOTICES

None this year.

APPLICATIONS FOR CITY INSTALLED PLUMBING

None this year.

OVERCROWDING

Day inspections, 231. Night inspections, 2. Notices served to abate overcrowding, 80. In the case of the licensed lodging-houses we find that the Lodging-house by-law is quite a help in preventing overcrowding. Each room is carded with the number of occupants permitted. We have found that more overcrowding exists amongst families living in rooms, especially those which owing to hard times can only afford one room. Many of these rooms are large enough for two adults only, so that in cases where there are children there is overcrowding. The lot of these children penned up in one small room used for living, cooking and sleeping during the Winter is not pleasant to contemplate. Frequently gas is used for cooking, and in Winter when storm sashes are in position, many of which cannot be opened, the ventilation is poor indeed. If the gas stove is not properly adjusted, or is old and leaky, an extremely unhealthy condition exists. The rents paid for the usually poor accommodation provided are relatively high.

HOUSING

There were 520 new houses constructed and 16 new apartment blocks with 256 suites. Last year 719 houses and 28 blocks. There were 63 houses demolished during the year, so that the net increase is 457. The new houses and suites provide accommodation for 776 families. All of this work was done by private enterprise and nearly all houses were either built for the owners or for sale.

There have been 6,554 new houses built since 1918, and 110 apartment blocks with a total of 2,360 suites, but 431 houses have been demolished during that period.

At December 31st, our Annual Survey of Vacant Houses and Suites showed only 587 houses vacant. As there are now 35,333 houses in the City this figure represents only 1.6% of all houses. Vacant suites numbered 1,046, as against 729 last year. In the new blocks built this year only 10 out of 256 suites were vacant December 31st.

Contrasting the number of suites in Apartment Blocks provided with the number of new houses we note as follows:

	New Houses	New Suites
1925	 85 %	15 %
1926	 65.4%	34.6%
1927	 69.4%	30.6%
1928	 59.2%	40.8%
1929	 49 %	51 %
1930	 67 %	33 %

It would appear that wage earners who wish to build small cottages for themselves prefer the suburbs surrounding the City. Cannot something be done to encourage the building of cottages within the City? This would build up our vacant lots, increase the tax roll, and add to the population.

TOTAL HOUSING ACCOMMODATION-DECEMBER 31, 1930

Dwelling houses	34,219
Stores with dwellings	1,114
Suites in apartment blocks	10,414
Total lettings	45.747

This is the last opportunity I shall have to comment officially on housing conditions. During the last ten or twelve years I have made many reports on housing conditions in Winnipeg. Even before the War there was a shortage of small houses, and families were beginning to "double-up." With the War came total cessation of house-building, and this shortage was accentuated. After the War, about 1918, there was considerable discussion about the lack of houses. Public meetings were held. The Health Department was instructed to make a Housing Survey of conditions in certain selected districts. This report was printed and published. The conditions shown as regards the overcrowding of families into single-family dwellings were not creditable to the City. About that time the Dominion Government set aside some \$5,000,000 to be loaned to Provincial Governments for the building of houses, the Provincial Governments lending the money to Municipalities. In the City of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Housing Commission was formed, and from 1920 to 1923, 712 houses were built, the Commission loaning money at a low rate of interest to home-builders. The terms were easy, and twenty years was allowed for re-payment. The taxes were included in the monthly payments. The Commission did more than this. Lumber and other supplies were bought in large quantities, thus affording a saving to borrowers. New specifications ensuring durability; proper insulation ensuring warm houses in Winter and cool houses in Summer were insisted upon. Officials of the City supervised the erection of the houses from start to finish. The City held the whip-hand as regards payments of monies to the contractors. In all 712 dwellings were built. But in 1924 it was decided to make no more loans. Probably this scheme for the benefit of citizens was objected to by Loan Companies and private builders who found their business interfered with. So that although the scheme was in every way, financial and otherwise, a very great success, it stopped short when only well begun. In 1921 the Department made another Housing Survey which was also printed and distributed. It disclosed that notwithstanding the work of the Commission, housing conditions were no better. The new houses built only just kept up with the increase of population. The houses built under the Housing Commission plan were built mostly for higher paid wage earners and salaried officials. Since private enterprise again started building houses, such dwellings have been built to the order of private owners, or else for sale. Nobody is building houses for rent, and especially is nobody thinking of providing small cottages which might be let at a reasonable rental to the families now living cooped up in rooms in houses originally intended for one family only (from two to ten families per house according to the size).

So much has been written about such houses, the overcrowding of too many families in one house, the overcrowding of the rooms thereof, the deplorable lack of adequate sanitary conveniences (generally only one water-closet for several families), the large number of gas stoves in use, frequently in rooms occupied for sleeping, the poor ventilation, the impossibility of proper isolation in case there is communicable disease present, the use of attic rooms not suitable for use by families as dwellings, the fire hazard, etc., that I do not need to go into detail.

It may become necessary therefore for the City to follow the example set by Cities in other countries, and proceed to embark in the providing of suitable single-family dwellings for rental. Notwithstanding all that has been written and said about housing conditions in Winnipeg nobody appears to take much interest in the question. Many of the larger dwellings now occupied unlawfully as multiple dwellings could with a little expense be made much more suitable and we have, time and time again, suggested that all such houses should be required to be registered as "Houses Let in Lodgings," and brought up to a certain standard. This is the practice in England. We have suggested and drafted by-laws for this purpose but without success. Over two years ago we specially asked for a by-law requiring adequate plumbing fixtures in such houses, but although the by-law was approved it has not yet been passed by Council.

I have consistently endeavored to awaken the interest of the Council and the public in this important question of improving housing conditions, and trust that before long a feeling will be aroused which will result in a great improvement on the conditions now obtaining. If not, sooner or later the City will regret having for so long tolerated them. It should be remembered however, that the Health Department can do very little without the strong backing of the City Council, nor unless given the necessary legislation.

ZONING

Four more by-laws creating zoned areas (mostly residential) were passed during the year. There are now eight such areas, and more are contemplated. The Department has had to deal with one or two infractions of these by-laws, in cases where property has been converted to uses not permitted by the Zoning By-law.

GAS STOVES AND FITTINGS

Only 16 complaints under this head were dealt with. Carbon Monoxide of which the gas supplied in Winnipeg contains approximately 13.9 per cent is liberated into the air of rooms as the result of the operation of gas appliances in three main ways, viz: The leakage of gas through faulty connections; incomplete combustion as the result of faulty design of the appliances and incomplete combustion due to im-

proper upkeep and repair of appliances. Many gas stoves are bought in second-hand stores and used for years without adjustment or repairs.

To eliminate this hazard the following means should be used:

- 1. Proper installation by competent and authorized persons only.
- 2. Scientific testing of all gas appliances at a testing laboratory and the seal of the laboratory attached.
- 3. Regulations preventing the sale of defectively constructed appliances.
- 4. Compulsory inspection periodically of all such appliances in use, the repair of defective fixtures and the condemnation of those which cannot be properly repaired.

A City by-law on this subject is required. This we have suggested many times.

CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS

In our last report we described fully the steps taken by this Department to obtain legislation which should properly regulate the construction and installation of such refrigerators in order to prevent unhealthy conditions, and possibly fatalities, such as has occurred in other cities. The City withdrew its application to the Legislature for powers to pass by-laws on this subject because the Provincial Government undertook to investigate the matter, and to prepare regulations for the whole Province. No regulations have, however, yet been promulgated. In the meantime the number of electric refrigerators in use in the City increases daily. If no legislation by the Province is forthcoming, it may become necessary for the City to re-introduce the proposed Charter amendment asked for last year, and to press for its enactment. The risk attached to the operation of such refrigerators, especially those of multiple type, is serious. Both the type of machines used, and the manner of installing them should be regulated and periodic inspection provided for. Since our last report one case came to our notice where a refrigerator of the unit type installed in a suite in an apartment block sprung a leak during the night, and the escaping gas, (in this case Ammonia) drove out the occupants. It was fortunate for them that this gas is very odorous and irritating. At December 31 we have a record of 3,997 refrigerators in apartment blocks, of which 3,411 are of the multiple type.

CROSS CONNECTIONS—WATER SUPPLIES

None discovered this year.

WORKSHOPS, MANUFACTORIES AND OFFICE BUILDINGS

Inspections of workshops and factories 552. Office buildings, 79. These included enquiry into a nuisance caused by the discharge of large volumes of waste water from the saws at large stone-cutting plants.

This water contained a large quantity of stone dust in solution and suspension which was deposited in city sewers causing chokage. We also took up with the Provincial Bureau of Labor the question of the proper ventilation of garages and auto repair shops. Inspections made convinced us that the Carbon-Monoxide hazard in many of these places is serious. The Provincial authorities admit that any such premises where three or more persons are employed come under the Factory Act. They said they were making an investigation of the subject and would cooperate with this Department. There are many small repair shops which would not come under the Factory Act. In our opinion legislation, either Provincial or City is required, providing for the proper construction of such buildings (windows, roof vents, etc.), and also requiring that adequate means be provided and maintained for thoroughly ventilating the buildings and removing therefrom as quickly as possible all exhaust gases. We had the usual number of complaints regarding poor ventilation, defective plumbing, etc., in workshops, also dust and odor nuisance in tanneries. Several premises examined as to their suitability for various businesses.

RATS

There were only 24 complaints received respecting rat-infested buildings. Rat bounty was paid for 714 tails, cost \$35.70. Last year, 1,335 tails, \$66.75. Boxes of Extirmo distributed gratis 1,077.

PUBLIC BATHS AND COMFORT STATIONS

Inspections of baths 44. Comfort Stations 260. Samples of water taken from swimming pools 856. This includes samples from the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the new Winter Club, and All People's Missions. The Cornish Baths were closed during the year. With the opening of the new Sherbrooke Street baths next year, accommodation will be greatly increased. All baths and comfort stations were kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and the water in the swimming pools was kept in good condition by means of chlorination.

UNDERTAKERS' ESTABLISHMENTS

Inspections made, 10. Permits for license issued, 7. Conditions were found to be satisfactory, and in most cases the premises and equipment are of a high order.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS AND TOWELS

There were 71 inspections made, and warnings given in cases where infractions of the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health were observed.

CHIMNEYS AND FURNACES

Defective chimneys dealt with, 25, as against 19 last year. Defective furnaces, stove pipes, etc., 69, as against 61 last year. One serious case was reported of a boarding house where 8 persons were overcome with gas from the furnaces during the night and removed to hospital. This was a double house, with a hot air furnace in each basement. Piping for heating water had been introduced into each furnace and subsequently removed. The holes through which the pipes formerly ran communicated with the hot air chambers. These holes, or some of them, had been left open after the pipes were taken out, and furnace gases gained access through the hot air pipes to the bedrooms with the results already stated. Fortunately the victims all recovered. Furnaces and chimneys should be systematically inspected both for fire and health risks, but there is no officer of the City appointed for that purpose.

BILLIARD ROOMS

Permits issued, 59. Inspections made, 363.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS AND JUNK YARDS

Permits issued, 133. Last year, 132.

WIPING RAGS

There were 32 inspections made. Owing to a consignment of Japanese rags received here which were not in a satisfactory condition, the Provincial Board of Health passed an amendment to its regulations, giving the Health Officer power to require the re-laundering and re-sterilization of any consignment of rags with the preparation of which he is not satisfied.

BEDDING FACTORIES

Inspections made, 28. No infractions of the Provincial Regulations were found.

BARBER SHOPS

Inspections made, 107. No further legislation was enacted, although some of the barbers endeavored to secure such from the Provincial Legislature.

VERMIN

Complaints regarding buildings infested with cockroaches, 62. Last year, 45. With bed-bugs, 161. Last year, 82.

Rats we have already commented upon. Owing to a very serious complaint regarding a house being badly infested with bed-bugs, and where the owner would do nothing, coming to the attention of the Health Committee, the Committee asked that each member be supplied with a copy of the Vermin By-law prepared and submitted some years ago. This was done and we were in hopes that we should now be given a by-law which would enable us to deal more effectively with this problem, but no action has yet been taken by the Committee.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Number of inspections, 86. No serious complaint. One or two cases of insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences were dealt with.

SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Only 36 inspections were made.

LAUNDRIES

Permits were issued for 100 hand laundries. In 1929, 105. Inspections, hand laundries, 769; steam laundries, 3.

HOTELS

Permits issued, 59. All hotels were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Inspections made, 102.

LODGING HOUSES

The work of bringing such premises up to the standard required by the Lodging-house by-law was continued, 130 permits were issued. The principal difficulty experienced is in getting proper facilities provided for abolutionary purposes, and also in getting the storm windows so arranged as to open. A number of the poorer places failing to receive any assistance from the owners in making improvements discontinued keeping lodgers.

INSANITARY BUILDINGS

The table given below shows the number and class of premises for which notices were served upon owners and occupants under section 103 of the Public Health Act, under which section the Health Officer has power to require that premises be put into a sanitary condition or else closed up.

Dwelling houses, general insanitary condition	35
Dwelling houses, unlawful conversion of same to tenements	
Tenement houses	
Basement and cellar dwellings	4
Dark rooms (dwellings)	4
Stores occupied as dwellings	3

	Factories and workshops	9
	Stables	3
		_
		58
	Notices served on owner and agents	58
	Notices served on occupants	61
Res	ults:	
	Notices complied with (premises put into sanitary condition)	36
	Premises closed and placarded	20
	Cases still pending	2
		_
		58
	Remaining closed on December 31st, 1929	152
	Premises repaired or demolished during 1930	
		_
		118
	Premises closed during 1930 (dwellings, 10; stables, 2; other	
	premises, 8)	20
	Remaining closed on December 31st, 1930	138

WORK DONE FOR OTHER DIVISIONS OR DEPARTMENTS

Inspections of dwellings were made for the Social Welfare Commission. Investigation of complaints regarding non-removal of garbage for the Street Cleaning Division. Samples of water taken at several points twice a week for the City Bacteriologist. Monthly inspections of public baths and comfort stations for the Baths Department. Inspections for the License Department. Investigations of Birth Registrations for the Statistician.

PROSECUTIONS

Nature of Charges:

Occupied without permission of Health Officer (a room con-	
demned and placarded)	1
	100
Milk below standard (Dairy Division)	4
Keeping two calves in dwelling	1
Permit more than two families to occupy a duplex house in an R. 1 district (Zoning By-law)	1
Deposit night-soil on the property of another person	1
Selling milk without having a license	1
Neglect to comply with notice of Health Officer	1
	-

HOW DISPOSED OF

	Fines	Cases	Total Fines
Stay of Proceedings		1	
Withdrawn		1	
	\$8.00	6	\$48.00
	\$5.00	2	10.00
		10	\$58.00

STAFF

We lost three inspectors during the year. Two of these men accepted appointments with the Provincial Department of Health, and one was retired on pension. Three new inspectors, all certified, were appointed to replace these men.

All inspectors and clerks fulfilled their duties in a satisfactory manner.

VALEDICTORY

This is the last annual report which I shall be privileged to make, as I retire at the end of the year after a service with the Health Department of thirty-three years and four months. During that period I have seen great changes in the growth and development of the City, both as regards population, and the conditions under which citizens live and work. The poorly-built shacks of the early days have disappeared. Modern building construction, with all which that implies in the way of stability, improved methods of heating and lighting, plumbing, and other equipment and luxuries, considered necessaries in these times, has taken its place. Similarly the well-equipped modern factory and workshop, built for efficiency and with due regard to the health and safety of the workers is now well established. Our schools, colleges, offices and public buildings, will compare favorably with those of any city on this continent. The effective protection of our water supply, milk and food; the great reduction in infant mortality, and the application of the most approved methods towards the bringing up of healthy children; the reduction of both the general mortality rate, and the incidence of communicable diseases, these are all most noticeable when compared with the conditions of thirty-three years ago. Inasmuch as most of the triumphs of public health work have been due to the improvement of the environment of man, Sanitary Inspectors have had their full share in this notable work.

This improvement is a result of the progressive policy of the city throughout the years under review, in establishing and maintaining a well-equipped and fully modern Health Department. To the improvements noted above I trust that my own humble efforts have in some small degree contributed. As for the future, I venture to predict that during the next fifty years we shall see such results in the conquest of disease and the prolongation of human life as will make present attainments seem small indeed.

To the Mayors and Councils, past and present, from which I have always received support and generous treatment; to the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Douglas, whom any man might be proud to serve under; and to my colleagues on the staff for their loyal support and many kindnesses, I express my grateful appreciation.

Yours obediently,

ERNEST W. J. HAGUE,

Chief Health Inspector.

Report of Housing Inspector

A. J. Douglas, M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration, the following report on tenement inspection and action taken during the year 1930 in housing conditions.

We received 129 complaints relating to nuisances and insanitary conditions in tenements and apartment blocks. Complaints last year numbered 99, and the year previous 82. Irregular storage of garbage was responsible for 38 of the complaints received. The others related to defective plumbing, insufficient heat provided, dampness, overcrowding, vermin, etc.

Most of our complaints come from the older tenements, where repairs are constantly required, such as defects in plumbing, broken plaster, cleansing of halls, corridors and courts. With regard to the irregular storage of garbage and refuse, a constant check is required in the matter of repairs to or renewal of garbage cans and chutes.

During the year we had a number of instances of dampness in basement suites. In such cases, the trouble is frequently caused by defective weeping drains or the lack of same. It is sometimes necessary to excavate the ground around the building and provide subsoil drains, carried to a catch basin trap. While the ground is open, the foundation walls are often coated on the outside with cement mortar and afterwards treated with tar.

A number of our old frame tenements were overhauled and extensive repairs carried out. In one instance, the whole building was raised and placed on a new foundation, the drains repaired, new and additional plumbing fixtures installed in place of old ones, and general cleaning and re-decorating done.

Permit was obtained from the Building Department for alterations in another of our old tenements, and as we were also consulted in the matter, this afforded us an opportunity of getting some much needed changes made, in having additional plumbing fixtures installed so that the families could have plumbing in their own suites; larger windows were provided, storm sashes made to open, and general repairs undertaken.

Many of our apartment blocks are built so close to one another that sufficient natural light is not available to rooms opening on the sides of the buildings. We regret to report that even in some of our new blocks this condition prevails. There is a tendency to build too close to

the lot lines, with the result that other similar buildings adjoining shut off much of the day-light and sunshine from the side windows—indeed the sun never shines on many of these windows. We received several complaints from apartment blocks regarding the lack of sufficient natural light.

We are still having trouble with the illegal tenements, "rooming houses" so-called. Large dwellings, rented out in suites of one and two rooms are far too numerous. It is often necessary to have the occupation re-arranged on account of overcrowding. One of these premises dealt with during the year, was an old frame dwelling, two storeys in height and containing eleven rooms. With the view to obtaining more revenue, the lessee conceived the idea of installing additional sinks in the various suites, the waste from these being carried in sheet iron pipes to the catch basin trap. The odor from this decomposing waste permeated the cellar and passed up the untrapped waste-pipes into the rooms. We served statutory notices and the premises were vacated.

A house such as the above may be leased for \$35.00 per month and by sub-letting, the lessee may obtain as much as \$175.00 per month, besides living rent free.

There are far too many dwellings occupied as tenements. The crowding together of families where privacy and individual family life cannot properly be obtained, is far from desirable, but with the present depression in trade and acute housing shortage, we are applying pressure only where conditions appear to demand it. There is more wear and tear in such premises, the occupants are often careless in their habits, the plumbing fixtures are more liable to get out of order, the walls and ceilings become soiled from the use of gas ranges and coal oil stoves, and the whole premises presents an aspect that points to a neglect of the elementary principles of sanitation. Besides, there is usually no means for carrying off the products of combustion and the odors of cooking, this being most in evidence during the Winter months when storm sashes are in position.

We had to take action in a number of instances where stores were used as dwellings. In several cases, at our suggestion, the store fronts were changed and it was possible to arrange for proper light and ventilation, etc., while in others we had no alternative but to serve closing notices.

We ordered a number of families out of attic rooms, mainly on account of a lack of sufficient natural light and ventilation, low sloping ceilings and overcrowding, also the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXR. OFFICER,

Housing Inspector.

Report of Smoke Inspector

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith report of smoke nuisances and their abatement for the year ending December 31st, 1930.

SMOKE INSPECTIONS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Observations: Chimneys&SmokeStacks Inspection of furnaces, boilers, fuel, etc	45 153	39 130		000	37 114	46		29	100				501 1342
Total		169		-	_		126		_	_	-	-	1843
Notices: Statutory Verbal	38	3 11	3	2 26	1 8	1 5	17	1 6	1 18	2 51	2 54	2 47	18 284
Total	41	14	3	28	9	6	17	7	19	53	56	49	302

During the past winter there was a general reduction in the use of imported coal due to the increased consumption of the home product. The result from the smoke density viewpoint was very evident, especially when observing the smoke from chimneys of buildings where imported Pocahontas (a low volatile coal) was previously used and a bituminous or soft coal substituted.

There are quite a large number of hand-fired boilers which have not suitable settings for efficiently burning bituminous coal. Settings are often too low, air spaces in grate bars are too narrow, combustion chambers too small and draft is often inadequate.

Conditions regarding firing in many apartment blocks are very unsatisfactory. The janitor has very often employment elsewhere and his wife attends to the firing. In such cases there is always the tendency to heap up the firebox with coal, so that further attention will not be necessary for some hours. This method of firing is far from economical for the owners of the premises and is a source of nuisance to the residents in the vicinity.

However, by co-operation and advice regarding the principles of combustion and demonstrating various methods of firing, the emission of objectionable smoke was reduced in most cases to a satisfactory density. A number however, reverted to the use of a low volatile coal.

Many improvements in boiler settings have been made during the past year and a number of boilers have been equipped with mechanical stokers.

Generally speaking however, I have, in all cases of infringements of the smoke by-law, endeavored to remedy conditions without any expense to the owner of the premises. When district heating is available they will more readily consider connecting up with such system thereby totally eliminating any possibility of creating further nuisance.

Filling stations located on corner lots have again caused considerable annoyance. They are, of course, one storey buildings with comparatively low chimneys. Economy in heating is the general tendency and nuisances are very often found to be due to burning of oily rags or waste and installation of improvised oil burners, utilizing waste lubricating oil as fuel. The large volume of smoke resulting, causes a decided nuisance to pedestrians and occupants of nearby premises. The most suitable fuel for such buildings is either coke or anthracite coal. In several instances however, where this fuel was used, chimneys had to be extended in order to prevent the gaseous products of combustion gaining access through windows of adjoining buildings.

No further complaints have been received from the residents of River Heights relative to the nuisance from "fly ash" which was very much in evidence during last winter from the pulverized fuel steam plant in the vicinity. A new chimney was constructed. Two eight hundred horse power water tube boilers were installed and fitted with Riley underfeed stokers. Smoke conditions have been excellent.

Good progress was made by the Northern Public Service Corporation in the construction of its district heating system. The Steam plant has every modern device for its economical and efficient operation. Smoke conditions since operations commenced have been excellent.

Incidentally, the construction of this plant has also been the means of eliminating recurring smoke nuisances at several buildings.

It is of interest to note the progress of district heating during the past few years in the City of Winnipeg. Buildings connected with these systems at the year ending 1930 were as follows:

CITY HYDRO

224 Buildings.

WINNIPEG HEATING COMPANY

1030 Dwellings.

16 Apartment Blocks.

NORTHERN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

River Heights-

360 Dwellings (Hot Water).

West End-

420 Dwellings (Hot Water)

50 Dwellings (steam radiators to warm air installations).

30 other buildings (steam).

Included in these are:

22 Apartment Blocks.

2 Industrial Plants.

4 Churches.

1 Hospital.

1 Public Library.

A further extension of the heating district of the Winnipeg Heating Company, together with an additional steam plant, is contemplated in the near future. The City Hydro will also extend its system this year.

District heating systems are undoubtedly a boon to any community, as atmospheric conditions are much improved due to the elimination of smoke, ash and sulphur acids. Even a light gray smoke which is generally emitted from chimneys of dwellings is responsible for considerable annoyance, especially during periods when the relative humidity of the atmosphere is high. This causes fog-like conditions and interferes at least with the comfort of the general public. These conditions have been very noticeable since the days when anthracite coal was in general use. The use of coke by a large number of consumers favors the elimination of such nuisance.

Ash in varying amounts is emitted from all chimneys together with sulphur acids, depending on the fuel in use. The former is irritating to the respiratory organs and also gains access to the interior of buildings. Sulphur acids are responsible for undue depreciation of fabrics to a greater extent than the general public are aware. In the past, only smoke has received the attention of the various authorities, but the elimination of ash, etc., is a problem of the very near future.

Unfortunately, we are still without the necessary legislation for controlling dense smoke from locomotives. Round-houses are especially very objectionable in this respect. I am informed however, that one round-house will be equipped with the direct method of locomotive steaming probably next Summer.

Direct steaming is accomplished by filling the locomotive boiler with a mixture of hot water and live steam until a proper water level is reached. The flow of steam is then continued until a working steam pressure and corresponding water temperature is built up. The locomotive may then be disconnected from the steam line and moved out of the round-house under its own power before lighting the fire. This method is much quicker for putting locomotives in service and incidentally removes the smoke nuisance at round-houses. When this is installed, it will be of considerable benefit to the residents in the vicinity as considerable nuisance from smoke has been caused in the past.

A considerable number of complaints were received relative to defective warm air furnaces. Neglect to maintain these furnaces in good repair may cause impairment of the health of persons occupying the premises, due to inhaling the gaseous products of combustion containing carbon-monoxide.

Fortunately, there have been no fatal cases. On one occasion, however, three persons were removed to hospital suffering from the effects of inhaling the noxious fumes. This incident occurred during the night and it was fortunate that one person awoke, otherwise, the results would have undoubtedly been more serious.

The cause was due to the removal of the domestic hot water supply circulation pipes which passed through the warm air chamber and thence through the frame of the firing door to the combustion chamber of the furnace. An electric heater had been installed to the boiler and the placing of iron plugs in the orifices prepared for the piping, had been neglected. This left a direct connection between the firepot and warm air chamber with the result as above stated.

Owners of premises should realize the possible danger of such defects and have same remedied directly on notification.

In addition to smoke abatement duties, periodical inspections of the following premises were made: Hotels, undertakers parlors, public baths, comfort stations and swimming pools. Inspections relative to other Departmental work were made as requested.

Yours obediently,

P. PICKERING,

Smoke and Supervising Inspector.

Report of Chief Dairy Inspector

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the work performed and observations made by the Dairy Division for the year 1930.

We do not feel competent to make any detailed comment on the causes leading up to the business depression which we trust has reached its maximum during the year, nor on the reasons causing the bottom to fall out of the grain market; such matters pertaining to world wide conditions over which local authorities have no control; but we do know that the spending power of the western farmer has been tremendously curtailed.

It has been customary in past years when the grain market was flourishing, for the grower of grain to consider himself just a little superior to his neighbor the mixed farmer who kept and raised cows, chickens, and hogs. The work known as chores around the grain farm did not amount to much, nor was it so binding on every day in the year, while on the mixed farm or dairy farm, we find a continual round of chores, day after day for the entire year. During the past few years it has been no uncommon thing to see a dairy farmer deciding to quit that line altogether and to re-locate himself in a grain growing district in order that he might have a little relaxation during certain times of the year.

The experience of the past two years however finds the dairy farmer sitting on top; true he is making no fortune, but at least his income is steady though small, and he is in most cases holding his own; and while prices on all farm products are low, he has the advantage of abundance of cheap feed, and lower costs of operation.

Considering the huge slump in prices for all grains and certain other farm products, the dairy farmer can congratulate himself, that while prices for his product are slightly lower, there has certainly been no slump; this winter's price for milk and cream being from 10% to 15% lower than that of the previous winter. We believe that this drop would have been much larger had not steps been taken to curtail or prevent the dumping of large shipments of imported butter on our domestic markets. We trust that the Manitoba dairy farmer will appreciate the fact that it would never have been necessary to import butter into this Province, had he not himself fallen down on the job and failed to produce sufficient for home consumption.

MILK VENDORS

A total of 104 permits authorizing issue of licenses were granted during the year, as against 116 for the year 1929; this number comprising 99 dairies with their own dairy herds and 5 milk depots.

Of the 99 dairies, 94 distribute their own product direct to the consumer. During the year two dairy licenses were waived, the holders deciding to discontinue distribution.

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Dairy Licenses issued	125	116	110	99
Dairy Licenses active	122	112	105	97
Depot Licenses issued	10	7	6	5
Depot Licenses active	7	6	6	5
Total Licenses issued	135	123	116	104
Total Licenses active	129	118	111	102

The licensed dairies have 126 delivery routes, and the pasteurizing plants 224 routes in the City of Winnipeg, making a total of 350 number plates in use as against 355 for the previous year.

Revenue from license fees, etc., amounted to \$2,544.50 as against \$2,547.50 for 1929.

99 Dairy License fees	\$1,740.50
5 Plant License fees	752.00
Inspection Fees	52.00
	\$2,544.50
City Revenue \$531.50.	
8 Dairy Herds located inside City Limits	\$149.50
2 Pasteurizing Plants located inside City	372.00
1 Small Depot located inside City	10.00
	\$531.50
Country Revenue \$1,961.00.	
91 Dairy Herds located outside the City	\$1,591.00
2 Pasteurizing Plants outside the City	370.00
Total	\$1,961.00

The fee for pasteurizing plants located outside the city is based on a figure five times that of the City Plants which pay a city business tax.

THE LICENSED DAIRIES

During the past 25 years the number of dairies supplying their own product direct to the consumer has been somewhere around the hundred mark, dropping on one occasion to eighty and rising on two or three occasions to 125. At the beginning of the period mentioned these dairies

supplied the entire milk requirements of our city. However they failed to keep pace with the growth of the city, and milk plant companies were organized with the idea of bringing in milk from points further afield. Meanwhile new regulations imposed required some effort towards improvement by the producer.

These improvements were brought forward by steps or in waves, the most desirable or least expensive coming first in order.

25 years ago dairies were merely cow sheds with no particular place for handling or keeping the milk.

20 years ago we put on a campaign for providing a sanitary milk house on every dairy.

15 years ago we were campaigning for sanitary stables, where a cow could live, and milk be produced under healthy conditions; while 10 years ago we were commencing our campaign leading up to the Tuberculin Test.

For several years previous to the introduction of the M. T. O. in 1922, we had actively campaigned in the interests of compulsory pasteurization; but finding no sympathy or support from any public body or authority, it was considered advisable to hold in abeyance this policy, and to fight for something more within our reach. Hence the present By-law which was a big forward step in its time, and which could not have been carried through had not the herd owners themselves given it their whole hearted support.

The average herd of the licensed dairyman runs from 25 to 30 head, and among them we find some splendid herds of dairy cows. These men know cows, and they understand production. There is no doubt whatever but what the Winnipeg district produces a heavier gross yield, and a heavier yield per animal, than any milk producing district in Manitoba. These local dairymen are born to the production game, and as such their services should not be lightly considered.

The Licensed Dairies handle about one third of the retail business in this city, approximately 40% of the product being bottled, the balance being delivered in bulk. Our inspection records regarding the dairy premises, herds, methods and equipment, together with a record of all examinations of the product supplied, enables us to classify these dairies into four groups each composed of about 25% of the total.

- 1. The first class consists of those with fine herds of real dairy cows housed under ideal conditions, producing clean fresh milk, well cooled and stored, and delivered bottled to the consumer; such milk showing a No. 1 sediment test, low plate count, and good average quality. A few dairies of bulk milk are included in this class.
- The second class consists of all those who have the necessary equipment and knowledge of the business, which would enable them by exer-

cising special care to reach the first class; but in order to do this we require a full twelve month period of proven record before making the transfer. The sediment record of this class runs between Nos. 1 and 2, and the plate count around 100,000. Approximately two-thirds of the second class dairy milk is bottled.

- 3. The third class consists of those whose premises and equipment possibly leave something to be desired, who are nevertheless good producers, but lack the necessary finish as handlers or distributors. The most of the milk in this class is sold in bulk averaging No. 2 Sediment Test, and over 100,000 plate count. However this class is not hopeless, as we are enabled to make promotions to the second class, and have on occasion promoted direct from the third to the first class.
- 4. The fourth class consists of those who in our opinion are only ordinary producers, and should not be engaged in handling and distributing to the consumer.

Just so long as our regulations allow the sale of raw milk, must we keep up this classification as part of our educational campaign, aiming at a steady improvement in our milk supply. All public enquiries regarding any particular raw milk are answered by stating the class to which it belongs.

THE PASTEURIZING PLANTS

Four plants are engaged in the business of pasteurizing and distributing milk, cream and other dairy products in the city, two being located inside, and two outside the City Limits. These plants handle two-thirds of the fluid milk business, and 95% of the table cream business of the city. In addition the city plants each handle two or three brands of Special or Select milk, and several brands of butter-milk.

The four plants combined have 12 vats or pasteurizers each equipped with recording thermometers, and from 40 to 45 batches of milk are handled daily.

The Department keeps close watch over the pasteurizing operations, and records temperatures and holding periods for all milk handled. In this respect it may be noted that plants are liable to be operating 12 hours per day and 7 days per week, so that our supervision is intermittent and not constant in that we have to rely on the graphic thermostat for much of our information.

However we may say here, that as in all inspection, the active wholehearted co-operation of those coming under such inspection lightens and smooths over many difficult problems; and we are glad to acknowledge that co-operation which our plant operators have always extended. With a view of the public safety and interests ever in mind, we find that a little education does not go amiss with the plant operative, and in urging and assuring ourselves that the milk be heated to and held at the proper temperature, we are only looking for the maximum margin of safety; while it occasionally happens that the operative has his mind concentrated on the cream line, and how it will be affected. The majority of Superintendents or foremen in charge of pasteurizing operations understand exactly what they are doing, and why it is being done; and how necessary it is that scrupulous care must be taken to ensure that every last drop of milk is properly treated. It has occasionally happened however that the person in charge has not had a thorough grasp or understanding of the significance of what he was supposed to be doing, and in such cases judicious educational measures are in order.

CERTIFIED MILK FARMS

The sale of certified milk and the demand for same, has fallen off so rapidly during recent years as to be now almost negligible. Of the two farms formerly engaged in this work, one disposes of its entire output as a Special Raw Milk, while the other disposes of 90% of its output as Special Raw, and the balance as Certified.

We find that the science or art of producing certified milk is not easily forgotten, so that the milk put out by these dairies as Special, responds to all tests equally as good as when it was certified.

In the meantime four more dairies are engaged in the production of what we might call Special Raw Milk giving us a total of six Special Brands of Raw Milk No. 1 in cleanliness all the year round, and an average Plate Count of 10,000 or less.

The use of the term "Special" not being regulated by Law has been much abused, both in advertising and naming or misnaming of brands. Similar criticism may be applied to the use of the word "Grade." The giving of a name to a brand of milk implying special or extraordinary qualities to that milk should be in the hands of some official authority competent to judge, and having facilities for keeping said product under constant supervision and control. In past years we have had instances of milk described as Special, Grade A, etc., which according to our tests and examinations, was not entitled to this distinction.

Under our present system of classifying or grading the various brands of milk, we follow out the same method as with the dairies, and in order to be classed as Special the milk must have proved itself over the entire twelve month period, and given evidence that the same quality and care will be continuous.

Certified milk was introduced into this city in 1917 and for many years served a very useful purpose supplying at that time what was considered a high grade raw milk produced from healthy cows under ideal conditions. At a time when our every day supply of ordinary milk was only fair, special milk for infant feeding was in high demand.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

The testing of all cattle contained in the licensed dairy herds under the M.T.O. was inaugurated in 1922, and is administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture under the terms of their agreement with the City of Winnipeg, and with the individual herd owners.

Each herd is kept under exact regulation and supervision according to the latest scientific knowledge of disease control, so as to give the highest possible guarantee that all animals are healthy, and the milk free from the tubercule bacillus.

For the year ending March 31st, 1930, a total of 7,269 cattle were tested in connection with 110 herds, and 175 single cows; of which 2,335 were tested for the first time; while 12,589 re-tests were conducted making a total of 14,924 tests for the year; these figures again emphasizing the large number of replacements necessary in order that dairy herds may be kept up to normal strength; and the enormous amount of testing conducted in order to assure us that only healthy animals may be found in the herd.

A total of 450 animals were slaughtered including one from the previous year, and 22 animals were quarantined for slaughter.

This completes 8 years of the tuberculin test, and the results indicate that the Federal authorities took on a large problem when they undertook to clean up these dairy herds. It begins to look now as if some permanent success is in sight as we understand that the present year will show a very substantial improvement, due probably to the extension of the restricted area plan in the province.

Year	Endi	ng	Reactors	Compensation
March	31st,	1923	 3970	\$158,037.33
March	31st,	1924	 1568	63,049.33
March	31st,	1925	 952	38,479.00
March	31st,	1926	 901	28,802.16
March	31st,	1927	 616	19,211.00
March	31st,	1928	 568	17,450.40
March	31st,	1929	 584	20,906.66
March	31st,	1930	 471	16,554.83
			9630	\$362,490.71

CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY SUPPLY

10,400	gallons-41,600	quarts
650	gallons- 2,600	quarts
1,600	gallons- 6,400	quarts
3,400	gallons-13,600	quarts
80	gallons- 320	quarts
620	gallons- 2,480	quarts
250	gallons- 1,000	quarts
17,000	${\tt gallons68,000}$	quarts
825	gallons—13,200	half pints
1.500	gallons—24.000	half pints
	650 1,600 3,400 80 620 250 17,000 825 600 75	10,400 gallons—41,600 650 gallons— 2,600 1,600 gallons— 6,400 3,400 gallons—13,600 80 gallons— 320 620 gallons— 2,480 250 gallons— 1,000 17,000 gallons—68,000 825 gallons—13,200 600 gallons— 9,600 75 gallons— 1,200 1,500 gallons—24,000

PERCENTAGE CLASSIFICATION

	1926	1928	1930	
Pasteurized Milk	57%	60 %	65 %	
Certified Milk	2%	1.5%	0.5%	
Raw T. Tested Herds	39%	37 %	33 %	
Raw Private Cows	2%	1.5%	1.5%	

DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

Fluid Milk only, Imperial Measure	0.65 p	ints
Milk and Cream basis, Imperial measure	0.88 p	ints
Fluid Milk only, U. S. measure	.81 p	ints
Milk and Cream basis, U. S. measure	1.10 p	ints

MILK CONSUMPTION

Early in the year, we had a total daily consumption of fluid milk of 17,200 gallons per day, but a falling off developed later causing us to modify our figures.

Not only have we in the face of a period of acute business depression kept up our average daily consumption, but the average daily per capita consumption is 0.65 pints, dropping from 0.66 in the early part to 0.64 at the end of the year.

The total consumption of cream is slightly higher due to the lower price of butter fat, and the attractive prices quoted by several of the stores handling same; the cut in most cases running from 2 to 5 cents per half pint.

CONSUMPTION AND DISTRIBUTION—FLUID MILK

Summary showing total daily consumption, daily per capita consumption, and number of delivery routes during the past 12 years.

	Gallons per day	Pints per Capita	Delivery Routes
1919	 12,500	0.52	236
1920	 13,000	0.54	220
1921	 13,500	0.55	240
1922	 14,500	0.58	275
1923	 15,000	0.60	300
1924	 15,250	0.62	315
1925	 15,250	0.62	330
1926	 15,500	0.63	335
1927	 16,000	0.64	345
1928	 16,500	0.65	355
1929	 16,750	0.65	355
1930	 17,000	0.65	350

DELIVERY SERVICE

The total number of delivery routes in the city has dropped from 355 in 1929 to 350 in 1930, due to consolidation with a view to economy, and to the increasing large quantity of milk sold by stores. The large delivery trucks of the distributors delivering cases of bottled milk to the stores are each capable of delivering the equivalent of 3 to 6 retail loads.

The raw milk distributors have 124 retail and 2 wholesale routes, and the pasteurized milk distributors 211 and 13 respectively.

The 15 wholesale routes handle 300 gallons of Special raw milk and 1,400 gallons of pasteurized milk by case lots; they also handle 650 gallons of bulk pasteurized milk in can lots.

The latter must not be confused with dipped milk as in nearly all cases the entire can of milk is delivered intact.

The 335 retail routes handle 9,000 gallons of pasteurized milk and 2,000 gallons of raw milk in bottles, and in addition the raw milk vendors distribute 3,400 gallons of dipped milk. These figures account for 16,750 gallons, to which we add the 250 gallons produced by the private cow-keepers, which is not distributed but consumed at home. The distribution of cream and other products being subject to daily fluctuation is not included in these calculations.

SEDIMENT TESTS OF SELECTED BRANDS

Sediment tests of all samples submitted for Plate Count were taken, and the results showed that out of 35 brands; 5 were No. 1A for the entire season, while 19 brands were No. 1B; Total 24 No. 1.

Samples examined covered all classes of milk:—Pasteurized, Special Pasteurized, Certified, Special Raw and Ordinary Raw.

The following results were obtained from 579 special samples.

No.	1A	Very clean	344	samples-60%
No.	1B	Fairly clean	103	samples—18%
No.	2	Slightly dirty	113	samples—19%
No.	3-4	Dirty	19	samples— 3%
			_	
			579	100%

		Pasteurize	Raw			
No.	1A	85	samples—50%	259	samples—63%	
No.	1B	31	samples—19%	72	$samples{}18\%$	
No.	2	47	samples—28%	66	$samples -\!\!-\!\! 16\%$	
No.	3-4	5	samples— 3%	14	samples— 3%	
		_		_		
		168	100%	411	100%	

From the above it would appear at first glance that the raw milk was equally as clean if not cleaner than the pasteurized product, but we must here point out that the 35 brands examined included all the pasturized 8, and 24 brands of first class raw milk, 3 brands of second class, and none of the third or fourth class, so that it would be unfair to consider this as a fair comparison between pasteurized and raw milk, but it is a fair comparison against the pasteurized milk which is all first class, and the first class raw milk. The 3 second class raw milk brands included were in the first class until the end of the year, and were then demoted to second because their annual average record placed them below the dividing line. These are the three brands numbered 33, 34, 35, in the Normal Average and Milk Score tabulation where they fail to obtain the necessary 75% in order to qualify as first class.

CLASSIFICATION OF SELECTED BRANDS

Milk Scoring Formula applied to the Normal Averages. Cleanliness: maximum 150, deduct 5 points for each one-tenth over No. 1, example 1.5 is awarded 125, and No. 2—100 points.

	Plate	Count:	Ma	ximum	150 for	2	,000 or	less			
	From	3,000	to	10,000	deduct	1	point]	per :	1,000	total	8
	From	10,000	to	40,000	deduct	3	points	per	5,000	total	18
	From	40,000	to	100,000	deduct	2	points	per	5,000	total	24
Total deductions up to 100,000							50				

Thus 10,000 is awarded 142; 40,000—124; and 100,000—100.

Quality, Butter Fat:—multiplied by 10 maximum 40.

Total Solids:—multiplied by 10 maximum 130.

Special awards: Pasteurized 20, Certified 10.

The total maximum of 500 points could only be attained by a pasteurized certified milk No. 1 in cleanliness, 2,000 or less plate count, 4% fat, and 13% total solids.

Total score divided by 5 gives the percentage of perfection. Of the 35 selected brands, 32 scored over 75% and are considered as first class while 3 under 75% are second class.

Of the 32 First Class brands, 6 scored Excellent 90%, 11 Very Good 85%, 11 Good 80%, and 4 Fair 75%.

PLATE COUNTS OF 1,000 OR LESS

Pasteurized	3	times	out	of	168	samples	1.8%
Certified	4	times	out	of	13	samples	30.7%
Raw Special	17	times	out	of	79	samples	21.5%
Raw Selected	9	times	out	of	319	samples	2.8%
	-				-		
Total	33	times	out	of	579	samples	5.8%

PLATE COUNTS OF 10,000 OR LESS

Pasteurized	26	times	out	of	168	samples	15%
Certified	7	times	out	of	13	samples	54%
Raw Special	62	times	out	of	79	samples	78%
Raw Selected	61	times	out	of	319	samples	19%
		-					
Total	156	times	out	of	579	samples	27%

NORMAL AVERAGES AND PERCENTAGES

		Sediment Test	Plate Count	B. Fat	T. Solids	%
1	Raw Special		3,000	3.6	12.6	92.2
	Raw Special		4,000	3.6	12.6	92.0
	Raw Special		3,000	3.6	12.6	91.2
			7,000	3.8	12.8	91.2
	Raw Special		10,000	3.5	12.5	90.4
	Pasteurized		45,000	3.9	12.9	90.0
	Raw Class 1		15,000	3.8	12.7	88.8
	Raw Class 1			3.8	12.4	88.8
			10,000			
	Raw Class 1		10,000	3.5	12.3	88.0
	Raw Class 1		15,000	3.3	12.0	87.4
	Pasteurized		60,000	3.6	12.3	87.0
	Raw Class 1		25,000	3.5	12.4	86.4
	Pasteurized		20,000	3.6	12.5	86.4
	Raw Class 1		21,000	3.2	11.9	86.4
	Raw Class 1		70,000	4.4	13.2	85.4
16.	Pasteurized		50,000	3.4	12.2	85.2
17.	Raw Class 1	1.4	20,000	3.6	12.4	85.2
18.	Raw Class 1	1.1	80,000	3.9	12.9	84.2
19.	Raw Class 1	1.2	55,000	3.6	12.6	84.0
20.	Raw Class 1	1	100,000	4.6	13.8	84.0
21.	Raw Class 1	1.3	40,000	3.6	12.4	83.8
22.	Raw Class 1	1.1	75,000	3.4	12.2	82.2
23.	Raw Class 1	1.6	30,000	3.6	12.3	81.8
24.	Raw Class 1	1.7	30,000	3.6	12.7	81.6
25.	Raw Class 1	. 1	100,000	3.5	12.2	81.4
26.	Raw Class 1	1.7	25,000	3.4	12.4	81.2
27.	Pasteurized	1.5	95,000	3.4	12.2	80.6
28.	Pasteurized	1.5	100,000	3.7	12.5	80.4
29.	Pasteurized	1.8	90,000	3.6	12.6	79.2
30.	Raw Class 1	1.7	60,000	3.4	12.3	77.6
31.	Raw Class 1	1.6	100,000	3.8	12.8	77.2
32.	Pasteurized	1.7	100,000	3.4	12.1	77.0
	Raw Class 2		100,000	3.2	12.0	72.4
	Raw Class 2		100,000	3.2	11.8	70.0
	Raw Class 2		100,000	3.7	12.7	69.8

90% Excellent; 85% Very Good; 80% Good; 75% Fair; Under 75% Poor.

PLATE COUNTS—SELECTED BRANDS

	0 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	Over 100,000	Total
1. Raw Special	5	12	3	1	0	0	1	22
2. Raw Special	6	9	3	3	1	0	0	22
3. Raw Special	6	5	0	1	0	0	1	13
4. Certified	4	1	2	2	3	1	0	13
5. Raw Special	0	4	9	3	4	1	1	22
6. Pasteurized	0	0	1	2	5	5	1	14
7. Raw Class 1	1	3	1	3	3	2	0	13
8. Raw Class 1	2	3	2	1	4	1	0	13
9. Raw Class 1	2	2	-8	6	1	2	1	22
10. Raw Class 1	0	2	2	5	1	3	0	13
11. Pasteurized	2	1	2	5	2	19	2	33
12. Raw Class 1	1	4	1	2	2	3	0	13
13. Pasteurized	1	6	3	3	4	5	0	22
14. Raw Class 1	0	4	2	6	6	3	1	22
15. Raw Class 1	0	0	2	2	0	8	1	13
16. Pasteurized	0	1	1	6	8	17	0	33
17. Raw Class 1	1	1	1	7	1	2	0	13
18. Raw Class 1	0	0	0	1	1	10	1	13
19. Raw Class 1	0	0	0	3	2	8	0	13
20. Raw Class 1	0	1	1	0	0	8		
	0						3	13
21. Raw Class 1		1	0	4	5	3	0	13
22. Raw Class 1 23. Raw Class 1	0	0 2	0 2	3	1 4	6 2	3	13 13
24. Raw Class 1	0	3	1	1	4	4	0	13
25. Raw Class 1		0	1	0	1	8	3	13
26. Raw Class 1	0	3	1	4	0	3	2	13
27. Pasteurized	0	0	1	2	0	9	1	13
28. Pasteurized	0	2	0	1	1	14	4	22
29. Pasteurized	0	- 3	0	1	0	7	2	13
30. Raw Class 1	0	0	1	3	0	9	0	13
31. Raw Class 1	0	0	1	0	2	14	5	22
32. Pasteurized	0	0	0	1	1	6	5	13
33. Raw Class 2	0	0	0	1	0	8	4	13
34. Raw Class 2		****	****	****	2	9	2 3	13
35. Raw Class 2 Miscellaneous	1	1	1	2	1	9	2	13
miscenaneous	_	_	_	_	_		_	11
Totals	33	74	53	86	71	212	50	579

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTION, 1930

Summary of Inspections

Private city cow-keepers' stables inspected	467
Cattle dealers' and sale stables inspected	73
Pasteurizers inspected, recording thermometers checked	465
City licensed milk depots inspected	57
City creameries or butter factories inspected	272
Milk stores, chain stores, refrigerators inspected	457
Delivery wagons, trucks and sleighs inspected	2,192
Special city inspections or investigations	33
Total city inspections	4,016
Licensed dairies and dairy farms inspected	1,147
Milk and cream shippers visited	232
Milk and cream stations visited	20
Country creameries visited	85
Suburban milk depots inspected	28
Suburban pasteurizers inspected and checked	110
Special country inspections or investigations	32
Total country inspections	1,654
Milk tested for butter fat and solids	1,405
Cream tested for butter fat	126
Special plate counts for bacteria content	582
Sediment tests for cleanliness	953
Chemical tests for possible adulteration	300
Total tests and examinations	3,366
Milk and Cream condemned and destroyedlbs.	2.630
Value of condemned product at wholesale prices	
Notices served, mailed or delivered verbally	
Cases of sickness investigated	2
Distance travelled by inspectors outside the citymiles	
Police Court Prosecutions and Convictions	
The court and continued the co	

It was only necessary to investigate 2 cases of sickness during the year, neither of which were communicable.

In the month of March a large number of border line cases appeared in the butter fat tests. These were checked and re-checked, resulting in 4 vendors being prosecuted and convicted for selling milk below standard, the remaining prosecution being for selling milk without license. There was no evidence of intentional extraction or adulteration.

MILK SUPPLY UNDER HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTROL

Duties of the Dairy Division

It is essential that an urban community be assured of an abundant supply of clean pure milk. The danger to the consumer, especially to infants should adequate inspection and supervision not be provided, is obvious. Milk which is unclean, aged or unwholesome is responsible for many gastro-intestinal complaints of infants. Milk from sick or diseased cows should not be consumed under any consideration. Fluid milk readily picks up organisms which cannot be seen, propagating and conveying same to the table of the consumer, and should these be of a pathogenic character, serious milk borne outbreaks may result.

The Dairy Division inspects and arranges for licensing approximately 100 Class A raw milk dairies in the rural districts adjacent to Winnipeg. Keeps an annual register of above including classification and record. Co-operates with the Federal authorities re the tuberculin test of dairy herds. Inspects stables, and issues permits to 175 private cow-keepers in the City. Arranges with the Federal Department for the tuberculin testing of these cows. Inspects all operations at 2 large pasteurizing plants in the city, 2 plants outside the city, 10 creameries and 4 ice cream plants. Inspects 12 pasteurizing machines, and keeps a record of thermostatic readings on all machines, covering 40 batches per day. Inspects 350 delivery vehicles operating on the streets of the city. Inspects 650 stores and refrigerators where milk is kept for sale. Collects and examines 4,000 samples of milk or cream yearly for quality, cleanliness, bacteria content, and freedom from contamination or adulteration; and with the information obtained; classifies over 100 brands of milk as First, Second, Third, etc. Condemns and destroys milk or cream found unfit for consumption. Conducts a general survey of the milk producing districts in Manitoba, with occasional visits to milk stations, creameries, etc. Investigates every case of sickness reported at a dairy, and takes such precautionary measures as apply to each case. Conducts an educational campaign by means of printed matter, circulars, reports, discussion, advice and assistance in preparing plans and specifications including personal instruction to individuals.

1930 PRICES OF PASTEURIZED MILK IN 35 CANADIAN CITIES Delivered Bottled to the Consumer

(Cents per 40 oz. Quart)

	March	June	September	December
Victoria, B. C.	15	15	15	15
Vancouver, B. C.	11	11	11	11
N. Westminster, B. C	11	11	11	11
Calgary, Alta.	12	11	11	11
Edmonton, Alta	121/2	11	11	11
Saskatoon, Sask	13	13	13	13
Moose Jaw, Sask	14	13	13	13
Regina, Sask.	14	13	13	13
Brandon, Man.	13	11	11	12
Winnipeg, Man.	13	11	12	12
Fort William, Ont	121/2	10	12	121/2
Brantford, Ont	12	12	12	121/2
Hamilton, Ont	12	12	12	12
Kitchener, Ont	13	11	11	11
London, Ont	11	11	11	11
Ottawa, Ont.	13	12	12	12
Windsor, Ont	14	12	12	12
St. Catherines, Ont	14	13	13	121/2
Toronto, Ont.	13	121/2	13	12
Kingston, Ont	11	11	11	11
Peterborough, Ont	10	10	10	10
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	12	12	12	12
Guelph, Ont	12	12	12	12
Niagara Falls, Ont	13	13	13	13
Montreal, P. Q	12	10	10	12
Quebec, P. Q	14	12	12	14
Sherbrooke, P. Q	10	9	9	10
Three Rivers, P. Q	13	11	11	13
Verdun, P. Q	14	12	12	13
Westmount, P. Q	13	13	12	13
St. John, N. B	14	14	14	14
Moneton, N. B.	12	12	12	12
Halifax, N. S	$12\frac{1}{2}$	121/2	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Sydney, N. S	15	15	15	14
Charlottetown, P. E. I	12	10	10	10

1930 PRICES OF PASTEURIZED MILK IN 35 U. S. CITIES Delivered Bottled to the Consumer

(Cents per 32 oz. Quart)

	March	June	September	December
Seattle, Wash.	11	11	11	11
Everett, Wash	10	10	10	10
Portland, Ore	12	12	13	11
Salem, Ore	11	10	11	12
Butte, Mont	13	13	13	13
Lewistown, Mont.	10	10	10	10
Grand Forks, N. D	11	11	11	10
Mandan, N. D	12	12	12	11
Aberdeen, S. D	11	10	11	11
Sioux Falls, S. D	12	12	12	12
Minneapolis, Minn	11	11	11	10
Duluth, Minn.	12	11	12	11
Winona, Minn	11	11	11	11
Milwaukee, Wis	12	11	11	11
Racine, Wis	12	12	12	12
Wasau, Wis.	10	10	10	10
Detroit, Mich	13	13	13	13
Lansing, Mich	12	12	12	12
Battle Creek, Mich	12	12	12	12
Kalamazoo, Mich	13	13	13	13
Chicago, Ill.	14	14	14	14
Peoria, Ill.	13	13	13	13
Rockford, Ill.	12	12	12	12
Indianapolis, Ind	12	12	12	11
South Bend, Ind	12	12	12	12
Columbus, Ohio	12	12	12	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	14	14	14
Cleveland, Ohio	12	12	13	12
Scranton, Pa	14	14	14	14
Pittsburg, Pa	13	13	14	13
Albany, N. Y.	15	15	15	15
Buffalo, N. Y.	14	14	14	12
Manchester, N. H.	15	15	15	121/2
Portsmouth, N. H.	14	14	14	14
Burlington, Vt	12	10	12	12

MILK SUPPLY OF 35 CANADIAN CITIES

Percentage of Pasteurization

	%	
Saskatoon, Sask	100	-Herds under M.T.O.
Hamilton, Ont.	100	
Windsor, Ont	100	
St. Catherines, Ont	100	—Certified 0.8%.
Toronto, Ont.	100	-Certified 0.12%.
Niagara, Falls, Ont	100	
Westmount, P.Q.	100	
Fort William, Ont	98	-2% Tested Herds.
Ottawa, Ont	98	—Herds under M.T.O.
Verdun, P. Q	98	-2% Tested Herds.
Calgary, Alta	96	—Herds under M.T.O.
Kitchener, Ont	95.4	4-4.6% Tested Herds.
Regina, Sask	95	—Herds under M.T.O.
Brantford, Ont	95	-Herds under M.T.O.
Montreal, P. Q	95	—Certified 0.25%.
Halifax, N. S	95	-5% Tested Herds.
Vancouver, B. C.		—Certified 0.3%. Herds T. Tested.
St. John, N. B	92	—Certified 0.6%. Herds T. Tested.
Moose Jaw, Sask		—Herds under M.T.O.
London, Ont	77	—Herds under M.T.O.
Peterborough, Ont	75	
Winnipeg, Man		—Certified 0.5%. M.T.O.
Guelph, Ont	65	—Herds under M.T.O.
Three Rivers, P. Q	61.4	
New Westminster, B. C		—Herds T. Tested.
Edmonton, Alta	60	—Herds under M.T.O.
Kingston, Ont	50	
Quebec, P. Q	40	
Victoria, B. C	30	—Herds T. Tested.
Brandon, Man	30	—Herds under M.T.O.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	30	
Sherbrooke, P. Q	25	
Moneton, N.B	18	—Herds T. Tested.
Charlottetown, P. E. I		—Herds T. Tested.
Sydney, N. S	15	

WINNIPEG'S MILK SUPPLY FOR 25 YEARS

Fluctuation of Pasteurization

		Pasteur- ized	Certi- fied	Raw Tested Herds	Raw Private Cows	Raw Herds Untested
		%	%	%	%	%
1906		3		1	10	86
1907		6		1	9	84
1908		12		2	8	78
1909		25		3	6	66
1910		33		3	4	60
1911		40		10	4	46
1912		50		7	3	40
1913		65		3	2	30
1914		60		2	2	36
1915		50		3	3	44
1916		50		4	3	43
1917		50	1	3	3	43
1918		50	2	2	3	43
1919		55	2.5	3.5	3	36
1920		65	2.5	2.5	2	28
1921		62	3	3	2	30
1922	•	60	3	14	3	20
1923		58	2	37	3	
1924		54	2	42	2	
1925		54	2	42	2	
1926		57	2	39	2	
1927		58	2	38.4	1.6	
1928		60	1.5	37	1.5	
1929		62.4	1.4	34.6	1.4	
1930		65	0.5	33	1.5	

Pasteurization commenced in this City in 1905 and reached 65% in 1913 and again in 1920 due to rapid increases in population during those years and the milk companies being better equipped for taking care of the increased business.

Raw milk from untested herds formed the greater portion of our milk supply until 1910, and was abolished finally in 1922. Certified milk appeared in 1917 and is down to 0.2% at the end of 1930.

On each occasion that pasteurization formerly reached 65%, namely, 1913-14 and 1919-20, the Department urged the desirability of a 100% policy, but received no encouragement from the authorities, or from any public body or organization.

MILK SUPPLY PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

Canadian and American Cities

Five years ago only 8 cities in Canada reported 90% or over pasteurization of which 2 were 100%.

In 1930, returns from 35 cities indicate that 18 register over 90%, of this number 7 are practically 100%.

A steady increase in the consumption of pasteurized milk is indicated by reports from all over the North American continent.

	U.S.	Canada
Cities requiring 100% Pasteurization	24	5
Cities which exempt Certified milk	39	2
Cities with 98% Pasteurization	24	3
	_	_
Total	87	10

A large number of U. S. cities provide for milk being pasteurized, certified or Grade A raw; but very little Grade A raw is either sold or consumed.

United States reports indicate that the sale of Certified milk is rapidly decreasing, this being due to the extreme cost, and to the high quality of several pasteurized brands on the market. Similar conditions appear in Canada, for example, in Toronto consumption of Certified milk has dropped from 0.5% to 0.12%, and in Winnipeg, where it has dropped from 1.4% to 0.5% in one season, and is already at 0.2% at the beginning of the next. Certified milk was introduced on the North American continent at a time when a real high class milk for the nutrition of delicate infants and invalids was very scarce and almost unknown; whereas now that a large percentage of the milk supply of most urban communities is of a high standard as regards safety and purity, the demand for certified milk has declined accordingly.

A majority of Health Authorities now claim that no system of 100% pasteurization is complete unless Certified milk is also included and brought under the requirement. A recent survey by the U. S. Public Health service indicates that 70% of all state authorities favor pasteurization of all milk, including Certified, while 30% favor the exemption of Certified milk.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Total imports into Canada for the year 1930 amounted to 13 million dollars or ½ million less than 1929. (Dairy Products).

Exports for 1930 amounted to approximately 19 1/3 million, as against 28 1/3 million for 1929; a decrease of 9 million dollars. Holdings in Canada at the end of the year showed an increase over the year

previous of 8½ million pounds of butter, and 4½ million pounds of cheese. The large carry over only accounts for a small portion of the decrease in exports, so that it is evident that we are consuming more or producing less. The increased carry over however does suggest that we are piling up products for which we can only with difficulty find a ready market. Of course we must bear in mind that all products carried in storage may not have been produced in Canada, as we are well aware of some instances where imported New Zealand butter was held in storage for abnormally long periods.

The poor results obtaining to grain farming will undoubtedly induce more dairy production in the West. For 1930 Alberta shows an increase in butter production of 1½ million pounds, Manitoba an increase of ¼ million and Saskatchewan a decrease of one million.

The Manitoba increase did not commence to show itself until well towards the end of the year, and during the winter production in this province has made rapid gains which we trust will continue. The slight reduction in prices for milk or butter fat is offset by the lowered cost of stocking and feeding. Mixed farming to be successful must be well mixed and include several lines or side lines. The tendency has generally been towards extremes, and we are apt to find the milk producer with nothing but milk to dispose of, and often having to purchase butter or eggs, fruit or vegetables, pork, veal or poultry; nor should he have to purchase hay, roughage or grains for the purpose of feeding his stock.

With dairy farming and dairy manufacturing flourishing in our midst we are assured of an adequate milk supply and we trust that the harmonious relationship at present existing between producer, handler and consumer may long continue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. BROWN,

Chief Dairy Inspector.

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
City Inspections: Cow Keepers Cow Dealers Pasteurizers Milk Depots Creameries Milk Stores Vehicles Special	105 6 40 3 3 20 20 20 20 20 40	170 6 46 10 27 36 169 2	138 6 37 4 4 29 15 162 162	25 203 203 203 203	40 40 20 20 238	22 23 23 116 116 116	2 4 4 9 14 9 14 9 14 9 14 9 14 9 14 9 14	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	23 23 180 1	24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	32 24 25 179 27 29	34 25 27 74 121 16	467 73 465 57 272 457 2192 33
Total	385	466	392	314	342	303	249	338	275	368	306	278	4016
Notices: General Special Formal Verbal Consultations	115	888	1.2	5 1 4 4	100 4 15 15	8 8 9	100 100 8	60 74 10	17	3 26	12 12 8	35	160 71 551 114
Total	120	159	85	54	123	45	36	144	20	34	18	65	803

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			DAIRY		INSPECTION	N-1930			5	1	N.	1	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Country Inspections: Licensed Dairies	64	55	79	25	124	147	16	93	107	109	109	8	1147
Milk Shippers Cream Shippers	63	00	2	2	9	25 9	8	14 20	45 ×	ee ee	8 21	12	178 54
Milk and Cream Stations. Pasteurizers	01 00	12	- ∞	13	12	10 2	12	619	10 01	2 2	201	10	110
Milk Depots	000	61.5	00 40	00 5	co -	63.10	010	€1 ∝	27 =	67 22	C1 CC	102	8 28
Special	14	9	000	4	- 67	50	4	5		-	000	-	32
Total	80	84	104	119	148	196	149	147	169	180	158	120	1654
Mileage: Country— Inspector A	640	550	475	200	200	009	1600	1250	1000	1000	750	009	9465
Inspector B. Inspector C.	175	100	135	210	325	380	415	270	425	475	395	230	3485
Total	935	715	260	925	1085	1290	2125	1715	1645	1740	1465	1060	15460

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Samples: Milk Tested Cream Tested Plate Counts Sediment Tests Chemical Tests	99 12 44 47 47	129 148 56 24	13 9 15 15 15	127 1101 30	120 12 46 121 24	117 9 47 1111 24	116 60 114 30	80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	140 9 44 76 24	140 15 57 109 30	110 111 47 65 24	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1405 126 582 953 300
Total	228	271	261	329	323	308	324	225	293	351	257	196	3366
Condemnations: Milk, lbs Cream, lbs.		11	98 !	150	240	1280	88	8 !	160	210	98	170	2530 100
Total			80	150	240	1280	180	80	160	210	80	170	2630
Sickness Investigated: Communicable All other cases.	11	11	11	11	1-	11	- 11	11	11	. !!	11	1	2
Total	1	-	1	1	-	- 1				- !	1	1	23

Report of Chief Food Inspector

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit a report of the work of the Food Division for the year 1930.

The number of premises under inspection showed a slight decrease, dropping from 1900 to 1890, which is 40 above the 1928 total.

The year was fairly free from complaints of sickness due to the ingestion of food, there being only four such complaints. Two of these came from a private firm who provide only for their own staff. By request, we made a thorough survey of the firm's premises and collected samples from the left-over portions of food, but could find nothing to indicate the cause of the sickness, nor could the Bacteriologist find any micro-organisms in the samples submitted that would cause food poisoning. The other two complaints related to sausage and head cheese. As in the case of the two former complaints, neither we nor the bacteriologist could find anything in the sausages to indicate unwholesomeness. In the fourth case the head cheese was apparently the cause of sickness as some procured from the Vendor's store proved on examination to be decomposing, even though it had been kept in the refrigerator during the interval that elapsed from the time the purchaser procured it to the time that the vendor delivered the remainder to the inspector.

ABATTOIRS

The abattoirs are all on the alert to improve conditions in their plants and to install the latest machinery for their work so as to cut down on their overhead expenses. All plants were renovated throughout. One plant has commenced a new process; canning chickens, the work being carried out under the most up to date and sanitary methods. The same plant has had the Dry Rendering process for treating their offal installed. This means that this refuse, from being a source of worry and anxiety not only to themselves but to outside municipalities, as to its disposal, has become a revenue producing sideline which will mean a considerable saving to the firm annually. If other plants installed this process, there is no doubt it would result in reducing the number of complaints received of bad odors from packing plants from residents in the vicinity of such premises.

BAKERIES

There was a decrease of one in the number of small bakeries under inspection. No doubt keen competition and the business depression had something to do with this, as the small bakeries depend more on their sale of cakes and pastries than on bread sales, and when the spending power of the citizens is curtailed by lack of work and poor business generally, cakes and pastries are looked upon as luxuries and people cease buying.

BUTCHER SHOPS

There was no increase in the number of butcher shops, but if all the grocery store-keepers who sell fresh meats during the winter months were included, there would be a very large increase, as the tendency at present is for practically all grocers to keep fresh meats during the cold weather. If Section 142 of the Public Health Act were enforced it would to a certain extent curtail the selling of meats in open air markets by anyone unless he or they had a permit so to do. The section referred to reads as follows: "No butcher or dealer shall vend or offer for sale in any Municipality, any meat or meats intended for human consumption, unless authorized so to do by written permit issued by the Health Officer of such Municipality. Any person desiring such permit may apply to such Health Officer in writing, setting forth: (1) The name and address of the applicant. (2) Whether animals slaughtered by himself in whole or in part. (3) The manner in which said applicant intends to dispose of his meats, whether by wholesale or retail."

CONDEMNATIONS

There was a large decrease in the amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year, poultry alone showing a reduction of over 6,000 lbs. No doubt this is partially due to the educational work carried on by the Agricultural College, and by the talks over the radio. Another feature that may account for the decrease, is the fact that one firm, formerly a large buyer direct from the farmers, has ceased buying direct and buys now through the abattoirs where culling is done. Out of over 14,000 lbs. of poultry condemned, only 1.25% was found to be tubercular, the remainder being condemned for the so called "greening." If the shippers would study the preparation, dressing and packing of poultry, and take every precaution to see that poultry intended for market were given nothing but water for at least 24 hours before slaughter, and that the birds were properly cooled before packing, they would be money in pocket as the birds would reach the market much better in appearance and keeping quality.

FLIES

A few winters ago, the Department insisted that Bakeries and Restaurants should keep fly papers renewed all the time that flies were present. The reasons given at that time for such procedure must either have been forgotten or proprietors have become indifferent. If one could only get the intelligent interest of all proprietors in regard to the menace of the house fly to the public health, more attention would be

paid to preventing the breeding of these pests in Bakeshops and Restaurants in the winter months, and if there were more rigid inspection of all such places regarding the breeding places of the house fly in winter, the citizens would reap the benefit during the summer and fall months. We are convinced that by concentrated action along this line, that the fly nuisance could be reduced very materially.

GROCERY STORES

There has been a decrease in the number of grocery stores. Considerable improvement is going on all the time in the way of renovating and remodelling. A large percentage of the stores show much improvement, not only in the store proper but in the fixtures and the displaying of the merchandise. The tendency today is to keep the stock as small as practicable with the class of business carried on. This is an improvement as the stock is renewed much oftener than formerly and presents a clean fresh appearance to the prospective buyer.

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY STORES

There was a slight decrease in the number of such places during the past year. This is no doubt due to the keen competition in the confectionery business, storekeepers having converted their premises into light lunch places where competition is not so keen. This is good from a health point of view, as the new members in this line of business usually renovate their premises and have all the latest equipment in the way of refrigeration. This is a decided improvement on methods employed only two years ago. The latest refrigeration equipment consists of a cabinet containing a refrigeration solution controlled by a thermostat, which starts a pump circulating the solution when a certain temperature is reached, thus keeping the ice cream at a practically uniform temperature. In the ice cream cabinet, the ice and salt packing has been replaced by cartons containing a refrigeration solution which has been exposed to a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. These cartons are airtight, so there is no evaporation or leakage, and they retain a low temperature for 48 hours even in the hottest weather. These new methods have to a large extent eliminated the danger of bacteria contained in the compound, whose growth is inhibited while ice cream remains frozen but multiply rapidly if the mixture warms to a point above freezing. Today the Food Inspector seldom if ever has to call attention to the section in the Food and Drugs Act prohibiting the sale of re-frozen ice cream.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

There is considerable improvement in the handling of fresh fruit and vegetables, no doubt due to the more efficient methods adopted during transportation and to control of supply, which has prevented the glutting of the market so prevalent in former years. The precautions taken

by the Food and Drug officials of the United States and the educational campaigns conducted by the state agricultural colleges for controlling the amount of arsenical spray on fruit and vegetables have, so far as the Winnipeg market is concerned, been beneficial, and no complaints have been received this year. When it is remembered that an enormous amount of Lead Arsenate, Calcium Arsenate and Paris Green, possibly amounting to 50,000,000 lbs. annually, is used as sprays by fruit and vegetable growers, it is remarkable that no complaints were received, and commendation is in order for the parties who achieve such results.

MARKETS

There is no municipally owned market in the city, the one in use being privately owned. Were it not for the considerable checking up done by the Inspector for this district, conditions would soon become such that numerous complaints would reach this office. Since its establishment, this market has outgrown the accommodation provided, and a number of merchants have established themselves nearby. These merchants, (mostly fruit and vegetable), use the sidewalk of the street to display their wares, causing obstruction.

RESTAURANTS AND LIGHT LUNCH HOUSES

Under the License By-law, all places where food, solid or liquid, is consumed on the premises, are licensed, but why license only premises where victualling is done? It would not only help the city's revenue if all food stores irrespective of what they sell were licensed, but existing regulations could be more easily enforced. Conditions in these places are gradually improving, a number of proprietors of such premises having renovated and remodelled their premises, discarded the old style ice boxes and installed up-to-date refrigeration cabinets. These ensure the keeping of meats, pies, etc., at a proper temperature.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions during the year. Some people might regard this as slackness or a let up in the enforcement of the law, but the educational work carried on by my predecessor is bearing fruit. We find people employed in the handling of foodstuffs anxious to co-operate with the Department by doing so in as clean and sanitary a method as possible.

STAFF

I wish to record my appreciation for the ever willing and close cooperation of Inspectors Mines and McQuillan.

Yours respectfully,
A. W. FOOTE,
Chief Food Inspector.

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DESCRIPTION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Beef			20	30	****					*****			20
Veal	20		280	1,442	686	1,262	1,318	2681/2	423	172		35	6,209 1/2
Pork	1	****			201		-	_		1		-	208
Sausage	***			*******	*****		-	110		-	150		260
Poultry	150	315	243	234	00	441/2	5491/2	187	78	514		6,51812	14,299 1/4
Fish	130	45	22	30						10		64	494
Fresh Fruit	-		105	*******	****	-		-	-	20			125
Dried Fruit.		*****	*****	19,880	*****	****		-	-	30		-	19,910
Jam			150	-		***************************************			*****	-	24		174
Vegetables	!	*****	*****	***************************************	2000	6,020	11,760		98	30	1,200	*******	19,090
Candy	****		****	*******	*****	-		30	15	:	*****		45
Biscuits	200	*****	-	20	-			25	1	-		:	575
Cereals	-	100		******	-	***		20		45	132	****	297
Baking Soda	***************************************	20	*****	*******	****			:	:				20
Game (Rabbits)	17	64	94	27	-	*******			-	*****	****	92	294
Pickles	****	****			-	187		1			****	****	187
Tea		. 6040.	*****	20	2000	***************************************				92	****		126
Sugar	-	350		266	100	100		11	009	20	200	-	2,076
Bread	1	1	1	-	-	1		10	-				10
Totals	817	924	296	22,009	1,298	7,6131/2	7,6131/2 13,6271/2	657 1,346	1,346	957	7,55334	7,55334 6,7091/2	64,47934
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PREMISES UNDER INSPECTION AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE

DESCRIPTION	Number under Inspection	New Modern	Cement Floors	Renovated	New Plumbing	Remodelled
Abattoirs	3			3		
Auction Rooms	1	****	****		****	
Bakeries	63	6		35	2	6
Biscuit and Cereal Plants	7	****	****	7		
Bottling Plants	16	1		4		
Breweries	5			5		
Butcher Shops	209	9		65	5	6
Butter Rooms	2					
Candy Factories	25			11	2	5
Cold Storage Plants						
Canning Factories	2					
Commission and Produce Houses	49	1		2		1
Confectioners and Ice Cream Parlors	280	6		113	12	12
Cone Factories	1					
Delicatessen Shops	3					
Fish Stores	12	1	1	1		****
Fruit Houses (Wholesale)	28			7		
General Stores	363	4		64	1	1
Groceries (Retail)	283	4		66	6	15
Groceries (Wholesale)	29			1		10
Hawkers' Vehicles	89	****	****		****	****
Hotel Kitchens	24	****	****	24	****	3
Jam, Pickle and Vinegar Factories	8	1		3		1
Markets	2			0	****	1
Packing Plants	4		****	1	****	****
Peanut Butter Factories	1		****	î		****
Poultry Slaughter Houses	7		****	7		****
Restaurants	336	16	2	211	6	40
Railway and Express Companies	5					
Sausage Factories	19	2	****	5	****	1
Tea, Coffee and Spice Houses	. 5			0		1
Yeast Factories	1		****	****		
1 cast Pactories		****				
Totals	1890	51	3	636	34	91

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	18 198 13 13 13 13 127	233 29 29 268 268 268	163 163 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	213 30 4 4 57	245 20 3	207	111	17
	198 22 32 302 236 236 127	233 299 299 268 268	183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183	213 30 4 4 577	245	207	36	197
	22 32 302 236 236 127	23 29 29 268 268	1 1 1 1 1 1 281 281	30 4 4 4 57	20 3		213	2,416
	22 3 11 13 46 302 236 127	23 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	18 1 281 281	30 4 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	300	-	1	4
	13 13 46 302 236 127	10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1 38 38 581	277	00	24	19	263
	13 46 302 236 127	16 299 268 268	38	27		00	14	54
	13 46 302 236 127	16 29 268 268	38	27				4
	302 236 127	298 288 268	38	57	11	10	9	150
	302 236 127	268	281	000	46	40	32	496
	236	268	-	988	359	355	374	4,043
	127	142	165	215	302	318	313	2,981
		057	135	68	149	123	120	1,434
	4	13	12	00	10	11	16	139
	249	252	176	241	262	256	279	2,749
	20	4	1	9	9	4	4	59
	4	33	3	2	5	9	2	47
122	32	22	20	53	36	42	16	343
_	*****	-	1	1	2	-	1	00
	199	284	244	302	324	306	336	3,329
	13	10	14	17	14	14	15	160
	101	130	161	136	162	149	134	1,663
	2	3	7	2	9	2	9	46
	4	3	1	4	2	4	9	41
	00	1	4	1	-	5	:	20
2,103 2,112	-	1,835	,553	1,914	2,102	2,001	2,041	21,750
187 198	143	169	107	154	168	145	108	1,677
6,	0 1112	112 1,685 1	112 1,685 1	112 1,685 1,835 1, 198 143 169	112 1,685 1,835 1,553 1, 198 143 169 107	112 1,685 1,835 1,553 1,914 198 143 169 107 154	112 1,685 1,835 1,914 2,102 2, 198 143 169 107 154 168	112 1,685 1,835 1,553 1,914 2,102 2,001 198 143 169 107 154 168 145

Bureau of Child Hygiene

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the work of the Bureau of Child Hygiene for the year 1930.

LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS

Live births registered totalled 4,645, an increase of 130 over the 1929 total, and equivalent to a crude rate of 22.19 per 1,000 population, against 22.01 for 1929. This slight increase is the first shown above a preceding year's rate since 1920, when the rate was 32.06, but analysis of the returns shows that the increase is due to a larger number of non-residents entering our hospitals, the corrected birth rate for the city being 17.33 for 1930 against 17.54 for 1929, indicating that the decline in city births is still continuing.

The stillbirths registered numbered 201, giving a crude rate of 43.3, an average rate, against the high rate of 49.8 for 1929. The corrected rates are 44.7 and 46.7 for 1930 and 1929 respectively.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AGAIN LOW

Registered deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 269, against 253 for 1929. These figures give crude rates of 57.9 and 56.0 respectively, the increase being due to a larger number of non-resident deaths. Deducting non-residents and adding residents whose death occurred in hospital in the adjoining City of St. Boniface, the corrected figures for 1930 are 210 infant deaths, and a rate of 57.9 (same as crude), and 211 infant deaths and a rate of 58.6 for 1929.

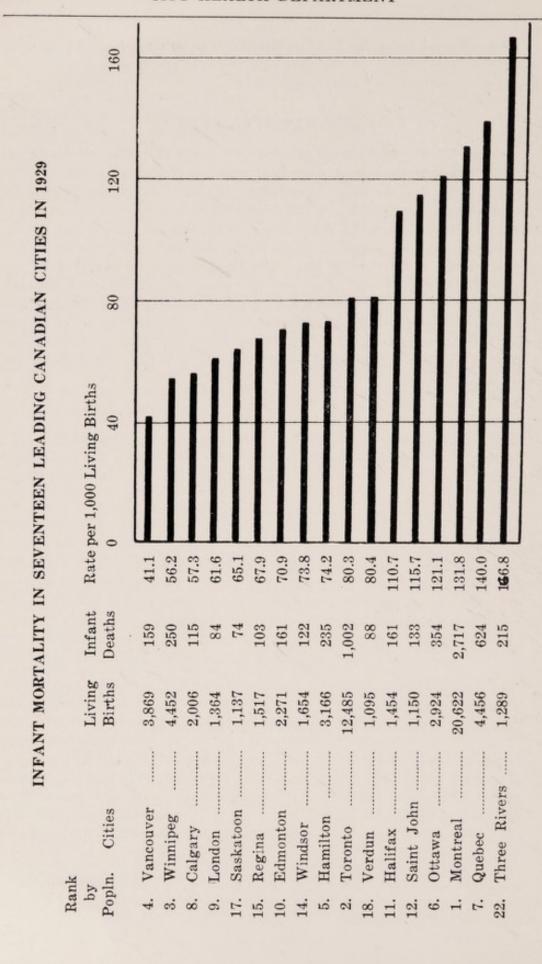
Last year I drew attention to the rates calculated on the total births and combined infant deaths and stillbirths, pointing out that whereas the crude infant mortality rates for 1925 and 1929 showed a decline of twelve points, the rates on the combined figures showed but three points reduction. The crude "combined" rate for 1930 shows a reduction of seven points since 1925, which may be considered a distinct improvement, and far more important than our record low infant mortality rate of 1929. The significance of the combined totals of infant deaths and stillbirths is shown by the following table.

Crude Rates	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	58	56	63	61	71	68
Stillbirths and infant deaths per 1,000						
total births	97	101	100	101	102	104

The corrected rates for 1930 on the above basis are 58 and 98, against 59 and 101 for 1929, which figures again reflect the improved conditions amongst infants of city residents in 1930.

WHERE WINNIPEG STANDS

The question is frequently asked as to where this City stands in regard to infant mortality as compared with other Canadian cities. The question is most effectively answered by the excellent posters issued by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, which show in chart form the infant mortality statistics of 60 Canadian cities and towns, divided into three groups according to the number of live births: 1,000 and over; 500 to 999; under 500. The figures used are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the posters are published through funds supplied by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. The poster for 1929 has not yet been published, but the form of the chart for the seventeen cities with over 1,000 live births, based on the corrected figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is shown on the next page.



INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SECTIONS OF CITY

Infant deaths in different sections varied greatly in 1930, Fort Rouge west having 323 live births and 5 infant deaths, and Elmwood 206 live births and 21 infant deaths, which figures give rates of 15 and 102 deaths per 1,000 births respectively. Elmwood usually has a low rate, but in 1930 there were no less than 9 deaths of infants due to Diseases of Early Infancy.

In the following table the death rate is shown on a per 100 live birth basis.

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SECTIONS OF CITY

*(Non-residents excluded and St. Boniface registrations of Winnipeg residents included.)

		Live Births	Infant Deaths	Corrected Rate
I	W Fort Rouge, west of Pembina	323	5	1.5
I	E Fort Rouge, east of Pembina	216	12	5.5
II	Red River to Spence Street	384	30	7.8
III	SE Young, Ellice and Sherbrook Sts	146	13	8.9
III	S Assiniboine River to Ellice Ave	359	11	3.1
III	N Ellice Ave. to Notre Dame Ave	241	17	7.0
III	NE Young, Ellice and Sherbrook Sts	97	8	8.2
IV	W Notre Dame to C.P.R. Tracks	224	15	6.7
IV	C Sherbrook St. to Main St	287	22	7.7
V	E Point Douglas, south of C.P.R. and			
	north of C.P.R. Tracks	206	12	5.8
V	S C.P.R. Tracks to Selkirk Ave	208	12	5.8
V	N Pritchard Ave. to Burrows Ave	206	9	4.4
VI	W Burrows to Limits, W. of No. 500	249	15	6.0
VI	E Burrows to Limits, E. of No. 499	275	8	2.9
VII	Elmwood	206	21	10.2
City		3,627	210	5.8
*Not	n-Resident registrations (excluded)	1,367	75	5.5
	Boniface registrations (included)		16	4.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Puerperal deaths in 1930 numbered 21, against 28 for 1929. This gives a crude rate of 4.5 per 1,000 live births, against 6.2 for 1929.

Of these 21 deaths, six were non-residents, but three Winnipeg mothers died in St. Boniface Hospital, giving a corrected total for Winnipeg of 18, or 5.0 per 1,000 live births.

INFANTS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Infants born out of wedlock numbered 372, live and stillborn, or 7.7% of the total births registered in Winnipeg. This is a decrease of 34 as compared with 1929, which year gave our highest recorded percentage.

Of the 372 infants registered, 183 were to non-resident mothers.

MIDWIFE ATTENDANTS

Deliveries by midwives again showed a decrease, only 83 live births, or 1.8% of the live births, being attended by midwives in 1930. In 1918, there were no less than 1,159 births attended by persons other than physicians, a percentage of 19.8 of the total births.

HOSPITALIZATION OF MATERNITY CASES

Of the 4,645 live births registered in 1930, 3,835, or 82.5% occurred in hospitals and maternity homes, another increase as compared with 1929, when 78.4% of the Winnipeg registered births took place in hospitals or maternity homes. In 1917, the percentage was 36.3, and in 1912, 31.5%.

The increase in the number of non-residents entering the City's maternity wards, and the increase in the number of Winnipeg mothers entering the maternity wards of the hospital of the adjoining City of St. Boniface, are shown in the following tabulation:

	Winnipeg Reg	gistrations	St. Boniface Registrations of
Year	Non-Residents	Residents	Winnipeg Residents
1930	 1,367	3,278	349
1929	 1,230	3,285	312
1928	 1,200	3,275	305
1927	 1,157	3,306	260
1926	 1,149	3,295	235
1925	 1,072	3,560	221
1924	 1,063	3,699	181

The numbers of live births, stillbirths and deaths of infants under 15 days occurring in each hospital, nursing home and in private homes are shown in the following table.

LIVE BIRTHS	, STILLBIRTHS	AND	EARLY	INFANT	DEATHS
	IN HOSE	PITALS	8, 1930		

			Infant		per ve Births
	Live	Still-	Deaths	Still-	Infants
Hospitals	Births	births	1-14 days	births	1-14 days
Grace	1,408	47	44	33	31
General	916	45	31	49	34
Misericordia	673	38	18	57	27
Victoria	372	19	17	51	46
St. Josephs	273	14	7	51	26
Concordia	112	2	1	18	9
Healthwin	. 69	4	2	60	30
Furby	. 8				
Cooper's	. 4	1			
St. Boniface*	349	12	11	34	32
		_	_		
All Hospitals	4,184	182	131	44	31
Private Homes	. 773	31	24	40	31
		_		_	_
Total Births**	4,994	213	155	43	31
Non-Residents	1,367	51	37	37	27
Winnipeg Residents	_				
Corrected Totals	. 3,627	162	118	45	33

^{*} Winnipeg residents only.

The variation in the stillbirth rates and early infant death rates are not nearly so pronounced for the different hospitals as they were for 1929, when the stillbirth rates varied from 43 to 106, and the early infant death rates from 19 to 45. The rates for hospitals and private homes are again almost on a par.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS

Eleven physicians each attended seventy or more live births in Winnipeg in 1930, making a total of 1,873. The remaining 2,772 live births registered in the City were attended by 197 physicians, but over half of these doctors attended less than ten births each.

^{**} Including St. Boniface registrations of Winnipeg residents.

CRUDE AND CORRECTED INFANT MORTALITY RET	RUDE	ND CORRECTE	D INFANT	MORTALITY	RETURNS
--	------	-------------	----------	-----------	---------

	Winnip	eg Regist	rations	Corr	ected as	Above
	Live	Infant	Crude	Live	Infant	Corrected
Year	Births	Deaths	Rate	Births	Deaths	Rate
1930	4,645	269	57.9	3,627	210	57.9
1929	4,515	253	56.0	3,597	211	58.6
1928	4,475	284	63.4	3,580	236	65.9
1927	4,463	273	61.2	3,566	232	65.0
1926	4,444	314	70.6	3,530	252	71.4
1925	4,632	315	68.0	3,781	252	66.6
1924	4,762	323	67.8	3,880	278	71.6

The corrected rates exclude non-resident births and deaths registered in Winnipeg and include births and deaths of Winnipeg residents registered in the adjoining City of St. Boniface. The reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics present different totals to the above as their's include late birth registrations which the Winnipeg Registrar is not permitted to register.

The present system is unsatisfactory. Our nurses visit infants up to two years of age, yet if a birth is not registered at the City Hall within three months of its occurrence, registration must be made at the Legislative Buildings, and this department never learns of the birth except by chance from a neighbor or through a complaint from the mother that our nurse has not called.

This matter has been taken up before with the Provincial authorities, but it is hoped that this year the Provincial Health Department will remove this handicap to our work and cause of error in our records.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

The causes of infant deaths in 1930 are summarized in the following table:

		Corre	ected Totals	
	1	930	192	29
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Diseases of Early Infancy and				
Malformations	125	34.5	107	29.7
Diseases of Digestive System	21	5.8	17	4.7
Diseases of Respiratory System	17	4.7	29	8.1
All other Diseases	47	12.9	58	16.1
	_			
	210	57.9	211	58.6

The foregoing rates reveal a higher mortality from diseases of early infancy but the 1930 rate is an average one, the 1929 figure being exceptionally low.

A remarkable showing was made in the Respiratory diseases, the crude 1930 rate being 4.5 against 8.0 for 1929, which was our previous lowest. The decline in infant deaths from these diseases is very striking as the following tabulation of crude rates shows:

RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN INFANTS

(Crude Rates)

1912	30.2	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1916	24.7	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1919	20.7	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1922	13.3	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1926	11.5	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1929	8.0	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.
1930	4.5	deaths	per	1,000	live	births.

In 1912, the uncorrected infant deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 147; in 1930, 21. In the early days of the Bureau of Child Hygiene when the nurses visited homes of the poorer class citizens, the windows of a sick child's room in winter were almost invariably sealed up to exclude fresh air, and when the nurse induced the mother to open them, the father frequently nailed them up at night and it was necessary for the nurse to visit the home in the evening to teach the gospel of fresh air to the unbeliever. These difficulties have long since passed, and the pneumonias have declined in line with the other causes of death, except diseases of early infancy.

MALFORMATIONS AND DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY

In 1930, crude infant deaths from Malformations numbered 27, and from Diseases of Early Infancy, 133, giving rates of 5.8 and 28.6 per 1,000 live births, figures which are about our average for the past ten years.

I would here draw your attention to the remarkably low mortality rates enjoyed by the City of Vancouver, B.C. Their crude infant mortality rate in 1930 was 32.6 per 1,000 live births, while the crude stillbirth rate was only 24.7 per 1,000 live births. Winnipeg's corresponding rates were 57.9 and 43.3.

Dr. J. W. McIntosh, Medical Officer of Health of Vancouver, has kindly forwarded me an analysis of their infant deaths in 1930, and the result is presented below, together with the corresponding figures for Winnipeg.

		Wi	nnipeg	Vanco	ouver
	Crude Figures	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
159.	Malformations	27	5.8	14	3.1
160.	Congenital debility	8	1.7	8	1.8
161a.	Premature birth	78	16.8	44	9.7
	Injury at birth	23	4.9	7	1.5
162.	Other diseases of early infancy	24	5.2		
		160	34.4	73	16.1
	Stillbirths	201	43.3	112	24.7
		_		_	
		361	77.7	185	40.8
	Live births	4,	645	4,53	9

The difference between these rates is worthy of study; the higher Winnipeg figures are not due to our large proportion of foreign-born citizens, the latter's infant mortality rates being slightly lower than those of our Canadian and British-born citizens, while their stillborn rates are not very much higher. Climatic differences undoubtedly have an influence upon the question, but whether or not they entirely account for the low rates prevalent in Vancouver is problematical.

BABIES' CLINIC

The Babies' Clinic, being a free clinic, is a barometer of the economic situation, the attendance being low when money is freely circulating and high when money is stringent. The 1930 attendance was 552, an increase of 38 over 1929 and of 128 over 1928. Our previous peak for new cases was 870 in 1922, the number steadily declining to 425 in 1926 and 424 in 1928.

By sections, the 1930 new cases were distributed as follows:

District	I		II			III		I	V		V		V	I	VII
Section	. W.	E.		SE.	S.	N.	NE.	W.	C.	E.	S.	N.	W.	E.	
1930	12	14	52	12	28	25	12	51	64	43	57	34	46	55	32
1929	17	17	36	5	22	8	38	31	39	32	71	35	47	57	46
						C	ity	No	n-R	eside	ents	Т	otal		
	1930					5	37			15			552		
	1929					4	193			21			514		

The attendance at the Clinic totalled 5,686, against 5,377 for 1929. By months the attendance was as follows:

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	0.	N.	D.	Total
1930	 404	423	454	466	482	443	525	575	567	481	426	440	5,686
1929	 343	402	419	493	502	474	461	527	478	502	365	411	5,377

Doctor R. F. Rorke and Doctor F. G. Schwalm continued to act as

attending physicians on alternate mornings to advise mothers as to correct diets for their infants. As in previous years, general cases are referred to the Children's Hospital. Our baby clinic is free to city residents, but parents in a position to afford a family physician are not encouraged to attend.

MILK DISPENSARY

The number of feedings prepared totalled 27,555, against 25,445 for 1929. Cash collected for feedings amounted to \$773.65, and the Children's Hospital feedings cost \$1,125.14, making a total revenue of \$1,898.79. This is a decline of \$394.81 in the clinic collections, and of \$38.77 in the Hospital accounts, as compared with those of 1929. The free feedings at the Milk Depot will continue to grow in number until the present depression is relieved.

CHILD WELFARE STATIONS

During the year two additional Child Welfare Stations were opened, one in Elmwood and the other in St. John's district, and both have proved successful, especially the Elmwood Station for which there was a wide demand. Each of the six stations now in operation are open one afternoon a week. The attendances in 1930 numbered 5,871 for 240 afternoons, divided as follows:

	After- noons	Atten- dance	Aver- age
Home St. United Church (Nurses Maddin			
and Wilkins)	50	2,130	43
McLean Mission (Nurse Bowles)	51	717	14
Sutherland Mission (Nurse Carter)		834	17
Crescent United Church (Nurse Smith)	50	1,251	25
Elmwood School (Nurse Moore)	19	604	32
Robertson House (Nurses Bennett and Munro alternately)	20	335	17
Totals	240	5,871	24

In addition, 759 babies were brought to the Milk Depot, (Nurse Spratt), to be weighed in the afternoons, an average of 15 a week.

The attendance at these stations are regarded as satisfactory as a nurse can meet three to four times as many of her listed cases at the Station as she can visit in an afternoon at their homes, thus permitting more time to be given to sick children who cannot be brought to the Child Welfare Station.

CHILD WELFARE NURSES

The thirteen visiting nurses made a total of 41,971 calls to babies' homes, the calls showing a decline as compared with 1929, owing to the afternoons taken up at the Child Welfare Stations. Visits to infants' boarding homes totalled 232, these visits being made by arrangement with the Provincial Health Department which licenses such homes.

New cases visited numbered 2,861, or 78.9% of the corrected live births to Winnipeg mothers, the balance being births where the infant died within three weeks, or where the parents' circumstances did not suggest that our nurses' visits would be required.

Calls to sick babies numbered 944, as against 1,190 in 1929; cases referred to private physicians totalled 374, against 462; and cases referred to the Babies' Clinic totalled 290 against 305 in 1929. These figures indicate less sickness amongst city babies aged over three weeks, a condition reflected in the mortality, there being 69 fewer deaths of infants aged over three weeks than in 1929. Treatments to babies, prescribed by private physicians and the attending physicians at the clinic, increased from 998 in 1929 to 1,325 in 1930. Prenatal advice was given in 538 instances; demonstrations numbered 127; and lectures were given on 27 occasions to mothers' meetings. Further particulars of the nurses' work are given on page 119.

There were no changes in the Bureau of Child Hygiene staff during the year. Nurse Spratt continued in charge of the clinic and Nurses Carter, Thom and Bowles relieved the dietitian in the dispensary. The nursing, dispensary and recording staffs have, as in the past, carried out their duties in a devoted manner, and I sincerely appreciate their cooperation in the various phases of our child welfare work.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours obediently,

A. G. LAWRENCE,

Manager, Bureau of Child Hygiene.

1	Lectures given	100000 1144	27
	Pre-natal Instruc- tion given	853848388888888888888888888888888888888	538
	Treatments to Babies	169 1118 1110 1100 1001 1009 1138 811 81	1325
	Private Demonstrations	855 21 21 8 8 8 2 2 2 3 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	127
930	Oases referred to Fresh Air Camp	ex1728	52
ES	Cases referred to M.S.N.M.	440000000000000	20
URSI	Cases referred to Hospital	25 28 28 28 28 21 21 21 21 20	221
E	Cases referred to Social Welfare	888884848444	34
WELFARE	Cases referred to Milk Depot	223 33 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	290
WEI	Cases referred to Physicians	\$24888481 \$2888888 \$1008888	374
CHILD	Requested Calls	183 128 1128 1130 1130 1134 1134 1147	1509
	Calls to Sick Babies	101 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	944
HYGIENE	Special Calls	-	14
HYG	Other Visits	1111-111-11	63
CHILD	Visits to Infants' Homes	13 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	232
OF CH	Visits to Babies	3,631 3,975 3,975 3,425 3,425 3,715 3,776 3,238 3,238	11,971
	Deaths of Infants vis- ited more than once	884 98819198	51
BUREAU	adrid Birtha Birtha baisited	222 224 249 249 274 274 275 262 262 263 263	2861
	Days in Depot, Conventions, etc.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	587 1/2
	Days on District	254 214 244 244 205 1963 1783 242 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 262	27721/2 5871/2 2861
	No. of Days on Duty	308 % 255 % 294 % 298 % 255 % 256 % 259 % 250 %	3360
	1930	Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July August September October November	Totals

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1

GD	Skim Milk (Quarts)	564 476 616 740 740 584 584 694 772 760 524 524 516	7212
MILK USED	Cream (Quarts)	052222223 25222223 2522223 252223 2523 2523 25223 2523 2523 2523 25	408
MI	Whole Milk (Quarts)	1134 1078 11148 11114 11024 1072 1058 840 840 876 936 1238	12598
	Condensed Milk		14
ARED	belibieA	100 90 168 402 583 410 449 449 129 129	3359
PREP.	Evaporated Milk	31 111 111 111 36 36 37 37 38	133
NGS	Савес	128 128 1 1 1 1 1 6 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	170
FEEDINGS PREPARED	Protein	105 97 86 128 128 128 128 137 97 97	1299
	Lactic Acid	238 70 70 69 69 66 62 221 143 143 83 83 59	1544
	Children's Hospital Accounts	\$ 76.81 94.10 77.31 111.42 142.10 99.90 76.05 134.90 124.70 76.15 58.90 52.80	\$1125.14
	Cash Collected	\$ 45.05 46.20 118.60 74.95 67.85 68.20 56.95 85.55 96.70 45.75	\$773.65
DEPOT	Grand Total Feedings s'navblid Daidhea's Hospital)	2225 2007 2373 2590 2590 2391 2171 2171 2365 2650 2434 1957 2020 2372	27555
ILK]	Total Feedings (ex- cluding Children's Hospital)	1731 1571 2023 2023 1744 1631 1899 1920 1713 1542 1668 2051	21513
FEEDINGS M	Free Feedings	1380 1299 1628 1628 1527 1314 1167 1135 1085 1135 1135 1135	16038
FEE	Paid Feedings	351 272 395 493 464 464 586 640 640 877 892	5475
	Children's Hospital Feedings	494 436 350 570 647 540 720 721 415 352 321	6042
	Cases on Dispensary L at 1st of Month (included Children's Hospital	88 78 78 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	73
ten	Cases Attending for Fig	148. 96. 96. 97. 97. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98. 98	552
ojuij	Total Attendance at Cl	404 423 454 466 482 443 525 575 575 575 677 677 677 677 677 677 67	5686
	1930	Jan. Feb. Mar. April May July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov	Totals

Statistician's Report

A. J. DOUGLAS, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report on Vital Statistics for the year 1930. As in previous years, copies of the birth and death registrations have been furnished the Department by the courtesy of the Winnipeg Registrar, Mr. Magnus Peterson.

As in 1929, this Report shows both crude and corrected totals and rates, the corrected figures being obtained by eliminating non-residents and including residents of Winnipeg who died in the adjoining City of St. Boniface, and in the Ninette Sanatorium.

Respectfully submitted, A. G. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Corrected and Crude Figures

Area of City Land, 14,865 acres; water, 622 acres; total, 15,287 acres (23.9 square miles).

	1930	1929
Population (City Assessor's figures)	209,286	205,083
Persons per acre of land	14.08	13.80
Corrected		
Deaths, excluding stillbirths	1,603	1,581
Corrected rate per 1,000 population	7.66	7.71
Deaths of infants under 1 year	210	211
Corrected infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	57.9	58.6
Deaths, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and		
diphtheria, combined	23	49
Rate per 100,000 population	11.0	23.9
Births, excluding stillbirths	3,627	3,597
Corrected live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.33	17.54
Stillbirths	162	168
Corrected rate per 1,000 live births	44.7	46.7
Natural increase, excess of births over deaths	2,024	2,016
Corrected rate per 1,000 population	9.67	9.83
Crude		
Deaths, excluding stillbirths	1,806	1,817
Rate per 1,000 population	8.63	8.86

Deaths of infants under 1 year	269	253
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 living births	57.9	56.0
Births, excluding stillbirths	4,645	4,515
Rate per 1,000 population	22.19	22.01
Stillbirths	201	225
Rate per 1,000 live births	43.27	49.83
Marriages	2,660	2,781
Rate per 1,000 population	12.71	13.56

-	0	0	0	,		
	9 1930	0.	5 .0		External Causes (165-203)	559.2 654.8 655.2 657.8 652.2 652.2 652.2 652.2 652.3 660.5 660.5
	1929	2.4		0	(001-011)	
	1928	1.0	0.	1913-1930	Puerperal Deaths (143-150)	10.0 13.6 12.6 12.6 12.7 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 12.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13
	1926 1927	3.0	1.5		Acute and Chronic Nephritis (128-129)	33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.3 33.
	926	4.0	1.0	H		
1904-30	1925 19	3.1	1.0	DEA.	Hernia, Intestinal (811) Obstruction (118)	11.5.8.7 15.8.7 15.8.7 11.1.1 11.1.1 12.2 12.2 13.6 13.6 13.6 14.9 13.6 14.0 14.0 16.0 17.0 18.0 18.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19
	1924	3.1	1.0	OF	Appendicitis and (711) stilldqqT	17.7 15.8 16.1 16.1 16.1 17.7 18.8 19.1 14.2 14.0 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.3
O	1923	20.	10	SES		
POPULATION	1922 19	.5 2	0.	CAUSES	Pneumonia, all forms (100-101)	54.0 71.7 70.5 70.5 70.5 70.5 80.6 81.1 87.4 84.8 84.8 84.8 84.8 111.6 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1
PU	1 19	1 1	0		Bronchitis (99)	018072056057205698
	1921	7 5.	0	LEADING	Acute and Chronic	
100,000	1918 1919 1920	5.	Ŭ,	LEA	Arteries (91)	00000110000110000
	919	10.3	7.4	30095	Diseases of the	88 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
PER	181	.61	20	FOR	(92-78) rassH	21-9515069488512198
1000	119	7	9 (ON	Diseases of the	122 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129
RATES	1917	8.2	6.0	ATI	Haemorrhage (74)	0.000 0.000
RA	916	9.5	7.5	Th	Cerebral	252 288 288 288 282 283 284 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285
RTALITY	1914 1915 1916	3.5	2.0	POPULATION	Meningitis (11)	6.7 6.4 6.4 6.4 7.2 7.2 8.7 8.1 10.9 10.9 7.6 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3
LAI	141	6.	6.	000	(61-61)	0000040000404-04 0 004
0	-	7 7	.03	100,000	Cancer (all forms)	113. 120. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100. 100
FEVER M	1913	9.7	4	PER	Tuberculosis, other forms (32-37)	21862886004867148870
VE	1912	10.8	5.4		Tuberculosis, other	912024119113284848198
FE			6.	RATES	Lungs (31)	8.6.87.4.1.4.8.8.0.1.2.8.4.0.0.2.1 8.6.1.2.8.6.9.2.7.8.7.0.8.4.6.9.2.4
OID	1911	17.1	7	1000	Tuberculosis of	\$408824444883301258846511
TYPHOID	1909 1910	31.6	ty	CRUDE MORTALITY	Population	209,286 205,083 202,377 198,932 197,125 199,300 199,300 199,300 199,378 183,595 183,59
	606	38.4	r Ci	RT		
	1908 1	40.6	ate for	E MO		
	Ct.		100	0		
		1	P P	5	TE SE	
		51.0 4	ected I	CRUI	Year	
	1904 1907 19	0.	Corrected Rate for City	CRUI	Year	1930 1928 1928 1927 1926 1927 1923 1920 1918 1919 1916 1917 1917

STI	LLBI	RTHS	, LIV	STILLBIRTHS, LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS, CRUDE AND CORRECTED	HS AN	D DEA	THS,	CRU	DE AN	ND COR	RECT		URES,	BY	MON	FIGURES, BY MONTH AND SEX-1930	D SEX	1930
1930			STIL	STILLBIRTHS	SI				LIVE	BIRTHS	HS				D	DEATHS		
Nest.	As B	REGISTERED	10000	Non-	-	Cor-	As B	REGISTERED	ERED	Non-	Dog	1	As Rı	REGISTERED	SRED	Non-	Dog	Cor-
Mth.	M.	F.	T.	Ded'ctd Added		Totals	M.	F.	T.	Ded'ctd	Added	Totals	M.	F.	T.	Ded'ctd	4	Totals
Jan Feb	13	11 6	18	26	1	17	191	182	373	106	39	306 249	88	282	176 166	36	13	156 149
Mar	019	96	15	40	1	13	203	208	435	147	32	315	1111	19	181	82	112	153
May.	8 12	8 11	100	4 9	C7	18	183	216	373	121	45 24	336 292	28	57	144	27	25 x	130
July	11	010	21	9 7	- 72	17	240	223	463	137	17	343	229	65	142	25	= 0	128
Sept	22	9	11	F 01	1 :	6	219	220	439	136	18	321	200	125	151	33.1	17	135
Oct.	101	∞ c1	13	00		19	150	174	370	105	39 22	304 248	874	88	134	37	18 22	122
Dec	10	11	21	œ	63	15	181	181	362	95	34	301	68	92	165	29	15	151
Total	108	93	201	51	12	162	2,352	2,293	4,645	1,367	349	3,627	984	822	1,806	372	168	1,602
						STILL	LLBIRTHS	HS			LIVE	BIRTHS				DEATHS	THS	
	Year		Population	ation	CR	CRUDE	သိ	CORRECTED	ED	CRUDE	BU	CORR	CORRECTED		CRUDE)E	Совя	CORRECTED
					Totals	Rate	Totals		Rate	Totals	Rate	Totals	Rate		Totals	Rate	Totals	Rate
1930		-	209,286	988	201		162		44.7	4,645		3,627			1,806	8.63	1,602	7.66
1929			205,083	983	225	49.8	168		46.7	4,515		3,597			817	8.86	1,581	7.71
1927			198,932	32	200		162		45.4	4,470		3,566			850	8.92 8.92		
1926			197,125	125	156		135		38.2	4,444		3,530	17.91		869	8.61		
1024		-	195,	148	188	40.6				4,632	23.73	3,781	19.37	0000	1,619	8.30		
1923			199,300	300	211		-			5,702		0,550	19.30		808	2.0		
1922			199,129	129	252					5,629				1,	801	9.04		
1921		-	196,	947	238					6,029		***************************************		1,	721	8.74		
1919		-	183,378	878	251	30.6				6,174	32.06		-	2,0	2,270	11.79		
			The same	200	200		-			10000		***********			Ont	65.11		

	Totals M. F.	88 88 78 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	984 822	1,806 372 168 1,602	$^{100.0\%}_{100.0\%}$
AND AGE PERIOD—1930	90 to 99 M. F.	- -	6 9	15 16	1.0
	80 to 89 M. F.	000044004444∞ 000−0000400041-	52 48	100 10 55	5.5
	70 to 79 M. F.	111 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	149 133	282 26 12 268	15.6
	60 to 69 M. F.	20 16 17 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	159 115 1	274 56 30 248	15.2
	50 to 59 M. F. N	20 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	91	248 40 31 239	13.7
	40 to 49	11 00 88 44 99 99	0 87 157	207 44 23 186	11.5
	30 to 39 M. F. M	7 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	62 68 120	130 30 118	7.2
S, SEX	20 to 29 M. F. N	44041-0000040	47 61 6	108 28 19 99	6.0
DEATHS BY MONTHS,	10 to 19 M. F.	40000000-4-00	47 35	282 282 24	3.6
	5 to 9 M. F.		10 13 15	28 15 18	1.6
	3 to 4 F. J		6	8 11	1.1
	r to 2 E. M. F	0-01-0 040	8 22 22	44 12 5 37	4.65
	Under 1 M. F	9 10 13 25 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 10 24 11 9	141 128	269 75 16 210	14.9
	1930	January February March April May June July August September October November	Totals	Crude Totals Non-res. Dedctd Residents Added Corrected Totals	Crude, per cent Corrected, per cent

NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS, 1930

(Deaths as Registered)

Winnipeg	354	Greece	1
Manitoba (rest of)	150	Holland	1
Nova Scotia	18	Hungary	5
Prince Edward Island	7	Iceland	25
New Brunswick	10	Italy	6
Quebec	37	Latvia	1
Ontario	298	Lithunia	2
Saskatchewan	13	Norway	7
Alberta	3	Poland	106
British Columbia	1	Roumania	14
Canada	12	Russia	99
England and Wales	261	Sweden	17
Ireland	59	Switzerland	1
Scotland	146	Turkey	1
Austria	33	Ukraine	3
Czecho-Slovakia	4	China	10
Denmark	7	India	2
Finland	1	U. S. A	56
France	5	Unknown	13
Galicia	3	_	_
Germany	14	Crude Total 1	,806

SUMMARY

·				
				Cent
	De	eaths	of ?	Γotal
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Canada	903	904	50.0	49.8
British Isles	466	481	25.8	26.5
Europe (excluding British Isles)	356	327	19.7	18.0
United States	56	62	3.1	3.4
Asia	12	13	.7	.7
Other Countries		11		.6
Unknown	13	19	.7	1.0
		-	-	
Totals	1,806	1,817	100.0	100.0

RATIO OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES, 1923-30

			-					5 AL
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к	1 6 3	0	10	CE	ĸo.	uc		.,

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Stillbirths	116	165	109	130	129	132	137	134
Live Births	103	107	102	110	110	108	100	106
Deaths	120	122	117	123	108	110	113	118

SOCIAL STATUS OF DECEDENTS, 1930

(As Registered)

			% of
Male	Female	Totals	Total
212	189	401	22.2
142	91	233	12.9
	_		
354	280	634	35.1
507	342	849	47.0
112	200	312	17.3
2		2	.1
9		9'	.5
984	822	1,806	100.0
	142 354 507 112 2 9	212 189 142 91 ————————————————————————————————————	212 189 401 142 91 233 354 280 634 507 342 849 112 200 312 2 2 9 9

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH

(As Registered)

	1930		1929		1918*	
Physicians	4,558	98.1	4,402	97.5%	4,707	80.2%
Midwives	83)		109)			
Unattended	4	1.9	2	2.5%	1,159	19.8%
Unknown			2			
		*Includes	stillbirths.			

INFANTS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

(Including Stillbirths)

1930	1929	1926	1924	1921	1920	1917	1912
Infants born out of							
Wedlock 374	406	313	284	317	262	267	383
Per cent of Total							
Births 7.	7 8.6	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.1	4.7	7.6

PLURAL LIVE BIRTHS

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Twin Births	46	53	62	51	50	48	57	58
Triple Births	0	1			1			

ORDER OF LIVE BIRTHS, 1930

(Corrected and Crude Figures)

	Corrected	Crude		Corrected	Crude
First	1,513	1,932	Eleventh	8	22
Second	839	1,030	Twelfth	8	12
Third	509	642	Thirteenth	3	4
Fourth	268	362	Fourteenth	3	8
Fifth	167	220	Fifteenth	3	3
Sixth	133	177	Sixteenth	1	1
Seventh	83	116	Seventeenth	1	1
Eighth	44	54	Twentieth	1	1
Ninth	25	39			-
Tenth	18	21	Total	3,627	4,645
			Corrected	Crude	
First	Children		41.7%	41.6%	
Second	Children		23.2%	22.2%	
Third	Children		14.0%	13.8%	
Fourth	Children		7.4%	7.8%	
Fifth	to Twentie	th Child	lren 13.7%	14.6%	
			100.0%	100.0%	

STILLBIRTHS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OF MOTHERS, 1930

	Ra	tes per	1,000 Live	Births
	Correct	ed	Crude	
	Stillbirths	Rate	Stillbirths	Rate
Canadian	61	39	85	40
British	35	40	45	40
Southern and Central European	51	53	51	47

INFANT MORTALITY, 1912-30

	(Corrected		1	Crude	
			Rate			Rate
	Live	Infant	per 1,000	Live	Infant	per 1,000
	Births	Deaths	Births	Births	Deaths	Births
1930	 3,627	210	57.9	4,645	269	57.9
1929	 3,579	211	58.6	4,515	253	56.0
1928	 3,580	236	65.9	4,475	284	63.4
1927	 3,566	232	65.0	4,463	273	61,2
1926	 3,530	252	71.4	4,444	314	70.6
1925	 3,781	252	66.6	4,632	315	68.0
1924	 3,880	278	71.6	4,762	323	67.8
1923	 			5,214	416	79.8
1922	 			5.629	500	88.8
1921	 			6,029	471	78.1
1920	 			6,174	625	101.2
1919	 			5,254	562	106.9
1918	 			5,621	516	91.8
1917	 			5,446	545	100.1
1916	 			5,980	700	117.0
1915	 			5,823	619	106.3
1914	 			5,789	729	125.9
1913	 			5,577	947	169.8
1912	 			4,870	1,006	206.6

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY OF MOTHERS, 1930

Co	Crude					
	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
Canadian	1,577	103	65	2,139	133	62
English and Welsh	465	22	47	632	30	47
Irish	115	9	78	138	10	7
Scotch	299	20	67	365	22	60
American (U.S.A.)	127	2	16	179	5	28
Scandinavian	61	3	49	84	6	71
Southern and Cen-						
tral European	964	50	52	1,088	62	57
All others	19	1		20	1	4

INFANT MORTALITY—CAUSE OF DEATH—1930

Number of Deaths

	Corrected	Crude
Acute Communicable Diseases	13	19
Other general diseases	17	27
Of nervous system and of organs of special sense	11	7
Of respiratory system	17	21
Of digestive system	21	30
Malformations and diseases of early infancy	125	160
All other diseases	6	5
	_	
Totals	210	269

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

	Corrected	Crude
Acute Communicable Diseases	3.6	4.1
Other general diseases	4.7	5.8
Of nervous system and of organs of special sense	3.0	1.5
Of respiratory system	4.7	4.5
Of digestive system	5.8	6.5
Malformations and diseases of early infancy	34.5	34.4
All other diseases	1.6	1.1
Totals	57.9	57.9

Per Cent of Total

	Corrected	Crude
Acute Communicable Diseases	6.2	7.1
Other general diseases	8.1	10.0
Of nervous system and of organs of special sense	5.2	2.6
Of respiratory system	8.1	7.8
Of digestive system	10.0	11.2
Malformations and diseases of early infancy	59.5	59.5
All other diseases	2.9	1.8
Totals	100.0	100.0

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF DECEDENTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—1930

Corrected			1	C		
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Per Cent. of Total	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Per Cent. of Total
Minutes to 1 week	108	29.8	51.4	126	27.1	46.9
Over 1 to 2 weeks	12	3.3	5.7	20	4.3	7.4
Over 2 to 3 weeks	4	1.1	1.9	10	2.2	3.7
Over 3 weeks to 1 month	5	1.4	2.4	6	1.3	2.2
Minutes to 1 month	129	35.6	61.4	162	34.9	60.2
Over 1 to 2 months	11	3.0	5.2	12	2.6	4.5
Over 2 to 3 months	14	3.9	6.7	17	3.6	6.3
Minutes to 3 months	154	42.5	73.3	191	41.1	71.0
Over 3 to 6 months	24	6.6	11.4	29	6.3	10.8
Over 6 to 9 months Over 9 and under 12	9	2.5	4.3	22	4.7	8.2
months	23	6.3	11.0	27	5.8	10.0
	210	57.9	100.0	269	57.9	100.0

For comparison with the above, the final figures for the years 1929 and 1912 are given below:

		Crude	
		Rate	Per
	No. of	per 1,000	Cent. of
1929	Deaths	Births	Total
Minutes to 3 months	178	39.4	70.3
Over 3 to 6 months	37	8.2	14.7
Over 6 to 9 months	24	5.3	9.5
Over 9 and under 12 months	14	3.1	5.5
		_	
	253	56.0	100.0
		Crude	
		Rate	Per
	No. of	per 1,000	Cent. of
1912	Deaths	Births	Total
Minutes to 3 months	630	129.4	62.6
Over 3 to 6 months	189	38.8	18.8
Over 6 to 9 months	125	25.7	12.4
Over 9 and under 12 months	62	12.7	6.2
	1,006	206.6	100.0

INFANT MORTALITY STATISTICS

For further particulars regarding infantile mortality, see report of the Manager, Bureau of Child Hygiene, pages 108 to 120.

	Totals	9 8 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	51	2222 2542 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	68 of 08	1 1 4	150	
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	69 of 09		1-	1 8 1
ARS	66 of 06	1 1 2	3	
YE	64 of 04	2	2	1 2 20 1
AGE IN YEARS	86 of 08	1111-1-1	18	1 1 20 1 1
GE	20 to 29		1-	27 27 1
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	9 of 3	1 4	5	
	4 of 8	-	-	
	I to 2	1 2 3	100	014
	Under 1	4 81 2	119	0 1 00
×	Female	4000- 00	26	2 1 2000
SEX	Male	2 01 84	25	8881 -1448 81
	3 0	sases		system
1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CRUDE FIGURES (As Registered; Non-Residents included)	I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping-cough Diphtheria Influenza (a) With pulmonary complications specified (b) Without pulmonary complications specified	Totals, Nos. 1 to 11	Erysipelas Acute anterior poliomyelitis Lethargic encephalitis Meningococcus meningitis Other epidemic and endemic diseases: *(c) Others under this title Tuberculosis of the respiratory system Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum Tuberculosis of the joints. Tuberculosis of other organs: (a) Tuberculosis of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue (d) Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system (e) Tuberculosis of organs other than the above

1	131	17	223	89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 8	4
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	6	2	133	20 20 37 20 11 1 1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
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	23	6	33	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	26	1	32	6 4 22 2 2 11	
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	1 2		00		
	10				
	5	9 2	35 11		
9	11	20 - 20			
- 00 -	60 7	12	110 113		
	9				7
37 Disseminated tuberculosis: (a) Acute (b) Chronic or unspecified	Totals, Nos. 31 to 37	38 Syphilis 40 Gonococcus infection 41 Purulent infection, septicemia	Totals, Class I	11.—General Diseases Not Included in Class I. 43 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity. 45 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum 46 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs. 47 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin. 48 Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs. 49 Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs. Totals, Nos. 43 to 49. 50 Benign tumors and tumors not returned as malignant (tumors of the female genital organs excepted) 51 Acute rheumatic fever. 52 Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout. 53 Diabetes mellitus. 54 Anemia, chlorosis: (a) Pernicious anemia (b) Other anemias and chlorosis (c) Diseases of the pituitary gland	

	Totals	7048 H124	334	102 53 13 2
	901 of 001			
	66 of 08			2
	68 of 08		12	1 1 6 1
	62 01 02		65	1 20 2 20 1
70	ea of 0a	3	83	1 28 1 1
AGE IN YEARS	ec of 05	2 41	89	2 19
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Z	98 of 08		21	21-
GE	20 to 29	- -	9	60
A	61 of 01		12	
	6 of 3			-
	₽ of 8		-	
	I to 2	2	4	1 2
	Under 1	1 1 3	==	0
X	Female	100100 m	177	2 7011 748 11
SEX	Male	12 16 21 2	157	8 670 700 41
1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CRUDE FIGURES (As Registered; Non-Residents included)	Diseases of the thyroid gland: (a) Exophthalmic goiter (b) Other diseases of the thyroid gland Diseases of the thymus gland Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease: (a) Leukemia (b) Hodgkin's disease Alcoholism (acute or chronic).	Totals, Class II.	III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense. 70 Encephalitis. 71 Meningitis: *(a) Simple meningitis. *(b) Non-epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. 72 Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia). 73 Other diseases of the spinal cord. 74 Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy: (a) Cerebral hemorrhage. (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis. (c) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis. (d) Hemiplegia. (e) Others under this title.

1481 81 81	183	10 20 208 7	23 4 7 1 314	60	64 5
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1111111	10	00 00	1 1	-	-
	9	H 4	5	-	67
- 6	100	1 00	1 0		-
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111 21	1				13
18H HF 014	62	10116 80	37 8		20 20
	104	0.815 45	: : : -	60	3 3 2
TITTI II	17				111
General paralysis of the insane Other forms of mental alienation Epilepsy Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age) Softening of the brain Other diseases of the nervous system Diseases of the eye and annexa. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process: *(a) Diseases of the mastoid process *(b) Diseases of the mastoid process	Totals, Class III.	IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System. Pericarditis Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute) Angina pectoris Other diseases of the heart Diseases of the arteries: (a) Aneurysm (b) Arterioselonosis		V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa: *(b) Others under this title. Bronchitis:	(a) Acute (b) Chronic Bronchopneumonia: *(a) Bronchopneumonia
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1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CRUDE FIGURES (As Registered; Non-Residents included)	(a) Lobar (b) Unspecified 2 Pleurisy 3 Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung 5 Asthma 6 Other diseases of the respiratory system (T.b. excepted): (c) Others under this title	Totals, Class V.	VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System. Diseases of the mouth and annexa. Possess of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations): *(b) Others under this title. I Ulcer of the stomach. (a) Ulcer of the stomach. (b) Ulcer of the stomach (cancer excepted). 2 Other diseases of the stomach (cancer and enteritis (under 2 years of age). Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over). Appendictis and typhlitis. Appendictis and typhlitis. (a) Hernia, intestinal obstruction: (b) Intestinal obstruction. (c) Intestinal obstruction. (d) Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
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Cirrhosis of the liver: (b) Not specified as alcoholic. Biliary calculi. Other diseases of the liver. Diseases of the pancreas. Peritonitis without specified cause. Totals, Class VI.	VII.—Non-veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urniary System and Annexa. 129 Chronic nephritis (inc. unspecified 10 years and over). 131 Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa. 132 Diseases of the bladder. 133 Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.: (a) Stricture of the urethra. 135 Diseases of the prostate. 136 Diseases of the prostate. 137 Cysts and other benign tumors of the ovary. 138 Salpingitis and pelvic abscess (female). 139 Benign tumors of the interus. 141 Other diseases of the female genital organs.	Totals, Class VII.	Accidents of pregnancy: (a) Abortion (c) Others under this title Puerperal hemorrhage Other accidents of labor: *(a) Cesarean section *(c) Others under this title Puerperal septicemia Septic abortion induced Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	Totals, Class VIII.
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SEX	Male	1	60	9	9	9.94	12	9 25	14	67	4	4
1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CRUDE FIGURES (As Registered; Non-Residents included)	IX.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue. 151 Gangrene 153 Acute abscess 154 Other diseases of the skin and annexa.	Totals, Class IX.	X.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion. 155 Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)	Totals, Class X.	XI.—Malformations. *(a) Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included): *(b) Congenital hydrocephalus *(b) Congenital malformations of the heart. *(c) Others under this title.	Totals, Class XI.	160 Congenital delibity, icterus, and sclerema. 161 Premature birth; Injury at birth: *(a) Premature birth (not stillborn)	*(b) Injury at birth (not stillborn). 162 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	Totals, Class XII.	164 Senility XIII.—Old Age.	Totals, Class XIII.

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	181 Accidental absorption of irrespirable, irritating, or poisonous gas. 182 Accidental drowning. 183 Accidental traumatism by firearms (wounds of war ex.)	*(a) Railroad accidents *(b) Street-car accidents *(c) Automobile accidents *(f) Injuries by other vehicles *(g) Landslides, other crushing 189 Injuries by animals (not poisoning) 193 Excessive cold Other accidental electric shocks 196 Other accidental violence 202 Other external violence 203 Violent deaths of unknown causation	Totals, Class XIV	

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Under 1	100		13		0.0
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Male	1224	20 4	20	8-6	25 - 1 - 21
CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included)			Totals, Nos. 1 to 11.		Tuberculosis of the respiratory system Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum Tuberculosis of the vertebral column Tuberculosis of the joints Tuberculosis of other organs: (a) Tuberculosis of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue. (b) Tuberculosis of bones (vertebral column excepted) (d) Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system (e) Tuberculosis of organs other than the above
	D SEX 30 to 30 30 to 30 30 to 30 40 to 40 20 to 20 30 to 30 40 to 40 20 to 20 30 to 30 10 to 10 1 to 2 2 to 4 2 to 3 3 to 4 2 to 3 3 to 4 2 to 3 3 to 4 2 to 3 3 to 4 2 to 5 3 to 4 2 to 5 3 to 4 3 to 5 3 to 4 2 to 5 3 to 4 3 to 5 3 to 6 3 to 6 3 to 7 3 to 7 4 to 5 3 to 6 3 to 7 5 to 8 3 to 7 6 to 20 3 to 6 3 to 7 6 to 20 3 to 7 7 to 50 3 to 7 8 to 8 8 to 9 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 9 9 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 6 1 to 10 1 to 5 8 to 6 1 to 5 8 to 6 8	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included) I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever: (a) Typhoid fever: (b) Typhoid fever: (a) Typhoid fever: (b) Typhoid fever: (c) Typhoid fever: (d) Typhoid fever: (e) Typhoid fever: (e) Typhoid fever: (f) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (h) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (h) Typhoid fever: (g) Typhoid fever: (h) Typhoid fever:	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included) I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever: (a) Typhoid fever: (b) Without pulmonary complications specified (b) Without pulmonary complications specified (c) CORRECTED FIGURES (d) Without pulmonary complications specified (e) Typhoid and paratyphoid fever: (a) Without pulmonary complications specified (b) Without pulmonary complications specified	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES CORRECTED FIGURES CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included) I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever: (a) Typhoid fever: Measles Whoth pulmonary complications specified (b) Without pulmonary complications specified (b) Without pulmonary complications specified (c) Totals, Nos. 1 to 11. CORRECTED FIGURES (a) Typhoid fever: (b) Without pulmonary complications specified (c) Totals, Nos. 1 to 11. (c) CORRECTED FIGURES (d) Typhoid fever: (e) Totals, Nos. 1 to 11. (f) Corrected to to to to to to to to to to to to to	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES CORRECTED FIGURES

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				uded in Class I. s of the buccal cavitys of the stomach, livers of the peritoneum,	of the female genital of the breast	of other or unspecified		ted as malignant is expected) out
37 Disseminated tuberculosis: (a) Acute (b) Chronic or unspecified	Totals, Nos. 31 to 37.	38 Syphilis 40 Gonococcus infection 41 Purulent infection, septicemia	Totals, Class I	II.—General Diseases Not Included in Class I. 43 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity. 44 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestings recting	46 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs. 47 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast. 48 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.		Totals, Nos. 43 to 49	50 Benign tumors and tumors not returned as malignant (tumors of the female genital organs expected) 51 Acute rheumatic fever 52 Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout 55 Rickets 57 Diabetes mellitus 58 Anemia, chlorosis: (a) Pernicious anemia (b) Other anemias and chlorosis (b) Other anemias and chlorosis (c) Diseases of the pituitary gland

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AGE IN YEARS	61 of 01	1 3 1	45	1 1 42 1
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GE	20 to 29		o	8 11 11 11
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×	Female	41:01 0 0	156	45 45 1
SEX	Male	21 12-21-	153	1 8 28 16 411
1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included)	Diseases of the tyhroid gland: (a) Exophthalmic goiter (b) Other diseases of the thyroid gland Diseases of the thymus gland Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) Leukemia and Hodgkin's disease: (a) Leukemia (b) Hodgkin's disease Alcoholism (acute or chronic) Other general diseases	Totals, Class II	Encephalitis *(a) Simple meningitis *(b) Non-epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia) Other diseases of the spinal cord Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy: (a) Cerebral hemorrhage (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (c) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (d) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (e) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (b) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (c) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (d) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (e) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (f) Cerebral embolism and thrombosis (g) Hemiplegia (h) Others under this title (h) Others under this title (e) Others under this title
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01-100 40	75	8 ₁₁₆	6 9	128		2	14	2000
11116 19	66	9 171 109	492321	173	2		24	36
Other forms of mental alienation Epilepsy Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age) Softening of the brain Other diseases of the nervous system Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process: *(a) Diseases of the ear *(b) Diseases of the mastoid process	Totals, Class III.	IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute). Angina pectoris. Other diseases of the heart.	Diseases of the arteries: (a) Aneurvsm (b) Arteriosclerosis (c) Other diseases of the arteries Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral) Other diseases of the circulatory system.	Totals, Class IV.	V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa: *(b) Others under this title.	(a) Acute (b) Chronic	Bronchopneumonia: *(a) Bronchopneumonia.	(a) Lobar (b) Unspecified Pleurisy Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung
77. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88.		8888	95 96 96		26	B ;	100	102

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-	Female	1	47	2 22 22 22 22 23 23
CEX	Male	2	78	4 646416 88811 728
1930	CAUSE OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX CORRECTED FIGURES (Non-Residents Excluded; St. Boniface and Ninette Registrations of Winnipeg Residents Included)	5 Asthma 77 Other diseases of the respiratory system (T.B. excepted): (c) Others under this title	Totals, Class V.	VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System. Vegetations): *(b) Others under this title. *(c) Ulcer of the stomach (d) Ulcer of the stomach (e) Ulcer of the stomach (f) Ulcer of the stomach (g) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the stomach (h) Ulcer of the intestines (h) Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over) (h) Intestinal obstruction: (g) Hernia, intestinal obstruction: (h) Intestinal obstruction (h) Intestinal obstruction (h) Intestinal obstruction (h) Not specified as alcoholic. (h) Not specified as alcoholic. (h) Not specified as alcoholic. (h) Other diseases of the liver. (h) Other diseases of the liver.
		105	1.	109 111 1114 1117 1118 1119 120 120 121 123

Diseases of the pancreas Peritonitis without specified cause
62
VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa. 129 Chronic nephritis (inc. unspecified 10 years and over)
(a) Stricture of the urethra Diseases of the prostate Salpingitis and pelvic abscess (female) Other diseases of the female genital organs
48
VIII.—The Puerperal State. f pregnancy: ion. emorrhage
*(c) Others under this title *(c) Others under this title Puerperal septicemia Septic abortion induced Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death Diagonal albamasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue. Gangrene Acute abscess Other diseases of the skin and annexa

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Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted) Suicide by corrosive substances. Suicide by poisonous gas. Suicide by hanging or strangulation. Suicide by firearms. Suicide by firearms. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments. Suicide by jumping from high places. Other scute accidental poisonings (gas excented)			14 Homicide by hrearms 12 Other external violence 13 Violent deaths of unknown causation	Totals, Class XIV.	Grand Totals
165 168 169 170 171 172 172	181 182 183 185 185 188	193	202		

Report of Chief of the Street Cleaning Division

A. J. Douglas, Esq., M.D., Medical Health Officer.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Street Cleaning and Scavenging Division, for the year 1930.

SCAVENGING

The volume of organic matter collected during the year showed an increase of 1,219 tons as compared with the previous year. Similarly the tonnage of inorganic matter collected increased by 2,234 tons. The so-called economic depression through which we are passing is not reflected in the quantity of organic matter (garbage) collected during the year. In 1929 the average quantity of organic matter produced per capita was 211.4 lbs., whereas in 1930 this amount increased to 218.9 lbs.

The year 1930 showed an increase in population, over the previous year, of 4,203, and there were 457 new homes and 11 new apartment blocks erected in 1930.

During the year a new Ford light delivery truck and a Thornycroft tractor truck were added to the equipment of the Division, as replacements.

The trailer equipment was again painted.

INCINERATORS

Extensive repair work was carried out at the Saskatchewan Avenue Incinerator during the year. The flue and damper of the south furnace was enlarged, and a hydraulic charging ram was installed. This completes the programme of alterations which was begun last year.

At the Elmwood Incinerator a run-way was constructed for the loading of ashes into the dump wagons. Only minor repairs were made to the furnaces at this plant.

The revenue earned at these two Incinerators, for the year amounted to \$3,987.92 or a decrease of \$112.40 compared with the year 1929.

ASH REMOVAL

The volume of ashes collected during the year shows a decrease of 2,639 tons, as compared with the year 1929. This no doubt was due to the number of houses installing central steam heat, and also to the mild winter that was experienced.

NUISANCE GROUND

No new method has been devised for the final disposal of inorganic refuse. The contract price for the privilege of removing junk from the Nuisance Grounds for the year 1930 amounted to \$2,025.00 as against \$815.00 for 1929.

STREET CLEANING

An increase of 11 miles of pavement during the year 1930, added considerably to the street cleaning operations.

During the year 26,444 cubic yards of street sweepings were collected, as against 25,380 cubic yards in 1929; an increase of 1,064 cubic yards. The rate per mile for street cleaning in 1930 was \$346.00 as compared with \$367.00 in 1929 and \$433.00 in 1924.

The question of purchasing a Motor Pick-up Sweeper was discussed during the year, but was laid over.

FLUSHING

An up-to-date motor driven, single unit Hvass power flusher, mounted on a Mack chassis was added to the equipment of the Division, and replaced the obsolete horse drawn units previously used. This flusher was delivered about the middle of July, and throughout the summer gave very efficient service. Approximately 2,300,000 gallons of water were used in the flushing operations.

WOOD CAMP OPERATIONS

During the wood camp year, which ended April 30th, 1930, a total of 5,074 cords were cut, as compared with 3,627 the previous year. The quantity purchased amounted to 1,748 cords, as compared with 1,840 for 1929. The quantity of cordwood delivered to civic buildings and institutions amounted to 4,738 cords as compared with 4,206 the year previous. A surplus of \$1,587.69 was created during the wood camp year.

In conclusion I again wish to place on record my appreciation of the faithful work of the employees of this Division.

Your obedient servant,

E. A. WOOD,

Chief Street Cleaning Division.

GARBAGE COLLECTION-1930

Month	Trucks and Trailers		City Teams and Singles		Hire	ed Teams	Combined Totals		
Month	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	
	of	in	of	in	of	in	of	in	
	Lds.	Lbs.	Lds.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lds.	Lbs.	
Jan	1031	2,855,810	85	201,750	35	79,470	1151	3,137,030	
Feb	904	2,529,000		180,730	32	70,990		2,780,720	
Mar	962	2,708,550		177,590	35	80,000		2,966,140	
April	983	3,344,300		326,950	36	104,910		3,686,160	
May	995	3,755,820		279,480	40	148,490		4,183,790	
June	967	3,669,230	95	273,900	42	144,370	1104	4,087,500	
July	1040	3,863,360	117	325,800	43	151,010	1200	4,340,170	
Aug	1009	3,797,280	108	299,160	44	158,350	1161	4,254,790	
Sept	1019	4,320,440	120	376,630	46	173,890	1185	4,870,960	
Oct	1031	3,923,430	108	320,590	43	138,470	1182	4,382,490	
Nov	905	3,114,450		287,100	43	122,420		3,523,970	
Dec	1044	3,216,710	106	266,000	45	117,600	1195	3,600,310	
	11890	41,098,380	1183	3,225,680	484	1,489,970	13557	45,814,030	

Table Showing Average Weight per Load

	Number of Loads	Total Weight	Average Wt. per Load (Lbs.)
Trucks and Trailers	11,890	41,098,380	3,456
City Teams and Singles Hired Teams	1,183 484	3,225,680 1,489,970	2,726 3,078
Tiffed Teams			
	13,557	45,814,030	3,379

Table Showing Percentage of Collection by Units

	Weight (Lbs.)	Percentage of Total Weight
Trucks and Trailers City Teams and Singles Hired Teams	41,098,380 3,225,680 1,489,970	89.7% 7 % 3.3%
	45,814,030	100.0%

ELMWOOD INCINERATOR OPERATIONS—1930

	G	City Sarbage	Private Garbage		Animals		Total	Revenue Earned	
Month	No. Lds.	Weight	Weight No. Weight No. Weight Weight		\$ c				
Jan	347	932,880	20	41,860	2	1,920	976,660	16.32	
Feb	299	810,420	19	38,800	1	1,590	850,810	15.06	
Mar	317	852,970	18	35,240			888,210	16.77	
April	371	1,266,000	46	70,530			1,336,530	55.63	
May	505	2,068,430	86	163,070	3	4,490	2,235,990	165.20	
June	462	1,833,730	90	150,490			1,984,220	138.93	
July	540	2,013,530	73	129,670			2,143,200	116.39	
Aug	552	2,107,670	83	140,225	94		2,247,895	175.35	
Sept	515	2,144,430	39	63,510			2,207,940	64.34	
Oct	520	2,016,290	29	54,010			2,070,300	30.52	
Nov	497	1,715,200	21	36,530			1,751,730	17.23	
Dec	499	1,451,910	26	43,400			1,495,310	10.88	
	5424	19,213,460	550	967,335	6	8,000	20,188,795	\$822.62	

SASKATCHEWAN AVENUE INCINERATOR OPERATIONS—1930

	C	City Jarbage		rivate arbage	- Aı	nimals	Total	Reven	
Month	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No.	Weight	Weight	8	c
Jan	804	2,204,150	197	168,630	55	2,050	2,374,830	94	.26
Feb	711	1,970,300	180	138,440	19	650	2,109,390		.54
Mar	754	2,113,170	236	187,140	33	1,340	2,301,650	149	
April	737	2,420,160	282	262,790		,	2,682,950	243	
May	631	2,115,360	324	354,330			2,469,690	336	
June	642	2,253,770	257	230,260			2,484,030	188	
July	660	2,326,640	235	208,380			2,535,020		
Aug	609	2,147,120	257	216,910			2,364,030		
Sept	665	2,726,450	256	211,610			2,938,060		
Oct	662	2,366,200	233	209,790			2,575,990		
Nov	557	1,808,770	178	138,130	-		1,946,900		.25
Dec	696	2,148,400	211	171,110			2,319,510	117	
	8,128	26,600,490	2,846	2,497,520	107	4,040	29,102,050	\$1,934	. 79
	S	ale of Steam	n					1,230	.51
								\$3,165	.30

COLLECTION OF INCOMBUSTIBLE REFUSE—1930

Month	Trucks and Trailers		City Teams and Singles			Hired Teams	Combined Totals	
Month	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
	of	in	of	in	of	in	of	in
	Lds.	Lbs.	Lds.	Lbs.	Lds.	Lbs.	Lds.	Lbs.
Jan	326	801,430	167	364,950	56	201,730	549	1,368,110
Feb	314	1,344,340	180	383,670	56	206,570		1,934,580
Mar	411	1,091,170	313	599,010	51	191,210		1,881,390
April	522	1,474,550	346	762,950	423	1,133,510		3,371,010
May	916	3,495,020	342	898,450	301	1,065,880		5,459,350
June	880	3,458,160	259	631,330	125	400,320		4,489,810
July	746	2,331,560	166	350,750	68	311,910	980	2,994,220
Aug	797	2,165,430	198	428,780	60	278,500		2,872,710
Sept	812	2,103,610	113	233,590	100	352,100		2,689,300
Oct	906	2,466,510	184	409,130	58	220,520		3,096,160
Nov	504	1,309,420	180	369,600	50	202,430		1,881,450
Dec	256	691,350	178	365,340	32	95,150		1,151,84
	7390	22,732,550	2626	5,797,550	1380	4,659,830	11396	33,189,930

Table Showing Average Weight per Load

	Number	Total	Average Wt.
	of	Weight	per Load
	Loads	Lbs.	Lbs.
Trucks and Trailers City Teams and Singles Hired Teams	7,390	22,732,550	3,076
	2,626	5,797,550	2,207
	1,380	4,659,830	3,376
	11,396	33,189,930	2,912

Table Showing Percentage of Collection Units

	Weight Lbs.	Percentage of Total Weight
Trucks and Trailers City Teams and Singles Hired Teams	22,732,550 5,797,550 4,659,830	68.5% 17.5% 14 %
	33,189,930	100%

REPORT OF REFUSE DEPOSITED ON ELMWOOD NUISANCE GROUND 1930

				s Hauled y City	Street Sweepings		Privately Hauled Refuse		Combined Totals		
Month	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	
Jan	194	570,110			44.44		173	658,460	367	1,228,570	
Feb	325	1,442,060			/		149	518,090	474	1,960,150	
Mar	237	809,680	92	194,120	2	11,470	161	570,610	492	1,585,886	
April	295	849,580	99	572,650	291	1,323,460	179	683,960	864	3,429,650	
May	714	2,982,810	40	210,280	67	349,350	215	863,210	1036	4,405,650	
June	441	1,792,280	46	225,160	79	398,040	181	554,940	747	2,970,420	
July	333	1,314,220	31	157,660	77	468,950	194	771,300	635	2,712,130	
Aug	341	1,240,560	31	160,690	70	444,840	211	822,930	653	2,669,020	
Sept	291	1,010,280	36	185,380	58	374,420	218	851,770	603	2,421,850	
Oct	336	1,136,960	55	284,310	51	345,570	223	852,080	665	2,618,920	
Nov	227	711,830	37	177,900	38	242,570	182	684'240	484	1,816,540	
Dec	175	474,800	58	243,510			182	656,910	415	1,375,220	
	3909	14,335,170	525	2,411,660	733	3,958,670	2268	8,488,500	7435	29,194,000	

REPORT OF REFUSE DEPOSITED ON SASKATCHEWAN AVENUE NUISANCE GROUND

Tins Hauled by City			Ashes Hauled by City		Street Sweepings			vately ed Refuse	Combined Totals		
Month	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	No. Lds.	Weight	
Jan	355	798,000	635	2,302,100			229	567,050	1219	3,667,150	
Feb	225	492,520	660	3,481,700			243	679,380	1128	4,653,600	
Mar	538	1,071,710	404	2,644,600	*****		253	785,580	1195	4,501,890	
April	996	2,521,430	343	2,325,050			1091	5,559,170	2430	10,405,650	
May	855	2,476,540	340	2,159,200		************	698	2,180,740	1893	6,816,480	
June	823	2,697,530	238	1,413,300		*********	600	1,747,340	1661	5,858,170	
July	647	1,680,000	118	546,700			524	1,181,860	1289	3,408,56	
Aug	714	1,632,150	100	441,900			359	955,140	1173	3,029,190	
Sept	734	1,679,020	190	865,500			349	970,000	1273	3,514,520	
Oct	812	1,959,200	264	1,452,600			731	3,807,530	1807	7,219,330	
Nov	507	1,169,620	252	1,606,200			293	976,420	1052	3,752,240	
Dec	291	677,040	426	2,777,200		*********	319	1,161,980	1036	4,616,22	
	7497	18,854,760	3970	22,016,050		**********	5689	20,572,190	17156	61,443,00	

REVENUE COLLECTED-1930

Month	Worl	oosit kmer osets	n's	Scave			Incin. No. 2	Inci No.		Ash Boxes and Garbage Cans	Sale of Steam	Tota	al
January	8	15 0	0	\$ 179	.10	8	35.78	\$ 152	45		\$ 30.51	\$ 412	. 84
February	100	21 0	0	154	20	1	83.68	112	35	**********	**********	371	. 22
March		63 0	0	124	.45		27.46	150	20	*********	552 99	918	10
April	2	58 0	0	86	70		27.50	106	.08	3 00	111.72	593	00
May	3:	27.0	0	147	.45		48.13	240	90	6 00	222 60	992	08
June		25 0	0	87	96	1 3	199 33	156	86	**********	20 58	689	73
July	1	11.0	0	117	.20		111 35	292	11	*********	**********	661	66
August	1	80 0	0	32	.45		105 76	159	77	6.00	************	483	98
September	1	80 0	0	136	.55		99 23	338	83			754	61
October	15	95 0	0	125	45		44.86	158	52	*********	192.46	716	29
November		96 0	0	159	30		20.89	68	37		99.65	444	21
December		9.0	0	92	30		41 31	169	69			312	30
	\$1,7	10 0	0	\$1,443	.11	8	845.28	\$2,106	13	\$15.00	\$1,230.51	\$7,350.	03

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

Month	Cubic Yards of Street Sweepings Collected	Cubic Yards of Ashes Collected	Gallons of Water Used in Flushing Streets
January		15,752	
February		13,889	
March	332	12,499	
April	7,756	15,356	
May	3,157	1,691	
June	2,586	653	
July		209	410,000
August		34	907,053
September	2,482	62	884,078
October	3,897	1,064	96,495
November	1,592	3,376	
December	1,592	8,051	
	26,444	72,636	2,297,626

COMPARATIVE TABLES Garbage Collection

Year	Number of Loads Collected	Weight in Pounds
1926	11.550	40,479,180
1927	13,286	42,325,430
1928	13,313	43,896,090
1929	13,048	43,374,665
1930	13,557	45,814,030

Collection of Incombustible Refuse

Year	Number of Loads Collected	Weight in Pounds
1926	6,034	15,894,150
1927	6,682	18,579,020
1928	9,571	24,877,715
1929	11,094	28,719,945
1930	11,396	33,189,930

Ash Removal

Year	Number of Loads Collected	Weight in Pounds
1926	19,012	90,215,000
1927	23,378	108,973,000
1928	24,456	110,052,000
1929	25,385	114,232,500
1930	24,212	108,954,000





