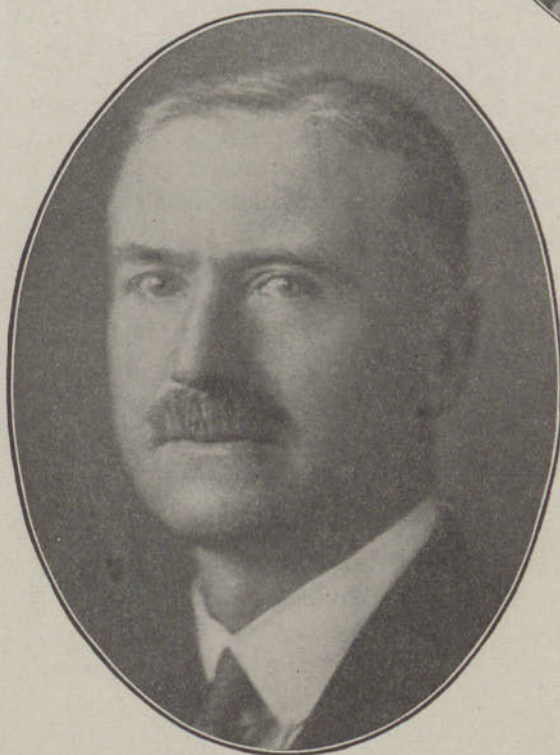


The Honourable Dr. FORBES GODFREY, Minister of Health and Labour, Ontario, Honorary President of the Association for the year 1930, whose continued interest, advice and support have been a source of great strength to the Association during the past years.



Dr. A. J. DOUGLAS, Medical Officer of Health, Winnipeg, Manitoba, as President of the Association for the year 1930, brings a broad experience in successful health administration and a keen insight into the widening field of preventive medicine.

AT LOEW'S THEATRE



Mary Brian and Charles Rogers in "Someone to Love," at Loew's Theatre all next week.

AT THE IMPERIAL

Attractive Vaudeville Bill of Six Big Acts — Film Feature Charlie Murray in His Latest Success "Do Your Duty"

Starting Sunday the Imperial will offer as one of its principal Keith-Albee Vaudeville acts, Chas. DeRoche, the international picture favorite, in a one-act playlet entitled "A Parisian Thrill." Mr. DeRoche will be supported by Miss Germaine Giroux, a pretty Montreal girl who has appeared in a number of stage successes in New York during the past three years. Last season she was seen in this city at the Princess Theatre in "The Spider," a comedy called "A Night in Greenwich Village," by Julius Kinsler. The scene is one of the old, lively little cafes that dot the village. The people are the usual frequenters of such places, the hostess, the entertainer, the violinist and the flower girl. The story has to do in its humorous way with the work-a-day life of these people. Mr. King is the violinist, a young lad who has come to America with the idea of becoming a great virtuoso. He finds himself compelled by circumstances to seek a position in the Greenwich Village Restaurant. Lydia Barry, lyrical recitator, will present a repertoire of apparently extemporaneous fun. Loma Worth known as the versatile girl, is a very attractive young lady with a pleasant personality. She sings, dances and plays several musical instruments, including the violin, banjo, saxophone and clarinet. Phillips and Sheldon — "those thrilling girls" — will open the vaudeville bill with a series of feats on the flying trapeze of the most daring sort. The feature photoplay will be "Do Your Duty," starring Charlie Murray. Murray always to be depended upon for providing plenty of merriment, is at his best as a cop. Years ago he made the Keystone cap famous. Today he is a more refined version of the peace officer but just as funny. In the supporting cast are such popular players as Doris Dawson and Charles Deaney. The Imperial News Review will round out what should prove a most entertaining program.

AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE



Miss Germaine Giroux, appearing with Charles DeRoche in "A Parisian Thrill," at the Imperial Theatre all next week.

AT LOEW'S THEATRE

Dave Harris, Broadway Comedian, Heads Attractive Vaudeville Bill of Six Acts—Feature Film, Charles "Buddy" Rogers in "Someone to Love"

Charles "Buddy" Rogers in "Someone to Love," will be the feature picture attraction at Loew's theatre next week. In this picture, Mary Brian, who proved a great success opposite the star in "Varsity," is cast in a leading role, and is offered an unusual opportunity to exercise the winning personality which has won her many screen fans. Charles "Buddy" Rogers' most recent starring pictures are "Able's Irish Rose," with Nancy Carroll, and "Wings," in which he played opposite Clara Bow. In "Someone to Love," Rogers has the role of a music sheet salesman who falls in love with the daughter of a wealthy man. Through the blundering of his two companions, played by Jack Oakie and William Austin, the girl and her father get the impression that he is a fortune hunter. Rogers is unable to explain the situation and his romance is blighted. Having lost his job at the music store, he accepts the commission to revive a failing girls' school. His high pressure efforts meet with success and the girl comes to the school to see the improvements. They meet again and are reconciled. The girl's father is won over and love is victorious.

AT LOEW'S THEATRE



Pam and Peggy Garvin, with Dave Harris, at Loew's Theatre all next week.

AT THE GAYETY

"Naughty Nifties" Big Burlesque Attraction Opens Tomorrow Evening

Time was when burlesque ruled the stage. Much of the old time glory has been usurped by so-called Revues or Musical Comedies, and its titles have not been respected. "Naughty Nifties" is immune to these inroads, and will hold forth in all its glory at the Gayety Theatre next week, starting Sunday evening. There is a reason for it. It is recognized as a bully good show and its presentation always takes on the very latest of general interest to people who enjoy smart satire on the advanced ideas of modernism. Only the funny side of life is portrayed and enough is extracted from every day events to create foci of laughter. The secret of its continued success lies in the breezy manner of a brilliant company puts all the fun over, and takes proper care of the singing and dancing interpolations. George "But-ton" Tracy and Dolly Burroughs, who is co-featured with him, attend to that, with the assistance of Marie Pennington, Greiner and Lazarus, Tom Briesley, Phil Young, and other fun makers, singers and dancers. To add to the swankiness of the show there is a large chorus of maidens—not forer, and our big Run-away Beauty Chorus.

French Light Opera Company To Open At Princess Jan. 14th

From a musical comedy point of view or in the light of what the French people call "opérette" comprising all the latest novelties, nothing such as the repertoire to be presented at the Princess Theatre beginning Monday, January 14th has yet been given on this side of the Atlantic. The French rivalry of the Viennese composer Lehár, Maurice Yvain, author of "Un Bon Garçon," which is now playing in Philadelphia under the title of "Luceek Girl," and which is the talk of the town. "Yes, Pas Sur La Bouche," Raoul Moretti, to whose pen is due "Conte Obligado, Andre Messager, who wrote "Passionément" and "Monsieur Beaucaire" whose scores are popular in Paris, will also become favorites in this country. They have a popular style with a swing that is sure to strike the public fancy. The artists in the troupe which has just arrived from France are well known in Paris and are admirably suited for the presentation of their countrymen's productions. Even Toronto is alive to the opportunity of hearing these light operas for a week. The "Finesse" of the French comedians stage acting is its characteristic note and it will be set forth by such artists as Servatius and George Fok. The latter combines with this charming tenor voice wielded most cleverly.

Mount Royal Hotel Ball Room TUESDAY EVENING

JANUARY 8th, at 8.30

CHEMET

(Foremost Woman Violinist of the Day) Seats on Sale Tomorrow at Willis & Co.

PRICES: \$1.00 & \$2.50, plus tax. Admission: Matinee Musical Club.

PRINCESS

WEEK OF JAN. 14th. MATS., WED., THUR., FRI., SAT.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. FRENCH MUSICAL COMEDIES from Paris.

Presenting all the latest Parisian Musical Hits.

Eves. 5c to 50c Seats on hand. Mats. 5c to \$1.50 Thursday.

"The Physician" Tops Big Feature Bill at the Empress Theatre

The screen adaptation of "The Physician," famous stage play from the pen of Henry Arthur Jones, will be seen as the feature photoplay at the Empress Theatre until Tuesday. It is a story based on the theory that a diplo-matic can never permanently gain mental control. In this treatment we are shown a man who, because he knows

Big Double Feature Bill at the Lord Nelson and Napoleon Palace

At the Lord Nelson and Napoleon Palace tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday, two big attractions will be featured: William Haines, supported by Josephine Hutchinson and Ricardo Cortez, in the thrill picture of the year "Excess Baggage"; also, Dorothy Mackall and Jack Mulvan, in "Waterfront," the biggest hit of the screen's most beloved love team. John Gilbert, with a fine supporting cast including Almas Rubens, Theodore Roberts and Eva Von Berne, in a dashing, romantic picture, "The Masks of the Devil," and Milton Sills, with Edna May, in a great drama "The Crash," will be the two special pictures on the program for Wednesday until Saturday.

AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE



Charlie Murray in "Do Your Duty," at the Imperial Theatre all next week.

A GREAT VIOLINIST

Renée Chemet, who has not only been called the greatest of living violinists, but has even been called "second only to Kreisler," will give a recital at the Mount Royal Hotel next Tuesday evening, January 8.

AT THE PALACE

"Wings" Greatest of Aviation Pictures, Held Over By Popular Request. Many Other Special Attractions

"Wings," the aviation classic showing this week at the Palace, will be held over for another seven days, due to the unprecedented popularity evidenced by this picture. The soloistic comments which the film elicited in other cities have met with hearty endorsement on the part of Montreal audiences, and in spite of the large seating capacity of the Palace hundreds were unable this week to be accommodated. Manager Rolsky, therefore, decided to continue the film, in spite of previous arrangements for other features.

The wonderful degree of realism achieved in photographing the scenes of "Wings" has made it the greatest aviation picture yet brought to the screen. Thrilling battles between airmen above the clouds are said by those who experienced similar encounters to have been reproduced with such fidelity as to give the illusion of again participating in the actual battles. The most minute details were carefully studied, and all the intricacy of modern aviation is visualized better than any printed word some of the most brilliant chapters of the war's history. The sound, directed and synchronized with the picture, lend an added touch of realism and grandeur to the picture. While the aviation phase of the war constitutes the main theme and backbone of the picture, it is a heartiest and a sufficiency of the comedy element to cause the picture to be a most enjoyable dramatic scene. The picture tells the story of two youths, friends from childhood, who again participate in the arms, go overseas and become members of the air force. The loyalty of this friendship, which defies danger and death, furnishes an inspiring minor theme. Clara Bow, in the role of an ambulance driver at the front, does some excellent acting, and the entire cast is of a calibre far exceeding the picture's value. In addition to the feature film the program next week will include several short subjects of the Palace's popular comedy creations and an overture by the orchestra.

"Craig's Wife" To Be Presented at Princess for Jewish Women's Council

The production of "Craig's Wife" under the auspices and for the benefit of the Jewish Women's Council at the Princess Theatre Sunday evening, January 20th by a carefully selected cast of Montreal's best known amateurs will excite interest in dramatic circles. "Craig's Wife" is one of those plays with a splendid record behind it of a long run in New York and other large cities, yet which has never seen the light professionally in Montreal. It was left as it often has been, in many cases, to enterprising amateurs to introduce it to the Montreal public.

"Craig's Wife" tells a most interesting and human story of up-to-date modern life, and shows George Craig's knowledge of psychology—the character of the woman—Mrs. Craig—who "lives to herself" and is finally "left to herself" is an outstanding one on the modern stage and in the annals of drama. The fingers of a master—it is a story which appeals to everyone as many of us have lived. Craig in real life or something like her.

Those who visit the Princess theatre on Sunday, January 20th may look forward to a pleasant and interesting evening besides the knowledge that they are supporting a splendid and useful organization. The stage direction is in the hands of W. A. Tremayne the business manager of the company. Dorothy Davis Stein, tickets are now on sale at the Council and it is hoped that the theatre will be filled to its capacity on that night, as it is for a worthy cause which deserves much encouragement.

of the average person's means. The company is composed of players of ripe experience, rich in histrionic talent, all earnest workers, whose enthusiasm, even the grind of presenting a new play each week, has failed to lessen. Individually, they have built up a circle of admirers whose encouraging plaudits each week have been rewarded by performances from which many of the travelling professional companies might take their cue.

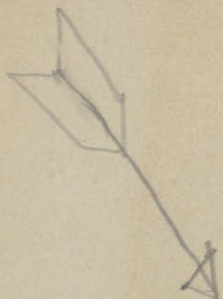
Orpheum Players Celebrate Their Second Anniversary

On Thursday evening, Tommy Conway was host to quite an enjoyable gathering at the Mount Royal Hotel, the occasion being the means of introducing Miss Helen Kinsley, new leading lady of the Orpheum Players, to local newspapermen and a few invited guests, as well as to mark the close of two continuous years of the company's stay at the Orpheum. Although of a very informal nature, the occasion called for a few brief speeches in which reference was made to the success the Orpheum Players have achieved and to the plans for carrying on the same policy of high-class stock. Opportunity was also taken to congratulate the management and hope was expressed that even greater success would attend their efforts throughout the present year.

The new leading woman, Miss Kinsley, made a favorable impression on the gathering. Possessing youth, beauty and personality and coming with the reputation of being as well an accomplished actress, she should prove a valuable asset to the company and, if she impresses to public as she did those present, she should soon be an established favorite with Orpheum patrons. The references to the Orpheum Players' second anniversary impressed the hearers with the important part this organization is playing in the city's theatrical history. In the two years they have been here they have presented over a hundred different plays. They have given Montrealers plays that they probably would never otherwise have seen. These plays for the most part have been the most recent releases available, not time-worn vehicles. They have been given the same old often better, productions than they get as Broadway offerings, and they have been given at prices within the range

Advertisement for the Imperial Theatre featuring Charlie Murray in "Do Your Duty" and other acts like Chas. de Roche and Germaine Giroux.

Large advertisement for Loew's Theatre featuring Charles "Buddy" Rogers in "Someone to Love" and other acts like Pam and Peggy Garvin and Dave Harris.



Editorials

MONTREAL'S NEW BOARD OF HEALTH

MONTREAL has entered the New Year with a new charter of health. The City Council, ere the old year passed, approved unanimously of the personnel of the newly created Board of Health. By this action, one of the major recommendations of the Survey Committee has been made a reality. The heartiest congratulations of the Canadian Public Health Association are tendered to the Mayor, Executive Committee and members of the City Council, and to the citizens of Montreal on the acceptance of this plan for a comprehensive, city-wide health programme, and for implementing the programme by prompt action and generous support.

The urgent health needs of the city, the necessity for a new form of health administration, and the requirements of an adequate budget were determined by a careful study of existing conditions over a period of months, and the results of this study were presented in the Survey Report. This report to-day represents the first adequate health survey undertaken by any municipality in Canada. Nor has it priority in time alone, but, because of its completeness, thoroughness, and reasoned recommendations, the Survey Report justly occupies the premier place.

The new charter of health comes after nearly five years of unflinching labour and patient effort on the part of a group of public spirited citizens in Montreal. It has come through voluntary effort maintained by private enterprise without cost to the taxpayers. In short, it was the dream of Lord Atholstan and became a reality through leading citizens joining together to form the Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Currie and the immediate direction of Dr. A. Grant Fleming. The success of the League's work can be attributed in a very large part to the genius and leadership of Dr. Fleming and it is most gratifying to know, that, as a member of the new Board of Health, he is in a position to assist in carrying out the further details of the Survey Committee's programme. In all his work Dr. Fleming was ably assisted by Dr. J. A. Baudouin.

The accomplishments of the Montreal Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League stand out as an answer to any who may doubt the place and effectiveness of a voluntary health agency. Without the League's

activities in developing a strong public opinion in favour of more adequate health service, the efforts of the Montreal Health Survey Committee and of the City Council for such a service, might have been of no avail. The League stressed health education and showed by actual demonstration the value of applied preventive medicine; when the time was ripe, it gathered the facts of the health needs of the city and put these facts in a readily available form for the Survey Committee. The League's work is a model for voluntary health agencies.

The Board of Health in Montreal is newly created, but it is significant that no city in Canada has created a board of health with such careful thought as to the contribution to be made by each of its members. Four of the members represent the City Council and four are representatives of the two great universities of Montreal, two being named by McGill University and two by the University of Montreal. These eight members with Dr. Boucher, Director of Health, compose the new Board.

The New Year is indeed one of great promise to Montreal in its health programme.

CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES

THE findings of the recent conference, in Ottawa, of representatives of the nationally organized voluntary health agencies are of importance to everyone interested in public health and preventive medicine in Canada. It was the considered opinion of those present that such overlapping of effort as exists is negligible in importance; that the reiteration of factual health information is highly desirable; that the need for placing before the public accurate scientific data in easily assimilable form is a task that requires the whole-hearted cooperation of all those interested; and that official health agencies are fully cognizant of the assistance rendered by unofficial health workers in seconding their efforts towards health improvement.

Further, the Conference established the fact that there are associated with these organizations, a group of individuals capable of giving leadership to any movement for the improvement of the public health or welfare, each one interested particularly with his own task, but willing to work in harmony with the others for the public good.

The success of the Conference is due in very large measure to the guidance given the meeting by the Chairman, Dr. John A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, and to the generous hospitality extended by the Honourable Dr. and Mrs. King. The best measure of its value is the unanimous expression of the desire of those present that such conferences should be convened regularly.

FIVE YEARS OF THE HEALTH LEAGUE'S WORK FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Origin and work OF The Health League Persistent Efforts And Notable Results A Great Health Survey as a Crowning Success PUBLIC INTEREST AROUSED

ITS aims achieved, the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League founded in 1924 primarily to increase public interest in health work was brought to an end at a special meeting in the Mount Royal Hotel last evening.

Report By Board of Directors of Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

What the League has accomplished was set out in a report from the Board of Directors and read by Dr. Fleming. The full text of the report follows: "This report is presented by the directors as an account of their stewardship for the past five years.

INCREASE PUBLIC INTEREST. "The whole work of the Health League has centred around the one idea of increasing public interest in health work and so making possible certain recommendations for the improvement of health."

POPULAR HEALTH EDUCATION. "Popular health education draws public attention to the need for health work. It constantly reminds the public that preventable diseases are killing many of their friends, injuring others, and causing pain, sorrow and expense."

FRACIAL DEMONSTRATION. "For two summers, in conjunction with the Child Welfare Association and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, a summer day camp was successfully operated as a practical method of health education."

SURVEYS MADE. "The housing committee of the Health League made a careful study of the local situation and arrived at the conclusion that the most important factor in the health problem was the need for a safe milk supply."

RECOMMENDATIONS. "Your directors therefore recommend: 1. That the Montreal Health Survey Committee, which was created on the initiative of the General Health League, be asked to continue to function along the lines indicated."

CHARTER MEMBERS. "The officers of the Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League who have acted since its inception are: Sir Arthur Currie, president, and a board of directors composed of: Dr. L. de L. Harwood, dean of the medical faculty of the University of Montreal; Lord Atholstan, Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dr. W. H. Atherton, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Dr. J. A. Jarry, Lyon Cohen and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, managing director."

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materially in the Montreal Health Survey. "This epoch-making survey was conceived by the General Health League and was made possible by this organization. The Montreal health survey committee was formed upon the invitation of the Health League, through our chairman, Sir Arthur Currie."

PERFORMED WORK. "The Health League staff performed the actual work of the survey, under the direction of the survey consultants, the committee administrative practice of the American Public Health Association. In this way, all the information and experience gained through the league's three years of work were made available for the survey, and it is fair to say that without the data furnished by the league, the survey could not have been such a thorough and complete study as it was."

PLENDID CO-OPERATION. "The directors of the Health League are certain that every Montreal citizen joins with them in expressing to the survey committee appreciation of a debt of gratitude, and likewise to the officials who, through our co-operation, made possible the completeness of the survey."

making available the services of Dr. J. A. Boudouin to assist in the new accomplished federation of French-speaking health agencies, the Health League has made an important contribution to health work.

"In addition, the league's influence will continue to make itself felt in Montreal through the former members of the league, most of whom have obtained positions with local organizations."

Particular reference should be made to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, of which the league acted as a local committee for several years. The Council gave generous financial support for the purpose of the health survey.

"This is a brief summary of the work done. The situation as regards health work is somewhat altered since the league was organized in 1924. Since the survey, which covered 1927, new activities and personnel have been authorized by the City administration under Alderman Desroches, which bring the Health Department expenditures to approximately \$500,000 a year. We can see that the Health Department budget has been increased already by 75 per cent. of the increased appropriation recommended in the survey report."

"Your directors are satisfied that the culmination of the work of the Health League has been attained in the appointment of a Board of Health, which has the commendation of the health survey committee, the formation of which was the direct outcome of four years' work of the Health League."

"Your directors are confident that the citizens of Montreal will watch the work of the Health Department and the efforts of the Board of Health with critical interest, and that there will be a natural demand for a repetition of the health survey within a reasonable time, so that the citizens may keep themselves thoroughly informed."

BRIGHT FUTURE. "The future is surely full of hope, if we maintain an interest in health, and as the board of health is likely to occur for several reasons: First of all, the interest of the public in health; secondly, practical evidence on the part of the public authorities, which is shown by the considerable increase of the budget for health work; thirdly, the formation of a Board of Health, which will mean increased service of a better quality. In other words, we find now an acceptance of public responsibility, voluntary organizations for research, demonstration and service with possibilities of a Health Council from federated groups. These, it would seem, provide an adequate head and impetus to a standing reproach, but against all our citizenship."

"Now that has changed. There is a greater interest in health matters sponsored by this organization. There have been French and English centers culminating in that health survey, all tending to bring to the health authorities realization of health requirements. And I look forward to the future with a great deal of confidence, feeling sure we will go on from our good condition to a better one."

"Not only do we owe a debt of gratitude to Lord Atholstan but I do feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to that noble citizen, Sir Arthur Currie, who has endeavored to do what was wanted of an managing director. In Dr. Fleming we have been peculiarly fortunate. He knew what he wanted. At least he knew what should be done and he made us realize what was wanted."

"He has given up his time most ungrudgingly and I, for one, am very glad that Dr. Fleming having completed his work for this body is still as busily employed at the medical health school."

"I think also we owe a debt to the press. All his work has been supported by the newspapers, and very full reports of our meetings have been given. Many articles have appeared and editorials have been written."

And there are thanks to you who have come here so regularly and by your presence encouraged those more directly responsible for doing what we were trying to do."

"Also, we owe our thanks to the health authorities of this city for the enlightened way in which they are now joining with health problems."

MONTEY SPENT. "On may be interested in knowing the total amount of money spent in the past five years. We owe nothing at the present time. Accounts have been audited each year and nothing expended but what the committee has approved. The income was derived from a \$150,000 from Lord Atholstan, from the late Sir Mortimer Davis, \$10,000; from the late C. E. Hosmer, \$500; and from the late J. L. Gouin, \$2,500. A total of \$8,000 to enable the work to be completed. Amongst the contributors were Mr. Herbert Wilson, Mr. J. W. McCollor, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Sir Charles Gordon and Sir Herbert Holt."

Officers of the Health League Since Its Inception



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THE HEALTH LEAGUE'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table with columns for Revenue and Expenditure. Revenue items include Administration (\$4,061.07), Tuberculosis Demonstration (9,510.01), French Centre (7,138.48), etc. Expenditure items include Lord Atholstan (\$150,000.00), Sir Mortimer Davis (\$10,000.00), C. E. Hosmer (\$500.00), etc. Total Revenue is \$171,428.31 and Total Expenditure is \$171,428.31.

of changing conditions the work can be well handled otherwise, the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, which has been authorized by the City administration under Alderman Desroches, which bring the Health Department expenditures to approximately \$500,000 a year. We can see that the Health Department budget has been increased already by 75 per cent. of the increased appropriation recommended in the survey report.

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ASSURING A GOOD GAME. "Bridge enthusiasts, whose enthusiasm extends to winter sports at Murray Bay and in the Laurentians, will find it an excellent idea to slip one of Birks' compact Bridge Sets into a bag before leaving. Two packs of cards and score pad to the set, in diced Russian leather case. Also Pigskin. \$3.50 up. BIRKS

COTTON DUCK BAGS. "We make a specialty of Duck Bags for all purposes, such as Laundry Bags, Waste Paper Bags, Newspaper and Messenger Bags, Sleeping Bags, Money Bags, etc. Also padding and cushions. See us for those Duck Bags you want to have made or repaired. HARBOUR 9201. MERCHANTS AWNING CO., LTD. 98 East St. Paul St. Montreal

DRUGLESS SIGHT SPECIALISTS. "JERRY BRITTON, Official Optometrists to Can. Pacific Ry. Can. National Ry. Notre Dame Hosp. JERRY BRITTON, L.N. 7675. ALFRED MIGNOT

ANNOUNCING A NEW ATWATER KENT MODEL. "This Lowboy is of popular size, has attractive lines, rich walnut finish with burl walnut overlays. The speaker opening is covered with a fleur-de-lis pattern tapestry done over in old gold. English turned legs. The extra large baffle board enhances the sweet tone quality of the Atwater Kent Electro Dynamic Speaker. 28 1/2" high, 24 1/2" wide, 15" deep. \$205 Complete and Installed. LAYTON BROS. 861 St. Catherine St. West at Stanley St. Branch at 268 St. Catherine St. East (Opp. Duperoy Freres)

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH LEAGUE SINCE ITS INCEPTION. Sir Arthur Currie, Lord Atholstan, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Dr. L. de L. Harwood, The late Sir Lomer Gouin, Michael Hirsch, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Dr. J. A. Jarry, Lyon Cohen, Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dr. W. H. Atherton, Louis Colwell.

LITTLE SUNSHINE BEING RECORDED

Only Three Bright Days Reported Since Beginning of Month

Hall and sleet mixed with small quantities of rain and snow slowed up traffic twice during the morning today as the sticky mixture clung to street car glass and automobile windshields creating poor visibility as well as making the streets treacherously slippery. Montreal has been fortunate so far in not getting the full force of storms that have been continuously raging over the Northern Hemisphere, according to wire despatches which tell of rapidly mounting death lists. While escaping strong gales, the City has been subject to all other vices late autumn, and the present month promises to outdo both November and December in providing uncomfortable and unhealthy extremes. The month to date shows a mean temperature of 24 degrees, nearly twice as warm as the normal January, according to weather statistics at McGill Observatory. The sunshine percentage is abnormally low, only three bright days having been registered. Rainfall recorded this month to date so far is but a fraction of an inch less than the greatest rainfall ever recorded in January in the 55 years' history of the observatory. A total of 2.5 inches have fallen. The charge against Craig was that he had struck Miss Delle B. Paton, address unknown, a blow in the face. He pleaded guilty. When the complaint did not appear to tell the circumstances of the encounter, Recorder Dufresne suspended sentence. Constable Leduc and Constable Craig at 2:15 o'clock this morning.

NO COMPLAINT IN ASSAULT CASE

Failure of the complainant to appear resulted in suspended sentence for David Craig, 1543 Bishop street, charged with assault this morning in the Recorder's Court. The charge against Craig was that he had struck Miss Delle B. Paton, address unknown, a blow in the face. He pleaded guilty. When the complaint did not appear to tell the circumstances of the encounter, Recorder Dufresne suspended sentence. Constable Leduc and Constable Craig at 2:15 o'clock this morning.

SENDING GREETINGS TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Recalling pleasant memories of a cordial reception while in Rouen, France, two years ago, a letter wishing the members the compliments of the season was received by the Canadian Historical Society yesterday. The well-wisher was Dr. Louis Boucher, who was chairman of the reception committee that greeted the Canadian excursion there two years ago. Many members of the excursion are scattered far and wide over Canada today.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS IS CALLED

Wages and conditions generally in the fable leather industry in Montreal were discussed yesterday in interviews which J. Shiplockoff, manager of the New York Pocket-Book Workers' Union, had with employers."

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Canada's Greatest Newspaper

Founded in 1869

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

A NATION'S HEALTH — IS — A NATION'S WEALTH

THE FIVE YEARS FIGHT

FOR the last five years there has been waged a steady, persistent, untiring campaign for the betterment of health conditions in this city.

Five years ago, it was inaugurated at a great public meeting in the Mount Royal Hotel when the Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League was formed under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Currie, with Dr. Grant Fleming as manager.

The conditions this new League faced were most discouraging. The civic and provincial authorities were lethargic — or worse. The public were apathetic and hopeless. Preventable diseases were disabling and killing our population. We were neither fighting them by modern methods nor so much as studying local health conditions in any systematic fashion.

Many were curious to see how the League could work—how it could overcome indifference—how it could awaken official activity—how it could be financed—what would be the practical results.

Yesterday in the Mount Royal Hotel the Board of Directors of this League made a final report on their five years' campaign. It is a most interesting document and appears in full elsewhere in this paper. It answers all these questions. It constitutes a record of resolute effort, of resourceful tactics and of conspicuous achievement which would not have been deemed possible in the discouraging spring of 1925.

The proclaimed purpose of the League has always been—not to take on its own shoulders the proper responsibilities of our various official authorities—but to so arouse and increase public interest in the subject that the authorities would be compelled to do their duty. That has been its line of campaign. It fought for the pasteurization of our civic milk supply until the civic authorities were compelled to yield to public clamour and save the babies from poisoned milk. It inaugurated a Health Survey of the city which enabled the authorities—and the citizens—to know definitely just how appalling local conditions were. Up to that time, all our knowledge on the subject had been haphazard and fragmentary.

It campaigned unceasingly for a well-equipped Health Department at the City Hall. It was badly needed — as the tragic Typhoid Epidemic so cruelly proved. The result is that the civic health budget has been increased by 60 per cent of the augmented appropriation recommended by the Survey Report, the staff has been improved, a civic bacteriologist has been put in charge of the city laboratory, and an independent Board of Health has been appointed which will keep constant watch on the health of the city.

It went in for educational work extensively. The press was used; lessons were given at public demonstrations, in summer camps and at French and English health centres. Immunization centres against diphtheria were established with excellent results. Tuberculosis was fought with a staff of nurses and public opinion stirred to demand real action by the Provincial Government. Always the plan was to drive governments, civic, provincial and federal, to do their duty.

This Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League now announce that they are laying down their commission. After five arduous years of active campaigning, they are of the opinion that the work can be carried on by the Montreal Health Survey Committee, a body which was appointed by the League and has already won public confidence. It would keep

the policies of the League alive and public interest awake. It should, in a few years, conduct another Health Survey of the city to see whether we have progressed or fallen behind.

The Star is authorized to announce that the Survey Committee will undertake this task and carry on. It will be just as hard a task as the League has been pressing with so much vigour. Eternal vigilance is the price of more than liberty—it is the price of public and private health. But the winning of final victory must rest with the public. The best leadership falls unless the citizens rally to its support. We ought to make Montreal, with its abundance of water, its vigorous climate, its remarkable freedom from surrounding cities that might foul the air, one of the healthiest communities in the world.

But we can only do it by seeing that the water is pure, the milk is unpoisoned, the food is clean, contagious disease is isolated, tuberculous patients are immersed in our surrounding abundance of fresh air, housing is sanitary, streets are freed from filth and our people are taught to live sane and healthy lives.

Memorandum for Sir Arthur Currie

Arguments in support of requests:-

- (1) No city has found it possible to carry on a health programme on a 40 cents per capita annual expenditure. Many cities are spending double this amount. So the increase asked for is reasonable.
- (2) That there is a need for increased health work is evidenced by the fact that Montreal's general mortality, infant mortality and tuberculosis death rates are high as compared with those of other cities of comparable size.
- (3) That money spent on health work is a good expenditure, because wherever it is properly expended, there follows a diminution in the amount of preventable diseases and the number of deaths.
- (4) The City Council is to be congratulated upon the health by-laws recently enacted, and we trust the one now being considered, covering restaurants and other public eating-places, will be approved. The enforcement of these by-laws requires a trained staff. Just how many, no one knows as well as Dr. Boucher, the Director of the Department, in whom we have the greatest confidence. He should be given the number and type of employees he requires and then be held responsible for the work of his department.
- (5) City Bacteriologist is needed to aid in the control of communicable diseases, the control of the milk and other food supplies of the city, or, in other words, to make possible more complete and better work by the other divisions of the Department.
- (6) Maintenance of Staff. To carry on effectively and efficiently, it is necessary that work be planned in advance. This means that one must know what resources, money and staff will be available. Vacancies on the

(10) The employees of the department should be reasonably paid. As an example, the director of the very important food division which looks after the milk supply (Dr. Hood) receives only \$3,000.00. If he is lost to the city service, then the administration is to blame. The city does not pay its veterinary inspectors as much as the Dominion Government pays theirs. The result is that the city loses, by degrees, all its good men to the Government service.

No one wants the city to be extravagant, but poor wages mean poor work from dissatisfied workers and constitute the worst kind of extravagance.

4-V-27

- (10) staff render the carrying-out of plans ineffective. The Director of the Department should be allowed to fill at once vacancies that occur.
- (7) The Medical Inspection of Schools is one of the best possible pieces of health work, because it is possible to accomplish so much for the school children, who are then in organized groups and at a period of life when their habits are easily moulded. The establishment of proper health habits is of vital importance to the individual, and the teaching of these is of the greatest importance.
- The discovery of physical and dental defects is a matter of real value, because neglected defects are a permanent handicap to the child and account for much of the disease in adult life. Their correction makes possible the normal development of the child.
- We have practically no dental service in our schools. There is no question that much pain and suffering and many serious illnesses would be prevented if the children's teeth were properly cared for.
- (8) The people of Montreal should be properly housed. The present by-law should be enforced and this can be done if more inspectors are appointed. We believe the city should encourage the province to pass a Provincial Town Planning Act so that the city may be protected in regard to the planning and building on areas which are adjacent to the city and which will, in time, be part of the city.
- (9) The city makes grants to health agencies. The authorities should agree with the government that grants are to be given only to approved agencies and that they should be given on some standard basis, not on the influence of the members. If the city will do all the health work necessary, then they need not feel called upon to give grants, but until they do all the necessary work, they should be prepared to pay a good share of the cost.

4th May, 1927

To His Worship the Mayor,
the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee, and
the Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen:-

We have the honour to petition you to give favourable consideration to the following proposals of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, which have been unanimously endorsed by the very representative membership of the League:-

- I - Whereas the by-laws concerning the control of milk and food supplies are effective only to the extent to which they are enforced, and whereas such enforcement demands an adequate staff, and
- II - Whereas the medical profession, health organizations and institutions are unanimous in voicing the demand for a city bacteriologist, and
- III - Whereas the work of the department of health is continually hampered by the fact that vacancies on the permanent staff

- are not filled for long periods of time, such delays being responsible for disorganization of the department and causing the work to be handicapped in a manner for which there is apparently neither excuse nor reason, and
- IV - Whereas the city has rightly assumed responsibility for the health supervision of school children, and whereas the efficiency and effectiveness of such a service demand an increase in the staff of public health nurses to a number of at least fifty, and
- V - Whereas, knowing as we do the close connection between physical fitness and dental health, it seems ridiculous that a city such as Montreal should not have a school dental service to provide for the dental examination of each child once a year, by a dentist, and to make available sufficient facilities for treatment, and
- VI - Whereas the proper enforcement of the Housing By-Laws is necessary, in order to see that necessary alterations are made, and to supervise the erection of new buildings, as well as to allow for better control of the sanitation of work places, which requires the appointment of additional qualified persons to the staff, and
- VII - Whereas the city should be interested in supporting a Provincial Town Planning Act which will provide for the zoning of the province so as to control areas adjacent to the city and to prevent the growth of slum areas on our borders - areas which will be part of the city in the course of time and which the city cannot now control, and

VIII

- Whereas at the present time special grants of money are being paid on account of the Quebec Public Charities Act to various health agencies and institutions of the province, and whereas it is the responsibility of the City to see that such grants are standardized so as to make them suitable for the type of work of the institution or agency,

BE IT RESOLVED

THAT, in order to provide the Department of Health with the support necessary to carry out these proposals, the city

1. - Increase its expenditure upon health work for at least five years at the rate of five cents per capita per year.
2. - Authorize the Director of the Health Department to engage sufficient additional qualified persons to enforce the existing health by-laws, and to develop the nursing and dental staffs of the school medical service.
3. - Authorize the Director of the Health Department to make immediate appointments to fill vacancies which occur amongst his staff from time to time .

4. - Advise the provincial government of the city's approval of a Provincial Town Planning Act and standardized payments to recognized health agencies under the Quebec Public Charities Act.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS
and
GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Mayor.

Your Worship and Gentlemen.

My first duty is to express, on behalf of this delegation, to you Mr. Mayor, and the members of the Executive Council, our sincere thanks for this interview. This delegation appears before you under the auspices of the Montreal Anti Tuberculosis and General Health League; an institution at whose birth you Mr. Mayor presided. You have, no doubt, maintained touch with what that group has done and is trying to do to improve general health conditions in Montreal. We have maintained our ideal of being non-sectarian, non-racial, non-political. ~~We work in~~ our membership comprises Catholics, Protestant, Jew, those whose mother tongue is French, and those who speak the English language. Our health centres are two, one in the French speaking community and the other in the English speaking community. We are influenced by no motive save that of helping to raise the standard of health of this city. In that work we feel we have the sympathies and support of you Mr. Mayor and the members of the City Council.

An eminent statesman once said that that health of the nation is the first responsibility of the statesman. It is also the first responsibility and the first duty of the Mayor and Council of Montreal.

If I occupied the exalted and honourable position which is yours today Mr. Mayor, and rightly yours because your fellow citizens have elected you to it, I think I would make my major effort in their behalf, - a determined endeavour to improve health conditions in this city our home. By doing so, I

- would be making the greatest contribution to their happiness, contentment and prosperity. If you wish to leave a worthy monument to your ability as civic administrator Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, you can do it in no better way than going down to history as the men who made Montreal the healthiest city on this continent.

And gentlemen it is not so now. - far from it. Let us be frank and honest with ourselves. No possible good can come from refusing to face the facts. The greatest enemy to our city's welfare and to our citizens is the man who says things are satisfactory and who acts as if they were, when they are far from that condition. The fact that Montreal's general mortality, infant mortality and tuberculosis death rates are ~~high~~ so much higher than cities of similar size, indicates that much improvement is possible in health conditions.

We have recently come through the typhoid epidemic. That was not a case of bad luck nor was it a visitation from ~~the~~ God. It was our own fault and no good can come from denying that fact; and we'll have it again unless we change our ways.

- We have recently raised an enormous sum, nearly five million dollars in order to provide needed hospital accommodation.
- I have no hesitation in saying that part of that sum of money is a penalty which the people of Montreal are paying because our health measures are not all they should be. Give this city the health legislation it should have, making it possible to prevent much of the illness which today persists and you have helped to solve the hospital problem.

Preventive measures that is the main responsibility of the city fathers. Now you have a health department in whose head, our Health League has the most implicit confidence. Who ever chose Dr. Boucher chose a good man, but he is more than a one man job. He must have the staff, he must have the facilities, he must have the budget and he must have the backing and encouragement.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

BUDGET, 1927

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Division of Administration -			
Salaries -			
Managing Director	\$8,300.00	9,000.00	
Medical Director	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Nursing Director	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Office Secretary	<u>1,500.00</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>	
	\$16,700.00	\$17,400.00 ✓	\$700.00
(Increase due to increase in salary of managing director per contract)			
General Expenses - (These include some general expenses of English Centre and all transportation)			
Travelling Expenses	164.95	400.00 ✓	
Transportation	369.60	300.00 ✓	
Furnace-man	87.40	90.00 ✓	
Stenographic work	61.00	50.00 ✓	
Telephone	115.00	115.00 ✓	
Books, Magazines and Reprints	82.15	80.00 ✓	
Typewriter Inspection	24.00	24.00 ✓	
Laundry	95.97	100.00 ✓	
Towels	84.80	85.00 ✓	
Stamps	135.00	135.00 ✓	
Ice	22.85	25.00 ✓	
Upkeep Premises	39.13	40.00 ✓	
Coal	230.28	230.00 ✓	
T. Eaton Co., Limited	300.00 -	150.00 ✓	
Paper Towels	11.50	10.00 ✓	
Montreal Council of Social Agencies	25.00	25.00 ✓	
Rent	550.00	600.00 ✓	
Audit	75.00	75.00 ✓	
Gowns	41.90	25.00 ✓	
Expenses, Annual Meeting	10.00	10.00 ✓	
Safety Deposit Box	5.00	5.00 ✓	
Sign	1.50		
Directory	15.75	15.75 ✓	
Annual Report	195.50	250.00 ✓	
Stationery	365.79	350.00 ✓	
Janitor Service	240.00	240.00 ✓	
Petty Cash and Sundries	333.13	325.00 ✓	
Insurance	18.00	18.00 ✓	
	<u>\$3,700.20</u>	<u>\$3,772.75</u> ✓	72.55

(Increase due to allowance for travelling expenses. Due to uncertain conditions in 1926, conventions were not attended, such as Canadian Tuberculosis Association and American Public Health Association)

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS FIELD SERVICE

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Salaries -			
6 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	\$8,276.66	9,000.00	
(Increase to allow for staff on duty all year)			723.34
General Expenses -			
Escort to Sanatorium	41.43	40.00	
Thermometers	28.50	25.00	
Medical expenses	20.50		
Gowns	9.00		
Record Forms	36.23	15.00	
Sputum Cups	15.00	15.00	
Sundries	1.25		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$151.91	95.00	(Decrease 56.91

One of this staff is carrying TBC cases in the Coursol St. Demonstration Area only. No reduction is made for nurse to be withdrawn in June from Bruchési Institute as it is presumed she would be used on follow-up of TBC vaccine cases or similar work.

DIVISION OF HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONA - COURSOLO STREET

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Salaries -			
4 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	\$5,787.72	\$6,000.00	
1 Clerk-Stenographer	780.00	780.00	
General Expenses -			
Supplies	90.36	90.00	
Gowns	18.00		
Record Forms	172.02	50.00	
Upkeep	11.50	10.00	
Christmas party	5.30	8.00	
Ante-natal clinic		100.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	297.18	258.00	(Decrease) 39.18

Decrease on account of present supply of record forms on hand. The \$100.00 for ante-natal clinic is for honorarium to physician.

B - FRENCH CENTRE

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Salaries -			
4 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	\$6,000.00		
Stenographer	1,000.00		
	<hr/>		
	7,000.00	7,000.00	
 General Expenses -			
Telephone	54.22	54.22	
Gas	1.16	5.00	
Postage	2.00		
Ice	29.00	29.00	
Insurance	18.30	18.30	
Gowns	19.80	20.00	
Upkeep of clinic	163.64	25.00	
Towel Service	46.35	61.80	
Supplies	110.97	110.00	
Laundry	72.71	70.00	
Forms	196.03	200.00	
Groceries	22.60	30.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$736.78	\$623.32	Decrease 113.46

Decrease accounted for by expenditure in 1926 on upkeep, which will not be needed this year.

C - DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION CLINIC

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Diphtheria Immunization Clinic	\$830.72	830.72	



BEST-MADE BOND

DIVISION OF HEALTH EDUCATION

	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Summer Day Camp	\$488.16		
Fresh Air Camps	436.55	440.00	
Reprints	46.84		
Book Plates	228.32	250.00	
Printing	39.90	50.00	
Sundries	26.70		
HEALTH IN THE HOME	(in 1925) 1,226.14	800.00	
Teachers and Speakers			
Bulletin (3 issues of quarterly)		1,200.00	
Survey, Preparation of Material		1,200.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$1,266.47	3,940.00	2,673.53

S U M M A R Y

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>Expended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u> - Salaries	\$16,700.00	17,400.00	700.00	
General Expenses	3,682.20	3,904.75	212.55	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS FIELD SERVICE</u> - Salaries	8,276.66	9,000.00	723.34	
Expenses	151.91	95.00		56.91
<u>DEMONSTRATION, COURSOI ST.</u> - Salaries	6,567.72	6,780.00		
General Expenses	297.18	258.00		39.18
<u>DEMONSTRATION, FRENCH CENTRE</u> - Salaries	7,000.00	7,000.00		
General Expenses	736.78	623.32		113.46
<u>DEMONSTRATION, DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION</u>	830.72	830.72		
<u>HEALTH EDUCATION</u>	1,266.47	3,940.00	2,673.53	
	<hr/>			
	\$45,509.64	49,831.79	4,309.42	209.55

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message, otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



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SIR ARTHUR W CURRIE

CARE ANTI TUBERCULOSIS & HEALTH LEAGUE YMCA DRUMMOND ST MONTREAL

2942 QUE

I REGRET THAT DISTANCE ALONE PREVENTS MY ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HEALTH LEAGUE PLEASE ACCEPT FOR YOUR GOOD SELF AND EXTEND TO MY COLLEAGUES AND GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MY COMPLIMENTS AND GOOD WISHES FOR THE LEAGUES FUTURE SUCCESS TO THIS END I PLEDGE MY EARNEST AND ACTIVE SUPPORT

MICHAEL HIRSCH.

April 13th, 1927.

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan,
165 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Lord Atholstan:-

Let me thank you very much
for your communication of April 9th.

I am rejoiced to find that
the impression left on receipt of the Secretary's
letter was not in accordance with your wishes.
The Committee will be pleased when I communicate to
them the contents of your letter.

Yours faithfully,

April 21st, 1927.

The Honourable L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec City, P.Q.

Sir:-

At the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, it was unanimously resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to consider certain specific proposals in connection with health work in this province.

I am writing to ask the favour of an appointment with you when you visit Montreal, in order that representatives of the Health League may place these proposals before you. The presence, also, of the Minister of Health, the Honourable Mr. David, will be greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chairman.

April 21st, 1927.

Honourable L. A. David,
Minister of Health,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. David:-

I have addressed a letter to the Honourable the Prime Minister asking him if he will grant the favour of an appointment to the representatives of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, in order that they may place before him certain specific proposals in connection with health work in this Province.

I have also intimated to him that I hope you will be present when the interview takes place. It will give the officials of the Health League much pleasure if you can arrange to be there.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman.



CABINET DU MINISTRE

MONTREAL, April 26th, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I shall with pleasure, attend the proposed meeting of the Premier of the Province and the representatives of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

Will you please see that your Secretary be kind enough to notify me in time of the date fixed by the Premier.

Yours very truly,

A. Taschereau

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
CHAIRMAN
L. DEL. HARWOOD, M.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.
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LYON COHEN, ESQ.
TREASURER
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

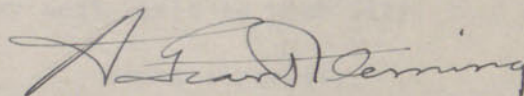
MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1927

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of letter received
from the Prime Minister in reply to your letter to him dated
April 21st.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

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A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL,

September 10, 1926.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has been in existence for two years. What it has accomplished with its competent staff has been of great public service. It was instrumental in securing the passage of the milk by-law, whereby a supply of pure milk will be secured. It was instrumental in securing the passage of the meat inspection by-law - a most important measure. It was instrumental in securing the opening and administration of the St. Agathe Sanatorium for consumptives. It has done a great work in its house to house visitation, and in its educational measures to improve the public health generally.

All this work has been made possible by the bounty of one citizen who subscribed one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. It is not to be expected, however, that one citizen can bear the total expense which runs to sixty thousand dollars a year. To those who appreciate the great work that is being done an appeal for assistance is now made.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

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TREASURER
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL,

September 10, 1926.

To Lord Atholstan,

M O N T R E A L .

Dear Sir:-

Can you place the citizens under further debt to wellwishers by placing the needs of the Health League before those citizens whose interest in the public welfare will lead them to appreciate what is being done for the public welfare by the Health League. For the work of the next two years a minimum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars is needed. I have such confidence in the public spirit of Montreal that I am sure this beneficent movement will not be permitted to lapse.

Yours

September 14th, 1927.

Dr. S. Boucher,
Department of Health,
City Hall,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Dr. Boucher:-

Thank you very much for your kind note of the 12th of September, in which you were good enough to speak generously of the services given by the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League when our City suffered the unfortunate typhoid outbreak last Spring.

You know, of course, that the League has always stood solidly behind you in your efforts to give this City an efficient health service. We have confidence in you personally and believe if you were given the requisite staff you would make this City second to none in the matter of health conditions. I am glad you mentioned specially Dr. Grant Fleming, who is an invaluable man.

I shall have much pleasure in reading your letter at the next meeting of the Board of the Health League.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

May 10th, 1927.

Hon. H. S. Beland, M.D.,
Metropolitan Life Assurance Company,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Dr. Beland:-

Thank you very much for your
letter of May 9th.

I have seen the editorials in
the French paper and they will be very helpful. I
feel that we are all under a great debt of gratitude
to you for your influence in this direction and for
the help you undoubtedly gave by your presence at
the interview.

Cordially reciprocating your
good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

During the summer the following plans have been made, it is concerning No. 3 that you asked for a statement in writing:-

No.1 Typhoid Fever Investigations

The following has been arranged:

- (a) Census by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents of all insured persons in Montreal. This is to ascertain the number of cases and other details of occupation, milk consumption per family occurring in the group, and to be the basis of (b). (Forms for this are being printed and the work will be well under way by October 1st).
- (b) Study of all cases concerning milk supply, number of cases in family and typhoid vaccination. This study to be made by nurses from M.L.I.Co. staff assisted and directed by the Health League. (This will begin about October 15th when the M.L.I. will provide us with four nurses to do the work.)
- (c) Study of typhoid carriers. Study to be made of a group of convalescents and home contacts after the period of from six to twelve months after convalescence. Specimens to be secured by the nurses of the M.L.I.C. Laboratory work to be arranged for by the Health League. (This will begin as soon as (b) is completed.)

In connection with above M.L.I.C. will provide extra staff required, forms, etc. Health League to assist with their staff as much as their other work permits and to assume responsibility for direction. (We have in mind that the Universities will aid us in the laboratory work.)

No. 2 Health Study of the Province of Quebec.

To proceed as at present, being carried through by the G.H.L. - The M.L.I.C. to print the same for general distribution. (Very satisfactory progress has been made in this and a valuable contribution is assured.)

No. 3 Health Survey of the City of Montreal.

From its inception the Health League has recognized the need of a health survey. The reason that it was not undertaken sooner was an appreciation that the time was not opportune. It was necessary to increase public and political interest in health work, otherwise the recommendations growing out of a survey would be coolly received. Therefore the first work of the League was to increase the interest in Health work. To what extent it has succeeded is a matter of opinion, but unquestionably it has succeeded to some extent. This with the interest aroused by the Typhoid epidemic makes it seem that the time is opportune for the survey.

After discussing this survey with those who have had experience in such work and others who are interested

the following plan of procedure:

1. That the Health League initiate such a survey by the formation of a "Health Survey Committee for the Self-Study of its Health Problems and Facilities by Montreal". This committee to consist of six or seven citizens, prominent and representative to sponsor and consider the findings of the survey.
2. This committee to appoint a technical sub-committee of Montreal public health experts to direct the survey, prepare and present the report to the committee.
3. The technical sub-committee to call in the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association as consultants.
4. The Health League would offer its staff to work on the survey under the direction of the technical sub-committee to gather data, prepare tabulations, et cetera.
5. The contribution of the Health League would be:
 - (a) Initiation of survey;
 - (b) Work in connection with survey;
 - (c) Finance the survey;
 - (d) Contribute the experience of its staff in Montreal Health work.
6. The reasons why the Health League should not itself conduct the survey are:
 - (a) Because it would have to survey itself
 - (b) Other local agencies might not care to have one local agency review their work and methods.
7. Advantages of using A.P.H.A.:
 - (a) Better and quicker survey made possible by use of trained survey workers to direct the manner of procedure as consultants.

- (b) Better and more useful survey made possible by use of "appraisal form".
- (c) Greater prestige of recommendations backed by independent consultants.

The A.P.H.A. embraces in its membership most Canadian health workers, many of whom hold or have held office in the association. There is no strictly Canadian organization which could provide a similar service.

The experience of the Health League will not be lost but will be made available to the technical committee in making their recommendations.

It seems that the time has arrived to place before Montreal its true standing in health work and to present a definite plan of future development. It should be done now so as to be ready for publication some time before the next municipal elections.

The M.L.I.C. have undertaken to publish these reports.

Finance.

As per attached it is seen that the League will require \$9,084.00 to carry on to the end of this year.

The survey would cost \$3,500.00. The fee of the A.P.H.A. being \$2,500.00 approximately, and \$1,000 allowance for extra staff, et cetera, required by the Health League in connection with the survey. This means that \$12,584.00 would permit of carrying on to the end of 1927 the regular work and making the survey according to the plan suggested.

To make the survey along other lines would, of course, cost money. The largest cost is publication which the M.L.I.C. will bear, providing the survey is properly done.

A. Grant Fleming, M.B.

Managing Director.

Educational Work.

Publicity. - Article each week.
Special articles, which have been
copied elsewhere.

Health Literature. - (Health in the Home) -
widely distributed, French English.

Book plates in all school books,
- Reproduced in many states and in
Australia.

Reports widely distributed and read.

Group Instruction -

Health Speakers' Services.

Health Education in Summer Camps,
Mothers and children.

Services

Home supervision of tuberculosis cases.

(Bruchesi, R. U. H. Children's Memorials)
valuable information gained, and passed on to
those in authority.

Veneral Diseases survey

Demonstration in camps, but chiefly in.
Courses at Health Centre and French Centre.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

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TREASURER

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, September 19, 1927.

Memorandum for Sir Arthur Currie.

During the summer the following plans have been made, it is concerning No. 3 that you asked for a statement in writing.

No. 1. Typhoid Fever Investigations.

The following has been arranged:

- (a) Census by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents of all insured persons in Montreal. This to ascertain the number of cases and other details of occupation, milk consumption per family occurring in the group, and to be the basis of (b). (Forms for this are being printed and the work will be well under way by October 1st.)
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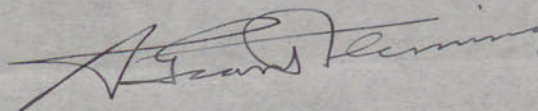
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A. Grant Fleming, M.B.
Managing Director

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS

		<u>Lord Atholstan</u>	<u>Other</u>	
<u>1924</u>	- June 11	- \$10,000.00		
	Oct. 31	-	\$ 113.20 (interest)	\$ 5,302.59
<u>1925</u>	- March 6	- 5,000.00		
	23	-	25.00 (A Friend)	
			12.00 Ref. U. of T.	
	Apr. 30	-	48.83 (interest)	
	May 2	- 5,000.00		
	29	- 5,000.00		
	June 25	- 5,000.00		
	July 6	-	200.00 (ref. CWA)	
	Aug. 4	- 5,000.00		
	12	-	200.00 (ref. CWA)	
	Sept. 3	-	200.00 (ref. CWA)	
			9.00 (ref. Miss MacDonald)	
			6.50 (ref. Mrs. Stevenson)	
	21	- 5,000.00		
	Oct. 28	- 5,000.00		
	31	-	24.17 (interest)	
	Nov. 23	-	2.74 (ref. Bell Tel. Co.)	
	Dec. 15	- 5,000.00		42,371.95
<u>1926</u>	Jan. 25	- 5,000.00		
	Feb. 22	-	50.00 (YWCA)	
	Mar. 15	- 5,000.00		
	Apr. 7	-	261.43 (ref. M.L.I.C.)	
	16	-	15.00 (ref. Dr. deCotret)	
	28	- 5,000.00		
	30	-	26.44 (interest)	
	May 28	- 5,000.00		
	July 13	- 5,000.00		
	Aug. 17	- 5,000.00		
	Sept. 27	-	25.00 (Jr. Red Cross)	
	30	- 5,000.00		
	Oct. 7	-	111.84 (ref. CWA)	
	25	-	500.00 (Mr. Hosmer)	
	30	-	24.43	
	Nov. 11	-	11.00 (ref. tickets, McMasterville)	
	20	- 5,000.00		
	24	-	1.92 (ref. United Typewriter Co.)	
			20.00 (ref. L. Cohen & Son)	
				45,961.92
<u>1927</u>	Jan. 4	- 5,000.00		
	13	-	5,000.00 (Sir Mortimer Davis)	
	14	-	10.00 (Simmons, Lim.)	
	26	-	4.50 (Ref. tickets, Ste. Agathe)	
	Mar. 16	- 5,000.00		
	Apr. 23	- 5,000.00		
	30	-	10.86 (interest)	
	May 18	-	25.00 (Jr. Red Cross)	
			1.84 (refunds, petty cash)	
	31	- 5,000.00		
	July 12	- 5,000.00		
	Aug. 18	- 5,000.00		31,569.51
	31	-		
		<u>\$120,000.00</u>	<u>6,940.70</u>	<u>\$125,205.97</u>

Requirements, Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st (inclusive) - four months - based on expenditures to date, making no allowance for extras (\$31,569. ÷ 8 X 4) \$15,784.00

Cash on hand \$1,700.
 Last payment Atholstan Contribution for 1927 5,000.
\$6,700.

Amount required to balance budget 6,700.00

\$ 9,084.00

December 8th, 1927.

N. L. Burnette, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Burnette:-

Will you please do something
more for McGill University?

We hear that the State and
City Welfare Agencies of New York are giving a
testimonial dinner to Dr. Frankel, whom we all
know so well on account of his direction of the
Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insur-
ance Company. We wish to be associated in this
testimony to his great public services and would
like you to be the bearer of our good wishes.

The Metropolitan Life Insur-
ance Company has been the pioneer in many fields
of social welfare and it is impossible to gauge
adequately the contribution it has made to the
betterment of human conditions. Those of us who
have watched with interest and pride the progress
made in the Welfare Division under the inspiration
and guidance of Dr. Frankel know the debt of
gratitude the cause owes to him. We congratulate
him on a great career and we look forward to his
help and leadership for many years to come.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

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TREASURER

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, 30th November, 1927

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:-

On December 9th next, the State and City Welfare agencies of New York are giving a testimonial dinner to Doctor Lee K. Frankel, who, as second vice-president is responsible for the initiation and direction of the work of the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This is a sort of delayed birthday party, Doctor Frankel having celebrated his sixtieth birthday this year.

Mr. N. L. Burnette, Assistant Secretary of the Company, in charge of the Welfare Division in Canada, has been invited, and will attend the dinner. It has been suggested that we send, with Mr. Burnette, a message of esteem and congratulation for him to read at the dinner.

If this meet with your approval, I would suggest such a letter from you on behalf of McGill University, and I shall ask Doctor C.F. Martin to write on behalf of the General Health League. The letters addressed to Doctor Frankel should be sent care of Mr. N. L. Burnette, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Ottawa, in order that he may take them and deliver them personally at the dinner.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

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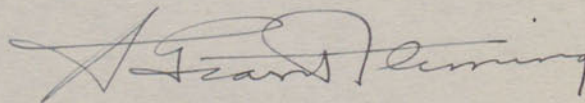
MONTREAL, 21st December, 1927

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:-

In accordance with your instructions, I have submitted to the Directors copy of the attached memorandum regarding the Borough System of Government, requesting their comments thereon before January 1st.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Secretary

The Borough system of government aims to secure better government for a Metropolitan area by partial or complete centralization of government. Whether or not one believes in the partial or complete centralization, it is accepted that certain main public services should be under a central authority.

The question asked is - Should Health Work be one of the public services placed under centralized control? To answer this question, it is necessary to understand what is meant by Health Work at the present time. The main functions of a modern health department may be listed as follows, without going into details:-

1. Preparation of health by-laws and regulations;
2. Collection and tabulation of vital statistics;
3. Control of Communicable Diseases;
4. Control of Tuberculosis;
5. Control of Venereal Diseases;
6. Provision for ante-natal care;
7. Provision for infant welfare and welfare of pre-school child;
8. School health service;
9. Health Education by public health nurses and other means;
10. Sanitation - general sanitary inspection and the supervision of housing conditions;
11. Control of Water and Milk Supply;
12. Control of Food Supply;
13. Public Health Laboratory Service for examinations in connection with Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, etc.; examinations of milk and water; examinations of food; distribution of biological products.

If this outline be accepted as the work of the health department, the next point is, why should these activities be centralized? This will be briefly explained for each of the above-mentioned activities:-

1. It seems reasonable to say that regulations concerning health matters should be uniform throughout the area. What is good for the health of one borough must be good for the others, and, conversely, if it is not good enough for one, its ill effects would pass to the adjacent boroughs.
2. Vital Statistics are only of value to the extent that they are used and understood. "Through intimate contact with these vital data, the health administrator is enabled to visualize his problem more accurately and to chart his course of procedure more intelligently than might otherwise be possible." Hospitals would likely be concentrated in one or two boroughs, and births and deaths would occur there for the whole metropolitan area; unless such statistics be centralized, they lose their value. Prompt information as to births is the basis of much of infant welfare work. The value of communicable disease reports depends on their prompt use; it is evident that they should be centralized.
3. Communicable Disease control. As disease germs are no respecters of municipal political boundaries, and as they would be carried by people moving from one borough to another, central control is necessary. An ill-administered borough would be a constant source of menace to its neighbours; it would act as a reservoir from which infection would be carried to other boroughs. In tracing out sources of infection and spread of infection, the investigator would frequently be led from borough to borough. Such epidemiological work is the backbone of communicable disease control; it would be done best by an investigator with power and full authority from a central body to

investigate in all boroughs, to issue necessary instructions and to enforce them.

There must be hospitals for communicable diseases. It is apparent that it would not be necessary or desirable for each borough to operate such hospitals. They should be controlled centrally and serve all boroughs.

4. Tuberculosis control embraces consideration and control of the home, the working place, the type of employment permitted, the provision of dispensaries, sanatorium beds, etc. For the one reason alone that the tuberculous case frequently would live in one borough and work in another, it is evident that central control would be necessary.

5. Venereal Diseases control requires centres for treatment and follow-up of cases and contacts, which could be arranged for the metropolitan area such better than for individual boroughs.

6. and 7. The provision of health clinics with home supervision is the background of this work. It requires expert direction and supervision. To multiply the required directors and supervisors by conducting the work on a borough system would needlessly increase the cost. Montreal people move a great deal, and it is necessary that families be kept under supervision. This can best be done by means of a central office through which moving families are transferred from the supervision of one health district to that of another. Theoretically, this might be done from borough to borough, but in practice it does not work without a central responsible authority, a central filing office and uniform records.

8. School Health Service. Practically the same reasons as given for the above. One central health authority to work with the central boards of school commissioners rather than a multiplicity of health authorities doing it.

9. Health Education. Uniformity, continuity and a better standard are possible when done on a large scale. It would be difficult to have each borough agree on uniform publications, records, etc. For each to have its own would be very expensive; to centralise would be cheaper and more effective, and the whole area would be covered.

10. Sanitation. Except as a matter of economy, there is no particular reason to centralise. The question is whether the boroughs which contain the factories should be put to the expense of seeing that the work people from another borough work under sanitary conditions. Also, the authority responsible for the health of people living in one borough would have no control over their work places, and so would be unable to supervise their health conditions as he should.

11. and 12. As milk, water and food would be common to all boroughs, the control of their purity and safety should be the responsibility of a central authority.

13. It would be an unnecessary expense to have a laboratory for each borough when one could serve all.

In addition to these specific reasons, there is one other that should be mentioned. The success of any health department primarily rests on having a first-class health officer and well-trained, efficient heads for each of the divisions. Such people are not easy to obtain and they must be paid reasonable salaries. It is agreed that part-time service is not the best. Certainly, a half-dozen boroughs on the island could not afford a competent, complete staff of health officials. On the other hand, the metropolitan area could well afford to secure the best possible officials, and they in turn could direct the work for the whole area with economy and efficiency and a guarantee of results.

Perhaps the chief criticism of the borough plan is that it destroys local pride and interest by taking away the community interest if government is centralized. This difficulty can readily be overcome in so far as health work is concerned. Supposing the Island of Montreal is the metropolitan area with a centralized health administration. It is accepted in modern health work that there must be health centres in which are carried on the various health clinics, and from which centres work the staff covering the sanitary division served by the centre. The metropolitan area would, for purposes of health administration, be divided into sanitary divisions, and in each sanitary division there should

be a health centre. The sanitary divisions could be made to correspond to the borough areas, and there would be a health centre for each borough, called by the name of the borough, if desirable, and which would be something real and tangible to attract and hold the borough pride in its health service as visualised in its own health centre.

One can, of course, realize the doubts of the individual borough as to whether they will receive a proper health service, or as good a service as they now have or desire. Health work is peculiar in that its success depends largely upon dealing with individuals and securing from them certain action. It is not only to secure their assent to the spending of money, but to make them desire health, to alter their habits of living, if necessary, to have them wish to be vaccinated and to accept health leadership. It is, in this way, more closely allied to education than anything else.

The work of a health department must be free from all political or other influence. In matters of life and death there should be no other consideration than to do what is right, to have freedom of action and power to go ahead.

For these reasons, it seems advisable, in fact necessary, that there should be a health commission or some such body to formulate general policies, to approve the budget, to endorse health by-laws, to interpret to the public the work of the health department.

That such a commission should be composed of those qualified for the work of the commission and free from any suggestion of bias is evident. This might be met by having a commission of five members, two appointed by both universities, the fifth being the mayor or chief executive officer of the metropolitan board.

This would fit into the scheme of a borough administration plan. Health would be one of the centralized services. The Metropolitan Board would have, as part of its organization, a Health Commission, independently appointed but responsible to the Metropolitan Board for health work in the area.

It would be necessary that some per capita expenditure be agreed upon as a minimum amount to be placed at the disposal of the commission, and that any increase in this amount be approved by the Metropolitan Board.

12.XII.27

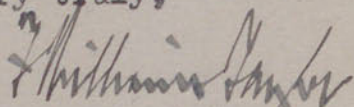
Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Tenth
December
1927

My dear General,

I have to acknowledge receipt
of and thank you for your favour of 9th
instant with cheque for \$2,000, which has
been deposited to the credit of the Anti-
Tuberculosis and General Health League.
The balance at DEBIT of the account is now
\$2,422.81.

I am,
Yours very truly,


Honorary Treasurer.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

December 12th, 1927.

Sir Charles Gordon,
10 Victoria Square,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Charles:-

While I have not yet completed my full Committee under whose auspices a survey of health conditions will be made, I am getting on very well. I could complete the work this week, but I must go to New York tonight.

In the meantime it would help greatly if you would send your promised contribution - \$1,000.00 - to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the Honorary Treasurer of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

J.W. McConnell, Esq.,
145 St. James Street. \$2,000.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson,
906 Notre Dame St. West, - \$2,000.

MONTREAL, Decr. 13th, 1927

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Dr. Fleming after the receipt of a report of the last meeting of the Health League. When I am able to be out, prospectively in two weeks time, I will endeavour to see you. I have been in bed six weeks with arthritis.

Hoping you are well and
with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mholstau

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

C
O
P
Y

December 10th, 1927

Dr. A. Grant Fleming,
Managing Director,
Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League,
M O N T R E A L.

Dear Sir:-

Let me thank you for courtesy in sending a report of the meeting of the League held on the 2nd inst.

The financial condition revealed is greatly to be regretted, meaning as it does the early curtailment, if not the closing, of the League's important work.

The public meeting of March 24th, 1924, was the result of suggestions, but the citizens who were present do not seem to have realized that the action taken then carried inferentially more than a moral obligation on the part of the public. I thought the movement an excellent one and expressed approval by sending a subscription of \$100,000, believing that there would be many others willing to support it. You will recall that at the time you were discussing the question of undertaking the management that I expressed the fullest confidence in the prospect of public confidence, and to help you in deciding to come I guaranteed your salary for five years.

When after two years, during which time I had taken some trouble to gauge public appreciation I suggested that the League should become a unit of Federated Charities as the best solution of the League's financial problems.

This suggestion was made only because of the seeming indifference of private citizens who were able, and should have been willing, to help. It was after much endeavour that I prevailed upon prominent members of the Executive of the Federation to recommend the admission of the League as a unit. The Executive of the League did not see its way to concur in my opinion and the question of entering the Federation had to be abandoned.

Your work and that of your staff and the unpaid Executive, have been most praiseworthy, and it is my opinion that the inevitable decision to close operations at the end of 1928 is greatly to be deplored. The Survey resolved upon should be of great value in helping to strengthen public sentiment on a question suffering from public apathy and official neglect.

Yours sincerely,

A. Holstau

December 16th, 1927.

Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan,
538 Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal.

Dear Lord Atholstan:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 13th enclosing copy of one sent to Dr. Fleming.

I shall be happy to see you with reference to it when you are able to be about again, and if you will let me know I shall be pleased to call upon you at your home. I am glad to know that you expect to be out again in a couple of weeks time and am very sorry indeed you have been laid up so long.

With all kind wishes to you and Lady Atholstan, I am,

Yours faithfully,

December 9th, 1927.

J. A. Clague, Esq.,
Chief Accountant,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of the Montreal
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League I
wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt
of your letter of yesterday enclosing cheque
for \$2,000.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

GENERAL CHEQUE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

	Acct. No.	DR.	CR.
By Contribution	122.54		2,000.00
To Cheque to balance		2,000.00	
Montreal Anti-tuberculosis & General Health League			
CHEQUE NO. 16858	DATED 8.12.27	TOTALS - -	2,000.00
			2,000.00

DETACH (AND RETAIN) ABOVE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT BEFORE DEPOSITING CHEQUE

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL

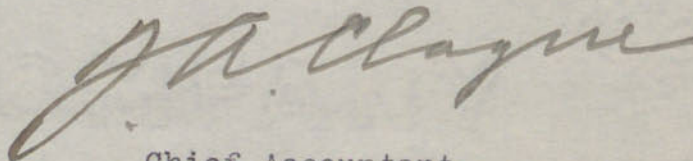
December 8th 1927.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I have pleasure in
enclosing cheque for \$2,000.00 being this
Company's contribution to the Montreal Anti-
tuberculosis and General Health League.

Yours faithfully,



Chief Accountant.

JAC/KH
Encls 1

C O P Y

Montreal. December 13th, 1927

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor,
Bank of Montreal,
St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Frederick;-

At Sir Arthur Currie's request
I am forwarding you on behalf of Mr. F. W. Molson and
myself Molson's Brewery Cheque for \$2,000.00 which
I promised to Sir Arthur Currie as a contribution to
the work of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General
Health League.

Kindly ~~please~~ sign and return
the attached voucher for our Auditors.

Yours sincerely,

H. M.

Encls.

For information, please

H. M.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.S., LL.D.
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L. DEL. HARWOOD, M.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.

J. RODDICK BYERS, M.D.

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E. J. C. KENNEDY, M.D.

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W. H. ATHERTON, PH.D., LL.D.

J. A. JARRY, M.D.

LYON COHEN, ESQ.

TREASURER

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, 23rd January, 1928

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:-

I am enclosing a draft covering the different points
to present to the meeting,

Yours truly,

A. Grant Fleming
A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

DRAFT OF STATEMENT TO SURVEY COMMITTEE

As chairman of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, I desire to state our reasons for calling you together.

It must be appreciated by every Montreal citizen who gives even a moment's thought to the facts, that our health conditions are far from satisfactory. We know that, compared with those of other cities of similar size, the death rates from preventable diseases in Montreal are definitely higher.

From its inception, the General Health League has sought, by various means, to bring this fact home to the citizens of Montreal. This was done because it was believed that the first step towards securing better health conditions was the awakening of public interest in the matter.

To what extent we have succeeded is a matter of question, but we believe that our efforts and those of other health organizations along this line have met with a considerable degree of success. Because of this, and because of the Typhoid Fever epidemic last year, we believe that the time is opportune to pass from generalities to something specific.

In our opinion, what is now needed in Montreal is a Health Survey. By that we mean a survey so conducted that its report will clearly present to Montreal citizens the health conditions of Montreal as they exist. To make the situation clear, a comparison will be made with other cities of comparable size. Finally, the Survey will recommend just what should be done to raise Montreal to the health level of other cities, and will show what this means in the way of expenditure of money, the employment of personnel, etc.

Briefly, we would have a constructive health programme for the city of Montreal, with all necessary detail to make it clear and with reasons for the various recommendations.

The General Health League believes that such a Health Survey should

be sponsored by the group present rather than by itself, the reasons for this being that the General Health League, as one of Montreal's health organizations, would be included in the Survey and, therefore, should not survey itself, and that a report from the group present, in addition to being unbiased by any previous association with one organization, would be the product of a representative group of business men, whose advice would carry more weight with the citizens and administrators of Montreal than any other group.

The plan we would suggest is as follows:-

1. That the present group constitute themselves a "Committee for the Study of Montreal's Health Needs";
2. That this committee then appoint a "Technical Committee", consisting of the Deans of the Medical Faculties of the two Universities, Dr. R. St.J. Macdonald, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Dr. J.A. Baudouin, Dr. E. Pelletier and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, to make a Health Survey of Montreal.
3. That the "Technical Committee" be instructed to bring in the "Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association" to act as consultants. This recommendation is made because this committee of the American Public Health Association has had years of experience in Health Surveys, has developed the proper technique of such surveys, possesses material for comparative reference, and can use the Appraisal Form of the Association. This Appraisal Form is a system of scoring the various health activities of the city under the major divisions of health work. The scoring is based on what is the actual health practice in cities of comparable size, so that 100% is not based on a theoretical ideal but on what is actually being done in some places.
4. The cost of the survey to be borne by the General Health League.
5. The staff of the General Health League to carry on as the Survey staff under

the direction of the Technical Committee.

6. The Technical Committee will use, in an advisory way, the health executives of Montreal in their special fields.
7. The report of the Technical Committee will be made to the "Committee for the Study of Montreal's Health Needs" who will then deal with the findings.

In this way, the survey follows along accepted lines. First, the gathering of facts; second, their analysis and interpretation; third, recommendations. The remaining steps of presentation to the community and securing of action will be determined by the Committee later; the Survey may indicate and advise as to this.

To sum it up, we who have given some time and thought to Montreal's health conditions feel that the time has arrived when no further progress is to be expected in talking generalities, but that progress may be secured by an appeal for action based on specific recommendations. To secure these specific recommendations, we advise the Health Survey along the lines suggested.

Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

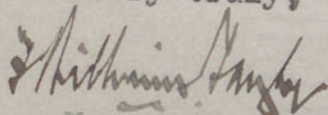
Eleventh
February
1928

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your note of 10th instant enclosing cheque for \$1,000, which, as desired, has been placed to the credit of the Anti-Tuberculosis & General Health League.

I am,

Yours very truly,



Honorary Treasurer.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
McGill University,
Montreal.

LYON COHEN
MONTREAL, P. Q.

May 21, 1928.

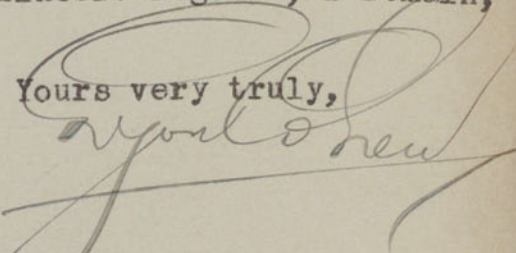
My dear Sir Arthur;

I wish to thank you for the very kind sentiments conveyed in your letter to the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Banquet tendered to me on the 14th instant, by the Jewish communal organizations of Montreal, on the occasion of my sixtieth birthday.

Permit me, at the same time, to express my keen regret at hearing of your illness. I hope that you are feeling better and that you are well on the road to complete recovery.

With very sincere regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,



Sir Arthur Currie,
Chairman, Anti-Tuberculosis
and General Health League,
Montreal.

Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

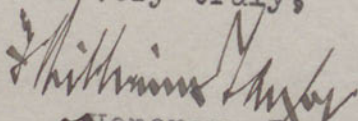
Seventh
February
1928

My dear Sir Arthur,

I have to acknowledge
receipt of and thank you for your
note of 6th instant with the enclosed
cheque for \$1,000, which, as requested,
has been placed to the credit of the
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health
League.

I am,

Yours very truly,



Honorary Treasurer.

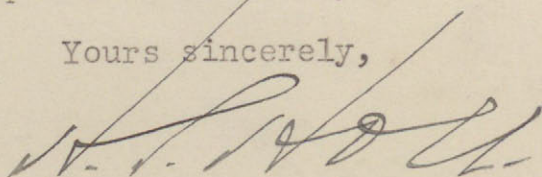
General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

MONTREAL
4th February,
1928

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed herewith please find
the cheque I promised to send you.

Yours sincerely,



*ack. with thanks
Feb. 6/28*

Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l

February 7th, 1928.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Beatty:-

The meeting of the Committee which is to sponsor a health survey of the City of Montreal, in order that an intelligent health policy for the city may be formulated, will meet (by permission of Mr. Beatty) in the Board Room of the C.P.R., on Monday, February 13th, at 3.15 p.m. You are earnestly requested to be present.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

Addressed to:

E.W.Beatty,Esq.,
Sir Herbert Holt,
Sir Charles Gordon,
J.W.McConnell,Esq.,
Louis Colwell,Esq.,
Dr. C.F.Martin,
Dr. L. deL. Harwood,
E.R.Decary,Esq.,
Beaudry Leman,Esq.,
Senator Donat Raymond,
Hon. P.R. duTremblay

Hon.J.L.Perron

On Monday, February 13th, 1928, a group of Montreal citizens met to consider health conditions in Montreal.

The group agreed that conditions of health in Montreal are not satisfactory. It noted, with approval, the general interest displayed in matters pertaining to health.

It cannot be denied that Montreal's death rate of 14.12 per 1,000 is from 1 to 2 points higher than the average in cities of comparable size. With a population of 700,000, it means that from 700 to 1,400 more than the average number of lives are lost each year.

Of 2,000 total deaths from preventable causes under 20 years of age in 1926, at least 1,300 could have been prevented.

Diphtheria caused 139 deaths - all preventable;

Tuberculosis caused 954 deaths - at least 50% preventable;

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years, caused 877 deaths - at least 90% preventable;

Infant deaths, 2,521 - a rate of 119 per 1,000 infants born;

could be reduced by 50 points, meaning the saving of 1,000 infant lives each year.

It was also pointed out that the experience of a Typhoid Fever epidemic indicated a weakness in the health protective machinery of the community.

It was decided by the meeting, with a view to bettering such conditions and to assist those responsible for health policies, to take the following action:-

To make a health survey of Montreal in order to provide the citizens of Montreal with a comprehensive statement of health conditions

and facilities for health protection and promotion in this city. To provide a programme of constructive health service relating to the development and use of official and voluntary health agencies.

Such a survey would discover the cause of the unsatisfactory health conditions. It would reveal if there are any organic weaknesses in the health protective machinery which might result in preventable epidemics.

It would examine the programme, the work and results obtained by the voluntary and official health agencies, and the relationship between the official and non-official.

It would ascertain how health practices in Montreal compare with good standard health practices and with the health practices of other comparable cities.

It would include the various health fields, such as maternal and child hygiene, communicable disease control, school-child hygiene, heart disease, food control and general sanitation.

As an example, the survey would deal with Tuberculosis in the following way:-

1. Study of Montreal's Tuberculosis Problem -

- (a) An analysis of deaths by such important factors as age and nativity, in comparison with other large cities;
- (b) The probable number of active cases in the community;
- (c) The probable number of contacts of active cases.

2. Study of Montreal's activities for Tuberculosis control -

- (a) Dispensaries for examination and diagnosis of cases and contacts;
- (b) Nursing and medical services for the supervision and care of cases and contacts not privately provided for;
- (c) Hospital and sanatorium beds for early and advanced cases in adults and children;

- (d) Reconstructive and rehabilitative facilities for cases discharged from sanatoria;
- (e) Activities for prevention, such as preventoria, open-air classes, summer camps, etc.
3. Relative adequacy of Montreal's facilities, considering the local problem, compared with other cities and standard practice in large cities.
4. Montreal's present expenditure in money and services, and sources of support of the local anti-tuberculosis activities.
5. To provide a programme for Montreal to meet the local needs, including a statement of cost.

The following citizens have consented to constitute themselves a "Montreal Health Survey Committee" to sponsor and support such a survey, and to present to the citizens of Montreal a report of health conditions as revealed by the survey, and a constructive health programme which they will endorse as a reasonable and practical one for the city of Montreal:-

The Right Honourable Lord Atholstan, LL.D.;

E. W. Beatty, K.C.;

Louis S. Colwell;

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.;

Ernest R. Décary, N.P.;

Honourable P.R. DuTremblay, M.L.C.;

Sir Charles Gordon, C.B.E.;

Louis deLotbinière Harwood, M.D.;

Sir Herbert S. Holt, LL.D.;

Beaudry Leman;

C.F. Martin, B.A., M.D., LL.D.;

J.W. McConnell;

Honourable J.L. Perron, K.C., M.L.C.;

Honourable Donat Raymond

Doctors Martin and Harwood (deans of the Medical Faculties of McGill University and the University of Montreal) agreed to act as technical advisors to the committee and to take the necessary steps to ensure that the survey be proceeded with at once. A report covering this will be furnished by them at a later date.

The staff of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League is placed at the disposal of the committee for the purposes of the survey, the cost of the survey to be met by the Health League.

It was understood that in making this survey, the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association would be called in as consultants. This Committee has, for a number of years, conducted health surveys, and has, therefore, developed the technique of such work. As consultants, its members would bring their experience to the local committee and also their accumulated facts as to health practices in the larger cities of the continent for the benefit of the local survey.

In taking this action, the meeting felt that they were doing what is desired by the great mass of Montreal citizens. It was agreed that there is a general interest in health conditions and that most of the citizens would welcome a report such as the survey promises, endorsed by a group of business and professional men, whose only interest is to point out to Montreal citizens what must be done if health conditions are to be improved.

Montreal Star
Feb. 8/28.

OTTAWA DECLARES U.S. EMBARGO ON MILK JUSTIFIED

City Receives Letter From
Federal Ministry of
Health

MANY REQUIREMENTS

Find Montreal One of Most
Inadequately Equipped
Cities for Health

That Montreal is one of the most inadequately supplied cities insofar as public health measures are concerned, that the U. S. embargo on Montreal milk is justified, and that only by closest supervision of the department of health, provision of sufficiently experienced staff and material can the city expect to come up to the requirements of the U. S. authorities in the matter of its milk supply, are statements in a letter from the Federal ministry of health addressed to the mayor and council today.

The letter goes thoroughly into the milk question and states certain definite requirements which would place the city in a position to ask that the Ottawa Government take steps to lift the embargo.

ASK INSPECTORS.

These are that a sufficient number of competent inspectors be named; that a bacteriologist and staff be supplied; that registering thermometers be placed on all pasteurizing plants, locked and kept under supervision of the city.

These conditions constitute a minimum, it is pointed out, and must be increased as the city grows in size and population.

TEXT OF LETTER.

Following is the text of the letter: "Having still in mind the gravity of the recent typhoid epidemic which raged in Montreal, the most violent of its kind caused by milk in modern times and which caused such great loss of life, and stopping to consider the problem of raising of the embargo imposed and maintained against the city of Montreal by the United States Ministry of Agriculture, I take the liberty, with your consent and approbation, to place before you the principal aspects of the situation as we find them today. Useless to add that in taking these steps I have in mind the profound and lasting interest you bear towards all that touches human welfare of the citizens of Montreal. I therefore anticipate with full assurance, that my observations will be well received. I am also confident that the only motive underlying my apparent temerity is the wish to be of service to you and to your population.

"Not one of you can ignore that on March 26, 1927, the Minister of Agriculture of the United States, on recommendation of the department of health of the same country, imposed an embargo prohibiting the importation of milk to the United States and of milk products coming from Montreal. You also are aware that the embargo is still in force. This preventive measure is the cause of innumerable inconvenience, and of great financial losses especially for those in Montreal who ask nothing more than that the embargo be lifted.

STILL IN FORCE

"Since the end of the epidemic, milk dealers of the Province of Quebec and those of your city looked to the early raising of the embargo. In any event these merchants found out soon enough that the embargo was still in force against the City of Montreal, and as effective as at any time of the epidemic, even at its worst. Montreal dairymen could not at first understand the reasons for this decision. In fact it was only after an inquiry that they found out that the Minister of Agriculture in the United States considered that the personnel and material destined to safeguard the milk supply were absolutely insufficient and that the Minister had, in addition, the intention of maintaining the embargo against the City of Montreal as long as this city did not have the required personnel and material at its disposition with which to protect the milk supply in an adequate manner.

"The ultimatum launched against the city of Montreal by the Minister of Agriculture of the United States is therefore based on the existence of a staff and material sufficient to assure adequate hygienic protection. Otherwise the embargo will be maintained.

NO INJUSTICE.

"Although the citizens and milk merchants of Montreal may be of the opinion that they are the object of arbitrary measures and that they are being discriminated against, the fact remains that the Provincial Health Department of Quebec as well as myself are both sincerely convinced that the United States Minister of Agriculture is amply justified in imposing and maintaining the embargo until such time as the material and staff of the health department of Montreal shall be deemed sufficiently effective to safeguard the milk supply and that of the surrounding district. If, by chance, the roles were reversed we, in Canada, would have been amply justified in maintaining an embargo against the United States.

"The Provincial Health Department and myself are fully in accord as to essential elements constituting the minimum of personnel and material equipment required to assure the safety of the milk supply in the city of Montreal.

MINIMUM CARE

In our estimation this minimum can be defined as follows:

1. The habitations of all those who handle milk should be exempt of all infection, in the estimation of the health bureau of the city of Montreal.
2. All those who handle milk should be secure from contagious disease, and proof should be furnished that the persons are not carriers of typhoid germs by means of authorized bacteriological examinations.

3. The city should appoint at least five competent inspectors to examine and supervise pasteurization plants. As it is impossible to find these men among ordinary workmen it goes without saying that these inspectors should possess good education as well as the proper technical, physical, chemical, and biological knowledge to allow them a basis for the instructions of your own doctors. In addition these men should be able to efficaciously execute the work of inspection.

MECHANICAL THERMOMETERS.

4. Mechanical registering thermometers belonging to the city should be attached to all pasteurization plants. These should be sealed and the key placed in charge of the department of health.

5. The city should be assured the services of at least 10 general inspectors, competent in their work, and the city should name 10 more equally

good men should be taken to inspect the sources of milk outside the city.

6. The city should have an experienced bacteriologist, as well as a good laboratory staff to control milk at all stages of handling, as well as to examine the persons charged with milk handling and all other employes, to the end that germ carriers may be discovered, in case of typhoid or other contagious disease.

"I believe that it is my duty to have you note that the above elements represent a minimum and are inferior to the conditions usually found in other larger centres of the North American continent.

"May I also be permitted to add that, with the rapidity with which the population of Montreal is growing, these factors of safety must be developed further and enlarged.

"Whatever may happen, the Provincial Health Bureau and myself are of the opinion that the establishment and proper working of a staff and material equipment of this nature will assure in large measure to the City of Montreal a supply of milk free of danger and will furnish a proper basis on which we may support our request that the embargo be lifted.

"To conclude, I might add that while Montreal is one of the largest, most populous, richest and most important on the North American Continent, this city, in point of public health, is nevertheless one of the most insufficiently provided for.

"J. A. AMYOT,
"Deputy Minister of Health.
"Ottawa."

WHY MAKE A SURVEY

I

There does not exist a comprehensive statement of health conditions and facilities for health protection and promotion in Montreal; nor is there a generally accepted programme of constructive health service relating to the development and use of official and voluntary health agencies.

II

The experience of the General Health League shows that conditions of health in Montreal are not as satisfactory as in other North American cities of comparable size.

Examples of this deficiency:-

(a) Higher general death rate; Montreal, 14.12 per 1,000. This is from 1 to 2 points higher than average; with a population of 700,000, it means from 700 to 1,400 lives.

(b) Of 2,000 total deaths from preventable causes under 20 years of age in 1926, at least 1,300 could have been prevented, as shown by experience in other cities.

(c) Diphtheria caused 139 deaths - all preventable;

Tuberculosis caused 954 deaths - at least 50% preventable;

Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years, caused 877 deaths - at least 90% preventable;

Infant deaths - 2,521 - rate of 119 per 1,000 infants born; could be reduced by 50 points, meaning the saving of 1,000 infants.

The survey should be made to discover the reasons for this condition.

III

Experience of a Typhoid Fever epidemic indicated a weakness in the health protective machinery of the community. The survey should be made to discover whether or not other organic weaknesses exist.

IV

The survey should be made to ascertain in detail the programs, the work and results obtained by the voluntary and official health agencies to date. To study the relationship of the voluntary agencies to the official agencies, and to each other. To discover gross overlapping, or fields of service or groups of the community untouched.

V

The survey is necessary in order to learn how public health practices in Montreal compare with good standard practice and with the practices of other comparable cities.

VI

The survey is necessary in order to form a basis for planning the health work of official and voluntary agencies so as to secure the best results for the least expenditure.

WHAT THE SURVEY WILL SHOW

It is not possible to go into detail. The following is an example of what will be shown for Tuberculosis. A similar analysis will be made in other fields.

TUBERCULOSIS (as Example)

1. Problem -

(a) An analysis of deaths by such important factors as age and nativity, in comparison with other cities.

(b) The probable number of active cases in the community.

(c) The probable number of contacts of active cases.

2. Study the local activities for Tuberculosis Control -

(a) Dispensaries for examination and diagnosis of cases and contacts;

(b) Nursing and medical services for supervision and care of cases and contacts not privately provided for.

(c) Hospital and sanatorium beds for early and advanced cases in adults and children.

(d) Deconstructive and rehabilitative facilities for cases discharged from sanatoria.

(e) Activities for prevention, such as preventoria, open-air classes, summer camps, etc.

3. Relative adequacy of these facilities, considering the local problem, compared with other cities and the standard practice in large cities.
4. Present expenditure in money and services, and sources of support of the local anti-tuberculosis activities.
5. Provide a programme to meet the local needs, including a statement of cost.

Other activities to be covered in a similar way will include:-

1. Maternal and child hygiene;
2. Communicable disease control;
3. School-child hygiene;
4. Heart disease;
5. Cancer;
6. General Sanitation.

HOW THE SURVEY MIGHT BE CONDUCTED

1. The survey, for effective results, should be organized and conducted under the auspices of a group of citizens not directly engaged in administration of local health services, but having the welfare of Montreal at heart.
2. Such an executive committee would deal with all matters of policy during course of survey, would receive the final report, endorse

and sponsor the recommendations agreed upon, and decide when and how they are to be used.

3. This committee would appoint a suitable technical committee with power to add to its number such persons as may be able to advise it on special phases of health work, and to engage such consultants as shall be necessary and desirable.
4. The technical committee will have, at its disposal, the services of the General Health League, which organization will defray the cost.
5. The technical committee, after studying the several public health services, shall report to the executive committee their findings and recommendations.
6. That the provincial and municipal health departments and the voluntary agencies operating in Montreal be officially informed of the decision of the meeting and invited to co-operate.
7. The official approval of the municipal authorities should be secured.



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL

February 20th, 1928.

I am attaching herewith a brief report of what transpired at the meeting held in Mr. Beatty's office on Monday, February 13th last.

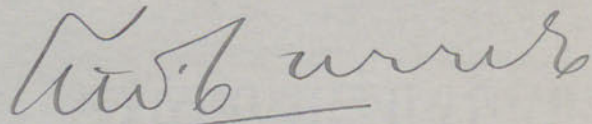
It was agreed that a report of the meeting should be given to the Press. Such a report has been withheld until the members of the Committee signify that they have no objection to this matter receiving press mention. It will be noted that the Committee consists of six of our fellow citizens who are looked upon as French-speaking Canadians and six others who are regarded as English-speaking Canadians, together with Lord Atholstan and myself and we have been added to the Committee because of our association with the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League. Those present at the meeting thought that it would be wise to have two representatives from what we might call the Labour group. I am getting in touch with Mr. Foster and also with one of the principal French-speaking Labour men.

I am sure that this is a move in the right direction and one which will be appreciated by all those interested in the welfare of our great city. I hope we may count on a continuance of your warm support. The Committee will not be

- 2 -

asked to do anything further until the report is ready for consideration, when another meeting will be called in order that the report may be thoroughly discussed and a health policy approved.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. B. Murray". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Chairman
Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General
Health League.

February 24th, 1928.

J. T. Foster, Esq.,
747 Stuart Avenue,
Outremont, Que.

Dear Mr. Foster:-

You probably have seen an article in this morning's Gazette indicating that I was heading a Commission to investigate health conditions in Montreal. Your name was mentioned and you have probably wondered why this liberty was taken.

As a matter of fact, some one has spoken out of his turn and the article in the paper was premature. This afternoon's STAR will probably carry a better report, but even this I did not wish to publish for some days. I would like to consult with you about a survey of health conditions in Montreal, and if you will tell me when is the most convenient time to you for us to meet I shall arrange the hour.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman
Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General
Health League.

March 8th, 1928.

Jos. A. Francoeur, Esq.,
5312 Papineau Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

Re: Anti-Tuberculosis
& General Health Committee.

Dear Sir:-

Sir Arthur Currie has asked me to advise you that he is at present out of the city, but expects to make arrangements for meeting some time next week.

He will communicate with you as soon as possible after his return.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

March 8th, 1928.

J. T. Foster, Esq.,
747 Stuart Avenue,
Outremont, Que.

Dear Sir:- Re: Survey Health Conditions

Sir Arthur Currie has asked me to advise you that he is at present out of the city, but expects to make arrangements for meeting some time next week.

He will communicate with you as soon as possible after his return.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

52 WESTMOUNT BOULEVARD
MONTREAL

March 19th,
1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have received your note urging attendance tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, and I regret very much that I cannot attend. I have to go to Boston the same evening, and my time is absolutely filled up all tomorrow.

I am, as you know, greatly interested in tuberculosis generally, and I confess to a secret hope that some day the Anti-Tuberculosis League will provide, in one way or another, facilities for the surgical treatment of selected cases of tuberculosis. I take this opportunity of making the suggestion, and hope to have an opportunity of hearing your opinion concerning the idea before long.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Archibald

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

To All Members, Montreal Health Survey Committee

IX - SCHOOL HYGIENE - DENTAL

<u>NAME OF CLINIC (not part of school system)</u>	<u>Dentists</u>		<u>Number Treated, 1927</u>		
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>0 - 5</u>	<u>6 - 14</u>	<u>15 years up</u>
Montreal Gen. Hosp. (McGill University)	4	7	500	2,500	2,594
University of Montreal	4	16	-	4,526	7,185
Western Hospital	0	3		Total - 311	
Ste. Justine Hospital	0	2	305	827	48
University Settlement	0	2	5	59	-
Griffintown Club	0	2		Total - 294; age limits, 6 - 14 years	
Herzl Dispensary	0	1		Special figures for dental clinic not available	
Hôpital Ste. Jeanne d'Arc		Lately organized.		No figures available	
Notre-Dame Hospital		In-Patients only.		No figures available	
Children's Memorial Hospital		Lately organized.		No figures available	
The Woman's Hospital of Montreal		Lately organized.		No figures available	

As there are no dental clinics in connection with the school system, the above information, covering service for school children and others, is of value. It shows how few of the 126,000 school children are cared for in the existing clinics.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO ALL MEMBERS, MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

V - ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE

1927

Total Number of Births	-	22,325
Number receiving ante-natal nursing supervision at home	-	7,866
Number of nursing visits to these cases	-	25,744
Number receiving ante-natal clinic supervision	-	2,913
Number of visits to clinic by these cases	-	10,910

Approximately 16 per cent. of births occur in institutions

Midwives are licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. There is no supervision of their work.

PROBLEM

1. Maternal Mortality is low in Montreal - 3.8 deaths per 1,000 births - as compared with most cities. The ante-natal work in Montreal is one of the bright spots of health work here. The weakest part is the small percentage of cases delivered in institution.

The problem is to extend the service to save the 3.8 mothers who die for every 1,000 births.

2. Of all the infant deaths last year, 693, or 28 per cent. of such deaths, were of infants under one month. This means that, out of every 1,000 infants born alive, 32 died in their first month of life.

These deaths are chiefly due to conditions occurring before or at the time of birth.

The problem is to improve ante-natal and natal conditions so as to save these infant lives.

City	Expend.	Estimated Population 1927	(2) General Death Rate, (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	Tuberculosis	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Deaths
	Per Capita 1927		Rate, 1,000 1927	Death Rate 1927	Deaths, 0-1 year per 1,000 live births 1927	Diarrhoeas & Enteritis 0 - 2 years 1927
1. New York	.72	5,970,000	11.8	86	56	729
2. Chicago	.74	3,101,000	11.5	82	62	547
3. Philadelphia	.50	2,036,000	12.1	85	64	290
4. Detroit	1.01	1,341,385	10.8	91	70	296
5. Cleveland	1.01	984,000	9.6	80	56	115
6. St. Louis	.65	830,000	12.9	62	56	123
7. Baltimore	.79	813,333	14.1	87	81	191
8. Boston	1.06	793,000	14.0	86	76	230
9. Pittsburg	1.18	637,000	13.4	73	71	114
10. Buffalo	.92	542,060		Data not yet available		
11. Newark	1.02	467,000	10.9	(1) 82	63	78
12. Rochester	.96	317,000	11.1	(1) 67	63	43
MONTREAL	.39	699,500	14.9	126	113	870

(1) Includes deaths of citizens in sanatoria outside city

(2) Includes all deaths occurring in city; non-resident deaths not excluded.

These rates were obtained from the cities by correspondence.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO ALL MEMBERS, MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

VI - INFANT HYGIENE

Number of Infants supervised at home	-	23,409
Number of visits to these infants by public health nurses	-	44,341
Number of Infants registered at Well-Baby Centres	-	13,813
Number of Visits by these infants to Centres	-	132,510

On the basis of 4,000 nursing visits per 1,000 live births, there should have been 84,000 visits, whereas there were actually 44,341.

The number of visits to clinic is very high. This is because, in one organization, they encourage the mothers to come and make what might be fairly described as a social visit. Therefore, the total visits are not visits in the proper sense of the word.

Boarded homes for babies are supervised by the Department of Health.

Of the 49 infant health centres, 15 are conducted without a graduate nurse, whereas the minimum staff requirement for such a centre and for the home visiting from the centre is a physician and a graduate nurse.

PROBLEM

To have all infant Health clinics properly staffed and thus make possible a high standard of work in the health centre and in the home supervision of infants.

It really means that the need is for more public health nurses.

By referring to the mortality table previously sent you, you will estimate that the need for infant work is evident.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO ALL MEMBERS. MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

VI - SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION

Number of schools inspected	255		
Number of pupils registered	126,000		
Number of pupils examined (complete)	65,228		
No. found normal (dental excluded) -	37,537	-	575.48 per 1,000
No. found without dental defects -	31,211	-	478.49 per 1,000

<u>Defect</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Proportion per 100,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage Treated</u>	<u>(Meaning of treated)</u>
Teeth	34,017	521.51	16,269	47.80	Dentist consulted
Skin	3,189	48.89	2,870	90.51	Cured or under med.care
Nose & Throat	14,472	221.87	6,512	45.86	Care phys. or operated
Eyes	6,465	99.11	3,520	56.17	Cured or under med.care
Ears	1,384	21.22	858	62.84	" " " " "
Nutrition	8,307	127.35	4,651	56.12	" " " " "
Lungs	520	7.97	442	85.50	Under care of physician
Heart	1,593	24.42	572	36.70	" " " "
Nervous System	473	7.25	359	76.27	" " " "
Skeletal & Articulations	456	6.99	273	60.63	" " " "

Children are examined at the rate of 10-15 per hour.

The examination (regular) is made four times during the child's school life.

Parents are not invited to be present at the examination.

The record of correction of defects and their treatment is incomplete, as it merely states that a physician has been consulted or treatment started, not that the condition has been corrected.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

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TREASURER

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, 5th September, 1928

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by the Technical Advisors to submit to the members of the Health Survey Committee a copy of this summary of the Survey Report.

Will you be kind enough to read this summary and, if it receive your approval, notify the undersigned? If any point be not clear, or if further information be desired, explanation will be gladly furnished by the undersigned, upon request.

This procedure is being followed because it was decided that it was too much to ask that you study the entire report in order to permit of its prompt release, and also because, at this time of year, it is practically impossible to bring the whole committee together.

This summary, with the complete report, will be released to the press about September 15th.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Secretary

Digest of Survey Report
of Montreal Health Activities
by the
Montreal Health Survey Committee
with
An appraisal of present services by the field staff of the Committee on
Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association

MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

The Right Honourable Lord Atholstan, LL.D.
E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D.,
Lyon Cohen,
Louis S. Colwell,
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Ernest R. Décary, N.P.,
Honourable P.R. DuTremblay, M.L.C.,
J.T. Foster,
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Sir Herbert S. Holt, LL.D.,
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J. W. McConnell,
Edouard Montpetit, LL.D.,
Honourable J.L. Perron, K.C., M.L.C.,
Honourable Donat Raymond.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. J. A. Baudouin,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming,
Dr. R. St.J. Macdonald.

CONSULTANTS,

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, Chairman,
Dr. W.F. Walker, Field Director,
Miss E.L. Smellie, R.R.C., R.N. (attached for purposes of survey)

This digest deals chiefly with the recommendations which are based upon the study of the facts revealed by the Survey, all of which are discussed in detail in the complete Survey Report.

That Montreal needs to consider its health conditions is evidenced by the city's standing in comparison with other large cities:-

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY RATES, 1927

CITY	Estimated Population	(2) General Death Rate, (Deaths per 1,000 pop.)	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths 0-1 year per 1,000 live births)	Total Deaths, Diarrhoea & Enteritis, 0-2 years
1. New York	5,970,000	11.8	86	56	729
2. Chicago	3,101,000	11.5	82	62	547
3. Philadelphia	2,036,000	12.1	85	64	290
4. Detroit	1,341,385	10.8	91	70	296
5. Cleveland	984,000	9.6	80	56	115
6. St. Louis	830,000	12.9	62	56	123
7. Baltimore	813,333	14.1	87	81	191
8. Boston	793,000	14.0	86	76	230
9. Pittsburg	637,000	13.4	73	71	114
10. Buffalo	542,060	12.7	67	71.2	137
11. Newark	467,000	10.9	(1) 82	63	78
12. Rochester	317,000	11.1	(1) 67	63	43
MONTREAL	699,500	14.9	126	113	870

(1) Includes deaths of citizens in sanatoria outside of city

(2) Includes all deaths occurring in city; non-resident deaths not excluded.

NOTE:- These rates were obtained from the various cities by correspondence.

EXPENDITURES OF MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, 1927

CITY	POPULATION	APPROPRIATION	PER CAPITA
1. New York	5,970,000	\$4,272,380.00	.72
2. Chicago	3,101,000	2,291,240.00	.74
3. Philadelphia	2,036,000	1,026,140.00	.50
4. Detroit	1,341,385	1,353,539.00	1.01
5. Cleveland	984,000	997,286.50	1.01
6. St. Louis	830,000	540,232.00	.65
7. Baltimore	813,333	642,350.00	.79
8. Boston	793,000	837,607.00	1.06
9. Pittsburg	637,000	747,497.00	1.18
10. Buffalo	542,060	497,003.00	.92
11. Newark	467,000	475,000.00	1.02
12. Rochester	317,000	306,530.55	.96
		Average	.78
MONTREAL	699,500	274,201.58	.39

The twelve largest cities in the United States of America, through their municipal health departments, spend, on an average, 78 cents per capita. The City of Montreal spent 39 cents per capita in 1927.

The health services of Montreal, including all official and voluntary health agencies, appraised according to standards which are based upon what is actually accomplished in other cities, rate as follows:-

APPRAISAL OF MONTREAL'S HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>Points</u>		<u>Per cent.</u>
	<u>Total Allocated</u>	<u>Total Scored</u>	
Vital Statistics	60	43	72
Communicable Disease Control	175	95	54
Venereal Disease Control	50	30	60
Tuberculosis Control	100	55	55
Maternity and Ante-Natal Hygiene	75	66	88
Infant Hygiene	75	48	64
Pre-School Hygiene	50	44	88
School Hygiene	150	74	49
Sanitation (Water and Sewerage)	100	94	94
Laboratory	70	24	34
Milk Control	60	34	57
Food Control	15	8	53
Popular Health Instruction	20	9	45
Total	1,000	624	62.4

This means that the combined effort of Montreal's official and voluntary services measures only about two-thirds of the best examples of such services in other cities of comparable size.

A city with reasonably adequate health services will score over 900, or 90 per cent.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITY

The care of the public health is a state responsibility that is generally accepted throughout the civilized world. The public authority may meet its responsibility by purchasing services from a private agency.

It is recommended -

1. That voluntary health organizations be placed on a basis to render the most effective service by payment to them, by the public authority, on an established basis, for service given according to the standard set by the public authority.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, MONTREAL

It is recommended -

1. That, during the next three years, the budget of the Department of Health be increased to \$638,640.00 to permit of the carrying-out of the detailed recommendations of the Survey.

Recommended Budget	-	\$639,640.00	(91 cents per capita)
Expenditure, 1927	-	274,201.58	(39 cents per capita)

Increase	-	<u>364,438.42</u>	
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2. That a Board of Health of five members be constituted as follows:-
The University of Montreal and McGill University each to nominate two members, who, together with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council, shall be appointed by the City Council as the Board of Health of Montreal. The Director of the Department of Health to be, ex-officio, the secretary of the Board, and to have the right to enter into all discussions, but not to vote.

This would bring to the aid of the city administration a small group, competent to act as advisors concerning the health work of the city, and to interpret to the public the work of the Department.

3. That the Island of Montreal be organized as a health unit.
4. That the City be divided into Sanitary Districts, with a Health Centre in each district.

VITAL STATISTICS

To carry on an efficient infant welfare health service, the objective of which is the preservation of infant lives, it is absolutely necessary that prompt information be available as to births. At present, the Department of Health has not such information. To meet this need, it is recommended -

1. That By-Law Number 315, concerning the reporting of births to the Department of Health, be enforced.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

It is recommended -

1. That a modern set of Regulations, suitable for the control of communicable diseases in a large city, be prepared; such regulations to include:-

- (a) The care of the eyes of the new-born;
- (b) Release of diphtheria and typhoid fever cases only upon negative cultures.

2. That every pre-school child be immunized against Diphtheria, and that, in order to secure prompt results, the Department of Health pay \$1.00 to physicians for each pre-school child they report as having immunized. If every pre-school child were done, this would mean an expenditure of \$100,000.00 for the first year, and \$20,000.00 per year thereafter. The present cost of hospitalization of cases of Diphtheria to the city is approximately \$100,000.00 a year.

3. Provision of all vaccines, by the Provincial Bureau of Health, for free distribution, through the Department of Health, for the use of all citizens. If the Province does not make such provision, the municipality should do so without delay.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

At present, there are public clinics in Montreal at which 6,464 new cases attended in 1927.

It is recommended -

1. That cases which fail to take treatment and which, as a result, constitute a public menace, be reported to the Department of Health, and that the law provide that either an individual shall take treatment or be isolated as is a person suffering from any other communicable disease.
2. That the Department of Health provide for social service work in the venereal disease clinics.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The tuberculosis problem is still a very serious one.

It is recommended -

1. That a conference of the tuberculosis institutions be held to determine as to the development necessary to provide the 350 additional beds required, on the moderate basis of one indigent bed per annual death.

Once this decision is made, the provincial and municipal authorities should provide the funds for the necessary additions. In regard to sanatoria, it is believed that their entire maintenance is public responsibility. The cost of treatment should be borne by the community as a whole.

2. That provision be made for the institutional care of tuberculous children. There is practically no provision for such at present.
3. That the authorities provide for two preventoria for children.
4. That the School Commissioners provide open-air class-rooms for the care of at least half of the 1,260 children in need of such care.

INFANT WELFARE

The outstanding need is an adequate staff of trained personnel.

It is recommended -

1. That, working in and from every well-baby conference, there shall be at least one graduate, registered nurse.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

It is recommended -

1. That adequate staff be provided for the School Health Service.
2. That parents be invited to be present at their child's regular physical examination.
3. That special classes be provided for the physically and mentally handicapped, as part of the school system.

The need in Montreal is estimated as provision for

2,200 children in classes for mentally handicapped;
 1,260 children in open-air classes;
 500 children in summer open-air schools (Forest Schools);
 250 children in sight-conservation classes;
 125 children in crippled children's schools.

4. That a dental service be organized and that a staff of 20 full-time dentists (or the equivalent of this number in part-time), with 20 dental assistants, be appointed to provide the staff for a dental service in the schools. The Department of Health had on its staff on May 1st, 1928, 1 (one) dentist.
5. That a mental hygiene service be organized as part of the school health service.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

It is estimated that Montreal requires 184 public health nurses for health work, exclusive of bed-side nursing service. It is recommended -

1. That, of the above number, 132 be on the staff of the Department of Health to carry on the services expected of the Department to the extent of its responsibility. The Department of Health had on its staff on May 1st, 1928, 48 public health nurses.
2. That only graduate, registered nurses be employed and that, in order to secure and retain the type of personnel desired, the minimum rates of salary for field nurses be from \$1,380.00 to \$1,620.00.

SANITATION AND HOUSING

It is recommended -

1. That the Provincial Government pass a Town Planning Act which would zone the province, the Provincial Bureau of Health to pass health by-laws suitable for each zone. The Act to require that all cities of a certain size proceed with a Town Planning scheme for their city.
2. That, until such time as the Provincial Housing By-Laws meet the needs of Montreal, a Municipal Housing By-Law be passed and enforced.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The diagnosis and control of communicable diseases, which, to a considerable extent, rest upon laboratory tests, are necessary for the protection of the community.

It is recommended -

1. That a laboratory service be provided, embracing all accepted public health bacteriological examinations for the diagnosis and control of communicable diseases, without regard to the ability of the individual concerned to pay.
2. That approximately 24 culture stations be established in fire-halls throughout the city, these culture stations to be merely centres for reception and distribution of materials.

FOOD AND MILK CONTROL

It is recommended -

1. That By-Law Number 891, concerning milk, be strictly enforced.
2. That By-Law Number 926, concerning food establishments and restaurants, be strictly enforced.
3. That steps be taken to set up the machinery necessary to enforce fully By-Law Number 896, dealing with meat inspection.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

It is recommended -

1. That no child under 18 years of age be employed without having had a medical examination and secured a certificate permitting his employment at certain work.
2. That pregnant women be excluded from work at least four weeks before expected date of confinement and six weeks after.
3. That a Section of Industrial Hygiene be established in the Department of Health, and provide a health service for the municipal employees.

MENTAL HYGIENE

It is recommended -

1. That an adequate mental health service be provided in the schools.
2. That special classes for the teaching and training of mentally-retarded children be provided as part of the school system.
3. That an adequate psychiatric clinic be established as part of the Juvenile Court.
4. That provision be made in general hospitals for the care of psychopathic (border-line) cases.

RECREATION

It is recommended -

1. That additional neighbourhood playgrounds, for small children, be provided.
2. That every playground have one qualified man and one qualified woman as supervisors.

VOUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES

It is recommended -

1. That the Montreal Health Survey Committee be continued to take whatever steps are necessary to keep the recommendations alive, to preserve public interest, and to maintain pressure for action; at the same time, to carry on health educational work.

SUMMARY

In the Survey Report, under the various headings, detailed recommendations are made. It does not seem practical to select half-a-dozen or more and point these out as the major recommendations. It is possible, however, to indicate the basic steps which must first be taken to lead up to and make possible the detailed recommendations. These steps are:-

1. The re-organization of the Department of Health through the appointment of the Board of Health, as recommended, which, in turn, makes possible the formation of the advisory committees and the bringing together of the Department and the public.
2. Provision, for the Department of Health, of the budget recommended, which will make possible a proper school health service, laboratory service, communicable disease control and other essential services, no one of which can be neglected if a properly balanced and effective piece of community health work is to be carried out.
3. The placing of the voluntary health organizations on a basis to render the most effective service in a co-operative way, brought about by payment to them, by the public authority, on an established basis, for service given according to the standard set by the public authority.
4. Continuation of the Montreal Health Survey Committee as a co-ordinating agency in the carrying-out of the recommendations.

If these four fundamentals are made effective, the rest of the recommendations will be made possible and will be rapidly brought about.

5th April, 1929.

Health Survey:-

This letter sent to:-

LL.D.
Right Hon. Lord Atholstan, / 245, St. James Street.
E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D., President, C.P.R.,
Montreal.
Lyon Cohen, Esq., 37, Mayor St., Montreal.
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Principal,
McGill University.
Ernest R. Decary, Esq., N.P., 132 St. James St. W.,
Montreal.
Hon. P. R. du Tremblay, M.L.C., 7 St. James St., W.
Montreal.
J. T. Foster, Esq., 747, Stuart Ave., Outremont, Quebec.
J. A. Francoeur, Esq., 5312 Papineau Ave., Montreal.
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., 760 Victoria Square, Montreal.
Dr. L. de L. Harwood, 388, Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal.
Sir Herbert S. Holt, LL.D., 107 Craig St. W., Montreal.
Beaudry Leman, Esq., Place d'Armes, Montreal.
J. W. McConnell, Esq. 215, St. James St., W., MONTREAL.
Edouard Montpetit, Esq., LL.D., Secretary, University of
Montreal, Montreal.
Honourable J. L. Perron, K.C., M.L.C., 10 St. James St. W.
Montreal.
Honourable Donat Raymond, 360, St. James St., W. Montreal.

Also member of Health Survey Committee (Acting Chairman).

C. F. Martin, Esq., M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of
Medicine, McGill University,
Montreal.

5th April, 1929.

The Right Hon. Lord Atholstan, LL.D.
245, St. James Street,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Lord Atholstan,

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League will take place on April 23rd, and it is the desire of the Executive Committee that the Health Survey Committee, of which you are a member, should be continued for an indefinite period in order that we may proceed with the supervision of such health work as is carried on in the City of Montreal.

Would you be willing to remain as a member of this Committee? I sincerely hope you will find it possible to do so.

Yours sincerely,



Montréal, le 15 avril, 1929.

Monsieur Dr. C.G. Martin.,
Faculté de Médecine,
Université McGill,
M O N T R E A L.

M. le Dr. C.G. Martin:-

J'ai bien reçu la votre
en date du 5 avril courant.

Il me fait plaisir de continuer de faire
parti du Comité 'Health Survey', et suis à votre
disposition, tant qu'a l'endroit et la date de vos
réunions.

Bien à vous,


Jos. A. Francoeur

JAF/L.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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DR C F MARTIN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL QUE.

LETTER FIFTH APRIL RECEIVED STOP

WILL CONTINUE AS MEMBER

E R DECARY

412PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

LYON COHEN
MONTREAL, P.Q.

April 11, 1929.

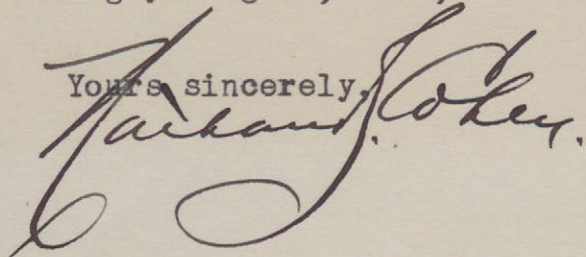
Dear Dr. Martin,

My father, Mr. Lyon Cohen, has been ill for some time, and has asked me to write and thank you for your kind invitation to continue as a member of the Health Survey Committee.

He instructs me to tell you that if you find that his services are of value to you, he will be glad to continue on the Committee.

Thanking you again, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lyon Cohen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Lyon Cohen".

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
Montreal.

TWO FOUR ONE ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

April 11th, 1929

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L .

Dear Dr. Martin:-

Replying to your enquiry relative to the Health Survey Committee, it would seem very desirable that it should be perpetuated. Its hardest work is done. It has the confidence of the public and the authorities are beginning to feel that the recent Survey cannot be ignored. Another Survey two or three years hence would do more very good work, and I shall be glad to remain a member.

Yours sincerely,

A Holstau

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

PLACE D'ARMES-MONTREAL

BEAUDRY LEMAN
GERANT GÉNÉRAL- GEN'L MANAGER

April 9th, 1929

Dear Doctor Martin:-

I am in receipt of your letter of April 5th in reference to the Health Survey Committee.

I hardly feel that I am possessed of the necessary qualifications to deal with the various questions which come under the consideration of this Committee and I would not like to occupy a position which might be more usefully filled by one having the required knowledge and experience. However, I do not want to shirk this duty and if the members of the Committee desire, notwithstanding the indications given above, that I should continue as a member of the Health Survey Committee, I shall be pleased to accept this nomination.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. C. F. Martin,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l

Beaudry Lemay



SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

Montreal April 9th 1929.

G.F. Martin .M.D.
Dean
Faculty of Medecine
Mc Gill University
Montreal.

Dear Doctor,

In answer to your letter of April 5th, I
am willing to remain as a member of the Health Survey
Committee.

Yours sincerely

E. Montpetit

Secretary General.

L.S. COLWELL
MONTREAL, CANADA

Apr. 8th, 1929

Dr. C.F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine,
Office of the Dean,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 5th is before me and I shall be glad to accede to your request if you think my services will be of any value.

Yours faithfully,

Louis S. Colwell

LSC:IG

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

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TOM MOORE
172 McLAREN St., OTTAWA, ONT.
SEC'Y-TREASURER
P. M. DRAPER
172 McLAREN St., OTTAWA, ONT.

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OUTREMONT, MONTREAL, QUE.
R. J. TALLON
213 CORONATION BLDG.,
MONTREAL, QUE.



OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
747 STUART AVENUE, OUTREMONT,

April 8th, 1929.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

C.F. Martin, Esq.,
Faculty of Medicine,
Office of the Dean,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor dated April 5th, in which you inform me of the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League.

I note that it is the desire of the Executive Committee that the Health Survey Committee continue its existence for a further period in order that supervision may be made of such health work as may be carried on by the City Authorities.

I am inclined to believe that such a course would be both advisable and helpful to the citizens in general, and if it is felt that my presence as a member of this committee would assist I assure you that I would be pleased to continue.

Yours sincerely,

JTF/FM

DONAT RAYMOND
360 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

April 6th 1929.

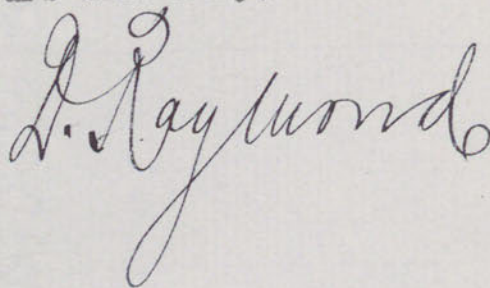
Dr. C.F. Martin,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Martin,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 5th, with your kind invitation to remain a member of the Health Survey Committee.

As I have not been to any of your meetings, and as I expect to be away for about six months during the coming year, I feel that I cannot accept to remain a member of this Committee.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "D. Raymond". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Donat Raymond".

DR/ER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL April 6th, 1929.

Doctor C.F. Martin,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Doctor Martin:

I have your note of the 5th instant.

I have no objection to remaining a
member of the Health Survey Committee so long
as it is considered wise to continue it in
existence.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Leath

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited.

Canadian Pacific Express Building.

Montreal

6th. April, 1929.

*Cable Address-
"Lawrence"*

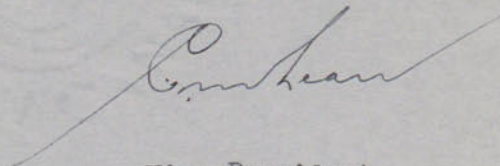
Dr. C. F. Martin,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University,
City.

Dear Dr. Martin,-

In Mr. McConnell's absence from the City, we beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to him of the 5th. instant.

Mr. McConnell is in California, and is not expected to return to Montreal until the end of April. In his absence we are sorry it is not possible to give any answer to your inquiry.

Yours very truly,



Vice-President.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN ~~XXXX~~ 5920 - Local 98

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
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L. DE L. HARWOOD, M.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN

RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.

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LYON COHEN, ESQ.

TREASURER

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

~~XXXXX~~ 3640 University St.

MONTREAL, April 10, 1929.

Dear Sir,

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, 1929, at five o'clock, in the office of the Chairman at McGill University.

Attached hereto for your consideration is a draft of the Report of the Directors which is to be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting of the League on April 23, 1929. This report will be discussed at the Directors' meeting on April 16, 1929.

Yours truly,

(SGD.) A. Grant Fleming, M.D.
Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

1928

This, the fifth annual report, is presented by the directors as an account of their stewardship for the past four years.

The Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League was organized at a meeting held on March 24, 1924. In October of the same year, an office was opened.

The formation of the League was the expression of a desire to improve health conditions in Montreal. To the Right Honourable Lord Atholstan we owe, in the words of our Chairman, "not only the broad conception of this organization, but the magnificent financial backing which made its creation possible", and, ~~we may add, its continuance;~~

In previous annual reports, details and statistics of the Health League's work were presented and, therefore, they are not repeated here.

During 1928, the staff were fully occupied with completion of the Health Survey, with maintenance of the French Health Centre, and with Popular Health Instruction.

The Directors desire to record, in this report, ^a brief review of the activities of the Health League, the large measure of success which has attended the work, as well as to present certain recommendations for the consideration of the members.

The activities of the Health League should be considered in the light of the purpose of the undertaking, which was clearly expressed in our first annual report in these words: "The function of a voluntary agency, such as ours, is to assist in developing a public opinion which will first create the demand for, and second, enable the municipal authorities to undertake, a reasonable health programme; for it is our understanding that Health is a responsibility of the State and, therefore, a voluntary health agency has a place in assisting, but not in relieving the State of its health responsibilities."

The whole work of the Health League has centred around the one idea of increasing public interest in health work. ^{and so} Today we find:-

1. The public interest is greater than ever before;
2. There is also very distinct evidence of a general desire for improved conditions;
3. Unmistakable signs that the public and the authorities are considering health as an official responsibility;

4. The budget of the ^{municipal} Health Department has been ^{materially} increased;
5. Not only have ^{all} staff vacancies been ^{regularly} filled, but the staff has been increased and the laboratory is functioning with a bacteriologist in charge.

These are, we feel, accomplishments due in ^{largely} ~~considerable~~ measure to the contribution which the Health League has made and constitute ^a the measure of the success of our main objective.

POPULAR HEALTH EDUCATION

Popular Health Education draws public attention to the need for health work. It constantly reminds the public that preventable illnesses are killing many of their friends, ^{injuring} ~~damaging~~ others, and causing pain, sorrow and expense. The correction of this condition, what public health has to offer, the need and value of a health department, are points which are reiterated. At the same time, the elementary principles of healthy living are repeated and repeated, for if these principles were put into practice, much sickness, incapacity, crippling and ill-health would be avoided.

In this field of Popular Health Education, the Health League has furnished a weekly press article on Health. As a result of this effort, the Canadian Medical Association, a national body, has undertaken to continue the work which now has been extended to cover the whole Dominion. Two editions of a booklet, "Health in the Home", were issued by our League, in English and in French. A book-plate of health rules was given to each school child. Both booklet and book-plate have received favourable comment, and have brought many requests for copies from outside places. A course of (ten) lessons with demonstrations was given to several hundred women. For three summers, public health nurses were furnished to two summer camps which take mothers and children. Such camps offer an excellent opportunity for effective health teaching. Those in charge of one of the camps were so satisfied that they provided the service for themselves last summer. Every opportunity has been taken to speak to groups, large or small, and to prepare special articles for various publications. The Managing Director has given, on an average, twenty-five formal addresses to groups each year. In addition, the public health nurses on the staff brought their health message to many hundreds of homes each year.

In these ways, the Health League has spread health knowledge, increased health practices and interested the public in an understanding of health problems and their solution.

A special value of the Health League's work was due to its being city-wide. On the staff were French-speaking and English-speaking personnel in proportion to the population, and the budget was arranged on a similar basis.

HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS

Experience has shown that demonstrations are an effective way to stimulate public interest and, at the same time, to prove, in a local sense, what results can be obtained from the proper expenditure of money on health work.

The Health League has, for these reasons, carried on several demonstrations. In addition, the demonstration does a tremendous amount of good for the people in the area or in the group where it is being carried on. Also, through the demonstration, facts are collected.

Our major demonstration, carried on at the ^{own} French Health Centre, has been most successful. The details will be covered in Doctor Baudouin's report. Here, however, it should be stated that this demonstration has proven that Montreal will respond to an adequate health programme just as have other large centres. This Health Centre was conducted in co-operation with the University of Montreal and has provided for the field training of graduate nurses registered in the public health nursing course at the University. In this way, the Health League has contributed to the provision of trained health workers, who are so much needed, particularly in Montreal.

^{our English} ~~The Courvel Street Health Centre~~ was carried on for too short a period to allow for results to be shown statistically. This Health Centre was extensively used. In one year, 970 homes, with 71 ante-natal cases, 882 infants, 421 pre-school children, and 209 tuberculosis cases, were regularly supervised through 14,468 home visits; there ~~were held~~ ^{conferences were held} 293 clinics with an attendance of 4,036. This is evidence of the extensive work done during what was unfortunately a limited time.

For two summers, in conjunction with the Child Welfare Association and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, a ^{successfully operated and practical} ~~summer day camp~~ was demonstrated.

Public interest in Diphtheria prevention may be traced to the opening of two immunization centres by the Health League in January, 1925. This was accompanied by a general programme of educational publicity. This demonstration ^{itself} may be called a success because today the Department of Health has assumed responsibility for this service, ^{and have opened centres for this work.}

From January, 1925, to February, 1928, tuberculosis, a major health problem in Montreal, has been consistently dealt with. During this period, through a staff of public health nurses, we had, under regular supervision, between 1,300 and 1,400 homes where there was or had been a case of tuberculosis. Much valuable information was collected and, at the same time, the need for public health nurses for tuberculosis work was ^{successfully} ~~demonstrated with gratifying results.~~

A survey of tuberculosis deaths gave us fuller data in regard to the local problem.

When the Health League began its work, it was evident that a percentage of Montreal's milk supply was potentially dangerous. The Health League conducted a vigorous campaign in support of the Milk By-Law which was passed and came into effect on May 1, 1926. The support for this measure, which the Health League was able to focus in an effective manner, did much to secure this fundamental health need - a safe milk supply.

SURVEYS

The Housing Committee of the Health League made a careful study of the local situation and arrived at the conclusion previously reported, that what is needed is legislation. The committee went so far as to draft what they considered to be a desirable Housing By-Law, and submitted it to the public authorities. The results of their work were incorporated in the Health Survey Report. This suggested Housing By-Law is printed in full in the booklet, "Health and Housing" of the Committee on Research of the Social Service Council of Canada, and so has been given Dominion-wide circulation.

A survey was made of Health Conditions in the Schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, on the request of the Commissioners. A Sickness Survey was made from the French Health Centre, in co-operation with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. ^{the same} With which company was also undertaken a joint study of an insured group in connection with the Typhoid Fever epidemic.

These surveys, in addition to dealing with some specific problem, provided local material for educational work, stimulated ^{public} interest and furnished information which helped materially in the Montreal Health Survey. ^{epoch making}

^{This epoch making survey} The Montreal Health Survey Committee was formed upon the invitation of the Health League, extended through our Chairman, Sir Arthur Currie.

The Health League staff performed the actual work of the Survey under the direction of the Survey consultants, the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association. In this way, all the information and experience gained during the League's previous three years of work were made available for the Survey. The Health League met the cost of the Survey and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company printed the report.

The Directors of the Health League are certain that every Montreal citizen joins with them in expressing to the Survey Committee, appreciation of a debt of gratitude, and to individuals who, by their full co-operation, made possible the completeness of the Survey.

The interest stimulated and the general approval of the purpose and honesty

of the Survey permit us to conclude that results will quickly follow

By making available the services of Doctor J. A. Boudouin to assist in the now accomplished Federation of French-Speaking Health Agencies, the Health League has made an important contribution to health work.

In addition, the League's influence will continue to make itself felt in Montreal, through the former members of its staff, most of whom have obtained positions with local organizations.

The Directors of the League ^{wish to express} feel that their thanks are due to the various organizations and groups, official and voluntary, in the city, for their unflinching assistance and support. The success which the League has had may be credited, in no small measure, to the splendid co-operation received from them.

Particular reference should be made to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. For several years, the Health League acted as a local committee for the Council. The Council gave generous financial support for the purpose of the Health Survey.

This is a brief summary of the work done. The situation as regards health work is somewhat altered since the Health League was organized in 1924. During the year 1928, new activities and personnel for the Health Department were authorized by the city administration under Alderman DesRoches, to an extent which means an increase of over \$150,000. in Health Department expenditures. If to this are added other authorizations made during this year, we can see that the Health Department budget has been increased already by one-half of the sum recommended in the Survey Report as the objective ^{to be reached in} for three years. Also, the Federation of French-Speaking Health agencies is an accomplished fact.

The future is surely full of hope, if only the rate of improvement can be maintained, and this, we judge, is likely to occur for several reasons:- First of all, the interest of the public in health; practical evidence on the part of the public authorities by the considerable increase of the budget for health work; the Federation of French-Speaking Health Agencies which will mean increased service of a better quality. In other words, ^{we find now} an acceptance of public responsibility, voluntary organizations for research, demonstration and service, with possibilities for a Health Council from two federated groups. These, it would seem, provide an adequate health organization, with but one exception, which, however, is a vital one.

We have stated that we believe the progress made has been the result of increased public interest, an understanding of health needs and support of measures to improve conditions.

Your Directors feel that there is a need, which will continue for a few years, for some agency to concentrate on the one objective of furthering the development of the Department of Health.

The logical body to do this is the one which has made such an auspicious

beginning and which has the public confidence - the Montreal Health Survey Committee. The Committee would not become an operating agency, but would limit itself to securing the development of the Department of Health. Through published statements, it would keep the public informed as to action or lack of action on the Survey recommendations. It would keep these recommendations alive. It would, by means of publications and lectures, and in other ways, secure popular interest in and support for health measures and health expenditures. The Health Survey should be repeated in a few years to measure progress and to re-consider Montreal's health problems. ^{for the work of such a Health Survey Committee should not exceed} A budget of under \$10,000. a-year would be adequate. _{eyes}

RECOMMENDATIONS

Your Directors therefore recommend:-

1. That the Montreal Health Survey Committee, ^{which was created on the initiative of the League} be asked to continue to function along the lines indicated.
2. That, in the light of the facts as set out, the Health League be permitted to ^{cease its} ~~step out of the picture.~~ _{activities} Having come into existence for the purpose of arousing public interest in health work, and so promoting the development of the municipal department of health, the Health League today finds that the desired public interest is aroused, that there exists, through the Survey, a health programme for Montreal, and that the Montreal Health Survey Committee, which the League invited to function, is best able to do what remains to be done as regards securing action on its report. Therefore, your directors recommend that, not because the work is done, but because, on account of changing conditions, the work can be well handled otherwise, the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League surrender its charter and bring its activities to a close.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CITY HALL

ALDERMEN:

A. A. DESROCHES, CHAIRMAN
THOMAS O'CONNELL
RAOUL JARRY
DAMASE GÉNERÉUX
J. B. A. ANGRIGNON

Montreal, January 24th, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.L.D.,
3450 McTavish Avenue,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I take the liberty, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to transmit to you copy of an advertisement published by the "Montreal Herald" in the "Standard", on the 5th of January, 1929, branding Montreal as the worst city on this continent for children to live in, and declaring that they will expose the aldermanic indifference to health conditions.

The "Herald" claim that the above charges are taken from a report sponsored by yourself and by several other leading citizens of Montreal and, therefore, are trying to place the responsibility of their attack on the city and on its administrators on the shoulders of those whose names are mentioned in the columns of the "Standard" and in the different articles which have appeared in the "Herald" since the 5th of January.

I wish to declare that with the means at our disposal, we are doing our utmost to improve health conditions in Montreal and I deny that health conditions are as represented by the above mentioned newspaper, and I am willing, at any time, to discuss the situation with any citizen interested in this question so as to put the facts as they are. The health situation in Montreal, I may say, is improving gradually and the Aldermen are far from being indifferent to what exists and I can prove it by what has been done since I came into office.

As to juvenile crimes, statistics show that the conditions are far better here than in any other large cities.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CITY HALL

ALDERMEN:

A. A. DESROCHES, CHAIRMAN
THOMAS O'CONNELL
RAOUL JARRY
DAMASE GÉNÉREUX
J. B. A. ANGRIGNON

Montreal, January 24th, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie,

- 2 -

Our death rate may appear to be high, but to a certain extent this can be explained when we consider that the birth rate is also very high. Considering both birth and death rates, our population is increasing more than in any other large cities. If the life of every child of this city could be preserved, nobody would be more pleased than the present administration.

As already stated, the Executive Committee would be greatly pleased, at any time, to discuss the whole situation with you or with any group of citizens, and I believe I can prove that Montreal is not a city that people should be ashamed to visit or scared to live in.

Believe me, dear Sir Arthur,

Yours very truly,

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Montreal Council on the Rampage

The Montreal city council was in its most characteristic vein recently, when the question of the recent Health Survey came up for discussion on a lengthy motion of Alderman Dr. Poulin, expressing a view deprecatory of the findings of the Survey. In the result, an amendment of Alderman des Roches, chairman of the city executive committee, referring the Survey for study to a commission of aldermen was carried; but not before several members of the council had gone on the rampage, just in the old sweet way. Among a section of the aldermen, indignation, real or simulated, waxed fast and furious at the Survey, which one of the medical members of the council (Alderman Dr. Quintal) characterized in set terms as unfair to the city, while he also described its publication and distribution as unjust. The indignation, it will be noted, was "on tap" not for the state of affairs, in many respects a very shocking state, that the Health Survey uncovered, but for the action of those who, in the public interest, have disseminated among the public the information that it contained.

As our readers are aware, we are of the opinion that those who made themselves responsible for the

*Feb. 9/29.
Saturday Night*

very prolonged and expensive undertaking of the Health Survey, absolutely without cost to the city of Montreal, are deserving of high praise for their public spirit. They obtained the services of experts of the highest standing and efficiency, to be found on this continent, to conduct it, and, in support of the project, they got together perhaps the most influential committee that has ever been constituted in Montreal to deal with a matter of urgent and vital public importance. And now, forsooth, because the Survey has disclosed certain facts, in connection with the state of public health in Montreal, of a kind naturally disconcerting to those whose main policy on this all-important matter can all too often be summed up in the mystic words, "Hush, hush!" the experts and their findings are to be held up to public derision and the motives of those who made themselves responsible for the Survey are to be impugned.

Some of the facts that the Survey brought out were of a very disturbing kind, as we have previously had occasion to point out. For example, the death rate in Montreal is far higher than that prevailing in any of the twelve larger cities with which a comparison is instituted; the infant mortality rate is also far higher than that prevailing in any of the same twelve cities; and the death rate, among children two years old and younger, from diarrhoea and enteritis, is far higher in Montreal than in any city of the twelve. At the same time, the money expended by the city of Montreal, for purposes of public health, is immensely less in amount in proportion to population, than that expended by any of the twelve large cities with which comparison is made. Of course, the connection between cause and effect is inescapable even by the poorest kind of aldermanic intelligence. The obvious remedy is: Spend more money on public health. In fact, that is what the Survey has specifically recommended. It is what informed opinion on public health matters in Montreal, both medical and otherwise, knows to be an absolute necessity. But it is what a certain section of the council — that council which, alas! has so often proved itself profuse where it should be vigilantly economical, and cheese-paring where expenditures are greatly and gravely needed — doesn't want. Hence the indignation and vituperation.

However, while the Health Survey did not create the deplorable conditions existent, in certain directions in the domain of public health in Montreal, it has, very effectually and very properly, turned the searchlight of public attention on them. The matter will not "down" now, in spite of all the vaporings and blusterings of "rampageous" aldermen. The commission to which the Survey has been referred for study will be closely watched at its work. In any case, it is the almost unanimous view of authoritative opinion, cognisant of the lamentable condition to which we have referred, that the Survey is at once scientific and logically convincing and that its recommendations will have to be carried out, practically in their entirety, if the city of Montreal is to gain, in the realm of public health, any substantial measure of the prestige that rightly accrues to it in so many other spheres.

It was rather amazing, by the way, that Alderman des Roches, the chairman of the city executive, should have taken occasion to assert that, in the matter of the typhoid epidemic of two years ago, "everyone did his duty," specifically mentioning the council and executive. As far as Dr. Boucher, the director of the Montreal Health Department is concerned, we have said before today that we regarded him, as having done his best, in the face of great difficulties, at that time, but the course taken by the council and executive seemed to us then, as it still seems, to have been deplorable, and we are surprised at the boldness that would claim credit for it.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL, February 1, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir,

I am sending you herewith, as you requested, draft of a
suggested letter to the members of the Survey Committee, together
with a list of members of the Committee.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. Grant Fleming".

A. Grant Fleming, M. D.

DRAFT

You have probably noticed in the newspapers that the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has ceased to function. The Health League was brought into being to promote interest in health work and to secure action by the municipal authorities.

A considerable part of the work of the League was to prepare the way for the Health Survey. You were kind enough to act, on my invitation, as a member of the Montreal Health Survey Committee, and I am sure you must be gratified by the marked progress in public health which has occurred and which, in my opinion, can be very largely attributed to the Health Survey.

It is most desirable that the Montreal Health Survey Committee remain in existence. The Committee has public and official confidence. Its continuance is a guarantee that interest in the development of an adequate health programme is assured, and that a sympathetic yet critical watch is maintained over the action of the authorities in this important field of public responsibility.

It is suggested that next year the Committee have prepared a report showing what action has been taken on the recommendations made in the Survey Report, in order to inform the public and to keep them interested. It is also generally felt that a second complete survey should be made ~~in two or three~~ ^{from now,} years to measure progress since the first survey and to draft a further programme of recommendations.

Public Health does not stand still, and, from time to time, we should take stock and consider the development of this work in Montreal in the light of the newer possibilities which will be opened as time goes on.

The General Health League has passed to the Survey Committee the responsibility of furthering the development of the Health Department. I would like to

have your views, as a member of the Committee, on the suggested further activities of the Committee, and your assurance that you will continue, as a member, to support them.

Members of the Montreal Health Survey Committee

- The Right Honourable Lord Atholstan, LL.D., 245 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓
- E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Windsor Station, Montreal. ✓
- Lyon Cohen, 423 Mayor St., Montreal. ✓
- Louis S. Colwell, 256 Notre Dame Street, West, Montreal. ✓
- Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D. ✓
- Ernest R. Décary, N.P., 134 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓
- Honourable P.R. DuTremblay, M.L.C., 7 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓
- J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Ave., Outremont. ✓
- J.A. Francoeur, 5312 Papineau Ave., Montreal. ✓
- Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., 760 Victoria Square, Montreal. ✓
- Louis de Lotbinière Harwood, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Université de Montréal. ✓
- Sir Herbert S. Holt, Kt., LL.D., 360 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓
- Beaudry Leman, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Place d'Armes, Montreal. ✓
- C.F. Martin, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University. ✓
- J.W. McConnell, 215 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓
- Edouard Montpetit, LL.D., Secretary, Université de Montréal. ✓
- Honourable J.L. Perron, K.C., M.L.C., Place d'Armes, Montreal. ✓
- Honourable Donat Raymond, 360 St. James St., West, Montreal. ✓

Answered

3rd February,

1930

The Right Honourable Lord Atholstan, LL.D.,
245 St. James Street West,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Lord Atholstan,

You have probably noticed in the newspapers that the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has ceased to function. The Health League was brought into being to promote interest in health work and to secure action by the municipal authorities.

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It is suggested that next year the Committee have prepared a report showing what action has been taken on the recommendations made in the Survey Report, in order to inform the public and to keep them interested. It is also

generally felt that a second complete survey should be made three years from now to measure progress since the first Survey and to draft a further programme of recommendations.

Public Health does not stand still, and, from time to time, we should take stock and consider the development of this work in Montreal in the light of the newer possibilities which will be opened as time goes on.

The General Health League has passed to the Survey Committee the responsibility of furthering the development of the Health Department. I would like to have your views, as a member of the Committee, on the suggested further activities of the Committee, and your assurance that you will continue, as a member, to support them.

Ever yours faithfully,

4th February,
1930

Lyon Cohen, Esq.,
423 Mayor Street,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Mr. Cohen,

You have probably noticed in the newspapers that the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has ceased to function. The Health League was brought into being to promote interest in health work and to secure action by the municipal authorities.

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The General Health League has passed to the Survey Committee the responsibility of furthering the development of the Health Department. I would like to have your views, as a member of the Committee, on the suggested further activities of the Committee, and your assurance that you will continue, as a member, to support them.

Ever yours faithfully,

3rd February,
1930

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K. C.,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Mr. Beatty,

You have probably noticed in the newspapers that the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has ceased to function. The Health League was brought into being to promote interest in health work and to secure action by the municipal authorities.

A considerable part of the work of the League was to prepare the way for the Health Survey. You were kind enough to act on my invitation as a member of the Montreal Survey Committee, and I am sure you must be gratified by the marked progress in public health which has occurred and which, in my opinion, can be very largely attributed to the Health Survey.

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The General Health League has passed to the Survey Committee the responsibility of furthering the development of the Health Department. I would like to have your views, as a member of the Committee, on the suggested further activities of the Committee, and your assurance that you will continue, as a member to support them.

Ever yours faithfully,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

March 13th, 1930.

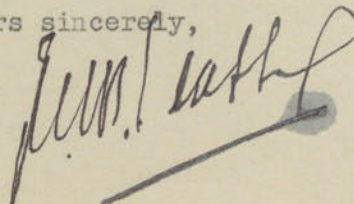
General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I do not think I have acknowledged your letter of February 3rd relative to the Montreal Health Survey Committee.

I am inclined to agree with you that this Committee should remain in existence and I shall, of course, be glad to continue to be a member. I am not in a position to make any recommendations as to the activity of the Committee but, undoubtedly, yourself, Doctor Fleming and those more intimately concerned with the work will, from time to time, find scope for its activity or special problems in the solution of which the Committee's assistance will be of value. Even if periodical surveys are highly desirable, there would appear to be some work in the interim in which the officers of the Committee could assist.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Keith", written over a horizontal line.

ERNEST R. DECARY, PRESIDENT
SIR HERBERT HOLT, VICE-PRESIDENT

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

*The Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation
of Canada*

REAL ESTATE TITLE
AND
MORTGAGE LOAN INSURANCE

134 St James Street West

Montreal, February 5, 1930.

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ROBERT ADAIR
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E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
A. J. BROWN, K.C.
THOS. S. DARLING
KENNETH T. DAWES
HECTOR DECARY
AIMÉ GEOFFRION, K.C.
SIR CHARLES GORDON
H. W. K. HALE
T. B. MACAULAY
WALTER MOLSON
JOHN H. PRICE
HON. D. RAYMOND
G. A. ROSS
J. L. A. TASCHEREAU
HON. J. M. WILSON

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

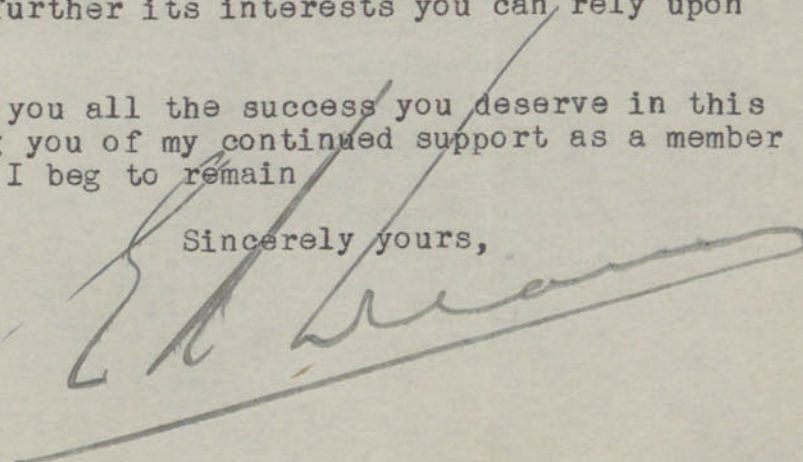
Dear Sir Arthur:

I have your letter of the 4th instant in connection with the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

As I joined the Committee at a late date I have not been able to give it much attention. However, I have read with a great deal of interest the reports of the League issued from time to time, and must say that I am in full sympathy with all that has been done, and in connection with the Montreal Health Survey Committee, if there is anything I can do to further its interests you can rely upon me to do my share.

Wishing you all the success you deserve in this cause, and assuring you of my continued support as a member of your Committee, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,



ERD/BMR.

DONAT RAYMOND
360 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

February 6th 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the
4th instant, I beg to inform you that Senator
Raymond is at present away in Florida and will
not be back to his office before Easter. Upon
his return, however, your letter will be brought
to his attention.

Yours very truly,



Secretary.

JMB/TD

L.S. COLWELL
MONTREAL, CANADA

Feb. 8th, 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have taken note of the contents
of your favour of Feb. 4th and in answer thereto
beg to advise that I will be glad to continue to
serve as a member of the Montreal Health Survey
Committee.

You may count on me to do any
work which you may be inclined to allot to me at
any time.

Yours faithfully,

L. S. Colwell

LSC:IG

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

PLACE D'ARMES-MONTREAL

BEAUDRY LEMAN
GÉRANT GÉNÉRAL-GEN'L. MANAGER

February 6th, 1930.

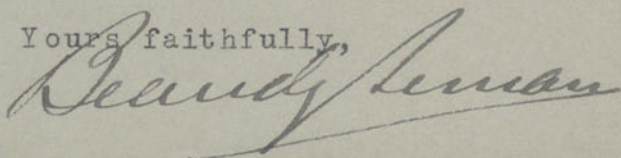
Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of February 4th, and although I realize full well how modest is the measure of assistance which I can give to the Health Survey Committee, I have no hesitation to continue to be a member thereof, if such is your desire. I believe the Health Survey has already proved to be of great benefit and that it has shaken the apathy of the public in regard to hygienic conditions in the City of Montreal.

I know with what diplomacy you have handled the situation, and I am quite in accord with the necessity of persevering in the work already under way and of urging upon the civic authorities the advisability of cooperating along the lines laid out in the report made by the Health Survey Committee.

Yours faithfully,



JJ.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

PRESIDENT
TOM MOORE
172 McLAREN St., OTTAWA, ONT.
SEC'Y-TREASURER
P. M. DRAPER
172 McLAREN St., OTTAWA, ONT.

CONGRESS LEGISLATES FOR ALL
WAGE WORKERS AND ENDEAVORS
TO PROTECT THEM FROM UNJUST
LAWS

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JAMES SIMPSON
91 INDIAN ROAD
TORONTO, ONT.
J. T. FOSTER
747 STUART AVENUE
OUTREMONT, MONTREAL, QUE.
R. J. TALLON
213 CORONATION BLDG.,
MONTREAL, QUE.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
172 McLAREN STREET

February 8, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, C.G.M.G.K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

Having been away in Quebec for a few days, your favor of February 4th came to hand only today and I hasten to reply.

I have carefully noted the progress of the work of the Health League as outlined in your letter, and am fully in agreement that its activities were fully justified. I too am of the opinion that it is most desirable that the Montreal Health Survey Committee remain in existence. Past experience has amply demonstrated the advisability of keeping in touch with the situation, otherwise there is danger of a feeling of apathy and indifference creeping in. This has been the experience of our own Movement in connection with other social questions that we are interested in and were it not for our activities I am afraid some of the measures we have secured would become more or less of a dead letter.

I can assure you that if it is decided to continue the Survey Committee and if I can be of some assistance, I will be glad to remain a member.

Yours very truly,

Vice-President.



Montreal, February 7th, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor;
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have read your letter with much interest. I completely agree with you as to the suggested further activities of the Committee, and, of course, I wish to assure you that I will continue to support them.

Yours very faithfully,

Edouard Montpetit

HERBERT S. HOLT.

MONTREAL.

CABLE ADDRESS, HERBHOLT.

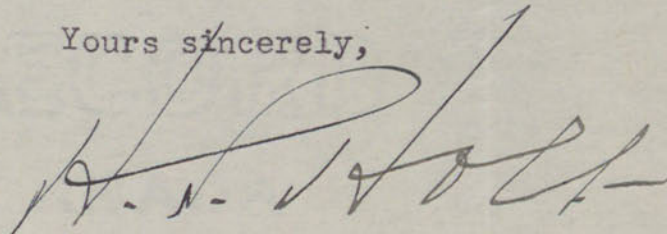
7th February 1930

Sir A. W. Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l

Dear Sir Arthur,

Replying to your letter of the 4th instant,
it is very hard to give the opinion you ask, not knowing what
the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League has
actually accomplished and whether it is possible for the League
to get the civic authorities to carry out their recommendations.
However, I am sure that we are all anxious to help carry out
the objects of the League if it can be made effective, which
I doubt, and am willing to continue as a member.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. S. Holt', written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping flourish at the end.



Montreal, February 10th, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Currie,

I have received your letter
of February 4th. I will be very pleased to discuss
this matter with you.

Yours truly,

Arthur W. Currie



FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE

Montreal, February 12th. 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
Mc Gill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I deeply regret delaying so long to answer to yours of the 4th. of February.

I fully agree with your future programme and accept with pleasure to continue as a Member of the Health League, and will devote the best of my knowledge to help the realization of the intentions of the General Health League.

Ever yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "P. de L. Harwood".

Dean.

ONE SIXTY FIVE ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

February 13th, 1930

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Replying to your enquiry respecting the Health Survey Committee, I would be very glad indeed to join you in perpetuating it. The work already done is of great value. It has awakened a wide-spread interest in health matters, and it would be deplorable if the vigilance exercised by the Committee were slackened.

Count on me in any way that I can be of use to you.

Yours sincerely,

J. Holstau

General Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L.

P.S.: This is sent to-day because there is an impression that an earlier reply was mislaid.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

14th February, 1930.

Dear Sir Arthur,

In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., re the Montreal Anti-tuberculosis and General Health League, I may say that I am in accord with the views you have expressed with reference to the maintenance of interest in the work of the League. I shall be very glad indeed to continue as a member of any committee dealing with the matter.

Faithfully yours

C. J. Martin

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.
Principal - McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.



HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL *and* COUNTRY CLUB

HOLLYWOOD - BY - THE - SEA - IN - FLORIDA

WILLIAM MARSH KIMBALL, MANAGER

Hollywood, Florida, U.S.A.
February 20, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
McGill University, Montreal, Canada:

My Dear Sir Arthur:

Your kind favor of the fourth was forwarded to me here. I greatly appreciate the opportunity you gave me, to serve with you on the Montreal Health Survey Committee. The vast improvement already seen in the administration of our City Health Department, and the large budget made available for health purposes, are direct results of the report of the Committee under your able direction.

I am in full accord with the suggestion that the public should be informed of what has been accomplished and of the further progress and improvement attainable by following the trend of modern medical science and the experience of other communities.

It has been a real pleasure to have been associated in a small way with this splendid work, which I feel as time goes on must bring so much of happiness to our citizens, and make Montreal a better and healthier city to live in. I gladly place at your disposal such humble services as I may be capable of giving.

May I also take this opportunity to tender to you, as Principal of McGill University, my congratulations on the latest discovery made by Dr. J.R. Collep and his associates of your medical school, which gives promise of bringing relief to countless men and women, and to add further glory to our beloved McGill.

With kind regards, I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Sincerely,



HOLLYWOOD BEACH COUNTRY CLUB

SUMMER RESORT
HOTEL PRESTON
BEACH BLUFF, MASSACHUSETTS
WILLIAM MARSH KIMBALL, PRESIDENT

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited.

Canadian Pacific Express Building.

Cable Address-
"Lawrence"

Montreal 10th. Feb., 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
City.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

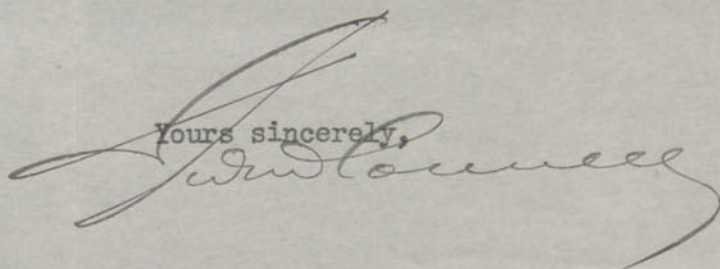
I have not replied to your letter of the 4th. inst. at an earlier date, concerning the Health Survey, as I had hoped to talk the matter over with you personally.

I am not very keenly in favor of the continuation of the Health Survey Committee, as in the absence of the whole-hearted co-operation of the City Council and civic Health Department, I consider the effort more or less hopeless.

Can we, in the meantime, ascertain what definite gain has been made as a result of the money spent on the recent health survey?

Dear Dr. Fleming,
It surprises me to note the tone of McConnell's letter. When you have half an hour to spare, dictate a reply I might send him.
make it as strong as you like.

Yours sincerely,



Mr. McConnell delayed forwarding the above to you, thinking he would see you to discuss the matter, but in some way overlooked doing so, and before leaving on the 22nd. he asked me to mail this letter.

Arthur Currie

March 24th. 1930.

28/3/30.

DRAFT

I have received your letter of February 10, concerning the Health Survey, which your secretary advises me was delayed in being forwarded, because you had hoped to discuss the matter with me.

I am surprised that there is apparently in your mind some question as to the value of the Montreal Health Survey. I am surprised because I, personally, am satisfied that the results obtained have been far above anything we had hoped would be accomplished in the space of time since the survey.

The city administration did, as you know, endorse the report. This, in itself, was an achievement, but it would have been of no real value if it had stopped there. However, it did not stop there, and I think the administration and the department of health have shown by their actions that they really desire and intend to build up an adequate municipal health service.

In my opinion, they have gone ahead in the past two years about as quickly as it is possible for them to go, when it is considered that they need to train most of their staff, due to the fact that, for their work, there are not many trained persons available.

A health department requires personnel and money. Since the Survey was made, the personnel has been increased from _____ to _____. No longer are vacancies allowed to exist for long periods; the staff is kept up to strength. New appointments have been made, notably, that of a bacteriologist. The budget of the department has been increased from _____ to _____, which shows very real progress.

In addition, a Board of Health has been created on which McGill has two representatives. Just what such a Board can do remains to be shown, but it does, at least, give us an official connection with the Health Department, access to information, and opportunity to present our views.

I do not believe that any of these things would have come about without the Survey, and, consequently, it would appear that the Survey has more than justified itself.

I think that it would be most unfortunate not to follow through on this work. I would like to see the Health Survey Committee have our consultants from the American Public Health Association make a report for us this year, covering what has been done with regard to the recommendations made by the Committee. This would give us a statement as to definite gains, keep alive the recommendations, and let the civic authorities know that the Health Survey Committee is watching conditions.

I have been so impressed with the value of the Health Survey that I would like to see a re-survey made five years from the date of the first one, in order to bring our situation up to date and to have our recommendations reconsidered and added to.

The Montreal Health Survey has been most favourable commended from many outside sources. It is the first real survey which has been made in Canada and requests for further information and for copies of the report have come from many places, even from as far distant as South Africa.

April 7, 1930.

J. W. McConnell, Esq.,
Care St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries,
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Jack,

Since you left us, I have received your letter of the 10th February with reference to my request that you continue as one of the Health Survey Committee.

I should have liked to discuss this matter with you, and I hope you will reconsider your decision.

To my mind, the Health Survey was a splendid accomplishment in itself, but to have the City administration endorse the report was an even greater achievement. They never would have adopted it had that Survey not been sponsored by the very representative and powerful group of English-speaking and French-speaking citizens who constituted the Committee.

If the endorsement of the report by the City administration had been all that was done, there would have been little real value to our efforts. However, it did not stop there, and I think the administration and the Department of Health of the City have shown by their actions that they really desire and intend to build up an adequate municipal health service. In my opinion they have gone ahead in the past two years about as quickly as it is possible for them to go, when it is considered that they must train most of their own staff, due to the fact that for their work there are not many trained persons available.

There are two things required in a Health Department - personnel and money. Since the Survey was made, the personnel increased from 177 to 308. That is a very great increase. No longer are vacancies allowed to exist for long periods, as was formerly the case. The staff is being kept up to strength. Some notable new appointments have been made, such as a bacteriologist. The budget of the Department has increased from \$292,966.94 in 1928, to \$528,570.00 in 1930. That shows real progress, if the budget is wisely spent, because public health, like most things, is purchasable.

In addition to all this, the Board of Health has been created and McGill has two representatives on that Board. Just what such a Board can do remains to be seen; but it does at least give us an official connection with the Health Department, gives us access to information and an opportunity to present our views. It is my firm opinion that none of these things would have come about without the Survey, and it is my equally strong conviction that the Survey has more than justified itself.

I wish to add, too, that the Montreal Health Survey has been most favourably commended from many outside sources. It is the first real Survey which has been made in Canada, and requests for further information and for copies of the report have come from many places, even from as far distant as South Africa.

May I add, further, that the falling death rate in Montreal can in some measure be attributed to the improvement in the Health Service which was stimulated by the work of the Health Survey. In fact, I have been so impressed with the value of the Health Survey that I would like to see another Survey made five years after the first one, in order to bring our constitution up to date and to have our recommendations re-considered and added to.

If, in the light of what I now say, you still wish to have no further association with the Health Survey Committee, of course I shall not press any further. But I cannot believe

you ever invested \$2000 to greater advantage. I know how weary you must be at times to be continually importuned; but I assure you this was worth while.

If this letter should be forwarded to Chicago, I hope that it finds you in improved health and that your recent operation has been a most signal success. All your friends sympathise sincerely with you in this affliction that you are fighting so courageously to overcome.

Give my love to your wife, and with most sincere good wishes for yourself,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited.

Canadian Pacific Express Building.

*Cable Address-
"Lawrence"*

Montreal

30th. April, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal - McGill University,
C i t y.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Your letter of April 7th. concerning the Health Survey was only brought to my attention last evening, because of the accumulation of correspondence during my absence in Chicago for the last five weeks.

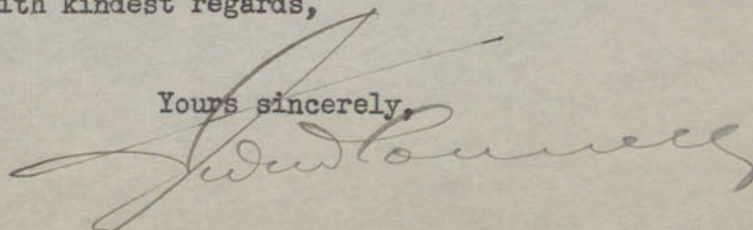
I want to thank you for the trouble you have taken to enlighten me with respect to the decided improvement in the Civic Health Organization as a result of the report of this Committee. During the last twelve months I have been absent on account of operations for a total period of nearly five months, and for that reason I lost touch to some extent with developments here, and particularly the results of the Health Survey.

I am very glad, however, that you have put me right in this matter, and I shall, naturally, be only too glad to continue as a member of the Committee, and do my share in extending any financial support that may be necessary to further the excellent work that has already been done.

Now concerning your letter of April 24th. with regard to the Royal Society of Canada Dinner to which you are asking the Governors to contribute; I shall be glad if you will put me down for any amount that you may be short in connection with the \$400.00 that has to be raised to meet the expenses.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



HOTEL DE VILLE

(ANNEXE)

SERVICE DE SANTE



CITY HALL

(ANNEX)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5251

Montreal, April 5th, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request by telephone, of this morning, I transmit to you copy of a summary of the credits of the Department of Health, for 1928 and 1930.

I may add that 1928 showed already an increase over the year 1927.

Further information will be transmitted to you during the coming week.

Yours very truly.

S. Boucher

Director, Department of Health.

TAR/HSC.

CREDITS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR 1928 AND 1930.

S U M M A R Y.

	<u>STAFF</u>		<u>SALARIES</u>		<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	
	<u>FORMER</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1930</u>
Director's office	6	6	\$12,200.00	\$13,130.	\$366.72	\$500.
Sanitation	46	52	66,246.13	80,480.	7078.68	7700.
Contagious Diseases	19	28	24,559.70	37,790.	5667.12	10450.00
Food Inspection	32	59	45,157.29	88,860.	12844.54	24700.
Child Hygiene	48	126	76,135.82	146,880.	11121.32	53900.
Medical Control	3	5	5,954.93	11,220.	350.00	700.
Municipal Assistance	14	19	10,475.02	23,580.	1258.18	2900.
Laboratories	6	9	6,621.38	15,260.	2043.92	2500.
Statistics	3	4	4,800.00	7,620.	116.19	400.
	177	308	\$252,150.27	424,820.	40846.67	103,750.

S U M M A R Y.

1928	(SALARIES:	\$252,150.27	
	(
	(ADMINISTRATION:	\$ 40,846.67	
	<u>T O T A L.</u>		\$ 292,996.94
1930	(SALARIES:	\$424,820.00	
	(
	(ADMINISTRATION	\$103,750.00	\$ 528,570.00
	INCREASE.		\$ 235,573.06

April 7, 1930.

Dr. S. Boucher,
Director, Department of Health,
City Hall, Montreal.

My dear Dr. Boucher,

Thank you very much
indeed for your kindness on Saturday in sending
me the information regarding the Department
of Health, about which I telephoned you.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

HOTEL DE VILLE

(ANNEXE)

SERVICE DE SANTE



CITY HALL

(ANNEX)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5251

Montreal, April 8th, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to my letter of the 5th inst., I transmit to you, herewith, tables showing the increase in staff and of the credits of the Department of Health from the 6th April 1928 to the 1st January 1930.

They indicate the increases in detail for each division of the Department separately.

The interior organization and the working of each division include improvements which would take too long to describe in detail, but which are meant to give much more efficiency to the Service.

If the new administration is willing to grant me the means, my program comprises still further improvements which would require a year or two to be put in practice.

I shall be pleased to give you any other information which may interest you.

Yours very truly.

S. Boucher

Director, Department of Health.

TAR/HSC.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN
STAFF AND EXPENDITURE.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Director
1 Secretary
1 Archivist
1 Accountant
1 Senior steno clerk
1 Messenger

1 Director
1 Secretary
1 Archivist
1 Accountant
1 Senior steno clerk
1 Messenger

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$12,200.00

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$13,130.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 366.72

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 500.00

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

FORMER STAFF.
(6 April 1928)

1 Superintendent
1 Assistant superintendent &
sanitary engineer.
1 Plan examiner
1 Chief inspector
2 Senior clerks
2 Junior clerks

12 Plumbing inspectors

26 Sanitary inspectors

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$ 66,246.13

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 7,078.68

PRESENT STAFF

1 Superintendent & sanitary engi-
neer.
1 Assistant to the sanitary en-
gineer.
1 Plan examiner
1 Chief inspector
2 Senior clerks
2 Junior clerks
1 Supervisor, plumbing inspectors
11 Plumbing inspectors
1 Supervisor, sanitary inspectors
27 Sanitary inspectors
2 Barber shops, etc., inspectors
2 Laundry inspectors

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$80,480.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 7,700.00

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

FORMER STAFF.
(6 April 1928)

1 Superintendent
2 Epidemiologists

8 Nurses

3 Disinfectors
3 Typists

1 Janitor, Smallpox Hospital
1 Cook, " "

PRESENT STAFF.

1 Superintendent
3 Epidemiologists
1 Epidemiologist (temporary)
1 Supervising nurse
8 Nurses
3 Nurses (temporary)
4 Disinfectors
4 Typists
1 Typist (temporary)

1 Janitor, Smallpox Hospital
1 Cook, " "

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$24,559.70

EXPENDITURE- SALARIES: \$37,790.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 5,667.12

" ADMINISTRATION: \$10,450.00

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Superintendent

1 Superintendent

1 Clerk i/c. of office.

MILK SECTION.

Inspection in the country.

3 Veterinary inspectors

1 Supervisor of inspectors

9 Veterinary inspectors

2 Inspectors (laymen)

1 Inspector (layman).

General inspection in the City.

The supervisor is the same one as
for the preceding group.

6 Inspectors

6 Inspectors

Inspection of pasteurization.

1 Inspector of pasteurization

1 Supervisor

7 Inspectors

1 Clerk

2 Clerks

SECTION OF INSPECTION OF BAKERIES,
RESTAURANTS, PASTRY SHOPS, etc.

3 Inspectors

2 Office clerks

1 Supervisor of inspectors

7 Inspectors

SECTION OF FOOD INSPECTION IN GENERAL.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Clerk	2 Clerks
	1 Supervisor (veterinarian)
	4 Veterinary inspectors (Meat inspecting stations).
	2 Inspectors (laymen) - (Meat inspecting stations).
4 Veterinary inspectors	2 Veterinary inspectors
10 Inspectors (laymen).	6 Inspectors (laymen)
	1 Inspector of abattoirs outside of City limits, (and ice inspector).
	1 Inspector of private abattoirs.
	1 Inspector (weight of bread).

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$45,157.29

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$ 88,860.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$12,844.54

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 24,700.00

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Superintendent	1 Superintendent
1 Chief medical-inspector	1 Chief medical-inspector
11 Inspecting-physicians (full time)	19 Inspecting physicians (full time)
5 " " (part time)	
1 Dentist	4 Dentists
	4 Nurses, group supervisors
29 Visiting nurses	61 Visiting nurses
	1 Nurse for boarding houses for children & private maternities.
	11 Nurses (temporary) for Baby clinics.
	11 Physicians (part time) for Baby clinics.
	9 Assistant-nurses for Baby clinics.
	2 Psychiatrists
	2 Nurses (psychologists).

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$76,135.82

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$146,880.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$11,121.32

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 53,900.00

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CONTROL.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Superintendent
1 Medical examiner
1 Typist clerk

1 Superintendent
2 Medical examiners
1 Typist clerk
1 Clerk

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$ 5,954.93

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$11,220.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 350.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 700.00

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

1 Superintendent
1 Joint-superintendent
1 Stenographer clerk
5 Clerks
6 Investigators

PRESENT STAFF.

1 Superintendent
1 Joint-superintendent
1 Stenographer clerk
6 Clerks
7 Investigators
1 Clerk i/c. Social Service Exchange.
2 Clerks " " "

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$19,475.02

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$23,580.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 1,258.18

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 2,900.00

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF.

1 Superintendent and bacteriologist	1 Superintendent&bacteriologist
1 Chemist	1 Chemist
1 Chief analyst, milk section	1 Chief analyst, milk section
	2 Asst.-analysts, " "
1 Technician	1 Technician
1 Laboratory helper	2 Laboratory helpers
1 Typist clerk	1 Typist clerk

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$6,621.38

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$15,260.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$2,043.92

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 2,500.00

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

FORMER STAFF
(6 April 1928)

PRESENT STAFF

1 Superintendent

1 Superintendent

2 Clerks

1 Statistician

2 Clerks

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$4,800.00

EXPENDITURE - SALARIES: \$7,620.00

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 116.19

" ADMINISTRATION: \$ 400.00

April 10th, 1930.

Mr. S. Boucher,
Director Department of Health,
City Hall, Montreal,

My dear Dr. Boucher,

Thank you very much indeed
for your letter of the 8th April in which you send
me detailed report showing increase in the staff of
the Department of Health and other details of expan-
sion within the period April 1928 to January 1930.
This is exactly what I wanted and I am much obliged.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

~~TELEPHONE DIRECTORY~~

MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
CHAIRMAN
L. DEL. HARWOOD, M.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.
J. RODDICK BYERS, M.D.
C. F. MARTIN, B.A., M.D., LL.D.
SIR F. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
E. J. C. KENNEDY, M.D.
MICHAEL HIRSCH, ESQ.
SIR LOMER GOUIN, LL.D.
HELEN R. Y. REID, LL.D.
LOUIS COLWELL, ESQ.
W. H. ATHERTON, PH.D., LL.D.
J. A. JARRY, M.D.
LYON COHEN, ESQ.
TREASURER
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

~~3640 UNIVERSITY STREET~~

3640 University Street,
MONTREAL, January 31, 1929.

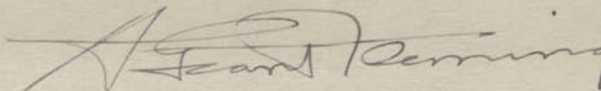
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir,

Attached hereto please find copies of two letters
addressed to Alderman DesRoches.

You will note that the City Council has appointed
a Committee to consider the Survey Report; hence the offer
to assist them. You will also note reference to a pro-
posed Health Exhibit in which the Montreal Health Survey
Committee will participate. This Exhibit will provide
for the type of educational publicity of which the Commit-
tee will approve.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. D.
Secretary,

Montreal Health Survey Committee

COPY

MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

3640 University Street,
Montreal, January 31, 1929.

Alderman A.A. DesRoches,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. DesRoches,

The Montreal Health Survey Committee are anxious to assist, in every way possible, the study of their report, and I am instructed to request that you be kind enough to so inform the members of the Committee appointed by the City Council to study the Health Survey report.

The Health Survey Committee will be pleased to add to the information contained in the printed report concerning any particular point. They would welcome the opportunity to meet with your Committee to discuss the report, to answer questions or to furnish information, or, if it is preferred, to do the same in writing.

It is the desire of the Montreal Health Survey Committee to serve this community, and the members are sincerely anxious to assist your Committee in every way.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. Grant Fleming
Secretary,
Montreal Health Survey Committee

EXX

MONTREAL HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

3640 University Street,
Montreal, January 31, 1929.

Alderman A.A. DesRoches,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. DesRoches,

Several members of the Montreal Health Survey Committee have brought to my attention a letter received from you concerning articles appearing in the "Montreal Herald". As Secretary of the Committee, I am writing to advise you formally that the Committee has, in no way, directly or indirectly, inspired or been responsible for what was written. Our sole relationship with the "Montreal Herald" has been the same as with all other Montreal newspapers; that is, we furnished them with copies of the report.

May I take this opportunity to re-state the policy of the Survey Committee? The Health Survey was made with the objective of presenting to Montreal citizens a statement of health conditions and to offer a plan for their improvement.

The Committee has acted upon the assumption that the authorities are not only willing but desirous to improve conditions. The Committee is highly appreciative of the advances that have been made in the Department of Health since the Survey was completed. The increase in personnel and expenditures is very practical evidence of the good intentions of the administration. We understand that the authorities can only go as far as public opinion supports them. The Committee is, therefore, striving to create a public opinion favourable to health work. You may be assured that in doing this, whatever the Committee has to say will be said openly.

It is our intention to further this public interest and to support the efforts of the authorities under your chairmanship to improve health conditions by participating in a Health Exhibit within the next few months. The Department of Health of the City will be asked to take part in that Exhibit in order to show the citizens what health work the City of Montreal is actually doing. We appreciate that confidence in the Department of Health is fundamental, because in the building up of that Department lies the chief hope of reaching the goal we all seek - better health conditions in Montreal.

We would appreciate it if you would communicate this letter to the City Council, and you are also at liberty to use it in any other way you desire.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. Grant Fleming
Secretary
Montreal Health Survey Committee

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE ~~URKQCKL5728X~~ Marquette 9181

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
CHAIRMAN
L. DE L. HARWOOD, M.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.
J. RODDICK BYERS, M.D.
C. F. MARTIN, B.A., M.D., LL.D.
SIR F. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
E. J. C. KENNEDY, M.D.
MICHAEL HIRSCH, ESQ.
SIR LOMER GOUIN, LL.D.
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LOUIS COLWELL, ESQ.
W. H. ATHERTON, PH.D., LL.D.
J. A. JARRY, M.D.
LYON COHEN, ESQ.
TREASURER
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

~~900 RUELLE STREEK~~

3640 University St.

MONTREAL, January 8, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir,

Following my recent conversation with you, I saw our lawyer, and, upon his advice, I have called a meeting of the members of the League for Monday afternoon, January 13, at four-thirty o'clock, in Salon "F", Mount Royal Hotel, which is to be preceded by a meeting of the Directors at four-twenty o'clock.

The notice to the Directors reads as follows:-

"There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League on Monday afternoon, January 13, 1930, at four-twenty o'clock, in Salon "F", Mount Royal Hotel, to consider a motion to cease operations and surrender the charter of the Corporation, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting."

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M. D.
Secretary

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

DIRECTORS

SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
CHAIRMAN
ZÉPHIRIN HÉBERT, ESQ.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
RIGHT HON. LORD ATHOLSTAN, LL.D.
J. RODDICK BYERS, M.D.
C. F. MARTIN, B.A., M.D.
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LOUIS COLWELL, ESQ.
W. H. ATHERTON, PH.D., LL.D.
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1925.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Sir:-

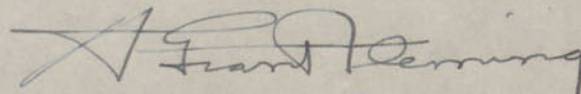
As instructed, I am forwarding a report of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on June 24th, 1925.

Please note that the Board will not meet, unless specially called, during July and August.

You are urged to visit the Summer Day Camp at 393 Dorchester Street, West, at any time so as to see what the demonstration is.

We would appreciate visits to both our French and English Centres in order that you may have first hand knowledge of our work.

Yours truly,



A. Grant Fleming, M.B.
Secretary

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MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Directors' Meeting, 24th June, 1925.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to the Chairman the good wishes of the Board upon his recovery from his recent illness, and to wish him "Bon Voyage" upon his leaving for the Old Country.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the regular monthly meetings for July and August be discontinued, and that the Executive Committee carry on the duties of the Board until the September meeting.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that after each Board meeting, a report of the meeting be sent to each Director.

A letter was read from Mr. Colwell regretting his inability to be present and stating that the sanatorium at Ste. Agathe would receive patients at a very early date.

The summary of work and statistical report for the month of May were presented, as follows:-

Summary of the work done during the month of May, 1925.

In addition to our regular activities during the past month, we have devoted most of our time to organizing the Summer Day Camp which is now in operation. This required visits to the schools to explain the camp to the school principals, and a second visit to examine the candidates. Later, a visit was made to each home to secure the consent of the parents to have the child attend.

The Child Welfare Association and Protestant Board of School Commissioners are doing everything possible to make the camp a success, and we are certainly having a fair chance to demonstrate its value.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the Housing Committee.

The organization of our English Centre is going ahead. In order to give the necessary time to the Summer Day Camp, this other activity has not developed as quickly as it otherwise would have.

A. Grant Fleming, M.B.
Managing Director

During May we continued our regular Tuberculosis activities. One of our French nurses was forced to resign owing to illness in her family; she will be replaced shortly by an experienced public health nurse.

Arrangements have been completed for the nursing supervision of the Summer Day Camp and for Health Instruction at the Old Brewery Mission Camp.

E. P. Kennedy, R. N.
Nursing Director

Report of the activities of the French Centre for the first two months is as follows:-

An agreement was signed on April 17th between the Central Board of "Gouttes de Lait" of Montreal and the School of Public Health Nursing of the University of Montreal whereby the scientific direction of the Professor of Pediatrics is accepted.

It was further agreed on May 5th that the "Goutte de Lait" of the parish of Ste. Catherine would be held in the Centre. Consequently, the Well Baby Centre was duly opened on the 18th. Our Well Baby Centre is under the scientific direction of Dr. R. Masson, Professor of Pediatrics of the University of Montreal. Dr. J.U. Larose of the Ste. Catherine "Goutte de Lait" conducts the clinic.

A meeting of doctors interested in Child Welfare work was held at the Centre on May 28th; 14 attended out of 46 invited. Professor R. Masson occupied the chair and Dr. J.A. Boudouin acted as secretary. At the conclusion of an address presented by Professor R. Masson, it was decided to organize a Society on Infant Hygiene, a special committee being appointed for the purpose.

Through this society it is hoped to bring together regularly the medical directors of the Well Baby stations throughout the city for the study and discussion of problems bearing on Child Welfare, and thus to improve the conditions prevailing in the city by further reducing our Infant Mortality.

J. A. Boudouin, M.D.
Medical Director

Statistical Report of the work done during the month of May, 1925

Managing-Director - 4 weekly articles for the press;
1 address;
6 meetings;
147 examinations of children for Summer Day Camp.

Tuberculosis Section -

No. of families under supervision	638
No. of individuals under supervision	689
No. of contacts under supervision	3,094
No. of home visits -	
Investigation - 173	
Instruction - 404	
Not found - 129	706
No. of other visits	99
No. of cases where arrangements for care outside the home completed	19
No. of visits - Tuberculosis Deaths survey	49

French Centre -

No. of patients visited	33
No. of visits made	106
Well Baby Conferences	6
Total Attendance	214
Pre-Natal Conferences	1
Total Attendance	5
House to house canvass of the district - 466 visits	

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

5th April, 1929.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.
Principal - McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur,

The Annual Meeting of the
Montreal Anti-tuberculosis and General Health
League will take place on April 23rd, and it is
the desire of the Executive Committee that the
Health Survey Committee of which you are a member,
should be continued for an indefinite period in
order that we may proceed with the supervision of
such health work as is carried on in the City of
Montreal.

Would you be willing to remain as a
member of this Committee? I sincerely hope you will
find it possible to do so.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Martin
acting Chairman.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Directors' Meeting

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League held at Montreal on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, 1929, at five o'clock.

Present:-
Dr. G.F. Martin, Acting Chairman
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

Advice regarding their inability to attend was received from Mr. Lyon Cohen, Mr. Louis S. Colwell and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors, held on March 7, 1929, having been previously circulated to all the directors, were taken as read and approved.

The draft of the report for the Annual Meeting which had been forwarded to all the directors with the notice for the present meeting, under date of April 10, 1929, was considered in detail, and, with certain suggested changes, was adopted.

The annual meeting, the date for which had been previously fixed for April 23, 1929, was postponed. It was left to Doctor Martin to fix the new date, after which the meeting will be called.

The meeting then adjourned.

Acting Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Members' Meeting

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of Members of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League held in the city of Montreal on Tuesday afternoon, March 20th, 1928, at four o'clock.

Sir Arthur Currie occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting of members, held on March 15th, 1927, were, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, taken as read and adopted.

The chairman then addressed the meeting, referring to the work of the past year and to the health survey of the city. He recommended that consideration of the future of the League be left until the completion of the Survey report.

The reports of the managing-director and the medical-director were then presented.

The audited financial report was presented by Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy in the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Lyon Cohen. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously carried.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the firm of Messrs. Clarkson, McDonald, Currie and Company were appointed auditors.

A short address was given by Dr. Gordon Bates, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the present directors were re-appointed for the current year.

The thanks of the meeting were extended to the Directors for their services during the year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Directors' Meeting

In accordance with By-Law No. II, a meeting of the Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League was held following the members' meeting.

Present:-
Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

Sir Arthur Currie occupied the chair.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following officers were re-elected:-

Chairman	-	Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Vice-Chairman	-	Dr. L. deL. Harwood,
Treasurer	-	Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Asst. Treasurer, Secretary and Managing Director	-	Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

In accordance with By-Law No. I., Dr. Frank G. Pedley was made a member.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following were appointed representatives to the Health Division of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies:-
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Friday afternoon, December 2nd, 1927, at four o'clock.

Present:- Sir Arthur W. Currie
Dr. J.A. Jarry
Dr. C.F. Martin
Dr. J. Roddick Byers
Dr. A. Grant Fleming
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid
Dr. E.J.G. Kennedy
Dr. W.H. Atherton
Mr. Lyon Cohen

The secretary notified the meeting that Mr. Michael Hirsch, Mr. Louis Colwell, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Dr. L.deL. Harwood had advised of their inability to be present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the directors held on June 24th, 1927, having been previously circulated to all members of the board were taken as read and approved.

The managing-director then presented his report:-

In presenting this report which deals chiefly with the future of the League and activities for the year 1928, I desire to review briefly the history of the organization in order to make clear our present position.

The League was publicly announced at a meeting held on March 24th, 1924. On May 31st, 1924, after several visits to Montreal, I made application for the position of managing director, providing that my understanding of the objectives of the League, as set forth in my application, were approximately correct. These objectives were:- Educational Propaganda; Surveys; Demonstrations; Bureau of Information; Co-Ordination; all leading to the development of the local Health Department. The first six months were to be given to a general study of conditions and to developing details of the plan of work.

Further it was stated - "It is probable that it will take several years to get definitely under way and to secure the sympathy of the whole community. The budget available would need to be approximately \$100,000. per year, for unless this work is done on a large scale, it will have no wide-spread effect. I do not believe there is any likelihood of permanent results unless the League is prepared to carry on for a number of years, but appreciate that, until a later date, they can hardly commit themselves to a prolonged heavy expenditure but a five-year programme should be a minimum".

Under date of June 25th, 1924, I was advised that "your name was accepted as the first choice for the appointment of Manager or Director of the project, and I have written to Lord Atholstan informing him of this selection." The letter further stated:- "In fact, the plan as I conceive it from your own estimates demands a very large budget. I do not think Lord Atholstan quite appreciates the extent to which you propose to carry on this work, and for that reason, it would be invaluable to us to have some detailed statement from you with the individual budgets attached, so that we can fully explain the nature of the work."

On July 4th, 1924, I forwarded a tentative annual budget under the headings of Administration, Health Information, Health Education, Health Surveys, Public Health Nursing, Demonstration Health Centres, and, under each heading, gave some details and explanations. This budget totalled \$99,940.00.

Under date of August 2nd, 1924, Sir Arthur Currie wrote me:- "I therefore confirm the decision of the committee, in the matter of your appointment on the terms of your application, and, at the same time, assure you that the general plan of work, as outlined in your letters of application has the approval of the League, which body left it to the Committee you met to arrange these matters."

On August 20th, 1924, I received from Lord Atholstan a personal guarantee of my salary for a five-year period. I reported for duty on September 15th and opened our office on October 15th, 1924. There was, therefore, no question in my mind that I was to direct, for a five-year period at least, a voluntary health organization with an annual budget of \$100,000.00.

I include this in my report because it is the reason for my being here at all and it is the explanation for the plan of work followed. I need hardly say, leaving out the personal question as to whether or not one would have had anything to do with it, that if we had known how uncertain and limited the financial resources were to be, the plans recommended would have been made accordingly. I believe, in view of the fact that we have received only half the amount of money expected, and also that the work was seriously

interfered with on account of uncertainties about this half, that it is a matter of justifiable pride to record how much has been done, and how little, if any, money has been wasted.

To substantiate this statement, I would briefly summarize what we have done with the \$130,600.00 that we have spent during the past three years:-

Health Education

1. A weekly health article to the press of Montreal;
2. Publication of our health manual, "Health in the Home" and "La Santé au Foyer".
3. Group instruction - a course of ten lessons and demonstrations;
4. Talks to groups, large and small, whenever the opportunity offers. We have reached service clubs, women's clubs, church clubs and university groups in this way;
5. Provided public health nurses to teach and demonstrate health in two summer camps;
6. Distributed a book-plate of health rules to all school children. It was hoped that this would be the first of a series.

I believe that through these efforts we have contributed to a greater general interest in health work that is manifest, and to an increased knowledge concerning health practices.

Surveys

1. Health Conditions of the schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners;
2. Montreal's Milk Supply.
3. Tuberculosis Deaths in Montreal.
4. Housing in Montreal.
5. Venereal Diseases Survey.
6. Sickness Survey - French Health Centre Demonstration area.

From these surveys, the League is on record as to what is needed in the way of a school health service in Montreal. Interest was aroused and essential support given to the passage of the Milk By-Law. Housing conditions have been studied and recommendations made as to what changes in the existing law are necessary for a beginning to prevent and correct conditions. The Venereal Diseases survey was a confidential one for the Provincial Director, Division of Venereal Diseases. The sickness survey gives a picture of health conditions, lost time, etc., in the French Demonstration area.

Special Demonstrations

1. For two years we participated in the demonstration of an open-air summer school.
2. Health Instruction in summer camps by means of public health nurses.
3. Diphtheria Immunization at both Health Centres. Also, distribution of Anatoxin-Ramon to the Child Welfare Association for immunization at their clinics.
4. Scarlet Fever Immunization (English Centre).
5. Tuberculosis Vaccination (French Centre).
6. By providing office space in our English Centre, we demonstrated the value of district offices to the Family Welfare Association.

Continuing Demonstrations

1. Tuberculosis Field Service - To discover the tuberculosis needs of the community, to demonstrate the need and value of home supervision in tuberculosis, we have given such supervision to many tuberculous homes. At the present time, we have 1,074 such homes under supervision. In our reports we have pointed out the conditions found and the community needs. We have recorded our success in helping and teaching in these homes. This work has been most satisfactory and successful.
2. Soursol St. Health Centre - Here we hoped to demonstrate what can be done in an area if money is properly spent over a period of time. Such a demonstration requires at least five years, and while we have done a lot of good and helped many people, this centre should never have been started unless it could have been continued. Through lack of funds we have not been able to do what we wanted and what we could have done. In so far as money and time have permitted, this centre has been a success.
3. French Health Centre - This centre, conducted in conjunction with the University of Montreal, has been most successful. I believe that it has already spread its good influence and, if it is allowed to live, will be a great centre for good. The League can be satisfied that its contribution to this centre has been and will be most fruitful.
4. Diphtheria Immunization - The campaign against diphtheria has been well started and, if pressure is kept up, promises great success. We have made some contribution to scientific knowledge in regard to this subject.

In addition to these regular pieces of work during this year, we assisted, in so far as we were able, the Health Department during the Typhoid Fever epidemic.

On September 19th, 1927, your managing director advised the chairman that the following plans had been made:-

1. Typhoid Fever Investigations

(a) Census by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents of all insured persons in Montreal. This to ascertain the number of cases and other details such as occupation, milk consumption per family occurring in the group, and to be the basis of (b).

(b) Study of all cases concerning milk supply, number of cases in family and typhoid vaccination. This study to be made by nurses from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company staff, assisted and directed by the Health League.

(c) Study of typhoid carriers. Study to be made of a group of convalescents and home contacts after the period of from six to twelve months after convalescence. Specimens to be secured by the nurses of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Laboratory work to be arranged for by the Health League. This will begin as soon as (b) is completed.

In connection with the above, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will provide extra staff required, forms, etc. The Health League to assist with their staff as much as their other work permits and to assume responsibility for direction. We have in mind that the Universities will aid us in the laboratory work.

2. Health Study of the Province of Quebec

To proceed as at present, being carried through by the Medical Director of the General Health League. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to print the report for general distribution. Very satisfactory progress has been made in this and a valuable contribution is assured.

3. Health Survey of the City of Montreal

From the beginning, the need of a health survey has been recognized. The reason it was not recommended sooner was an appreciation that the time was not opportune. It was necessary to increase public and political interest in health work, otherwise the recommendations growing out of a survey would be coolly received. Therefore, the first work of the League was to increase the interest in health work. To what extent it has succeeded is a matter of opinion, but unquestionably it has succeeded to some extent. This, with the interest aroused by the Typhoid epidemic makes it seem that the time is opportune for the survey.

After discussing this survey with those who have had experience in such work and others who are interested, the following plan of procedure is recommended:-

1. That the Health League initiate such a survey by the formation of a "Health Survey Committee for the Self-Study of its Health Problems and Facilities by Montreal". This committee to consist of six or seven citizens, prominent and representative, to sponsor and consider the findings of the survey.
2. This committee to appoint a technical sub-committee of Montreal public health experts to direct the survey, prepare and present the report to the committee.
3. The technical sub-committee to call in the committee on Administrative practice of the American Public Health Association as consultants.
4. The Health League would offer its staff to work on the survey under the direction of the technical sub-committee to gather data, prepare tabulations et cetera.
5. The contribution of the Health League would be:-
 - (a) Initiation of the survey;
 - (b) Work in connection with survey;
 - (c) Finance the survey;
 - (d) Contribute the experience of its staff in Montreal health work.
6. The reasons why the Health League should not itself conduct the survey are:-
 - (a) Because it would have to survey itself;
 - (b) Other local agencies might not care to have one local agency review their work and methods.
7. The advantages of using the American Public Health Association are:-
 - (a) Better and quicker survey made possible by use of trained survey workers to direct the manner of procedure as consultants;
 - (b) Better and more useful survey made possible by use of the Appraisal Form of the Association;
 - (c) Greater prestige of recommendations backed by independent consultants.

The American Public Health Association embraces in its membership most Canadian health workers, many of whom hold or have held office in the Association. There is no strictly Canadian organization which could provide a similar service.

The experience of the Health League will not be lost but will be made available to the technical committee in making their recommendations.

It seems that the time has arrived to place before Montreal its true standing in health work and to present a definite plan of future development. It should be

done new so as to be ready for publication some time before the next municipal elections.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company have undertaken to publish these reports.

Finance

At this date (Sept. 19th, 1927), it is evident that the League will require \$9,084. to carry on to the end of 1927.

The Survey would cost \$3,500.00. The fee of the American Public Health Association would be approximately \$2,500.00, and \$1,000.00 allowance would be required by the Health League for extra staff, et cetera, in connection with the survey. This means that \$12,584.00 would permit of carrying on to the end of 1927 the regular work, and making the survey according to the plan suggested. (Cash on hand at this date was \$6,700.00) To make the survey along other lines would, of course, cost money. The largest cost is publication, which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will bear, providing the survey is properly done.

In my opinion, we should do everything possible to have the local survey made.

We have been promised \$30,000.00 for the year 1928 and I have been instructed to prepare the budget accordingly. There are only two possibilities. One is to continue, as at present, for half a year; the other is to drop certain work which would permit of the continuance of other work for the whole year.

My recommendation is -

1. That we keep our administrative staff to (a) complete the typhoid surveys in hand; (b) to assist in the local health survey; (c) to supervise publication and to carry on the necessary publicity following their completion if results are to be secured; (d) to tabulate, study and publish an account of the work of the League; (e) to complete the diphtheria work at the English Centre; and (f) to start the home supervision of the tuberculosis vaccine cases.
2. That we discontinue our Tuberculosis Field Service on February 1st, 1928;
3. That we discontinue our English Health Centre on February 1st, 1928,
4. That we continue our French Health Centre contribution until January 1st, 1929;
5. That the decision regarding the future of the League beyond 1928 be left until it has been seen what recommendations are made by the survey.

Budget, 1928

Administration	- Salaries (12 months)	- \$18,490.00
	- General Expenses	- 2,247.00
T.B. Field Service	- Salaries (1 month)	- 620.00
Dem., Coursol St.	- Salaries (1 month)	- 615.00
Dem., French Centre	- Salaries (12 months)	- 7,000.00
	- General Expenses	- 493.32
Diphtheria Immunization	-	- 500.00
		<hr/>
		\$29,965.32

If these recommendations are agreed to, it means

1. Notify Bruchési Institute, Royal Victoria Hospital, Herzl Dispensary and Children's Memorial Hospital that our tuberculosis field service will be discontinued on February 1st, 1928, and that we shall pass to them for supervision, 1,038 families, 782 cases and 4,704 contacts.
2. Notify Royal Edward Institute that we are discontinuing our English Centre and return their 124 cases, 576 contacts in 136 homes to them before February 1st, 1928.
3. Notify the Child Welfare Association that we are discontinuing our English Centre and make the best arrangement possible with them for the continuance of the supervision of the 536 families, with 34 ante-natal cases, 460 infants and 320 pre-school children now being supervised from the English Centre. Over one-third of these are French-speaking families, and so no home supervision can be arranged for them.
4. Notify the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that we will withdraw from the French Centre on January 1st, 1929.
5. Notify the Family Welfare Association that our Centre on Coursol St. is being discontinued.
6. Notify ten of our staff that their services will not be required after January 31st, 1928.

I make these recommendations with a very acute sense of their meaning. It is no small matter to see a worthwhile piece of work, which is doing good, cease its activities because of the lack of money. It is no small matter to see a carefully gathered staff, who have more ability and capacity for work than any I know of, dispersed. However, I see no way out and the lack of money is an unpleasant fact that must be faced.

Our uncertainty in this experience may warn us for the future.

Let me say in conclusion that whilst the League is not the success it could have been, I believe we can be satisfied that good work has been done, and although it falls far short of our original hopes, we may be reasonably satisfied with what has been accomplished and only impatient because of what has not been done.

There followed a general discussion of the work of the League and other matters related to health conditions in Montreal. The chairman advised the meeting that the necessary money will be raised to make the survey.

It was duly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that a Health Survey of Montreal be made along the lines recommended in the managing director's report and that the chairman be authorized to select the committee who will be asked to sponsor this survey.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the report of the managing director be adopted, that the recommendations contained therein be approved and accepted, and that the necessary steps be taken to carry them out.

It was decided that no publicity be given the report of the managing director, nor to the proceedings of the meeting, it being felt that this should be left until the survey committee had been actually formed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Friday afternoon, June 24th, 1927, at four o'clock.

Present:- Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Dr. J. Roddick Byers,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The secretary notified the meeting that Dr. Reid, Mr. Colwell and Dr. Jarry had advised of their inability to be present.

The minutes of the last regular and annual meetings of directors having been previously circulated to members of the Board, these were taken as read and approved.

The managing director's recommendation that the report concerning the taking over of No. 7 Coursol St, be allowed to stand until September was concurred in.

The meeting was notified that the executive committee of the City Council had promised a delegation from the Health League that the annual budget of the municipal health department would be augmented by \$50,000.00.

Premier Taschereau has expressed a willingness to receive a deputation from the Health League. It was decided to wait until September before asking for a definite appointment with him.

The school commissions were furnished with copies of the resolution passed at the annual meeting concerning special classes. The Protestant Board have acknowledged receipt, expressing approval, but regretting that, for financial reasons, they are unable to provide special classes for the physically and mentally sub-normal children. No reply has as yet been received from the Catholic School Commission.

A letter from the Quebec Junior Red Cross was read. The Quebec Juniors forwarded the sum of \$25.00 to be used in buying milk for under-nourished children who are under the supervision of the Health League. This gift has been acknowledged with sincere thanks.

Following the reading of a letter from the Matron of the Laurentian Sanatorium, the directors expressed approval of the Health League's giving a week's training to nurses taking the special course in tuberculosis nursing at the Laurentian Sanatorium.

The meeting was advised that public health nurses had been appointed to give health teaching at the Old Brewery Mission and the Star Fresh Air Fund summer camps.

Correspondence between Mr. R.J. Mercur and the managing director concerning an amendment of the milk-by-law to provide for replacing special milk by certified milk was read. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Mercur to the effect that the Health League has no intention to enter into a discussion concerning the uncalled for and unjustifiable criticism of the League. What the League has done is, in the opinion of the directors, the best that could be done at the time, and, so far as the milk by-law is concerned, any action the League may take in the future will be towards eliminating all raw milk.

The managing director reported that there was an excellent opportunity for some research work concerning typhoid carriers and the value of typhoid vaccine. He was instructed to take the necessary steps to further this research.

Approval was also given to arrange for the follow-up of babies vaccinated against tuberculosis, and it was decided to discontinue the services of the League in connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital chest clinic at a date to be arranged.

Approval was given to any steps leading to participation in the Christmas Seal campaign.

The managing director informed the meeting that a report of the diphtheria immunization work at the Coursol Street Centre would appear in the July issue of the Canadian Medical Journal.

A statistical report of the work of the first six months of 1927 will be forwarded to the directors.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was resolved that of the following any two together be and they are hereby authorized to sign and issue cheques on behalf of the corporation and that they be and they are hereby authorized to exercise on behalf of the corporation all or any of the powers referred to in By-Law XIV of the Corporation:- The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Treasurer, Dr. Charles F. Martin and Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy.

In recognition of the large amount of over-time given by the staff in connection with the Typhoid Fever epidemic, it was unanimously approved that the annual vacation this year be extended from three to four weeks.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of members of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held in the city of Montreal on Tuesday, March 15th, 1927, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

Sir Arthur Currie occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting of members, held on March 16th, 1926, were, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, taken as read and adopted.

The programme of the meeting consisted of the Chairman's address and reports of the Managing Director and the Medical Director.

In the Chairman's address, certain definite suggestions were made as to what the municipal and provincial authorities should do in regard to disease prevention and health promotion.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried unanimously, it was decided that these suggestions be endorsed by the meeting and that the directors take whatever steps they deem advisable to further their acceptance by the authorities.

The financial report was presented by Dr. J. Roddick Byers in the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Lyon Cohen.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the secretary was instructed to convey to the firm of Messrs. Brown, Montgomery and McMichael, honorary solicitors, the thanks of the Health League for their services during the past year, and to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their auditorium for the annual meeting.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the firm of Messrs. McDonald, Currie and Company were appointed auditors.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the thanks of the meeting were extended to the directors and workers of the Health League for their services during the past year.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the present directors were re-appointed for the coming year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

DIRECTORS' MEETING

In accordance with By-Law No. II, a meeting of the directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League was held, following the annual meeting.

Present:-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,	Dr. W. H. Atherton,
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,	Dr. J.A. Jarry,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,	Dr. A. Grant Fleming.
Dr. J. Roddick Byers,	

Sir Arthur Currie occupied the chair.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the following officers were elected:-

Chairman	-	Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Vice-Chairman	-	Dr. L. deL. Harwood,
Treasurer	-	Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Assistant-Treasurer, Secretary and Managing Director	-	Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held at Montreal on Wednesday, January 19th, 1927, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

The secretary reported that a notice of the meeting had been posted to all directors on January 13th, 1927.

Mr. Cohen, Mr. Colwell, Dr. Byers and Dr. Jarry had notified the secretary of their inability to be present.

Present:-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. C.F. Martin,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The minutes of the last meeting, held on December 6th, 1926, having been previously forwarded to all directors, were taken as read and adopted.

The budget for the year 1927 was then placed before the meeting for consideration.

It was explained that the budget had been prepared with the understanding that the total was not to exceed \$50,000. and that, in general, the work in hand was to be continued.

For these reasons, the amounts provided under the Divisions of Administration, Tuberculosis Field Service, Demonstration Areas and Diphtheria Immunization are practically the same as last year.

The proposed expenditures under Health Education were explained as follows:-

Fresh Air Camps - provides for keeping two qualified public health teachers in the two summer camps which take women and children.

Book Plates - provides for the preparation of a second book-plate to be distributed to all the school children of Montreal.

Health in the Home - provides for a reprint of both French and English editions of the League's health manual.

Bulletin - provides for the cost of three issues of a proposed Quarterly Health Bulletin in the year 1927. This would be printed in both languages, some 100,000 each issue. The school boards to be asked to distribute the bulletin to all their children, thus providing a means of reaching most of the homes in the city.

Survey - provides for the engagement of one extra clerk and sundry expenses in the collection of material and study of health conditions in the city and the province; when collected, consideration as to means of publication will then be taken up. In the meantime, the material collected will be used by the League in its educational work.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was resolved that the budget, as presented, be accepted; that the secretary send a copy of it, with the minutes, to all directors in order that they may consider it, and that final adoption be deferred until the next meeting, in order that all the directors be given an opportunity to consider the budget and make any suggestions in connection with it.

The managing director was instructed to present to the next meeting an estimate of the cost of taking over No. 7 Coursol St., what the extra space could be used for, and other related considerations.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

BUDGET, 1927

	<u>Expanded, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Salaries - Managing Director	\$8,300.00	9,000.00	
Medical Director	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Nursing Director	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Office Secretary	<u>1,500.00</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>	
	\$16,700.00	17,400.00	700.00
(Increase due to increase in salary of managing director per contract)			
General Expenses - (These include some general expenses of English Centre and all transportation)			
Travelling Expenses	164.95	400.00	
Transportation	369.60	300.00	
Furnace man	87.40	90.00	
Stenographic work	61.00	50.00	
Telephones	115.00	115.00	
Books, Magazines and Reprints	82.15	80.00	
Typewriter Inspection	24.00	24.00	
Laundry	95.97	100.00	
Towels	84.80	85.00	
Stamps	135.00	135.00	
Ice	22.85	25.00	
Upkeep premises	39.13	40.00	
Coal	230.28	230.00	
T. Eaton Co., Limited	300.00	150.00	
Paper Towels	11.50	10.00	
Montreal Council of Social Agencies	25.00	25.00	
Rent	550.00	600.00	
Audit	75.00	75.00	
Gowns	41.90	25.00	
Expenses, Annual Meeting	10.00	10.00	
Safety Deposit Box	5.00	5.00	
Sign	1.50		
Directory	15.75	15.75	
Annual Report	195.50	250.00	
Stationery	365.79	350.00	
Janitor Service	240.00	240.00	
Petty Cash and Sundries	333.13	325.00	
Insurance	<u>18.00</u>	<u>18.00</u>	
	\$3,700.20	\$3,772.75	\$72.55

(Increase due to allowance for travelling expenses. Due to uncertain conditions in 1926, conventions, such as Canadian Tuberculosis Association and American Public Health Association, were not attended.)

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS FIELD SERVICE

Salaries -			
6 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	8,276.66	9,000.00	
(Increase to allow for staff on duty all year)			723.34
General Expenses -			
Escort to Sanatorium	41.43	40.00	
Thermometers	28.50	25.00	
Medical Expenses	20.50		
Gowns	9.00		
Record Forms	36.23	15.00	
Sputum Cups	15.00	15.00	
Sundries	<u>1.25</u>		
	\$151.91	95.00	(Decrease) 56.91

One of this staff is carrying TBC cases in the Coursol St. Demonstration Area only. No reduction is made for nurse to be withdrawn in June from Bruchési Institute as it is presumed she would be used on follow-up of TBC vaccine cases or similar work.

DIVISION OF HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONA - Couraol Street

	<u>Extended, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Salaries - 4 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	\$5,757.72	\$5,000.00	
1 Clerk-Stenographer	780.00	780.00	
General Expenses -			
Supplies	90.36	90.00	
Gowns	18.00		
Record Forms	172.02	50.00	
Upkeep	11.50	10.00	
Christmas party	5.30	8.00	
Ante-natal clinic		100.00	(Decrease
	<u>\$297.18</u>	<u>258.00</u>	39.18

Decrease on account of present supply of record forms on hand. The \$100.00 for ante-natal clinic is for honorarium to physician.

B - French Centre

Salaries - 4 public health nurses (\$1,500. per annum)	6,000.00		
1 Stenographer	1,000.00		
	<u>7,000.00</u>	7,000.00	
General Expenses -			
Telephone	54.22	54.22	
Gas	1.16	5.00	
Postage	2.00		
Ice	29.00	29.00	
Insurance	18.30	18.30	
Gowns	19.80	20.00	
Upkeep of clinic	163.64	25.00	
Towel Service	46.35	61.80	
Supplies	110.97	110.00	
Laundry	72.71	70.00	
Forms	196.03	200.00	
Groceries	22.60	30.00	
	<u>\$736.78</u>	<u>\$623.32</u>	Decrease \$113.46

Decrease accounted for by expenditure in 1926 on upkeep, which will not be needed this year.

C - Diphtheria Immunization Clinic

Diphtheria Immunization Clinic	830.72	830.72	
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DIVISION OF HEALTH EDUCATION

Summer Day Camp	488.16		
Fresh Air Camps	436.55	440.00	
Reprints	46.84		
Book Plates	228.32	250.00	
Printing	39.90	50.00	
Sundries	26.70		
"Health in the Home" (in 1925)	1,226.14	600.00	
Teachers and Speakers			
Bulletin (3 issues of quarterly)		1,200.00	
Survey, Preparation of Material		1,200.00	
	<u>\$1,266.47</u>	<u>3,940.00</u>	2,673.53

SUMMARY

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>Expanded, 1926</u>	<u>Budget, 1927</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION -</u>				
Salaries	\$16,700.00	17,400.00	700.00	
General Expenses	3,700.20	3,772.75	72.55	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS FIELD SERVICE -</u>				
Salaries	8,276.66	9,000.00	723.34	
General Expenses	151.91	95.00		56.91
<u>DEMONSTRATION, COURSOI STREET -</u>				
Salaries	6,567.72	6,780.00		
General Expenses	297.18	258.00		39.18
<u>DEMONSTRATION, FRENCH CENTRE -</u>				
Salaries	7,000.00	7,000.00		
General Expenses	736.78	623.32		113.46
<u>DEMONSTRATION, DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION -</u>				
	830.72	830.72		
<u>HEALTH EDUCATION</u>				
	1,266.47	3,940.00	2,673.53	
	\$45,509.64	49,831.79	4,309.42	209.55

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Health League, held on Monday, December 6th, 1926, at four-thirty in the afternoon.

Present:-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. E.J.G. Kennedy,
Dr. J. Roddick Byers,
Mr. Louis S. Colwell,
Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The secretary reported that a notice calling the meeting had been posted to all directors on November 30th. Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid and Dr. W.H. Atherton had notified the secretary of their inability to be present at the meeting.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and those of a special one having been forwarded previously to all directors were taken as read and adopted.

The secretary reported that the League's solicitor had advised that it was not necessary to insure in connection with accidents to employees, but that it was advisable to carry insurance in connection with immunization for the League's physician. This has been done.

The Chairman read a letter from Lord Atholstan, part of which read as follows:-

"I think a good deal of the League's work for the next two years should be devoted to stimulation of the provincial and municipal authorities. This would, of course, involve aggressive work - the showing-up of deficiencies, laxity of enforcement of the laws and descriptions of bad conditions as to prevalence of disease, bad housing, uncleanness, garbage dumping, etc. In this connection, how would it do to make a survey? To effect anything like needed reforms is too much for private philanthropy.

I will give the League \$25,000. for 1927. Mr. Hooper has sent \$500. and there may be one or two other small amounts. I hope to be able to give \$25,000. for 1928."

Also, a letter from Sir Mortimer Davis, addressed to Lord Atholstan, part of which read:-

"I am in receipt of your communication referring to the Health League, which unquestionably is doing excellent work.

I have instructed my office to send you \$5,000. for 1927 and \$5,000. for 1928."

The Chairman informed the meeting that he had seen Lord Atholstan who had assured him that the \$25,000. for 1928 would be forthcoming. The thanks of the League has been expressed for these contributions.

The Chairman also informed the meeting that he had discussed its financial needs with certain people and that he had had an assurance that the budget for 1927 would be made up.

The report of the managing-director on health conditions in Montreal and the suggestions contained therein were next considered. This report had been sent to all directors. The directors accepted the report and approved of the suggestion that a copy be sent to the Director of the Health Department, requesting his action on the subjects referred to him in this report.

This report pointed out that money voted for health work in the Montreal budget was diverted into other channels. It was agreed that it be left to the Chairman to take up with the provincial authorities the question of an amendment to the city charter by which it would be made impossible to divert money passed in the budget for health work to other purposes.

It was moved by Mr. Louis Colwell and seconded by Dr. J. Roddick Byers that

WHEREAS the city laboratory is without the services of a bacteriologist since the death of the person holding that position four years ago, previous to which time, the position had been filled for thirty years, and

WHEREAS the filling of this position is urgent and necessary to assist in the protection of Montreal citizens by the control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, and for the ~~maximum~~ protection of the poor, who are unable to pay for bacteriological examinations at private laboratories, in cases where such examinations are necessary to

to make a diagnosis of their condition, and

WHEREAS the service of a bacteriologist is acknowledged by all large cities as an indispensable service, and considering that this is an accepted fact in all countries and that the value of such a service was proven here by the service formerly given, and

WHEREAS the Provincial Bureau of Hygiene does not supply such a service in its laboratories for the larger centres, and the laboratories in hospitals are maintained for the service of each hospital, the cost of such service being paid by the institution which cannot be expected to provide a free public laboratory service, and

WHEREAS the city has already made the expenditure and provided the laboratory, and whereas the cost of maintaining cases of communicable disease in isolation hospitals and sanatoria is largely borne by the city, the expenditure on a bacteriologist would be comparatively small and a true economy, and

WHEREAS the appointment of a bacteriologist is in the public interest

BE IT RESOLVED

THAT we respectfully request His Honour the Honourable Médéric Martin, Mayor of Montreal, to present our humble request to the city council and to support this request

THAT we also respectfully request J.A.A. Brodeur, Esquire, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the other members of the committee to recommend the appointment of a bacteriologist as soon as possible.

In the discussion it was made plain that neither the provincial nor the hospital laboratories accept work for Montreal citizens who are being cared for in their own homes by their own physicians, and that at the present time there is no place where a physician may have such examinations made free. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to other organizations who would be interested and suggest that they might take similar action.

The secretary advised the meeting that progress was being made in the matter of "Housing By-Laws".

The secretary reported that Dr. Baudouin had done a great deal of work, part of which was published under the heading of "Notre Bilan Vie". If this study were completed, it would consist of four sections:-

1. Study of population in the province of Quebec;
2. Morbidity and mortality;
3. History of Public Health in the Province;
4. Conclusions and Recommendations.

Such a publication, possibly supplemented with a consideration of the hospital and sanatoria situation, would provide an excellent book of reference and also a statement of policy as to the future development of health work. A similar publication could be prepared for the city of Montreal.

Such a survey, study and publication would cost a considerable sum of money.

It was decided to issue a second edition of HEALTH IN THE HOME, the first edition being exhausted.

Definite decision was left until the budget is considered.

The next item considered was the issue of a second book-plate. The secretary reported that the first one had been reproduced in the Bulletin of the State of New Jersey and that of the National Tuberculosis Association. Also, the Tuberculosis Society of Detroit and Wayne County had asked for permission to reproduce it, as had Melbourne, Australia.

The secretary was instructed to ask the school boards if they would print a series, providing the League supplied the cuts. Otherwise, decision is left until the budget is taken up.

Decision as to publishing a Quarterly Bulletin for general distribution was left over.

The managing-director reported that a study of the health conditions of the children in the families of the clients of the Family Welfare Association living

in the English Demonstration Area had been made. A report with recommendations had been forwarded on October 14th. The Family Welfare Association had, in a letter, expressed appreciation of this study and the service will be continued by the League. A detailed report will be submitted later.

During the summer a study of a group of Venereal Disease cases was made. This report is ready for submission to the provincial authority for discussion, after which a report will be made.

The Directors approved of a plan of gradual withdrawal of the assistance now given to Bruchési Institute, in the terms of a letter addressed to them under date of November 3rd. It was agreed that the first nurse withdrawn should be used in the English Demonstration Area to carry the 150 cases under supervision in that area.

In this connection, a letter from the Hôtel-Dieu was read, asking for assistance in the social service work of their new tuberculosis clinic. The directors decided that the finances of the League made it impossible to acquiesce in this request.

A letter from the Child Welfare Association was read asking for provision of health speakers for a group of parents. The managing-director was instructed to proceed to employ a speaker if necessary, the present staff giving as much as possible.

The managing-director was instructed to prepare the budget for 1927 and to present it to a meeting in the early part of January.

The statistical report for the past seven months was presented.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

<u>Statistical Report</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>
<u>Managing Director</u>							
Press Articles	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Meetings	10	6	4	3	4	7	10
Addresses	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
<u>Tuberculosis Field Work</u>							
Families under supervision	863	886	817	753	797	818	829
New families under supervision	51	45	59	42	51	35	42
Families discharged	21	35	127	16	37	16	35
Patients under supervision	782	799	713	638	644	640	647
New patients under supervision	67	51	67	34	49	34	53
Patients discharged	43	55	155	31	45	43	54
Contacts under supervision	4,440	4,519	4,134	3,892	3,887	3,952	3,933
New contacts under supervision	270	172	225	170	192	146	172
Contacts discharged	124	147	610	48	195	88	216
Families visited	754	832	746	411	415	469	566
Patients visited	574	562	571	323	275	315	406
Contacts visited	2,657	2,565	2,803	1,285	1,438	1,641	2,040
Visits of investigation	98	77	72	46	53	55	60
Visits of instruction	486	498	419	198	220	276	342
Visits of arrangement	84	63	115	105	50	52	57
Number not found	86	194	140	62	92	86	107
Other visits	59	66	30	34	28	21	20
Clinics attended	10	24	21	12	9	13	7
Completed arrangements	41	33	27	38	28	23	25
Classes taught	8	7	2	0	0	0	0
Summer Camp arrangements	0	0	20	197	0	0	0
Conferences attended	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Demonstration Area - English</u>							
Homes visited	993	1,101	925	1023	1,136	643	839
Number not found	105	149	83	66	81	58	108
Tuberculosis visits	100	122	123	135	140	108	119
Ante-natal visits	34	9	26	29	30	23	30
Infant welfare visits	371	370	344	419	531	249	387
Pre-school visits	103	78	98	171	208	95	96
Miscellaneous visits	8	22	51	69	26	19	12
Visits of co-operation	13	24	68	41	67	45	45
Visits of demonstration	9	11	17	16	13	7	9

Demonstration Area - English (cont.)

	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>
Survey visits	240	316	105	77	40	39	33
Classes taught	12	4	0	0	0	0	24
Clinics attended	14	29	26	20	30	23	4
Families under supervision	510	520	559	595	608	606	611
New families under supervision	63	62	36	44	22	21	28
Families discharged	5	24	3	5	3	21	16
Ante-natal cases under supervision	10	3	6	15	13	14	15
New ante-natal cases under supervision	1	1	3	4	2	3	4
Ante-natal cases discharged	0	8	0	1	4	2	3
Infant welfare cases under supervision	374	379	402	442	457	460	454
New infant welfare cases under supervision	14	44	26	43	21	17	22
Infant welfare cases discharged	6	28	3	3	5	14	15
Pre-school cases under supervision	111	107	117	142	138	141	146
New pre-school cases under supervision	12	9	11	25	6	12	7
Pre-school cases discharged	0	7	2	0	8	9	7
Tuberculosis families under supervision	128	133	142	142	143	140	141
New tuberculosis families under supervision	18	14	10	4	5	4	4
Tuberculosis families discharged	0	0	0	1	1	4	1
Tuberculosis patients under supervision	120	121	129	129	122	127	129
New tuberculosis patients under supervision	18	15	12	8	5	10	6
Tuberculosis patients discharged	4	6	4	3	6	2	2
Tuberculosis contacts under supervision	572	580	605	615	629	619	635
New tuberculosis contacts under supervision	103	47	28	27	29	20	26
Tuberculosis contacts discharged	1	4	1	3	7	15	1
Summer Camp arrangements	0	0	41	41	0	0	0
Infant Welfare clinics - Number	8	8	9	9	9	8	9
Attendance	226	259	356	351	323	331	292
Diphtheria Immunization clinics - Number	3	4	4	4	5	3	4
Attendance	43	63	145	159	146	98	101
Mental clinics - Number	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
Attendance	0	37	44	1	0	0	0
Ante-natal clinics - Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Attendance	4	3	6	5	6	2	0
Children's special clinics - Number	0	0	3	6	2	2	0
Attendance	0	0	16	25	6	7	0

Demonstration Area - French

	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>
Patients under supervision by combined staff	923	870	901	891	903	930	941
Home visits	969	1,016	982	710	844	740	832
Visits of co-operation	48	43	52	49	31	21	33
Ante-natal cases under supervision	76	79	68	76	63	64	63
New ante-natal cases under supervision	20	25	24	13	24	18	23
Ante-natal cases discharged	17	36	16	26	23	63	21
Post-natal cases under supervision	24	29	27	25	25	27	27
New post-natal cases under supervision	35	31	27	29	33	34	29
Post-natal cases discharged	30	33	29	29	31	34	32
New-born cases under supervision	23	27	25	24	23	27	25
New new-born cases under supervision	32	29	27	27	32	31	28
New-born cases discharged	28	31	28	28	28	33	31
Infant welfare cases under supervision	316	321	292	335	307	318	331
New infant welfare cases under supervision	21	64	41	20	28	26	31
Infant welfare cases discharged	16	93	18	28	17	13	20
Pre-school cases under supervision	463	469	455	458	458	461	467
New pre-school cases under supervision	30	108	26	24	22	25	32
Pre-school cases discharged	24	122	23	24	19	19	31
Tuberculosis cases under supervision	69	70	58	68	69	68	71
New tuberculosis cases under supervision	5	5	11	4	2	5	12
Tuberculosis cases discharged	4	17	1	3	3	2	5
Clinics attended	30	31	34	32	33	35	34
Infant welfare clinics - Number	11	12	13	13	13	13	13
Attendance	227	263	424	439	446	458	368
Diphtheria Immunization clinics - Number	4	4	5	2	3	4	4
Attendance	43	25	38	9	30	33	66
Pre-school clinics - Number	11	12	13	13	13	13	13
Attendance	91	76	144	108	152	120	135
Ante-natal clinics - Number	4	3	3	4	4	5	4
Attendance	22	13	23	28	34	31	36
Injections of BCG vaccine to infants	0	0	7	10	12	8	9

To the Chairman and Directors:-

When the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League was formed, it was understood that a general survey and study of health conditions, as they exist in Montreal, should be made. As the programme developed, it was accepted that survey and study should go hand in hand with actual health work, in so far as financial and other resources would permit. Previous reports, particularly the second annual report, have made clear just what we are doing, also, the objective in mind and the results obtained, in so far as one can speak of results after so short a period of activity.

I would take this opportunity to re-state what was said at the time of my appointment, namely, that results in health work follow the efforts of years, not months and that a five-year programme is the minimum required to demonstrate the need and value of health work, many more years being, of course, necessary to complete the application and secure the permanent value of health work, the need, value and necessary organization for which have been pointed out and possibly demonstrated in the five-year period.

This report is made in order to place before the League Directors, in writing, the opinion formed by the managing director concerning health conditions in Montreal as at the present time.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

In the final analysis, the prevention of disease and the maintenance of health constitute a personal, or at least a family responsibility. Practically, however, in our community life, we do not live in an isolated way and, therefore, certain phases of disease prevention and health promotion must be considered from a community standpoint. In addition to this, disease is a community liability and health a community asset, therefore, the maintenance of health is a responsibility of the state. Also, growing out of our modern system of living, people have decided to secure certain things as a group, and so have organized certain community services for which they pay; some health work passes to community effort under this heading.

MONTREAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

We have in Montreal a Department of Health. It was customary, for many years, to blame and criticize this department for the unsatisfactory health record of this city. No one questions that a general death rate of 14.2, an infant mortality rate of 122.4 and a tuberculosis death rate of 139 are positive proof of an undesirable health condition. Reading the annual reports of the Department for the past years, one cannot but be impressed with the logical and clear thinking and planning of the Director of the Department. The fact that his department was criticized made his work unnecessarily difficult, and hindered progress. At the present time, this has been changed, and we see where, in the daily press, many persons take the opportunity of expressing approval of the Director and his Department. The result will be that the municipal authorities will realize that thinking people desire to support health work, and so the Department is more likely to have its budget and authority augmented. The Department of Health must be the pivotal point of Montreal's health work - an efficient department is the key to success. It is therefore necessary that the public have confidence in the department. This does not mean that voluntary health organizations and health workers as individuals must always agree with the department. It does mean, however, that we should seek to arrive at mutually satisfactory understandings, to smooth out our disagreements in private in order that publicly we may be united, and so, that the people may not be misled by contrary opinions. If public dissent is ever deemed necessary, then it should be clear-cut, confined to the one issue, and not be a general criticism.

One division of the Department is that of Food Inspection. "The main object of the Food Inspection Division being the improvement in quality and methods of handling and preparing of all kinds of foods, so as to ensure to the consumers a clean, wholesome and adequate food supply."

Since the passing of the milk by-law and meat inspection by-law (and when the proposed regulations concerning restaurants are adopted), this Division will have, for the present, the requisite legal powers to attain their main object. Laws are, of course, only of value to the extent that they are enforced.

To enforce the laws properly, the Department requires more staff. The staff must also be properly qualified. To secure such a staff means the payment of reasonable salaries.

The Division of Laboratories suffers because the position of bacteriologist and superintendent, now vacant for several years, has not been filled, although a nomination has been repeatedly made by the Director of the Department. This lack of laboratory facilities interferes with the work of the whole Department and is a direct menace to the whole population.

The Division of Sanitation requires more staff to deal with the housing situation. This division is making a most thorough and satisfactory survey of housing conditions. It is also charged with the supervision of the sanitation of factories and work places.

The provincial by-laws covering Housing are not entirely satisfactory. They are a great advance on the previous by-laws, but still do not ensure healthy homes. The Housing Committee of the Health League has studied this situation, and its members have advocated a change in the provincial housing by-laws (which are enforced by the Sanitation Division of the local Department).

The Division of Child Hygiene has not a sufficient staff to carry on that piece of essential health work called school medical inspection.

To sum this up, we might say that we have a Health Department, capable of ensuring to Montreal citizens safe food (particularly milk) and water, proper housing, protection from the communicable diseases, an adequate laboratory service, an efficient school medical inspection, under certain conditions, which are:-

1. Adequate staff of trained workers reasonably remunerated;
2. Proper Housing By-Law.

It would appear that this can be accomplished if the provincial authorities amend their present housing by-laws, and if the municipal authorities make the staff appointments and pay the salaries recommended by the Director of the Department. This will, of course, mean an increase over the 41 cents per capita that is now being spent on health work by the city, which is a sum totally inadequate to carry on properly the responsibilities which are those of the Department of Health.

The term "expenditure" is hardly correct, for money devoted to health work is an investment, and the actual money spent is saved many times in what otherwise would have to be spent later on curative work.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

"The fundamental fact which lies at the foundation of Preventive Medicine is the healthy individual". We have what is generally conceded to be a practical, sane control of the sale of alcohol and, therefore, alcoholism as an evil should be on the downward trend. We have a well-directive and fairly effective campaign against the venereal diseases. So these two racial poisons are being fairly dealt with. That is as far as we have gone in eugenics. If children are to be well-born, if motherhood is not to result in deaths and invalidism, proper ante-natal, natal and post-natal care must be available for all mothers.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

We have organizations in this city which have for their object the provision of such care but, owing to lack of funds and the ignorance and apathy of the mothers, only a percentage benefit from the service.

The same statement may be made as regards infants and pre-school children. The need is there, the health organizations to meet the need are in existence.

TUBERCULOSIS

Our present knowledge of Tuberculosis leads us to believe that it can be controlled in certain ways -

- (a) Sanatoria and hospitals:- for treatment and education;
- (b) Increased powers of resistance:- improved nutrition of the nation;
- (c) Prevention of the spread of infection by control of milk supply;
- (d) Care of the general health -
 1. Better housing and work conditions, better maternal, infant, pre-school and school care;
 2. Preventoria for special cases, and open-air classes.
- (e) Education of the people:- information on and practice of sound habits of hygiene;
- (f) Diagnostic centres;
- (g) Home supervision;
- (h) Provision for after-care and replacement in industry.

This simply means that tuberculosis can only be fought by a general health programme. The sanatorium, while essential, is only part of the general scheme. Montreal is well on the way to securing sanatoria and hospitals, the milk supply is controllable, there are diagnostic centres and home supervision of cases. These can all be complete and efficient if the money is provided. We need a preventorium, and we need open-air schools to take care of children who are in a pre-tubercular condition and who must be given special physical care if the development of actual disease is to be prevented. We also need provision for the care of those discharged from sanatorium as "arrested" cases, otherwise, many will relapse. I would say the most urgent needs are a sufficient staff of public health nurses to give adequate home supervision, the provision of a preventorium, the establishment of open-air schools as part of the development of a complete system of medical school inspection.

In addition to actual disease, there is the problem of ill-health and of minor diseases. These conditions result in a great deal of misery, incapacity and inefficiency. Speaking in general, they are the result of faulty environment and unhygienic living. They would respond to proper environment in the home, school and work-place, correction of physical defects, including the removal of foci of infection, and hygienic living.

This cannot be brought about suddenly, but progress can be made and the rate of progress will depend practically upon the number of public health nurses and other capable workers engaged in health instruction of the people.

As far as future generations are concerned, the basis of such health instruction should be the health instruction given in the schools. For the present, and always as a continuing effort, supplementing the school instruction, the chief emphasis should be instruction at the health centres and in the home.

There is a place for newspaper articles, posters, health literature and health lectures, but these are supplementary to the individual or group instruction and demonstration in the health centre and to the individual in the home.

The person to do this, in fact, the only one who can, is the public health nurse. The number of such workers needs to be greatly increased, particularly in the French-speaking section, if reasonably quick results are to be secured. Health demonstration areas are being conducted to prove this locally.

Another health approach to the individual, which has been practically neglected, is that through industry.

PROGRAMME

- The immediate health programme which lies before Montreal is
1. To support the Municipal Department of Health in order that the Director may obtain the necessary funds to employ the required staff to
 - (a) Enforce milk and meat inspection and other by-laws;
 - (b) Deal with housing as far as the provincial by-law permits;
 - (c) Properly carry out laboratory diagnostic service;

- (d) Provide all biological products free for the treatment and prevention of communicable diseases;
- (e) Develop an efficient school medical inspection;
- (f) Maintain an efficient sanitary control of work places.

I would recommend that the Director of the Department be requested to make his next year's programme and budget to provide for the items specially indicated and other activities of his Department; ~~that a copy of this be supplied to health organizations;~~ that, following a proper campaign of public education, a representative delegation wait upon the municipal authorities, asking that this budget be granted and that the Director be given power to expend the money. At the present time, he cannot expend his budget; each item is dealt with by the Executive Committee.

2. To request the Boards of School Commissioners to co-operate with the Department of Health to the fullest degree in developing and carrying out the school medical inspection service, and to consider creating special classes for the under-privileged children.
3. To continue the effort to secure a more adequate housing by-law, through the Housing Committee organized by the General Health League; to support the Town Planning movement.
4. Development of the health services, which covers the inclusive period of ante-natal to pre-school.

In regard to Number 4, there is always a great deal of talk about duplicating and overlapping. A brief review or a detailed study will convince one that we need have no fear of overlapping, because with all that is being done, the city is not by any means covered. The question that does arise is as to whether or not the work done could be re-arranged so that the present expenditure of time and money would bring better results.

As I stated previously, the civic department must be the pivotal point of all health work. This is, of course, apparent in those fields which require legal support for their activities, because such laws place the authority and responsibility with the municipality. In other fields which are practically educational, the municipal responsibility is the same, but in these cases, the municipality may delegate the responsibility under certain conditions.

At present, there are three health organizations, two voluntary and the municipal department, conducting child welfare clinics. It is suggested that the Director of the Health Department be asked to consider the following:- That, subject to an agreement by which the two voluntary agencies would undertake to do work of a certain standard satisfactory to him, this work be turned over to them. It being understood that he would support their requests for a municipal grant proportionate to the extent of their work. This same plan to be worked out with the agencies giving ante-natal and pre-school care.

The reason this suggestion is made is because there seems to be no immediate likelihood of the city itself, through its Department of Health, undertaking to do this work completely. This means that the voluntary agencies must continue in the field or the work ceases. If the field is left to the voluntary agencies, upon the understanding of their doing the work according to required standards, the Director would be in a much stronger position to insist upon certain standards of work from them. I also have in mind that the Municipal Department would then concentrate on the school child and, considering the size of Montreal, the large number of school children and the opportunities for work offered, it is the field of health work with the greatest possibilities that awaits development.

5. Tuberculosis. The previous recommendation is made largely as a result of an appreciation of the broad-minded manner in which the Director has dealt with the Tuberculosis situation. Here he has, subject to their carrying on their work in a certain manner, delegated certain responsibilities to certain organizations in tuberculosis work, that of diagnosis, dispensary and home supervision. The Department has the direct care of the control of milk and food supplies, and restaurants, and so controls these sources of possible infection. The Department would make its greatest direct contribution by

the maintenance of the health of all school children, and special care of those physically sub-normal, with the proper development of a school medical service.

Arrangements are still to be made for the care of tuberculous children in some existing and proposed sanatoria and preventoria, and the placement of arrested cases discharged from sanatorium. The need for open-air classes in the schools for physically sub-normal and for contacts is urgent. These classes would serve also as nutritional classes.

6. Health education in all its forms is needed. A constant repetition of simple health truths is required to make any impression upon the masses. This may be accomplished in one of many ways - literature, talks, motion pictures, posters, etc. This is largely a field of work for the voluntary health agency because of its greater freedom of action.

7. Health Demonstrations. The Department of Health can only go as far as its funds will permit and as fast as established procedures are brought about. To convince the local community, to establish new procedures, is the work of the voluntary agencies. The value of certain types of work and workers, the practicability of newer activities, such as diphtheria immunization, must be proven and demonstrated. A municipal department cannot do this very well and so, it devolves upon the voluntary agencies.

The Director should be asked to call a meeting of the health organizations to allow of a general discussion and plan for the educational and demonstrational work, with the idea of distributing this work, or possibly delegating it to one or two agencies.

8. Voluntary Agencies. Without going into details and without any suggestion of criticism or comparison, it is apparent that the greatest need is the development of these working amongst the French-speaking section. They have the larger part of the population to deal with and so their importance is greater and their need for funds correspondingly large. The development of these particular agencies is urgent if they are to be able, in any adequate way, to serve their section of the community.

How is this development to be brought about? In the first place, the agencies must be asked if they will undertake the work; in the second place, the Director must be asked for his approval. If these are secured, it is then a question of obtaining financial support for their work. This means an education of the public. Such an education has two results; it secures money but it does much more; it teaches health at the same time. In the United States, several millions of dollars are raised each year by the sale of Christmas seals, and the sale is, in addition, an annual nation-wide health educational campaign.

This result could not be brought about at once, but it is necessary that a definite plan for the future development of health work be accepted, so that progress may be made in a way acceptable to all and supported by all. Just how it might be done, how funds are to be raised is, of course, something for the group who undertake the work to decide. They may or may not think it best to unite for certain purposes. I think that in most of the work, it will be necessary to have two organizations, one French-speaking and the other English-speaking. This does not mean that they will not work together - they undoubtedly will. The need now is a clear definition of organizations and the responsibilities of each. From that will come the necessary groupings for work or finance. There is no reason why two or more organizations should not use the same health centre, and so on.

This report does not touch playgrounds, child-caring institutions, hospitals, bedside care, etc., because these have been delegated by common consent to certain groups. They have, of course, a great influence on health conditions in the city, and their work should receive every support from those interested in health work.

SUMMARY

1. Support of Health Department;
2. Increased Municipal Expenditure on Health Work;
3. Proper Housing;
4. Adequate Medical School Inspection; provision of special classes;
5. Definition of field of individual health agencies;
6. Development of individual agencies to cover the field;
7. Conference of agencies to decide responsibilities in the general field of health education and health demonstration.

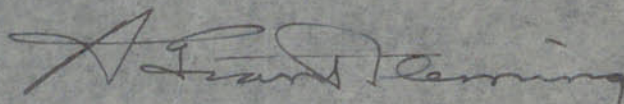
GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

The League has developed its work and expended its funds, not with the idea of making a permanent place for itself in the community, but rather to assist in the formation of a public conscience concerning health work, and to assist other organizations, particularly the municipal department, in their growth.

In recommending that certain responsibilities be delegated to certain voluntary organizations, it is not intended to suggest that the municipality should be freed of responsibility. It is merely that it seems expedient for the time being. In later years, when the Department has completed the organization of the work it has in hand, it may then be considered as to whether or not it should take over other work. I believe that best results are obtained by doing a few things well, rather than half doing many things.

In my opinion, the League should

1. Continue to assist other organizations in their development (in the manner that they have done in tuberculosis work especially);
2. Continue its health demonstration centres;
3. Continue and develop its health education work;
4. Support the Health Department;
5. Assist in every way possible the development of whatever part of the above programme is accepted.



A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held at Montreal, on Thursday, September 30th, 1926, at twelve o'clock noon.

Present:-

Sir Arthur W. Currie,	Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Lord Atholstan,	Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,	Dr. C.F. Martin,
Mr. L.S. Colwell	Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.	

The secretary reported that a notice of meeting had been posted to all directors on September 28th. Doctors Jarry and Byers are absent from the city, attending the International Tuberculosis Convention in Washington. Mr. Lyon Cohen had notified the secretary of his inability to attend the meeting.

The Chairman informed the meeting that Lord Atholstan having intimated that he was unable to be wholly responsible for financing the Health League after the present year, Financial Federation had been approached to ascertain if they would favourably consider the admission of the Health League. Federation replied that for certain reasons they were not favourable. These conversations were based upon the assumption that the budget of the Health League would be approximately \$50,000.00.

The Chairman read a letter which he had written to Lord Atholstan on September 16th, which read in part "..... I appeal to you to put our citizens under further debt by placing the needs of the Health League before those whose interest in public welfare enables them to appreciate what the League has done and is doing. For the work of the next two years, a minimum of \$120,000.00 is required."

Lord Atholstan replied that he was unable to secure this sum. In his letter he stated:- "I have made a suggestion that will probably eventuate in providing twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a year for two years, with the expectation that at the end of 1928, another year will be provided for and, perhaps, more generously."

The Chairman then read a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Financial Federation, addressed to Lord Atholstan, in which Federation expressed their willingness to admit the Health League to membership for the limited term of two years - 1927 and 1928 - on certain conditions, one of which was that the annual budget of the Health League would not exceed \$25,000.00.

There was a general discussion as to how membership in Federation would affect the work of the League, and also as to what might be done with the curtailed budget.

It was duly moved and seconded that application be made for admission to Federation, upon the terms set out in their letter. A vote having been taken, the motion was declared lost.

Mr. Louis Colwell gave notice of a motion to be considered at the next meeting, as to the possible winding up of the League. It was by general consent accepted that the future of the League should be determined at the next meeting, which would be held shortly.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Tuesday, May 4th, 1926, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

Present:- Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid,
Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Mr. Louis Colwell,
Dr. C.F. Martin,
Dr. J.A. Jarry,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The secretary reported that a notice calling the meeting had been posted to all directors on April 30th.

Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Dr. W.H. Atherton and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor had notified the secretary of their inability to attend.

The minutes of the last meeting held on March 16th, having been circulated to all members, were taken as read and approved.

The secretary read a letter from the Royal Edward Institute asking for 1,000 copies of HEALTH IN THE HOME - 500 in English and 500 in French. This request was approved and the secretary instructed to furnish these as requested.

The secretary read a letter from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in regard to the SUMMER DAY CAMP. Decision in connection with this was postponed.

Correspondence with the McMasterville School Commission was read. The Health League is assisting in making a survey of the health conditions of the school children in McMasterville. This was approved.

The secretary reported upon the distribution of Book-Plates. Following a general discussion, he was instructed to ascertain from publishers whether or not there was a possibility of having these printed as part of the book.

Mr. Lyon Cohen brought up the question of employers' liability, and the secretary was instructed to secure a legal opinion concerning this.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was passed in connection with By-Law No. XIV regarding Cheques, Notes, etc.:-

BE IT RESOLVED

That of the following, any two together be and they are hereby authorized to sign and issue cheques on behalf of the corporation and that they be and they are hereby authorized to exercise on behalf of the corporation all or any of the powers referred to in By-Law No. XIV of the corporation:- The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, The Treasurer and Dr. Charles F. Martin.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Chairman was requested to select a sub-committee to take whatever steps be deemed advisable concerning the future financing of the League.

The regular reports were then presented as follows:-

Managing Directors Report

The housing committees have referred their proposed regulations to the Quebec Architects' Association. Following several meetings, these regulations have been re-drafted and are now before the Architects' Association for their final consideration. It is expected that we will be able to present them to the Provincial authorities during the month of May.

In connection with our work, we have reported unsanitary conditions to the Department of Health in 21 cases. These have been dealt with by the Department from whom we receive the best possible co-operation.

The social hygiene committee have distributed the Health Speakers' Service folder, a copy of which was sent to each League member.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners are distributing the book-plate embodying the health rules, and we are awaiting a reply from the Catholic Central Board before ordering a supply for them.

At our Coursol St. Health Centre, the Mental Hygiene Committee are conducting a Mental Health clinic for us each week. Owing to increased attendance we have moved our Child Welfare clinic into the Old Brewery Mission Community Centre, at the corner of Canning St., where we have plenty of room.

In co-operation with the Family Welfare Association workers of our district, we are planning a study of a group of their families to bring out the relationship between dependency and physical and mental health.

In February, the managing director, with the approval of the chairman, visited Halifax, upon the invitation of the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, to investigate and advise in regard to the milk supply in that city. He was accompanied by Dr. R. St. John Macdonald of McGill University, who is chairman of our housing committee. Their report has just been published in Halifax and we hope to obtain copies for the directors.

A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

Nursing Director's Report

Both the tuberculosis field work and that of the demonstration area have been carried on with success. During February and March, the records were reviewed, and figures and tables covering the year's work were compiled and presented at the annual meeting.

E. P. Kennedy, R. N.
Nursing Director

Medical Director's Report

The registration at our Pre-Natal clinic has now reached 51%, or an increase of 4% over January, and 20 new babies from St. Catherine's parish have been registered at our Well Baby clinic.

During the month of February, a total of 138 was reached for inoculations against diphtheria, and 53 tuberculosis visits were made by the League's nurses during the month.

It is gratifying to report that our activities will be increased during the month of March by enlarging the scope of the school work and of the home control of contagious diseases, and also by the opening of the Psychiatric clinic under the direction of Dr. Lussier.

We are pleased to see that the efforts put forth by the clergy to assist the work of our nurses are bearing fruit as during the month of March we registered 33 new pre-natal cases, of whom 22 are from St. Catherine's parish. Our visits to families where there are newborn babies have been rewarded by an increase in the attendance at our Baby clinic. The pre-school age clinic also shows an increased attendance.

In March, 96 new inoculations against diphtheria were made at our weekly clinics.

The tuberculosis work also shows an increase during the month of March. 10 new cases were found in the same number of homes, with 42 contacts. 76 visits were made to these homes.

Statistical Report, Managing Director:-

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Health Articles	4	4
Meetings	9	3
Addresses	1	6

<u>Tuberculosis Field Work.</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
No. families under supervision	781	832
No. new families under supervision	98	71
No. families discharged	45	24
No. families transferred in	79	9
No. families transferred out	148	5
No. patients under supervision	727	751
No. new patients under supervision	116	79
No. patients discharged	58	55
No. patients transferred in	81	7
No. patients transferred out	159	7
No. contacts under supervision	4,017	4,291
No. new contacts under supervision	465	364
No. contacts discharged	181	103
No. contacts transferred in	400	41
No. contacts transferred out	742	28
Cases discharged to Royal Edward Institute	4	4
No. homes visited	758	772
No. patients visited	533	628
No. contacts visited	2,243	2,981
No. visits of investigation	152	116
No. visits of instruction	450	497
No. visits of arrangement	67	72
No. not found	89	87
No. other visits	43	41
No. completed arrangements	37	30
No. clinics attended	12	17
No. conferences	16	7
No. classes taught	7	2

Demonstration Area

No. homes visited	820	864
No. not found	86	97
No. TB visits	85	73
No. ante-natal visits	27	26
No. infant welfare visits	273	255
No. pre-school visits	115	76
No. visits of co-operation	10	14
No. visits of demonstration	7	8
No. survey visits	217	315
No. clinics attended	21	24
No. lessons in Home Nursing	6	7
No. families under supervision	384	455
No. new families under supervision	91	64
No. families discharged	4	6
No. families transferred in	1	3
No. families transferred out	4	4
No. ante-natal cases under supervision	8	9
No. new ante-natal cases under supervision	2	2
No. ante-natal cases discharged	2	2
No. ante-natal cases transferred in	0	1
No. ante-natal cases transferred out	0	0
No. infant welfare cases	295	339
No. new infant welfare cases	54	49
No. infant welfare cases discharged	4	7
No. infant welfare cases transferred in	1	3
No. infant welfare cases transferred out	1	3
No. pre-school cases	86	98
No. new pre-school cases	19	12
No. pre-school cases discharged	0	0
No. pre-school cases transferred in	0	1
No. pre-school cases transferred out	0	1
No. tuberculosis cases	73	112
No. new TB cases	36	20
No. TB cases discharged	1	0
No. TB cases transferred in	0	0
No. TB cases transferred out	0	0
No. TB contacts	220	473
No. TB contacts discharged (new)	50	83
No. TB contacts discharged	0	0
No. T.B. contacts transferred in	20	0

Demonstration Area (cont.)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
No. TB contacts transferred out	3	0
No. houses surveyed	139	
No. individuals secured for diphtheria immunization	76	

Consultations held

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>Infant</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
<u>February, 1926</u>			
Iverley Settlement	4	127	11
Coursol St.	4	128	4
	<u>8</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>March, 1926</u>			
Iverley Settlement	4	110	10
Coursol St.	5	130	5
	<u>9</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>15</u>

Diphtheria Immunization Clinics held

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>First Time</u>	<u>Second Time</u>
<u>February, 1926</u>	5	84	22
<u>March, 1926</u>	6	67	75

Ante-Natal Clinics held

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
<u>February, 1926</u>	2	1
<u>March, 1926</u>	2	4

Trench Centre, February, 1926

<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Patients</u>	<u>Visits for Patients</u>	<u>Pts. active 1-3-26</u>
1,031	983	48	862

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Jan.</u>	<u>Opened in February</u>	<u>Dismissed in Feb. Reason</u>				<u>Carried into March</u>
			<u>Moved</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recov'd.</u>	<u>Died</u>	
Ante-Partum	38	5	2	4	0	0	37
Post-Partum	15	7	0	0	15	0	7
New Born	11	6	0	9	0	2	6
Babies (1 mo.-2 yrs.)	317	14	1	14	0	1	315
Pre-School (2-6 yrs.)	436	23	6	5	0	0	448
Tuberculosis	52	1	2	1	0	1	49
Contagious Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Medical	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>869</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>862</u>

Total carried from January	869	Total dismissed in February	66
Total opened in February	59	Total carried into March	862

Consultations held during February

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>New Registrations</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>
Well Baby	12	300	191	109	40	20	20
Pre-School	12	119	84	35	38	13	25
Pre-Natal	4	36	9	27	13	4	9

Total attendance at all consultations	455
Total new registrations at consultations	91

During the month of February, 138 inoculations against diphtheria have been made; at the end of the month, 70 children were completely immunized and 68 in course of immunization.

French Centre, March, 1926

<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Patients</u>	<u>Visits for Patients</u>	<u>Pts. active 1-4-26</u>
939	893	46	911

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Feb.</u>	<u>Opened in March</u>	<u>Dismissed in March, Reason</u>				<u>Carried into April</u>
			<u>Moved.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recov'd.</u>	<u>Died</u>	
Ante-Partum	37	22	2	12	0	0	45
Post-Partum	7	25	2	0	12	0	18
New-Born	6	23	2	9	0	1	17
Babies (1 mo.-2 yrs.)	315	20	8	10	0	1	316
Pre-School (2-6 yrs.)	443	29	8	6	0	0	463
Tuberculosis	49	6	1	0	0	2	52
Contagious Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Medical	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	862	126	23	37	13	4	911

Total carried from February	862	Total dismissed in March	77
Total opened in March	126	Total carried into April	911

Consultations held during the month

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>New Registrations</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>
Well Baby	14	353	233	120	30	7	23
Pre-School	14	150	94	56	39	14	25
Pre-Natal	4	29	15	14	8	5	3

Total attendance at all consultations	532
Total new registrations at consultations	77

4 days of Immunization - Attendance, 88

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Wednesday afternoon, February 24th, 1926, at the hour of five o'clock.

Present:- Dr. J. Roddick Byers,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Mr. L.S. Colwell,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

In the absence of the chairman, Doctor Kennedy occupied the chair.

The secretary notified the meeting that a proper notice of this meeting had been posted to all directors on February 19th.

The minutes of the last meeting having been forwarded to all directors were taken as read and approved.

The secretary submitted a series of questions which it is proposed to forward to all municipal candidates in the coming election. It was duly moved, seconded and carried, subject to the approval of the Chairman and Lord Atholstan, that this be done.

A letter from the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, Federated, was read, asking that the Health League nominate a representative to act on their organization. It was duly moved, seconded and carried that Doctor Fleming be nominated in this capacity.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the following be delegates from the Health League to the Montreal Council of Social Agencies:- Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid, (Corresponding Delegate), Dr. J. Roddick Byers and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, with Dr. W.H. Atherton, Mr. Lyon Cohen and Dr. J.A. Baudouin as alternates.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried not to take space in the Year Book of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, but to publish a separate report as previously planned.

The Fireside Club of the Young Women's Christian Association have donated the sum of \$50.00 to the Health League to be used in the purchase of Cod Liver Oil and similar necessities for the infants in the demonstration area. This contribution has been properly acknowledged.

It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting of the League at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, March 16th, at five o'clock.

The various staff and statistical reports were then presented, as follows:-

Managing Director's Report - January, 1926:-

The past month has been devoted chiefly to a completion of our organization, study of the past year's work and preparation for the coming year.

The work of the Housing Committee has progressed favourably, and the members expect, by the end of February, to be in a position to approach the authorities with their proposals.

The Social Hygiene Committee have decided to direct their efforts along educational lines for boys and girls. Their programme will be ready within the next few weeks.

With the approval of the Chairman, the managing-director spent a week in Halifax to advise, in company with Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission concerning the milk situation in that city.

In conformity with our arrangement concerning the Social Hygiene work, the following are recommended as members of the Health League:-

Mrs. J. J. Creelman, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire,
Mrs. R. H. Phillimore, Catholic Women's League of Canada.

A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

Report on French Centre - January, 1926:-

Work in this area continues to progress favourably.

The number of patients under care stands at about the same level of over 850. The number of expectant mothers in St. Catherine's parish, registered with us, now reaches 123 or 47% of the possible number, an increase of 4% over last month.

The efforts in connection with immunization against diphtheria are meeting with excellent response from the population, as many as 86 immunizations having been performed in three clinics.

J. A. Baudouin, M. D.
Medical Director

Report of Nursing Division, January, 1926:-

The five nurses engaged in Tuberculosis work carried on their usual duties during the month of January. The supervision of homes was continued and examination of patients and contacts arranged for. Seven cases were transferred to the Royal Edward Institute ~~and~~ in accordance with agreement reached between the Institute and the League. We were fortunate in being able to place in the Sacred Heart Hospital at Cartierville several advanced cases, these being the only ones which the sisters are in a position to receive at present.

In the Demonstration area, the four nurses continued their survey of the district. They have been successful in registering children for diphtheria immunization and for attendance at the Infant Welfare clinics. The Royal Edward have turned over to the League for home supervision, their cases of tuberculosis resident in the demonstration area. Visits are made to these patients by our nurses, who report conditions to the Institute and who ask the latter for further information regarding physicians' orders, etc., when required.

The nurses of the League are availing themselves of the opportunity offered to attend the extension course in MOTHERCRAFT which is being given at McGill University at the School for Graduate Nurses. All have registered for these lectures.

E. P. Kennedy, B. N.

Nursing Director

Managing-Director, Statistical Report, January, 1926:-

Press Articles	--	5
Meetings	--	9
Addresses	--	5

Tuberculosis Section, Statistical Report, January, 1926:-

No. of families under supervision	723
No. of new families under supervision	40
No. of families discharged	34
No. of families transferred in	3
No. of families transferred out	18
No. of patients under supervision	666
No. of new patients under supervision	52
No. of patients discharged	47
No. of patients transferred in	6
No. of patients transferred out	19
No. of contacts under supervision	3,642
No. of new contacts under supervision	191
No. of contacts discharged	145
No. of contacts transferred in	13
No. of contacts transferred out	95
No. of cases transferred to Royal Edward Institute	7
No. of homes visited	602
No. of patients visited	422
No. of contacts visited	2,174
No. of visits of investigation	93
No. of visits of instruction	394
No. of visits of arrangement	37
No. of other visits	34
No. not found	78
No. completed arrangements	12
No. of clinics attended	10
No. of conferences attended	10
No. of classes taught	6

English Centre, Statistical Report, January, 1926:-

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Dec.</u>	<u>Taken on in Jan.</u>	<u>Carried into Feb.</u>
Infants	324	44	356
Pre-School	94	11	105
Pre-Natal	6	2	8
Total	424	57	469

Consultations held during the month

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>Infant</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Iverley	4	110	11
Coursol St.	4	124	1
Total	8	234	12

Diphtheria Immunization Clinics held during the month

<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
4	22

Demonstration Area

No. of homes visited	498
No. "Not Found" visits	88
No. Infant Welfare Visits	284
No. of Pre-School visits	116
No. of Pre-Natal visits	35
No. of miscellaneous visits	30
No. of co-operation visits	8
No. of demonstration visits	8
No. of clinics	25
No. of conferences	4
No. of survey visits	41
No. of tuberculosis visits	5

French Centre, Statistical Report for January, 1926:-

<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Patients</u>	<u>Visits for Patients</u>	<u>No. of Pts. active Feb. 1, 1926</u>
980	939	41	869

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Dec.</u>	<u>Opened in Jan.</u>	<u>Dismissed in Jan., Reason</u>				<u>Carried into Feb.</u>
			<u>Moved</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recov'd.</u>	<u>Died</u>	
Ante-Partum	42	11	1	14	0	0	38
Post-Partum	16	15	0	0	15	1	15
New-Born	14	13	0	14	0	2	11
Babies(1 mo.- 2 yrs.)	313	19	3	8	0	4	317
Pre-School(2-6 yrs.)	434	19	6	9	0	2	436
Tuberculosis	47	6	1	0	0	0	52
Contagious Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Medical	0	5	0	2	3	0	0
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	866	88	11	47	18	9	869

Consultations held during January, 1926

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attendance</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>New Registrations</u>	
			<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of dist.</u>		<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of dist.</u>
Well Baby	11	215	144	71	18	11	7
Pre-School	11	103	76	27	28	23	5
Pre-Natal	4	41	9	32	17	3	14

Total attendance at all consultations, 359; Total New Registrations at all Consultations, 63.

Immunizations against diphtheria commenced on January 13th. 3 consecutive Wednesdays registered 86 immunizations.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Wednesday afternoon, January 27th, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock, at Montreal.

Present:-
Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Dr. C. F. Martin,
Mr. L. B. Colwell,
Dr. J. Heddick Byers,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. A.G. Fleming.

Word of inability to attend had been received from Mr. Zéphirin Hébert and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been circulated to all directors were taken as read and adopted.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the secretary was instructed to convey to Doctor Helen R.Y. Reid the sympathy of the Board on her recent bereavement in the death of her mother.

A letter was read from the Outremont and North End Women's Club concerning the provision of public conveniences. The secretary was instructed to advise the club that as this was a matter of general convenience rather than health, the Health League did not feel that it should take the initiative in the matter, but would be glad to assist and support whatever organization would undertake to do so.

A communication concerning the use of a certain property in Beecmont for institutional purposes was read. The secretary was instructed to inform the owners that the Health League had decided not to undertake institutional activities.

A letter of resignation from Mr. Zéphirin Hébert was read. The secretary was instructed to express the regrets of the Board that business conditions required this action, and to request that the resignation be left in abeyance until the Annual Meeting in March.

A communication was read from the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association concerning the application at present before the legislature as to the construction of a tramway line on Mount Royal. After discussion, it was decided to take no action for the present.

There was some discussion concerning cancer statistics and education on this subject.

The Managing-Director presented the budget for 1926.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Budget for the Financial Year, 1926

1. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

A - Section of Administration

	<u>Expenditure, 1925</u>	<u>Budget, 1926</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Salaries	\$15,888.50	16,983.00	1,094.50	
General Expenses	3,168.37	3,250.00	81.63	
Rent	776.37	600.00		176.37
Total	<u>19,833.24</u>	<u>20,833.00</u>	<u>999.76</u>	

B - Section of Health Education

Salaries	233.30			233.30
General Expenses	1,265.24	5,000.00	3,734.76	
Total	<u>1,498.54</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>3,501.46</u>	

C - Section of Public Health Nursing and
Anti-Tuberculosis Field Service

Salaries	7,823.31	8,875.00	1,051.69	
General Expenses	1,686.70	300.00		1,386.70
Total	<u>9,510.01</u>	<u>9,175.00</u>		<u>335.01</u>

2. DIVISION OF DEMONSTRATION

A - French Centre

Salaries	4,949.88	7,000.00	2,050.12	
General Expenses	2,188.60	450.00		1,738.60
Total	<u>7,138.48</u>	<u>7,450.00</u>	<u>311.52</u>	

B - English Centre

Salaries	1,732.50	6,780.00	5,047.50	
General Expenses	660.87	300.00		360.87
Total	<u>2,393.37</u>	<u>7,080.00</u>	<u>4,686.63</u>	

SUMMARY

<u>1. Division of Administration</u>	<u>Expenditure, 1925</u>	<u>Budget, 1926</u>
A - Section of Administration	\$19,833.24	20,833.00
B - Section of Health Education	1,498.54	5,000.00
C - Section of Anti-Tuberculosis Field Service	9,510.01	9,175.00
D - Sundries (Furniture)	730.65	150.00
<u>2. Division of Demonstration</u>		
A - French Centre	7,138.48	7,450.00
B - English Centre	2,393.37	7,080.00
C - Diphtheria Immunization	116.54	500.00
D - Summer Day Camp	575.56	
	<hr/> 41,796.39	<hr/> 50,188.00
Expenditure, 1925	----- \$ 6,051.53	
Expenditure, 1925	----- 41,796.39	
Budget, 1926	----- <u>50,188.00</u>	
	Total 98,035.92	

Balance left from Lord Atholstan's donation of \$100,000.00 at the end of 1926 will be \$1,964.08.

After explanations and discussion, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the budget of \$50,188.00 for 1926 be approved.

The managing-director was instructed to secure the necessary legal advice as to the liability of the Health League in regard to the actions of physicians in its employ. Also he was instructed to prepare a report concerning the holding of a Health Exhibition in Montreal.

Reports were then presented for the months of November and December, 1925, as follows:-

Managing Director

Diphtheria

The campaign against diphtheria has progressed favourably. The writing of a series of newspaper articles was the first step. At the request of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, we have visited their various offices and have immunized the children of their agents. The Company have also printed some fifty thousand cards for distribution. The expenses in both cases have been met by the Company. We asked the medical societies for approval of our campaign, which was gladly given. At the request of LA SOCIETE MEDICALE DE MONTREAL we are circularizing the French-speaking members of the profession on the subject, including in our letter a copy of the Society's resolution of approval. The MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, at their last meeting, appointed a committee to take the necessary action to bring the work to the attention of their members.

We started to prepare a petition for presentation to the civic authorities, asking for the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin and other biological products. This was not completed as the city acted before the petition was ready.

We have two centres for immunization, opened since the first of the year, one day a week each.

Milk

Certain efforts are being made to modify the Milk By-Law. We have written the special committee appointed to consider the same, asking for permission to present our views. Some articles are being prepared for the press, and every effort will be made to have the by-law remain unaltered.

We have also reminded the Premier of our petition concerning regulations for the tuberculin testing of cattle.

Social Hygiene

Progress is being made in conformity with the agreement approved at the last meeting. Your approval is asked in connection with one change, i.e., that in Clause 2, the word "seven" be eliminated, and that it read "a committee of any number". This recommendation is made in view of the fact that it seems desirable to add to the number at first suggested.

In order to carry out the agreement further, and in conformity with By-Law No. 1, I would recommend that the following be duly appointed members of the League:-

Mrs. W. Lyman
Mrs. M. Bernfeld

Dr. Grace Ritchie-England
Mr. John F. Pierce

Mrs. A. E. Moore
Rev. R.G. Burgoyne

Tuberculosis

The re-arrangement of work previously reported to you has gone through, and will be completed by the end of January. Ste. Agathe Sanatorium is filled and has a long waiting-list. The Sacred Heart Hospital will, it is expected, be receiving patients very shortly.

We are tabulating the survey made of tuberculosis deaths.

Housing

The Housing Committee have drafted a by-law which, at present, is in the hands of the Quebec Architects' Association, the latter having been asked to pass an opinion on it.

Your approval is asked of the following: That the managing-director be instructed to prepare a series of questions which would be submitted to all municipal candidates, the object being to secure from each candidate a statement as to his stand on certain health questions. These questions to be submitted to the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Publicity

The plan for the bookplate has been approved, and Mr. Lyon Cohen has kindly undertaken to see it through. The bookplates will be distributed next month.

A report of the work of the calendar year was prepared and a copy sent to each member. An article on "Keeping Well People Well," by the managing-director, was also distributed.

We have continued our general efforts to spread our influence in health work wherever and whenever the opportunity offers.

Demonstrations

The report of Dr. Baudouin and the statistics are evidence of the success of the French area. Miss Kennedy's report shows the work of the English area.

The Montreal Dispensary is being re-organized, and every opportunity for its development as part of the health organization of the community is assured.

A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

Report on Work of French Centre

November, 1925 - The total number of visits paid during the month of November by the entire personnel has been 1,929, or an increase of 515 over the previous month. This increase is accounted for by the enlarging of our area to include the parish of the Sacred Heart. The average number of visits paid by the League nurses per diem has been 11.6.

The number of pre-natal cases living in St. Catherine parish and registered at our clinic now reaches 104, or 40% of the possible total of 260.

We have now reached the 100% mark of the babies under one year of age living in St. Catherine parish and known to us. We will now undertake the second step in our campaign, that is, to bring to the clinics the highest possible percentage.

The infant mortality rate for our centre at the end of the month of November stands at 130, or five points lower than at the end of October.

I am pleased also to be able to mention, as a new development to begin with December, the opening of a pre-natal clinic in the eastern section of the city. This clinic has been made possible through the efforts and interest of Monsignor Le-Pailleur who has always taken a great interest in the campaign against infant mortality in Montreal, and it is attended by one of our nurses one afternoon a week. It is hoped that this new movement will encourage the other parochial Gouttes de Lait to follow this lead.

December, 1925 - At the end of December, the infant mortality statistics for the years 1924 to 1925, and for 1925 to 1926 in St. Catherine's parish were compiled and the following interesting data were found:-

Jan. 1, 1924 - Jan. 1, 1925 - Births, 273 - Deaths, 60 - Rate, 220;
Jan. 1, 1925 - Jan. 1, 1926 - Births, 263 - Deaths, 33 - Rate, 125, or a reduction of 43%. We have carried on our campaign against infant mortality for nearly eight months.

A comparison was made with the Thetford Mines record for their first year, as, by a coincidence, they also began their work in May and compiled the statistics to January. The following figures will show that we have surpassed the excellent record made at Thetford Mines during the same period of time:-

Thetford Mines rate, first year, 300, reduced by January 1st to 196, or 35%;
St. Catherine's rate, first year, 220, reduced by January 1st to 125, or 43%.

Credit for these satisfactory results should be given to the nurses who left nothing undone to save a baby's life. When we first began this effort to save the babies of St. Catherine's parish, the nurses were told that they should consider the death of every baby as a personal loss, and their feeling of responsibility towards the infant mortality situation has, it would seem, been well demonstrated by the results thus far obtained. We hope to bring the rate well below the 100 mark by the end of another year.

Classes in Home Hygiene, organized during the month of November for the Aides in the Parish Gouttes de Lait, were continued during December. Those living in the eastern part of the city met in the rectory of Hochelaga parish, and those in the west end, met at the English Health Centre, 9 Coursol St.,

J. A. Baudouin, M.D.
Medical Director

Report of Nursing Division

Since the Royal Edward Institute assumed the responsibility of doing the medical examination and home supervision amongst the Tuberculosis patients for the General and the Western Hospitals, we have fewer cases under our supervision, and have found it necessary to decrease, by one nurse, our staff engaged in this work. This nurse is now working in the Demonstration area from 9 Coursol St.

The remaining five nurses doing tuberculosis work are visiting homes of patients referred to us by Bruchési Institute, Royal Victoria Hospital, Children's Memorial Hospital, Herzl Dispensary, and by private physicians. In addition to visiting homes, these nurses attend clinics at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Herzl Dispensary.

During the months of November and December, patients were admitted to the Laurentian Sanatorium. In every case where the patient was unable to travel alone, a nurse accompanied him or her. These nurses, while at the Sanatorium, visited the various patients whom the League has been instrumental in having admitted, and found them very happy and contented with sanatorium life.

As there has been an increase in the number of patients attending Bruchési Institute clinics, and thus, more home-visiting to be done, we have found it necessary to increase our French-speaking nursing staff by one public health nurse, who will report for duty on February 1st.

There are four nurses engaged in work in the demonstration area. The area is divided into four parts, each nurse having a district. At present, they are making a house-to-house canvass, endeavouring to interest the families in the activities of the centre, namely ante-natal clinics, infant welfare, pre-school, and diphtheria immunization. At the same time, they take note of the housing conditions and report on any deficiencies in the sanitary arrangements, which information is in turn passed to the Municipal Division of Sanitation from whom we have received excellent co-operation.

Two clinics are held weekly at the Health Centre - Diphtheria Immunization on Monday afternoon and Child Welfare on Tuesday afternoon. In the afternoon of the first and third Wednesdays of the month, the ante-natal clinic is held.

All the League nurses (those engaged in tuberculosis work as well as the ones who work in the demonstration area) take every opportunity of making known the activities of the League in the homes where they visit.

E. P. Kennedy, R. N.
Nursing Director

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Managing Director

	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Press Articles	4	4	8
Addresses	4	2	6
Meetings	19	9	28

TUBERCULOSIS DEMONSTRATION

	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of families under supervision	830	732	
No. new families under supervision	83	49	132
No. families discharged	94	122	216
No. families transferred in	3	86	89
No. families transferred out	2	101	103
No. individuals under supervision	758	674	
No. new individuals under supervision	94	60	154
No. individuals discharged	111	127	238
No. individuals transferred in	3	53	56
No. individuals transferred out	2	69	71
No. contacts under supervision	3,945	3,679	
No. new contacts	410	230	640
No. contacts discharged	369	476	845
No. contacts transferred in	10	383	393
No. contacts transferred out	7	501	508
No. cases transferred to Royal Edward Institute	56	76	132
No. homes visited	801	828	1,629
No. patients visited	477	510	987
No. contacts in homes visited	2,384	2,605	4,989
No. visits of investigation	191	154	345
No. visits of instruction	414	541	955
No. visits of arrangements	45	43	88
No. other visits	48	26	74
No. not found	147	90	237
No. completed arrangements	32	18	50
No. clinics attended	12	10	22
No. conferences attended	22	18	40
No. classes taught	4	4	

English Centre - November, 1925

No. of homes visited	318
No. of infant welfare visits	382
No. of pre-school visits	127
No. of pre-natal visits	18
No. not found	79

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Oct.</u>	<u>Taken on in Nov.</u>	<u>Carried into Dec.</u>
Infants	276	57	290
Pre-school	64	24	83
Pre-natal	6	2	4
Total	346	83	377

Consultations held during the month

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>Infant</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Iverley Settlement	4	105	24
Coursol Street	4	86	4
Total	8	191	28

English Centre - December, 1925

No. of homes visited	361
No. of infant welfare visits	269
No. of pre-school visits	133
No. of pre-natal visits	9
No. not found	60

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Nov.</u>	<u>Taken on in Dec.</u>	<u>Carried into Jan.</u>
Infants	290	45	324
Pre-School	83	11	94
Pre-Natal	4	2	6
Total	377	58	424

Consultations held during the month

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>Infant</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Iverley Settlement	3	98	12
Consool Street	5	122	3
Total	8	220	15

French Centre - November, 1925

<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Pts.</u>	<u>Visits for Pts.</u>	<u>No. Pts. active Dec. 1st</u>
1069	1008	61	848

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Oct.</u>	<u>Opened Nov.</u>	<u>Dismissed in Nov. - Reason</u>				<u>Carried into Dec.</u>
			<u>Moved</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recov'd.</u>	<u>Died</u>	
Ante-Partum	46	12	0	13	0	0	45
Post-Partum	17	19	0	0	21	0	19
New-Born	16	17	0	18	0	1	17
Babies (1 mo. - 2 yrs.)	289	33	5	13	0	0	303
Pre-School (2-6 yrs.)	370	61	5	7	0	0	420
Tuberculosis	37	11	1	4	0	1	42
Cont. Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gen. Medical	2	4	0	8	3	1	2
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	777	157	11	55	24	3	848

Consultations held during the Month

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>New Registrations</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>In Dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In Dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>
Well Baby	13	394	259	135	46	25	21
Pre-School	13	104	74	30	38	23	15
Pre-Natal	4	50	20	30	19	5	14

Total Attendance at all Consultations - 548; Total New Registrations at all Consultations - 103

French Centre - December, 1925

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>All Visits</u> 1067	<u>Visits to Pts.</u> 1008			<u>Visits for Pts.</u> 59			<u>No. Pts. active Jan. 1</u> 866
	<u>Carried from Nov.</u>	<u>Opened in Dec.</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Dismissed in Dec. Reason</u>			<u>Carried into January</u>	
				<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recov'd.</u>	<u>Died</u>		
Ante-Partum	45	8	0	9	2	0	42	
Post-Partum	19	16	0	0	19	0	16	
New-Born	17	16	1	16	0	2	14	
Babies (1 mo.-2 yrs.)	303	23	7	6	0	0	313	
Pre-School (2-6 yrs.)	420	27	8	4	0	0	434	
Tuberculosis	42	7	0	0	0	1	47	
Cont. Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gen. Medical	2	5	0	0	7	0	0	
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	848	102	17	35	28	4	866	

The two "New Borns" who died were premature twins, born into an absolutely destitute family. When the nurses took on the case, they found that the father had been out of work for five months, there was no food in the house and no fuel. Material aid was secured, but the mother was too weak to nurse the babies, and artificial feeding did not save their lives on account of their great debility. Had it not been for the death of these babies, who were also born in December, we would have had a perfect record for the month.

Consultations held during the Month

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>New Registrations</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>In Dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of it</u>
Well Baby	12	284	181	103	14	12	2
Pre-School	12	71	45	26	14	12	2
Pre-natal	3	29	10	19	14	9	5

Total Attendance at all Consultations - 384; Total New Registrations at all Consultations - 42

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 5770

DIRECTORS

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A. GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9 COURSOL STREET

MONTREAL, Janvier 1926.

Monsieur et cher collègue:—

Il est maintenant admis que l'immunisation contre la diphtérie est une mesure pratique et que l'anatoxine de Ramon constitue l'agent immunisateur le plus satisfaisant parce qu'il n'est pas toxique.

Chaque année la diphtérie cause à Montréal plus de cent décès et un nombre correspondant de cas, surtout parmi les jeunes enfants. Or cette maladie peut être complètement éliminée.

Comme il est impossible de réussir une pareille entreprise sans le concours actif de la profession médicale, la Ligue Antituberculeuse et de Santé publique de Montréal prend la liberté de vous fournir les renseignements suivants au sujet de l'anatoxine de Ramon.

Immunisation active par la méthode de Ramon:

Depuis 1924, Ramon, de l'Institut Pasteur de Paris, a pu améliorer notablement la méthode d'immunisation de Park par la substitution de l'anatoxine au mélange toxine-antitoxine.

L'anatoxine, obtenue par le traitement de la toxine diphtérique par le formol à 3 ou 4%, est un produit dépourvu de toute toxicité. Injecté à un cobaye, il ne détermine ni lésions locales ni symptômes généraux tout en gardant la propriété de provoquer la formation des antitoxines immunisantes. Il constitue ainsi un antigène idéal. Chez les enfants de moins de six ans, il ne provoque pratiquement aucune réaction constitutionnelle. Son emploi chez l'adulte a cependant été suivi quelquefois (2 à 5%) d'une réaction générale comme dans le cas du mélange toxine-antitoxine.

L'immunité est développée après 6 à 8 semaines.

Avec l'anatoxine nous sommes donc pourvus d'un produit capable d'éliminer complètement non seulement la mortalité mais aussi la morbidité diphtériques. Faisons donc des efforts pour en faire bénéficier la population de cette province.

Nous pouvons vous dire qu'après avoir soumis notre plan à la Société Médicale de Montréal, le secrétaire de la Société nous a fait part de la résolution suivante qui fut passée et adoptée à une assemblée tenue le 1er décembre:—

"Attendu qu'il est maintenant admis que l'immunisation contre la diphtérie est une mesure pratique;

"Attendu que la 'Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League' entreprend une campagne d'éducation, et la création de centres d'immunisations contre la diphtérie;

"Il est résolu, par les membres de la Société Médicale de Montréal, réunis en séance régulière, de concourir dans ce mouvement, et d'approuver les mesures et les dispositions prises par la 'Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.'"

Donc, la Ligue Antituberculeuse et de Santé publique de Montréal, à partir du 1er janvier 1926, ouvrira des centres d'immunisations aux locaux suivants:—

655, rue de Montigny, est. Tous les mercredis, de 3 à 4 p.m.

9, rue Coursol. Tous les lundis, de 2 à 3 p.m.

Ces centres d'immunisations sont pour des enfants de un an à six ans inclusivement.

A. GRANT FLEMING, M.B.,

Directeur gérant.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Directors' Meeting

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League held at the city of Montreal on October 28th, 1925, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Present:-
Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Dr. L. deL. Harwood,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The secretary reported that a notice calling the meeting had been posted to all directors on October 21st. Dr. J. Roddick Byers and Dr. Helen R.Y. Reid had notified the secretary that they would be unable to attend.

In the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, Mr. Michael Hirsch occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been forwarded to all directors were taken as read and adopted.

The directors approved in general of a plan suggested for an essay competition on Health, the letter to each child concerning the competition being so prepared that the part carrying the Health Rules could be detached and used as a book-plate. The secretary was instructed to interview the proper school authorities to determine whether or not they would approve of the plan and assist in such a competition.

The Board also approved, as part of the proposed Health Speakers Service, of the expenditure of up to \$500.00 on the preparation of a film which would treat of Montreal health activities, particularly those of the League, and which would be constructed so as to educate in regard to the need for early diagnosis and proper treatment of Tuberculosis, as well as for preventive work among children.

A letter was read from Mr. D.H. Scott, superintendent of the Old Brewery Mission, in which he expressed appreciation of the work done by the nurse of the League at their summer camp.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was resolved that the managing-director call a meeting of representatives from summer camps which offer an outing to mothers, to discuss with them the suggestion that the Health League offer to pay half the salary of the camp nurse on condition that she be a qualified public health nurse. Also, that she be given the necessary time and opportunity in the camp to teach and demonstrate health, and that this part of her work be done according to the direction of the Health League.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that, whereas it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that diphtheria can be prevented by immunization, and as this disease has been the cause of 573 deaths during the past four years in Montreal,

- (1) The managing-director be instructed to carry on an educational campaign in order that this knowledge be brought to the people;
- (2) He prepare a plan for offering this immunization in the League Health Centres. That this plan be submitted to Doctors Martin and Harwood, who are appointed a committee to act in this matter;
- (3) It is understood that this plan has been approved by the Health Officer, and that the co-operation of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company be accepted.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that whereas

- (1) The new milk by-law of the city of Montreal provides that all milk is to come from tuberculin-tested cattle, and that the test of the Provincial Government is to be accepted;
- (2) And whereas this is a definite contribution towards the combating of tuberculosis, a campaign in which the Provincial Government is vitally interested;
- (3) And as it is necessary that every effort be made in order to make this provision as to the testing of cattle most effective and to facilitate the working of the by-law;
- (4) And as the value of the test depends upon its being carried out according to accepted scientific standards;
- (5) And as its practical value in eliminating Tuberculosis from dairy herds depends upon the proper tagging of the tested animals, and a system for the control and disposal of those which re-act positively to the test,

THAT the General Health League bring to the attention of the Provincial Government the necessity for creating standards for the tuberculin testing of cattle by the Provincial Veterinary Inspectors, and a system for the tagging and for the control of reactors according to the generally accepted standards, at an early date;
 THAT the secretary be instructed to forward this resolution to the Prime Minister of the Province.

Dr. J. A. Baudouin then addressed the Board on the activities of the French Health Centre.

As this was his first formal appearance before the Board, Dr. Baudouin took the opportunity of expressing his pleasure on his appointment and in his work with the League.

He outlined the successful effort of bringing together the health forces and applying them to the demonstration area. He spoke of how, beginning with the Well-Baby clinics, they have added to their activities ante-natal and pre-school clinics, and how the work in the homes has developed.

By means of charts, he illustrated

- (1) That 85% of the infants in the area are now under supervision;
- (2) That 30% of the estimated number of expectant mothers in the area are under supervision;
- (3) That the infant mortality rate is 129 (end of September) per 1,000 births. This is lower than it has ever been. (The Centre began its activities in April, 1925.)
- (4) Supervision of 35 cases of Tuberculosis in this area;
- (5) Steady increase in the percentage of breast-fed infants.

The demonstration area is now extended to include the parish of the Sacred Heart.

Staff and statistical reports were then presented as follows:-

Managing Director - September, 1925

Definite progress was made during this month in our work. Particularly to be noted was the opening of the Laurentian Sanatorium, and progress in the scheme of the centralization of Tuberculosis clinic work in the existing dispensaries. The Coursol Street Health Centre was opened. This permitted the establishment of contacts, and we look for rapid development of this demonstration area during the remainder of the year.

4 Press Articles

1 Public Address

Attended Annual Meeting of Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Ottawa.

2 Special Articles

11 Meetings

A. Grant Fleming, Mna. Dir.

Nursing Division - September, 1925

The usual follow-up work in homes of tuberculous patients was carried on by the six nurses engaged in that work.

Patients referred for Sanatorium care were placed in sanatorium when possible. In September, fifteen were sent to the Laurentian Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe. In cases where the patient went on a stretcher, one of the League nurses acted as escort.

The nurses were appointed to the staff in September to work in the demonstration area, one on September 1st and the other on September 15th.

A canvass was made by these two nurses of the various homes where there were babies for the purpose of enrolling the names and advising the mothers to bring the babies to the Child Welfare Clinics in this area.

E. P. Kennedy, Nursing Director

French Health Centre - September, 1925

The number of babies under one year living in the district and under our supervision is now 214, or 85% of the possible number, an increase of 5% realized during the month.

The number of our pre-natal cases is now 84, or 30% of the average number of births in the district, an increase of 4% over last month.

The infant mortality rate of the district is now 129. Four deaths of babies under one year old, of whom two are known to us, have occurred during the month, as against eight for the same month of last year.

During the month, a conference was held at the centre with Miss Chagnon of Bruchési Institute. The question of the clearing of the district of tuberculosis cases by sending them to the Laurentian Sanatorium was considered. It was understood that the Sanatorium is prepared to receive cases, 13 years of age and over.

The thirty-five cases actually carried by our nurses were then divided into these two age groups, as follows:- Over 13, 13; Under 13, 22.

All these active cases have been visited by our nurses and in four of these, hopes are entertained for their removal to sanatorium. Renewed efforts are being made in all cases towards the same end.

At the last meeting of the Bureau Central des Gouttes de Lait Paroissiales de Montréal, permission was granted for the nurses of the district to attend the Well-Baby Centre of the parish of the Sacred Heart. Arrangements are actually under way with the local committee to extend our activities to this neighbouring parish, thus increasing our population of 10,000 by 12,000.

The undertaking is now completed with Dr. E. Gagnon, Chief of the Child Hygiene Division of the City Health Department, whereby our nurses take over four schools in the district, making up a population of approximately 2,300. It is our intention to begin this new phase of our work in the course of the coming month.

J. A. Baudouin, Medical Director

Statistical Reports for the Month of September, 1925.

Tuberculosis Section

No. of families under supervision	-----	808
No. of patients under supervision	-----	764
No. of contacts under supervision	-----	3,695
No. of new families under supervision	-----	85
No. of new individuals under supervision	-----	89
No. of new contacts under supervision	-----	367
No. of family cases discharged	-----	40
No. of individual cases discharged	-----	90
No. of contacts discharged	-----	144
No. of family cases transferred in	-----	7
No. of individual cases transferred in	-----	8
No. of contacts transferred in	-----	23
No. of family cases transferred out	-----	7
No. of individual cases transferred out	-----	14
No. of contacts transferred out	-----	38
No. of homes visited	-----	777
No. of patients visited	-----	408
No. of contacts visited	-----	2,143
No. of investigations	-----	235
No. of instructions	-----	350
No. of arrangements made	-----	51
No. of arrangements completed	-----	50
No. not found	-----	141
No. of other visits	-----	44
No. of clinics attended	-----	12
No. of conferences attended	-----	21

British Centre - Number of Visits Made During the Month

	<u>All Visits</u>		<u>Visits to Patients</u>	
	301		213	
<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from August</u>	<u>Taken on in September</u>	<u>Discharged in September</u>	<u>Carried into October</u>
Infants	252	59	41	270
Pre-School	63	5	14	54
Total -	315	64	55	324

Consultations Held During the Month

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
		<u>Infant</u>	
Iverley Settlement	4	173	17
Coursol Street	4	101	1
Total -	8	274	18

French Centre -Number of Visits Made During the MonthAll Visits
830Visits to Patients
785Visits for Patients
45

Type of Case	Carried from August	Opened in Sept.	Dismissed in Sept. Reason				Carried into October
			Moved	Trans.	Recovered	Died	
Ante-Partum	43	13	1	14	0	0	41
Post-Partum	11	18	1	0	10	0	18
New-Born	11	18	1	10	0	0	18
Tuberculosis	32	3	0	0	0	0	35
Babies(1 mo.-2 yrs.)	246	36	3	6	0	2	271
Pre-School(2-6 yrs.)	287	51	2	1	0	0	335
Contagious Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Medical	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
General Surgical	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	630	143	8	31	14	2	718

Total carried from August	---	630	Total opened in September	---	143
Total dismissed in Sept.	---	55	Total carried into October	---	718

Consultations held During the Month of September

Type	No.	Attendance			New Registrations		
		Total	In dist.	Out	Total	In dist.	Out
Well Baby	12	578	334	244	43	12	31
Pre-School	12	175	122	53	36	26	10
Pre-Natal	4	42	16	26	11	5	6
Total	28	795	472	323	90	43	47
Total Attendance	----	795	Total New Registrations	----	90		

Visits Made to Places of Interest to Public Health Nurses --- 3
 J. J. Joubert Pasteurization Plant,
 Social Service Dept., Ste. Justine Hospital,
 Child Welfare Conference in Ottawa

The meeting then adjourned.

 Chairman

 Secretary

THE OLD BREWERY MISSION

(Incorporated)

Montreal, October 24th, 1925.

Dr. A.G. Fleming,
Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League,
9 Coursol Street,
Montreal.

Dear Doctor:-

I must apologize for my delay in writing you relative to the kindness of your League in providing us with a Public Health Nurse for our camp at Lake Chap-leau during the past summer.

Personality of the Nurse, Miss MacDonald. This nurse was peculiarly fitted for the work she had to do in teaching those mothers the general principles of health, her pleasing personality being a great factor in winning them to her. With the children, she was a great and unqualified success. She has the faculty of endearing herself to the children, and even scrubbing teeth, washing hands, faces and necks, became part of a great game.

Milk Station. This was a very rough and plain building with nothing in it that those mothers could not have at home; a sink, a common cook stove, a few pots and pans, and a refrigerator. The work of weighing the babies, demonstrations of bathing and washing of babies, and the preparation of milk under the formula given the Nurse by the Doctor was carried out in a most systematic manner. Demonstrations of washing and preparing of babies' food, the cleaning and sterilizing of milk bottles, as well as bed-making, were given regularly.

Talks to Mothers. In the afternoons, five days a week, the Nurse gave her regular talks to the mothers, and the interest of the mothers in these talks was shown by the splendid attendance at these meetings. There was no compulsion, but the mothers were simply invited to come.

The efficiency of Nurse MacDonald in all the work that she had to do, her kindly co-operation in the general work of the camp, and her willingness to do anything she was asked made her invaluable to us during the past summer. From our experience, I am sure a big camp such as ours, where over 2,000 mothers and children were brought in contact with this nurse, was one of the best ways to introduce Public Health methods to a community where nothing of this kind has been attempted previously.

Allow me again to thank you for your own and Miss Kennedy's deep interest in our work, and your willingness to continue to co-operate with us in carrying on classes at our various Mothers' meetings during the winter.

Very sincerely yours,

(SGD.) D. H. Scott

Superintendent

- 2.

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, held on Wednesday, November 25th, 1925, at twelve o'clock noon, at Montreal.

Present:-
1. The Hon. Sir Arthur Currie,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The secretary reported that a notice calling the meeting had been posted to all directors on November 20th.

A letter from Mr. Louis Colwell explained that owing to absence from the city, he would be unable to attend the meeting. Dr. Helen Reid was unable to attend owing to illness.

Minutes of the last meeting having been circulated to all directors, reading of these was dispensed with and they were adopted.

Representatives of the temporary Montreal Social Hygiene Council, i.e. Dr. Bazin and Dr. Bates, were present. A discussion of the proposed agreement between the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League followed, with the result that it was adopted. This agreement reads as follows:-

This agreement is entered into for the following purposes:-

1. A more complete development of health work, particularly in the social hygiene field in Montreal;
2. To provide local representation of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council in Montreal;
3. To avoid the creation of a new health organization, and to use the existing General Health League.

Plan:-

1. All members of the temporary Montreal Social Hygiene Council to be made members of the Health League;
2. Such members, and any others they choose to add to their number, shall appoint a committee of seven members which shall be the Social Hygiene Committee of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, the said committee to have power to appoint sub-committees;
3. The Chairman and Managing Director of the League shall, ex-officio, be members of the Social Hygiene Committee;
4. The General Health League shall act as the local council of the

Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and shall, as long as they so act, conform to the general policy of the Canadian Council. Through their Social Hygiene Committee, they shall initiate and carry on whatever part of the Canadian programme is deemed best suited for this community;

5. The General Health League will provide, through their regular staff, the executive and administrative personnel for the Social Hygiene Committee as part of the general work of the League;
6. The Canadian Social Hygiene Council will deal with the General Health League as with any local council, making what contributions they can in money or in kind;
7. As the present indication is for a development of health education, lectures, etc., it is understood that the Canadian Social Hygiene Council will do what they can to assist in this by furnishing a trained worker, lantern slides, motion pictures, etc.;
8. The Canadian Social Hygiene Council will not make a general appeal for funds in Montreal, but may solicit individual contributions for national purposes;
9. This agreement is subject to cancellation upon six months' notice from either party.

To sum up, the General Health League undertakes to act as the Montreal Social Hygiene Council of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. To carry on Social Hygiene work. To create a special Social Hygiene Committee in order to ensure that this special work receive an adequate share of the energy of the League.

It was agreed that this approval by the directors was subject to favourable endorsement by Lord Atholstan to whom the Chairman would present the plan.

The Managing-Director reported in regard to the essay competition that it could not be carried out in the schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, as competitions were contrary to the policy of the Board.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that a book-plate of "Health Rules" be prepared and that, if the school boards approved, one of these be given to every school child to be placed in the front of one of his school books.

The possibilities of having competitions at a later date for other book-plates illustrating the individual health rules, and printing the prize one for distribution, were discussed.

The report of the Managing Director with recommendations covering Tuberculosis organization, Diphtheria Immunization and Housing was received and the recommendations approved.

The various staff and statistical reports follow:»

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT, October, 1925

During this month, the Bruchési and Royal Edward Institutes have formally expressed their approval of a plan under which they will extend their clinical and home supervision activities of tuberculosis cases and contacts.

As a result, certain institutions for which the Health League have been providing home supervision of their cases of tuberculosis will refer such cases to these two institutions.

The need for home supervision is appreciated, and we welcome the further development of this activity by the institutes.

It is proposed that we re-adjust our plans to meet this new condition as follows:-

We have three French-speaking and three English-speaking public health nurses at present doing tuberculosis work. It is suggested that we transfer one English-speaking nurse to our demonstration area and engage one more French-speaking. This is recommended because the Royal Edward are able to extend their work without any assistance from us, whereas Bruchési Institute will need assistance for some time. With reference to the latter, it is recommended that the Managing-Director be instructed to communicate with Bruchési Institute to the effect that the League will be willing to place four public health nurses in the French-speaking section for home-visiting tuberculosis work for the first six months of 1926, after which it is hoped that Bruchési Institute will be prepared to assume gradually full responsibility for this service. The idea being that whilst the Health League are prepared to assist in the fuller development of all allied institutions, they consider that such assistance should be temporary and not become permanent. This is necessary if we are to be free to give our attention gradually to one problem after another.

The Royal Edward Institute have agreed to assist in every way in the work of the League's demonstration area, and the home supervision of cases in that area will be turned over to the League.

The following programme for diphtheria immunization work was submitted to Doctors Martin and Harwood who have approved of the plan:-

1. Co-operation of medical societies;
2. Pamphlet for general distribution (donated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.)
3. Purchase from Connaught Laboratories, at cost, of Toxoid (approximately 25 cents per child);
4. Clinics at two centres weekly for children of six years of age and under;
5. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at each of their seven district offices, at their expense, one day a month, for six months, for the children of their agents.

We have since written the medical societies, asking for their approval, which we await. In the meantime, we are planning to open our immunization clinic in January, between now and then, carrying on our publicity.

Following a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Medical Association, the Secretary of the Association wrote to the Managing Director of the League,

requesting him to serve with Dr. C.F. Martin, the Chairman, and Dr. J.G. Fitzgerald of Toronto, on a committee to deal with the question of Periodic Physical Examinations. This honour was appreciated, and the invitation accepted.

The Housing Committee having satisfied themselves of the need for definite work, ask that they be made a permanent committee. Their first activity will be the preparation of a law which will prevent the repetition of the evils from which we now suffer. Counting on your approval, considerable has been done along this line already.

Now that the tuberculosis home-visiting has been settled, we can proceed to complete the organization of our English Centre, which has been held up pending this, on account of the personnel problem. No cause for delay is now apparent, and the first of the year will see the activities of this centre completed and in full working order.

A. Grant Fleming, M. B.
Managing Director

NURSING DIVISION, Report for October, 1925

During October, we continued our regular tuberculosis activities, visiting active and contact cases, and giving the necessary instruction. Patients referred by clinics or private physicians for sanatorium care were placed in sanatorium when possible. Several cases have gone up to Ste. Agathe on stretchers. These patients were accompanied by a nurse from the League.

Since the Montreal General and Western Hospitals have decided to discontinue their tuberculosis clinics and have their tuberculosis cases referred to the Royal Edward Institute for medical examination and for follow-up by their nursing staff, this necessitates a re-adjustment of our English-speaking staff which will leave one nurse whose services may be used in the demonstration area at 9 Coursol St.

Child Welfare Nurses - The demonstration area at 9 Coursol St. has been divided and each nurse allotted a district. The nurses engaged in the Child Welfare work in the demonstration area attend the two clinics held in this area, hold mothers' conferences, visit homes, where they give instruction as to the proper care and feeding of babies and pre-school children, and other health needs in the home.

"Health in the Home" - A number of women have availed themselves of the course which we offer in "Health in the Home", taught by one of the League's nurses. We also have prospects of more classes being formed after the Christmas holidays.

E. P. Kennedy, R. N.
Nursing Director

Report of the work of the French Centre, October, 1925

The visits made by the League nurses give an average of 9.4 visits per nurse per day.

The number of pre-natal cases living in St. Catherine parish at our clinic now reaches 92, or 33% of the possible, an increase of 3% over last month.

The number of the babies under one year, in St. Catherine parish, under our surveillance, is actually 250, or 96% of the whole group.

The infant mortality for the ten months of the year is 135. Continued efforts are made to finish the year with an encouraging reduction on last year's rate which was 220.

In accordance with the permission granted by the "Bureau Central des Gouttes de Lait paroissiales de Montréal" for the nurses of the district to attend the Well Baby Centre of Sacred Heart parish, a meeting was held of the local "Comité de la Goutte de Lait" at which it was decided to accept the co-operation of our nurses for the visits in the homes immediately, and for the attendance at the Well Baby Centre from January 1st next. As will be seen from the statistical report, this new activity has been under way since October 19th.

J. A. Baudouin, M. D.
Medical Director

STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1925

Managing Director -	Health Articles for Press	-	5
	Special Articles	-	2
	Formal Meetings	-	14
	Formal Addresses	-	2
Tuberculosis Section -	Number of Homes Visited	-	318
	Infant Welfare Visits	-	300
	Pre-School Visits	-	79
	Pre-Natal Visits	-	13
	Number not found	-	43

English Centre

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>		<u>Visits to Patients</u>	
	371		369	
	<u>Carried from Sept.</u>	<u>Taken on in Oct.</u>	<u>Carried into November</u>	
Infants	270	48	276	
Pre-School	54	13	64	
Pre-Natal	2	5	6	
Total	326	66	346	

CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING THE MONTH

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>Infant</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Iverley Settlement	5	159	16
Coursol Street	4	116	7
Total	9	275	23

French Centre

Number of Visits Made during the month, and Number of Patients active Nov. 1st

<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Pts.</u>		<u>Visits for Pts.</u>				<u>No. Pts. active Nov. 1st</u>	
921	856		65				777	
<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Carried from Sept.</u>	<u>Opened in Oct.</u>	<u>Dismissed Oct. - Reason</u>				<u>Carried into Nov.</u>	
			<u>Moved</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Recovd.</u>	<u>Med</u>		
Ante-Partum	41	18	1	12	-	0	46	
Post-Partum	18	19	1	0	19	0	17	
New-Born	18	18	1	19	-	0	16	
Tuberculosis	35	4	1	1	0	0	37	
Babies(1 mo.-2 yrs.)	271	41	11	8	0	4	289	
Pre-School(2-6 yrs.)	335	45	5	5	0	0	370	
Contagious Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gen. Medical	0	8	0	1	5	0	2	
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	718	153	20	46	24	4	777	
Total carried from Sept.	---	718	Total dismissed in Oct.				---	94
Total opened in Oct.	---	153	Total carried into Nov.				---	777

CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING THE MONTH

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>New Registrations</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of dist.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In dist.</u>	<u>Out of dist.</u>
Well-Baby	13	564	301	263	44	28	16
Pre-School	13	139	91	48	27	19	8
Pre-Natal	5	64	26	38	21	8	13
Total	31	767	418	349	92	55	37
Total Attendance - 767		Total New Registrations - 92					

Distinguished visitors during the month include Miss Lloyd-Still, St. Thomas' Hospital, London, Eng.; Miss Harmer, Yale University School of Nursing; Miss J.A. Moore, Public Health Dept., New Zealand; Miss K. Cowan, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, and the Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

Special Notes:- A comparison of our six months' work to reduce the infant mortality in St. Catherine's Parish with the corresponding six months for the preceding year gives the following statistics:-

In 1924, there were 129 births and 35 deaths;

In 1925, there were 135 births and 21 deaths;

which means a rate of 271 for the six months of 1924 as compared with a rate of 155 for the same period in 1925, or a reduction of 43%.

On October 19th, we began our work in the Sacred Heart Parish which has a population of 12,000 persons (which is added to St. Catherine's population of 10,000).

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company turned over to us their policy-holders in the district needing care. From the 19th of October to the 1st of November, we carried 57 patients for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Bruchési Institute also turned over their tubercular patients residing in the same area, giving us 16 additional patients. We were carrying, on November 1st, a total of 73 patients, representing 58 families.

According to an agreement between the Sacred Heart Parish Goutte de Lait and our committee, we are not to take over the Baby work in that parish until January 1st. In order to avoid any misunderstanding or friction, we are limiting our services in that parish, for the present, to bedside care for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's policy-holders and to welfare work for Bruchési Institute.

During the seven months of our activities in St. Catherine's parish, we have not had one death among the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s adult policy-holders whom we have nursed,

A letter was read from Premier Taschereau, acknowledging receipt of resolution passed at the last meeting in regard to provincial regulations for tuberculin testing of cattle.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
between
CANADIAN SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL
and
MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

This agreement is entered into for the following purposes:-

1. A more complete development of health work, particularly in the social hygiene field, in Montreal;
2. To provide local representation of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council in Montreal;
3. To avoid the creation of a new health organization, and to use the existing General Health League.

Plan:-

1. All members of the temporary Montreal Social Hygiene Council to be made members of the Health League;
2. Such members, and any others they choose to add to their number after having been created members, shall compose a Social Hygiene Committee;
3. The Chairman and Managing Director of the League shall, ex-officio, be members of the Social Hygiene Committee;
4. The General Health League shall act as the local council of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and shall, as long as they so act, conform to the general policy of the Canadian Council. Through their Social Hygiene Committee, they shall initiate and carry on whatever part of the Canadian programme is deemed best suited for this community;
5. The General Health League will provide, through their regular staff, the executive and administrative personnel for the Social Hygiene Committee as part of the general work of the League;
6. The Canadian Social Hygiene Council will deal with the General Health League as with any local council, making what contributions they can in money or in kind;
7. As the present indication is for a development of health education, lectures, etc., it is understood that the Canadian Social Hygiene Council will do what they can to assist in this by furnishing a trained worker, lantern slides, motion pictures, etc.;
8. The Canadian Social Hygiene Council will not make a general appeal for funds in Montreal, but may solicit individual contributions for national purposes;
9. This agreement is subject to cancellation upon six months' notice from either party.

To sum up, the General Health League undertake to act as the Montreal Social Hygiene Council of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. To carry on Social Hygiene work. To create a special Social Hygiene Committee in order to ensure that this special work receive an adequate share of the energy of the League.

Montreal, 17-XI-25

MONTREAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS AND GENERAL HEALTH LEAGUE

DIRECTORS' MEETING

Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League held at the city of Montreal on Wednesday, September 23rd, 1925, at twelve o'clock noon.

Present:-
Sir Arthur Currie,
Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid,
Mr. Lyon Cohen,
Dr. C.F. Martin,
Mr. Louis Colwell,
Dr. E.J.C. Kennedy,
Dr. W.H. Atherton,
Dr. J. Roddick Byers,
Mr. Michael Hirsch,
Dr. A. Grant Fleming.

The Secretary reported that a notice calling the meeting had been posted to all directors on September 21st. Dr. Harwood had notified that he would be unable to attend.

The minutes of the last meeting of the directors, held on June 24th, were read and approved.

There was a general discussion concerning the best form of publicity and how best to reach the children, the factory worker and the home. In this connection, the value of films, posters, book covers and other articles was discussed.

Mr. Michael Hirsch kindly promised to secure definite information concerning a machine for both taking and exhibiting films. Dr. W. H. Atherton reported success on a renting basis.

In general, it was agreed that it would be well to organize a Health Speakers Service which would offer special talks on health subjects, films to be added to this service later.

It was decided to work out plans for a poster contest - one poster, suitable for a factory, giving definite advice as to where to go, if any suggestion of tuberculosis, for a proper medical examination. Another, for a book plate, carrying a health message, to be given to children for their school books.

The Managing Director was instructed to prepare a plan and estimates as to cost, etc. In addition, to work on ideas of something for distribution to school children.

The report on the work at the Old Brewery Mission Camp was presented. Consideration of this report was left for the next meeting.

Report on the Summer Day Camp is to be presented at a later date.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Family Welfare Association be provided with space at the Coursol Street Health Centre, according to the understanding as set out in their letter of September 12th, 1925.

Staff reports and statistical reports were presented as follows:-

Summary of the work done during the months of June, July and August

Our tuberculosis work continues to develop, and at the end of August we had 763 families under supervision. A plan is being considered for concentrating the tuberculosis clinic work in the existing dispensaries, i.e., Bruchesi, Royal Edward and Herzl. This will likely cause some re-arrangement of our tuberculosis work in order that it may be of most value. The League is playing a part in securing a better development of existing facilities, which is one of its main objects.

Our committee on Tuberculosis work has held five meetings.

The survey covering tuberculosis deaths is being carried on satisfactorily.

The Summer Day Camp was carried on. A full and detailed report concerning this will be prepared.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the Housing Committee. They have met three times and have planned their work for the immediate future.

The French Centre is in full swing and is working smoothly and efficiently.

The English Centre started work on September 1st.

The work at the Old Brewery Mission Summer Camp was completed, and a special report is furnished concerning this activity.

(Signed) A. Grant Fleming
Managing Director

Report on work of nurses for the months of June, July & August

The following is a general report of the work done by the nurses working from 9 Coursol St. during the months of June, July and August.

The work done by the nurses engaged in Tuberculosis follow-up was carried on in much the same way as that of previous months. Cases passed to us by hospital clinics, dispensaries and private physicians were visited, instructions were given and all contacts referred to clinics or family physicians for examination. When institutional care was advised, it was arranged for, when possible.

During the summer months, several members of our families were sent to summer camps for a period of two weeks each. These arrangements were made through the different welfare organizations.

One of our nurses was attached to the staff of the Old Brewery Mission during their camp life. This nurse's report will speak for itself in respect of what was accomplished and what is expected in the future toward teaching "Health in the Home" to such groups of women.

A nurse was engaged to do work in the Summer Day Camp, a detailed report on which will be given at a later date.

(Signed) E. P. Kennedy
Nursing Director

Statistical Report of the work done during the months of June, July and August

MANAGING DIRECTOR

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Total</u>
Press Articles -	4	4	5	13
Addresses -	0	0	0	0
Meetings -	10	6	0	16
Medical Supervision of Summer Day Camp.				

TUBERCULOSIS SECTION

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of families under supervision -	762	751	763	
No. of patients under supervision -	777	777	765	
No. of contacts under supervision -	3418	3489	3519	
No. of new cases -	-	67	55	122
No. of cases disch. -	19	20	61	100
No. of family cases transferred in -	-	-	3	
No. of family cases transferred out -	-	-	2	
No. of individual cases transferred in -	-	-	3	
No. of individual cases transferred out -	-	-	2	
No. of homes visited -	611	845	519	1975
No. patients visited -	406	486	281	1173
No. contacts visited -	1752	2078	1366	5196
No. investigations -	147	215	156	518
No. instructions -	303	418	235	956
No. of visits for arrangements -	58	34	17	109
No. completed arrangements -	23	26	20	69
No. other visits -	79	63	22	164
No. not found (out, wrong address, etc.)	90	178	111	379
No. clinics attended -	7	10	10	27

FRENCH CENTRE

	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. patients visited -	154	294	630	1078
Visits to patients -	268	525	824	1617
Visits for patients -	27	66	54	147
Visits to recruit -	433	none needed		433
Well Baby Conferences -	15	14	13	42
Attendance -	600	671	592	1863
Pre-Natal Conferences -	4	5	4	13
Attendance -	24	57	36	117
Pre-School Conferences -	12	7	13	32
Attendance -	149	239	193	581

Special Report - Summary of work of first four months - April, May, June and July

Number of Patients carried and Number of Visits Made

	<u>No. patients carried</u>	<u>All Visits</u>	<u>Visits to Patients</u>	<u>Visits for Pts. Rec.</u>	<u>Visits</u>
April	25	71	67	4	0
May	58	472	38	18	366
June	70	728	268	27	433
July	163	591	525	66	0
Total	316	1862	948	115	799

Type of Case	New Cases				Dismissed Cases				Reason	
	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Death	Other
Ante-Partum	15	9	21	18	0	7	9	4	1	19
Post-Partum	17	17	14	9	4	13	14	9	0	40
New-Born	16	17	14	9	4	23	14	9	1	49
Tuberculosis	25	2	10	2	6	3	2	4	6	9
Babies (1mo.-2yrs.)	0	79	60	87	0	0	6	11	0	17
Pre-Sch. (2-6 yrs.)	0	0	49	191	0	0	2	4	0	6
Contag. Disease	2	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	2
Gen. Medical	4	3	4	0	4	5	2	0	0	11
Gen. Surgical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	127	172	316	18	53	49	41	8	153

(Cases opened - 694)

Grand Total - (Cases dismissed - 161)

Number of Consultations Held and Attendance

	Well Baby Attendance				Pre-School Attendance				Pre-Natal Attendance			
	No.	Total	In dist.	Out	No.	Total	In dist.	Out	No.	Total	In dist.	Out
Apr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	6	212	144	68	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
June	15	600	390	210	12	149	109	40	4	24	12	12
July	14	671	394	277	7	239	156	83	5	57	33	24
Well Baby	-	-	-	1483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-School	-	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-Natal	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Grand Total Attendance - All Consultations - 1955

Instruction given to the Student Nurses

	<u>Demonstrations</u>	<u>Conferences (lectures & discussions)</u>	<u>Visits of interest to P. H.N.</u>
April	9	15	5
May	3	7	3
June	9	11	0
July	1	7	4
Total	22	40	12

77% of

Note:- 166 babies from 0 to 1 yr. - representing the total number of that age in parish - and 63 pre-natal cases - representing 23% of all possible cases in the parish - have been under our supervision, thereby reducing the infant mortality to 85 for May, June and July, as compared with 160 for the same period in 1924, or a reduction of 47%.

FRENCH CENTRE (cont.)

The following are extracts from the monthly reports of the French Centre:-

July 13, 1925 - I have much pleasure in addressing you the report of the activities of the French Centre for the month of June.

During the month, two appointments have been made by the University, that of Dr. Gaston deCotret to take charge of our pre-natal clinic and that of Dr. Gaston Lapierre for our pre-school age clinic. The attendance at these two clinics is very gratifying indeed. At the Well Baby clinic we have registered so far about 50% of the babies under one year living within the district. Renewed efforts will be made to increase that percentage during the present month.

The influence of the Centre has also been shown by the two following activities:-

A new medical society called "La Société d'Hygiène Infantile" has been organized during the month with Prof. Raoul Masson as President and myself as Secretary. With your approval, an effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of as many medical men as possible.

We have also received a letter from Dr. Lamoureux, Secretary of the "Bureau Central des Gouttes de Lait de Montréal", in which he asks that our nurses visit their Well Baby Centres to give them any advice or assistance which might seem desirable. Ways and means of acting on this invitation are being considered.

During the month of June, at the request of Dr. Wodehouse, Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, I delivered lectures on Tuberculosis in Edmundston, Campbellton and Bathurst, N.B. I also attended the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society and it was my privilege to address the members on the subject of periodical medical examination.

August 11, 1925 - Enclosed please find the report of the work carried on by the French Centre during the month of July.

If we sum up the results obtained since the opening of the Centre, we obtain the following:-

The number of pre-natal cases registered is 63 or 23% of the yearly average number of births in the district; an increase of 6% during the month.

The number of babies of the district less than one year old under our surveillance is actually 166, or 77% of the possible number, an increase of 16% during the month.

Of all babies under 9 months attending our Well Baby Centre, 55% are breast-fed, an increase of 4% over the previous month.

The infant mortality rate of the district is 95 since the beginning of the year, and 85 for the first three months of our work.

September 8, 1925 - Enclosed please find the report for the month of August.

The number of babies under one year, living in the district and under our surveillance, is now 188, or 80% of the possible, an increase of 6% over the month of July.

The number of our pre-natal cases is now 71, or 26% of the average number of births in the district, an increase of 3% over July.

During the month, 7 deaths have occurred among the babies under 1 year old. This number

gives us a rate of 125 since the beginning of the year. The cause mentioned is, in every instance, gastro-enteritis. All these babies were registered with us, but had already been bottle-fed before registration, with the exception of one who had been weaned out of our knowledge.

(Signed) J. A. Baudouin
Medical Director

Report by the League Nurse on work in the Old Brewery Mission Camp

I beg to submit the following report of my work at the Old Brewery Mission Camp, Lake Chapleau, Quebec:-

My duties at the camp consisted of:-

(1) Management of Milk Station -

(a) Preparing feedings for the babies according to formula which each mother brought with her to camp;

(b) After each meal, a cup of milk was given out to each of the younger children;

Note:- Twenty-four gallons of milk were consumed every day. This is the total amount used in camp.

(c) Sterile water was supplied at the milk station to those requiring it for their babies.

(2) Arranging for, and the supervision of, the babies' baths, also demonstrating the proper way to give a bath.

(3) Personal interviews with the mothers concerning care of the baby, etc., frequently referring them to the camp physician for further advice or information.

(4) During the last two weeks of my stay I was the only nurse in camp, so was able to do a little bedside work. We had a very ill baby and the doctor seriously considered sending it to the city. However, with careful nursing, it soon recovered and at the end of the two weeks took the prize for making the record weight gain of any baby in camp.

(5) Each party was given five lectures of twenty-minute periods, plus fifteen minutes for discussion.

(6) I demonstrated bed-making to the first party but, on inspection of beds, found it was impossible for them to carry out my instructions on account of scarcity of linen.

The topics for the different lectures were as follows:-

(1) What is health and how can we obtain it? (Some of the primary rules) Also, a brief sketch of the ideal home.

(2) The care of the baby and the pre-school child.

(3) The Expectant Mother. (I gave one talk on this but eventually replaced it with

private interviews). The displaying of layettes and distribution of patterns aided much in this work.

- (4) The principles of nursing a case of communicable disease, explaining what the city does to safeguard us by its pasteurization of milk, filtration and chlorination of water, adequate sewerage disposal, etc.
- (5) I had a daily tooth-brush drill for the children. An average number was about forty-five. Those who regularly attended drill received their tooth-brush before returning home.

The children of each party had a course of from four to five lectures.

Subjects:-

- Cleanliness,
- Care of the teeth,
- Diet,
- Communicable Disease.

I tried to co-operate in every way possible with the other workers by helping with picnics, hikes, sports, concerts, etc.

All through the summer I continually reminded the campers that this was to be but the beginning of their relations with the General Health League. I invited them to attend the Mothers' Meetings to be held in the fall and gave a copy of "Health in the Home" to each of them.

With regard to the value and possibilities of health work done in Summer Camps, I would say that I consider the work well worth while, with unlimited possibilities. The type of camp such as that of the Old Brewery Mission is, I consider, ideal, made up as it is of a mixed group of mothers and children. I find the young mother with her first child and the young ante-natals the most teachable. Children from six to eleven years of age are very interested in health. Children older than these should be grouped separately.

I would recommend that there be but one nurse in camp, her duties to include both the bedside and educational work. I am firmly convinced that the bedside work still continues to be the main channel through which educational work can be done.

I would suggest:-

- (1) That tooth-brush drill be carried out near the dining-room.
- (2) That the wash-house be equipped with a stove for heating bath-water. The tubs should be kept here and numbered according to dormitories or tents. Half the number of mothers could be taken at a time and there should be a regular hour for bathing. The nurse should always supervise this.
- (3) That bottles of boiled water be given out as regularly as the milk bottles. The milk bottles should always be heated for the mothers.
- (4) That the babies be weighed at the arrival and departure of each party. A Baby Contest on Regatta Day, each baby to be marked on a 100% basis - 50% for the baby that is nearest perfect physically; 50% on the answers the mothers give to a questionnaire.

(5) That the following be used as subjects for health talks:-

"Health in the Home" to be used as the text-book.

In the opening lecture, introduce yourself; explain whom you represent and what you are trying to do. Cover the first two chapters in one lecture. Deal with Chapter Three (The Expectant Mother) through personal interviews with the mothers. Give a talk on Chapter Four (The Infant), but here again, personal interviews are perhaps best. Chapter Five (Milk) - Demonstrate by making up feedings. Devote the first part of your talk to the technique of breast-feeding and stress its importance. Chapter Six (The Child) Cover this in a course of lectures with the children - preferably a ten- or twenty-minute lesson after the tooth-brush drill. Play school, sing health songs, rhymes, use posters. Finish with a good story. The subjects for Chapter Six could be as follows:-

- (a) Cleanliness.
- (b) Care of the Teeth (stress Milk)
- (c) Sleep, exercise and fresh air; have an hour's rest for everyone after dinner each day, or play going to sleep
- (d) Diet
- (e) Communicable Diseases - stress colds
- (f) Review.

Chapter Seven (Communicable Diseases) - Communicable Diseases for adults. Fingers, Food and Flies. Stress Tuberculosis.

General Suggestions

Never give a Health Talk to adults without including a discussion following the talk, to last not longer than ten or fifteen minutes after a twenty-minute talk. The use of a blackboard is recommended. Good posters should be used - preferably coloured ones.

Talks on a new subject should be preceded by a brief review on the previous lesson.

The total number of mothers and babies this year at camp was respectively 286 and 150. About half of the babies were breast-fed. The best method of approach to groups of mothers such as those attending the camp would possibly be through a medium like the Old Brewery Mission.

(Signed) Verna M. MacDonald

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman

Secretary